

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY, COLLOCATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

I.

a) Match the words from the left column with the words from the right column to form collocations.

Example: make progress

A

- save
- government
- make
- internet
- go
- background
- get
- commonly
- do

B








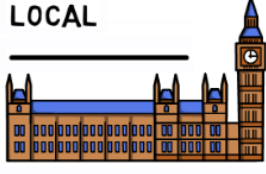
- used
- crazy
- access
- money
- angry
- department
- homework
- progress
- knowledge

b) Which of the above collocations seem to be particularly academic?

II. Find a partner to create collocations common in academic texts.

III. **Academic Collocation List** (downloadable at: <https://www.pearsonpte.com/teachers/academic-collocation>)

a) Adjective + noun collocations: Complete the collocations by adding appropriate noun.

HIGH _____ 	HIGH _____ 	HIGH _____ 	SOCIAL _____ 
LOW _____ 	SOCIAL _____ 	LEGAL _____ 	CLIMATE _____ 
PRIVATE _____ 	MODERN _____ 	ECONOMIC _____ 	QUALITATIVE _____ 
ECONOMIC _____ 	MENTAL _____ 	NEGATIVE _____ 	
ANNUAL _____ 	LOCAL _____ 	WIDE _____ 	
LOCAL _____ 			

b) Adjective + noun collocations: Complete the collocations by adding appropriate noun.



IV. Grammar of collocations

a) Which collocations combine with the following prepositions?

Collocation(s)	Preposition
• • • • • •	of
•	in
•	to (sth)
•	to (sb)
•	to (+ verb)
• •	for
•	about
• •	on

b) Which collocations combine with the following words?

crucial _____
problems _____
services _____

c) What other adjectives with a similar meaning to *crucial* can be used in the collocation?

d) Which two *noun + adjective* collocations are usually preceded by the definite article *the*?

the _____
the _____

e) Which *adjective + noun* collocation is usually used in the plural?

V. Complete the following sentences by using an appropriate collocation (see task III.)

a) *adjective + noun*

1. There is a _____ of academic support offered for students who need it.
2. There are only _____ of fat in the product, meaning it is relatively healthy.
3. In some countries, the _____ does not do enough to protect the rights of its female citizens
4. Pressure to achieve high grades has led to an increase in _____ issues for children.
5. Consumers are usually willing to pay more for a _____ product.
6. Recycling bottles and plastic is one example of individual _____ that can help save the planet
7. Loss of animal species such as the polar bear is one of the _____ of _____.
8. The increase in exports had led to a significant increase in _____ for the country.
9. Dependence on technology such as mobile phones is one of the of defining features of _____.
10. The latest _____ from the government has led to more people saving rather than sending their money, which is having a harmful effect on some parts of the _____.
11. The financial details of the company are all included in the _____.
12. There is a _____ of unemployment in the country, which is increasing at an alarmingly _____.
13. The report includes much _____ such as the results of interviews and open-ended survey questions.

b) *verb + noun*

1. Before deciding to send their children to study overseas, the high cost is something parents need to _____.
2. The university will _____ on accommodation options once you have been enrolled on a course.
3. Students are more likely to succeed in school if they _____ to learning tools such as tablets or computers.
4. Although intelligence _____ in academic success, other factors are also important, such as a stable home life and hard work.
5. Although he did not perform well in his exams, all his teachers agree he _____.
6. The report _____ for the need to improve facilities.

VI. You will hear recordings about 1) **an analysis of medical research findings**, 2) **meiosis**. At the end of each recording the last word of group of words has been replaced by a beep. Select the correct option to complete the recording.

What helps you to choose the correct option?

1.	2.
A) before you understood	A) genetics
B) after diagnosis	B) diversity
C) from anti-oxidants	C) species
D) on the treatment itself	
E) in the first place	

ABBREVIATIONS COMMON IN ACADEMIC TEXTS				OTHER COMMON ABBREVIATIONS		
abbrev.	etc., etc	fig.	p., pp.	A.D.	G.P.	Re. Ref.
approx.	id.	op cit	sec	B.C.	mpg	rpm
c = ca	i.e.	QED, Q.E.D.	p.a.	att. attn.	mph	R.S.V.P.
c., cc.	esp.	max.	tab.	c/o	MRSP	W
cf.	excl.	min.	viz.	cont.	oz	W/O
dept.	ibid.	N.B., NB	vol.	encl.	P.S.	ZIP
e.g.	incl.	p.a.	vs.			
et.al., et al						

EXERCISES

A. Fill in correct abbreviations:

1. People now listen to music in a variety of ways, such as a personal stereo, iPod, ...
2. The world population today is 6 billion people.
3. There are several other problems involved in computer programming (see 17-19).
4. There are several other options for graduates in biochemistry, working in the pharmaceutical industry.
5. the library closes at 23,00.

B. Match the abbreviations and their explanations:

e.g.	and more of the same
c.	for instance
i.e.	pages
ibid.	make a note or remember well
cf	approximately
etc.	compare this with
pp	and others
et al	that is
N.B.	in the same place

C. Find the correct abbreviation:

and others		namely	
and so forth		note well	
approximately		per annum	
as opposed to		per year	
attention to Mr/Ms X		quod errat demonstrandum	
circa		that is	
compare to		please deliver to the particular person mentioned	
et cetera		that is to say	
for example		this proves that the statement was true	
in the same place		in the same author	
in the work cited above		pages	
for instance		which was to be proved	
including		versus	
especially		in the source already mentioned	

Sources:

<https://www.eapfoundation.com>

<https://www.pearsonpte.com>