



**Academic vocabulary with more than one meaning (Defining your terms)**

*Define one of the words below until your partner works out what you are talking about, making sure you include academic meanings.*

1. argument
2. authorities
3. concrete
4. conflict
5. contribute
6. credit
7. degree
8. demonstrate
9. discipline
10. establish
11. illustrate
12. imply
13. interests
14. interpret
15. maintain
16. majority
17. mechanism
18. nature
19. review
20. revise
21. shift
22. tackle
23. underline

*All the words above actually have two or more meanings. Ask your partner about any which you can only think of one meaning for.*

*Match those words to the definitions that your teacher gives you, also using the linking words etc that are there to help you match up the sentence halves. You can write the words in the gaps if that helps.*

*Look at an un-cut-up version to help check your answers. Write the words above in the gaps to check that you have one definition for each. There is just one word above with no definition below.*

*Check your answers as a class.*

*Underline useful phrases for defining your terms in academic writing and presentations.*

*Ask about any phrases which you don't understand.*



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**Cards for students to put together**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>A “_____” often means a critical piece about something such as a book</b>   | but we can also talk about “a _____ of the literature”, which means summarising previous research on a topic before talking about your own contributions to it. |
| <b>“_____” often has the positive connotation of “help”,</b>   | but it can also mean to be one of the reasons for a problem.  |
| <b>“_____” can mean to set up a new organisation such as a club or company.</b>  | However, in academic writing it is additionally a softer way of saying “prove”.   |
| <b>“Giving _____” can mean allowing people to borrow money, but it also means noting something worthwhile that someone has done, as in the credits as the front of a book.</b> | A third meaning is allowing a student to use that course towards passing their degree.  |
| <b>“_____” has two of the many meanings of “suggest”, specifically suggesting something without saying it directly</b>   | and making you think that something might be the case.  |
| <b>“_____” is often used with the specific meaning of translating between languages (often simultaneously),</b>  | but it also has the more general meaning of attempting to understand or explain something.  |
| <b>“_____” can mean look at your notes etc to remember what you have studied, like the American word “review”.</b>   | However, it can also mean “change”, making it similar to the word “edit”.   |
| <b>“To _____” can mean to provide a visual accompaniment</b>   | but it can also include examples, data etc used to support your arguments and explain what you mean.  |



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|--|---|
| <p><b>In academic fields “_____” tends to mean issues that affect particular groups of people in particular ways, as in “in the _____ of the working class”,</b></p> | <p>rather than free time activities.</p>  |
| <p><b>Although a _____ is obviously the word for the qualifications awarded by universities,</b></p>   | <p>it is more generally useful as part of the phrase “a _____ of...”, meaning “a certain amount of...”</p>                        |
| <p><b>Although major disputes between academics are by no means unknown,</b></p>   | <p>in academic contexts the word “_____” tends to mean the way you have structured the support for your point.</p>                |
| <p><b>As well as being a building material,</b></p>  | <p>“_____” is the opposite of “abstract”.</p>   |
| <p><b>As well as the physical meaning of “_____” (part of a machine made of several components),</b></p>   | <p>there is also the more abstract meaning of “a system”.</p>   |
| <p><b>In academic writing, “_____” has both the meaning of the people who have the power to decide things</b></p>  | <p>and academic experts (as in the collocation “acknowledged _____”).</p>   |
| <p><b>In addition to meaning an actual fight,</b></p>  | <p>“_____” can just mean a disagreement.</p>  |
| <p><b>In addition to the meaning “protest publically”,</b></p>   | <p>“_____” has several meanings of the verb “show”, including showing that something is true and showing how something works.</p> |
| <p><b>In the field of sport “_____” means try to take the ball from someone or stop them being able to play,</b></p>   | <p>but it also has a more general meaning of trying to solve a problem.</p>   |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Many people are already familiar with the writing action “to _____”,</b></p>   | <p>but it also means emphasizing things more generally.</p>  |
| <p><b>The uncountable word “_____” means control of someone, including yourself, to make them do what they should.</b></p> | <p>As a countable word, however, it means an academic area.</p>  |
| <p><b>The various meanings of the word “_____”,</b></p>  | <p>such as the computer key and changing gears in a car, have the shared sense of “change”.</p>                                |
| <p><b>In the context of academic writing and journalism the verb “_____” often means “insist”,</b></p>                     | <p>but it also has the more everyday meaning of cleaning and mending something such as a car so that it can still be used.</p> |
| <p><b>What is meant by “_____” can vary. The literal meaning is anything over fifty percent,</b></p>                       | <p>but in normal parlance it means “most” and therefore something more like seventy percent.</p>                               |



### **Punctuation in definitions**

*Without looking above, put the punctuation back into these definitions.*

a review often means a critical piece about something such as a book but we can also talk about a review of the literature which means summarising previous research on a topic before talking about your own contributions to it

contribute often has the positive connotation of help but it can also mean to be one of the reasons for a problem

establish can mean to set up a new organisation such as a club or company however in academic writing it is additionally a softer way of saying prove

giving credit can mean allowing people to borrow money but it also means noting something worthwhile that someone has done as in the credits at the front of a book a third meaning is allowing a student to use that course towards passing their degree

interpret is often used with the specific meaning of translating between languages often simultaneously but it also has the more general meaning of attempting to understand or explain something

although major disputes between academics are by no means unknown in academic contexts the word argument tends to mean the way you have structured the support for your point

as well as the physical meaning of mechanism part of a machine made of several components there is also the more abstract meaning of a system

in academic writing authorities has both the meaning of the people who have the power to decide things and academic experts as in the collocation acknowledged authorities

the uncountable word discipline means control of someone including yourself to make them do what they should as a countable word however it means an academic area

the various meanings of the word shift such as the computer key and changing gears in a car have the shared sense of change

what is meant by majority can vary the literal meaning is anything over fifty percent but in normal parlance it means most and therefore something more like seventy percent  
*Check your answers with the previous page. Other answers may be possible, so if you think your version may also be okay check with your teacher.*

*What can you say about these parts of punctuation?*

- commas with “which”
- punctuation with “but” and “however”
- quotation marks with the word or expression that you are defining
- the number of commas in a sentence (excluding lists)
- paired commas and brackets

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**Homework**

*Write an essay of at least 200 words (probably four or five paragraphs) on the topic “Six misconceptions”. If possible, make this related to your area(s) of interest, for example talking about how the general public or people from other academic areas misunderstand concepts from your field. Decide on the topic of each paragraph first and write them at the top of the page before you start your essay.*