GAC008 Academic English II: Reading and Writing Skills

GAC Academic English · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
referencing style /ˈrefrənsɪŋ staɪl/	Use one **referencing style**, such as APA, all the way through. APA
Information literacy /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn ˈlɪtərəsi/	**Information literacy** means finding good sources and using them well.
citation /saɪˈteɪʃn/	Add a **citation** to show where the information came from.
reference list /ˈrefrəns lɪst/	Put a **reference list** at the end of your essay.
features /ˈfiːtʃəz/	Headings and a date are **features** of a news article.
Nominalisation /ˌnɒmɪnəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Nominalisation** turns “decide” into “decision”. “decide” “decision”
genre /ˈʒɒnrə/	Poetry and drama are each a different **genre**.
claim /kleɪm/	Back up each **claim** with evidence.
evidence /ˈevɪdəns/	Use the writer’s examples as **evidence** for your answer.
stance /stæns/	The writer’s **stance** is against the new law.
counter-argument /ˈkaʊntə ˈɑːgjuːmənt/	A **counter-argument** gives the other side’s view.
Collocation /ˌkɒləˈkeɪʃn/	“Heavy rain” is a common **collocation**. “Heavy rain”

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complex sentences /ˈkɒmpleks ˈsentənsɪz/	Use some **complex sentences** with “because” and “although”. “because” “although”
Cohesive devices /kəʊˈhiːsɪv dɪˈvaɪsɪz/	**Cohesive devices** like “this” and “however” link sentences. “this” “however”
Synthesis /ˈsɪnθəsɪs/	**Synthesis** joins ideas from several sources into one answer.
Evaluate /ɪˈvæljuːeɪt/	**Evaluate** the source: is it reliable?
secondary citation /ˈsekəndəri saɪˈteɪʃn/	A **secondary citation** names a source you read about in another book.

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