GAC001 Academic English I: Listening and Speaking Skills

GAC Academic English · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
themes /θiːmz/	Family and loss are the main **themes** of the story.
listening test /ˈlɪsənɪŋ test/	In the **listening test**, you hear a recording and answer questions.
short formal presentation /ʃɔːt ˈfɔːml ˌprezənˈteɪʃn/	Give a **short formal presentation** of about five minutes.
discussion /dɪˈskʌʃn/	We had a **discussion** about school uniforms.
coursework /ˈkɔːsjuːɜːk/	The **coursework** counts towards your final grade.
spoken text type /ˈspəʊkən tekst taɪp/	A lecture and a chat are different **spoken text type**s.
purpose /ˈpɜːpəs/	Ask about the **purpose** of the text: what must I do?
audience /ˈɔːdɪəns/	Think about your **audience** before you write.
formality /fɔːˈmælɪti/	The **formality** of an email to a teacher is higher than one to a friend.
Formal /ˈfɔːml/	Use **formal** language in a job application.
Informal /ɪnˈfɔːml/	Use **informal** language in a message to a friend.
signposts /ˈsaɪnpəʊsts/	**Signposts** like “first” and “finally” show the order of ideas. “first” “finally”

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Listening for gist /ˈlɪsənɪŋ fɔː dʒɪst/	**Listening for gist** means getting the main idea.
Listening for detail /ˈlɪsənɪŋ fɔː ˈdiːteɪl/	**Listening for detail** means catching names, numbers and dates. 、
Predict /prɪˈdɪkt/	**Predict** what the talk is about from its title.
Context clues /ˈkɒntekst kluːz/	**Context clues** help you guess a new word’s meaning.
Following instructions /ˈfɒləʊɪŋ ɪnˈstrʌkʃnz/	**Following instructions** means doing each step in order.
Note-taking /nəʊt ˈteɪkɪŋ/	**Note-taking** means writing only the key points.
Clarifying /ˈklærɪfaɪɪŋ/	**Clarifying** questions help you understand: “Do you mean…?” “ …… ”
Restating /rɪˈsteɪtɪŋ/	**Restating** means saying the same idea in other words.
introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn/	Your **introduction** tells the reader what the article is about.
body /ˈbɒdi/	The **body** of the essay comes between the introduction and the conclusion.
conclusion /kənˈkluːʒn/	In your **conclusion**, sum up your main points.
transitions /trænˈsɪʃnz/	Words like “however” and “also” are **transitions**. “however” “also”
Fluency /ˈfluːənsi/	Reading aloud every day improves your **fluency**.
accuracy /ˈækjʊrəsi/	Check your spelling and grammar for **accuracy**.

Word	Example
Word stress /wɜːd stres/	In “photograph”, the **word stress** is on the first syllable. “photograph”
Intonation /ˌɪntəˈneɪʃn/	Rising **intonation** shows a question.
Self-correction /self kəˈrekʃn/	**Self-correction** means fixing your own mistake as you speak.
Turn-taking /tɜːn ˈteɪkɪŋ/	Good **turn-taking** lets everyone speak in a discussion.
Support a claim /səˈpɔːt ə kleɪm/	**Support a claim** with a reason or an example.
Bring others in /brɪŋ ˈʌðəz ɪn/	**Bring others in** by asking, “What do you think?” “What do you think?”
consensus /kənˈsensəs/	The group reached a **consensus** on the plan.

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