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Chapter 2

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. **Academic Vocabulary vs General Vocabulary**
2. **Subject-specific Words and Technical Terms**
3. **Word Formation**

(With Suggested Answers and Explanations)

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**What is Academic Vocabulary?**

Academic vocabulary refers to words used in academic contexts. It includes:

* **formal words** which are less often used in daily casual conversations (e.g. “observe” and “identify” instead of “watch” and “find”); and
* **subject-specific words** and **technical terms** that are crucial to understanding the content of the subject (e.g. photosynthesis, carnivore, isthmus) and often appear in information texts and textbooks.

Developing knowledge in academic vocabulary and acquiring relevant vocabulary building strategies can facilitate students’ understanding of classroom instruction and task requirements, as well as their comprehension of texts across different subject areas.

**2a: Academic Vocabulary vs General Vocabulary**

Words used in academic texts are often more formal and precise in meaning. Colloquial expressions (including some phrasal verbs) tend to be avoided. Compare the following sentences:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Everyday English | Academic English |
| Viruses and germs are passed from one person to another through touching, coughing and sneezing. | Viruses and germs are transmitted from one person to another through touching, coughing and sneezing. |
| Scientists try to find the root cause of the pandemic. | Scientists try to identify the root cause of the pandemic. |

**Practice**

**Activity 1**

The box below shows some examples of academic vocabulary. Replace the underlined words in the following sentences with suitable words from the box. Each word can only be used ONCE.

|  |
| --- |
| **access allocate analyse facilitate indicate investigate maintain seek** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Answers** |
| 1. | With advancement in technology, people can instantly **get** information from the internet with mobile phones. | access |
| 2. | The survey data **show** that there is a rise in teenage drug abuse. | indicate |
| 3. | Cutting taxes may **help** economic recovery. | facilitate |
| 4. | The government has decided to **give** $240 million to post-secondary education. | allocate |
| 5. | Forensic scientists **(a) look at** evidence from crime scenes and make use of forensic tools to **(b) look into** crime cases. | 1. analyse 2. investigate |

**Activity 2**

Some phrasal verbs are considered more conversational and less appropriate for use in academic texts, which require a more formal tone. Replace the highlighted phrasal verbs in the sentences below with more formal verbs. Choose the most appropriate answer for each sentence.

1. Many countries are keen to explore renewable energy sources as natural resources in the world might be **used up** one day.

* finished
* gone
* exhausted
* sustained

1. Unnecessary details can be **left out** in a gist and a synopsis.

* cancelled
* taken
* neglected
* omitted

1. The German government approached the United States to **ask for** an armistice in 1918.

* request
* raise
* surrender
* arrange

1. The United Nations has **set up** a mechanism to investigate alleged use of biological and chemical weapons.

* launched
* established
* restored
* cancelled

1. Doctors and patients should **think about** the pros and cons of each option before reaching any healthcare and surgical decisions.

* discover
* identify
* seek
* consider

1. One advantage of hosting the Olympic Games is that it helps to **speed up** the infrastructure development of the host city.

* accentuate
* accelerate
* emphasise
* fasten

**2b: Subject-specific Words and Technical Terms**

**Subject-specific words** **and technical terms** are words related to content knowledge and key concepts of different subjects. Here are some examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Personal, Social & Humanities Education Subjects | Renaissance, totalitarianism, universal suffrage, plebiscite, Gini coefficient, expansionary monetary policy, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) |
| Science Education Subjects | photosynthesis, electromagnetism, genetic polymorphism, thermodynamics |

Words commonly used in everyday life may have very different and specific meanings in the contexts of other subjects. Here are some examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Words | General English Meanings | Subject-specific & Technical Meanings |
| appreciation | (n.) recognition of the good qualities of someone or something | In Economics:  (n.) an increase in value (as in currency appreciation) |
| mean | (v.) to express an idea  (adj.) not kind | In Mathematics:  (n.) the average |
| class | (n.) a group of students who are taught together at school | In History and Economics:  (n.) a group of people in a society who have the same social and/or economic position  In Biology:  (n.) a group of plants or animals with similar biological characteristics |

**Practice**

**Activity 3**

Decide which of the two meanings should be adopted for the **underlined words** in the following sentences.

1. The modern generation of composers discarded traditional ideas of melody and **harmony**.

* a pleasant musical sound made by different notes being played or sung together
* a situation in which people are peaceful and agree with each other

1. Luxury goods tend to have a more **elastic** demand and are more sensitive to price changes.

* capable of returning to original size and shape after being stretched or compressed
* responsive to changes in other economic factors

1. **Worms** are often transmitted through vulnerabilities in software. They can also be sent through instant messages or spam emails.

* creeping limbless animals with a tube-like body
* malware programmes that are able to replicate themselves and spread to other computers

1. Biomedical engineering is a new **discipline** which is closely related to science, engineering, medicine and biology.

* a particular area of study
* the [ability](about:blank) to [control](about:blank) yourself or other [people](about:blank), [even](about:blank) in [difficult](about:blank) [situations](about:blank)

1. The current decrease in Africa’s elephant **population** is due to illegal poaching and the increasing demand for ivory products.

* all the people living in a particular area
* a group of similar organisms and species living in a particular area

1. Climate and **relief** impact on the soil formation and vegetation growth of a place.

* a feeling of comfort or ease
* the elevation and shape of land

**2c: Word Formation**

We often come across new words or technical terms in different subjects. An awareness of word formation processes enables us to work out the meaning of unfamiliar words in academic contexts.

This part will introduce the following common word formation processes:

1. **affixation (prefixes and suffixes)**
2. **compounding**
3. **clipping**
4. **blending**
5. **borrowing (loan words)**

**i) Affixation**

**Affixation** is the most common way of making new words in English. An **affix** is a word element which can be added to alter the meaning or form of a root word. It usually comes in the form of either a **prefix** (which is put *before* the root word) or a **suffix** (which is put *after* the root word). The diagram below helps to illustrate this:

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A **prefix** is a word element added to the beginning of the word to convey extra meaning. The table below shows some prefixes commonly seen in academic contexts and their meanings.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Prefixes of Number** | | | | *Prefixes* | *Meanings* | *Examples* | | semi- | **half** | semi-circle  semiconscious | | uni-  mono- | **one** | uniformity  monopoly | | bi-  di-  du- | **two/**  **double** | bipolar  dioxide  duplicate | | tri- | **three** | triplicate  tripod | | quadri-  quadru- | **four** | quadrilateral  quadruple | | multi-  poly- | **many** | multi-purpose  polygon | |  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Prefixes related to Order, Space and Degree** | | | | *Prefixes* | *Meanings* | *Examples* | | pre- | **before** | prehistory  premature | | post- | **after** | post-glacial  post-war | | trans- | **across/ through** | transnational  transplant | | over- | **above/**  **too much** | overgrazing  overestimate | | under- | **below/**  **not enough** | undergrowth  underestimate | | inter- | **between/**  **across** | interpersonal  international | | intra- | **within/**  **inside** | intrapersonal  intramuscular | |

**Practice**

**Activity 4**

Identify the meanings of the common prefixes with reference to the examples provided. Put the correct letters (A-K) in the spaces provided. Each answer can be used ONCE only.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. all | B. badly/wrongly | C. with/together | D. removing/away |
| E. again | F. not | G. outside | H. over/too much |
| I. more than | J. against | K. before/front |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Prefixes** | **Examples** | **Meanings** |
| *e.g.* | ***re-*** | ***re****gain,* ***re****store,* ***re****build* | *E* |
| 1 | **co-**  **com-**  **con-** | **co-**ordinator, **co-**operate, **co-**exist  **com**bination, **com**pile  **con**verge, **con**glomeration | C |
| 2 | **de-** | **de**colonisation, **de**forestation, **de**hydrate | D |
| 3 | **anti-**  **counter-** | **anti-**social, **anti**biotic, **anti-**clockwise  **counter-**argument, **counter**act | J |
| 4 | **mis-**  **mal-**  **dys-** | **mis**carriage, **mis**lead, **mis**match  **mal**function, **mal**nutrition  **dys**functional, **dys**genesis | B |
| 5 | **un-**  **dis-**  **il-**  **in-**  **im-**  **ir-** | **un**true, **un**employed, **un**ethical  **dis**loyal, **dis**continue, **dis**agree  **il**legal, **il**logical  **in**appropriate, **in**complete, **in**direct, **in**humane  **im**moral, **im**mortal, **im**mature  **ir**relevant, **ir**responsible, **ir**regular | F |
| 6 | **fore-** | **fore**sight, **fore**cast, **fore**ground, **fore**legs | K |
| 7 | **hyper-** | **hyper**tension, **hyper**active | H |
| 8 | **ex-**  **extra-** | **ex**ternal, **ex**terior  **extra**terrestrial, **extra**-curricular | G |
| 9 | **omni-** | **omni**vore, **omni**scient, **omni**potent | A |
| 10 | **out-** | **out**number, **out**perform, **out**weigh, **out**live | I |

A **suffix** is a word element added to the end of the root word to convey extra meaning. It often changes the part of speech of the root word too. The table below shows some suffixes commonly seen in academic contexts and their meanings.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Common Adjective Suffixes** | | | | *Suffixes* | *Meanings* | *Examples* | | -able | **having the ability to** | sustainable  inflammable | | -less | **without** | stainless  weightless | | -ive  -ous  -ic | **having the nature and quality of** | addictive  corrosive  poisonous  infectious  acidic  carcinogenic | |  | | | | **Common Verb Suffixes** | | | | *Suffixes* | *Meanings* | *Examples* | | -ate | **become/ made into** | pollinate  activate | | -en | moisten  soften | | -(i)fy | pacify  emulsify | | -ise | digitalise  modernise | |  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Common Noun Suffixes** | | | | *Suffixes* | *Meanings* | *Examples* | | -ant  -ent  -eer  -er  -ee  -or (ess)  -ian  -ist | **a person** | consultant  resident  engineer  employer  employee  governor (ess)  historian  economist | | -ance  -ence  -cy  -ness  -ment | **quality/ state of being** | dominance  convergence  deficiency  competitiveness  enhancement | | -ity | **degree** | probability  elasticity | | -ism | **belief/ system/ practice** | Darwinism  mechanism  terrorism | | -sion  -tion | **process/ condition** | erosion  evaporation | |

**Practice**

**Activity 5**

Add a suitable suffix to each of the following words to form a new word. The new word should fit the part of speech and meaning given. Put your answers in the spaces provided.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Root Words** | **Parts of Speech** | | **Words with a Suffix** | | |
| **Meanings** | **Parts of Speech** | **Answers** |
|  | **vegetable** | noun | 🡺 | a person who does not eat meat | noun | vegetarian |
|  | **accessible** | adjective | 🡺 | the degree or quality of being easy to reach | noun | accessibility |
|  | **broad** | adjective | 🡺 | to make wider | verb | broaden |
|  | **intense** | adjective | 🡺 | to make more intense | verb | intensify |
|  | **condense** | verb | 🡺 | the process of changing from gas into liquid | noun | condensation |
|  | **consumer** | noun | 🡺 | a belief that happiness comes from purchasing material goods | noun | consumerism |
|  | **resist** | verb | 🡺 | the ability to withstand a force | noun | resistance |
|  | **enhance** | verb | 🡺 | the state of being better/ the process of improving | noun | enhancement |

**ii) Compounding**

**Compounding** is another common word-forming process in English. A **compound word** is formed by combining two words. Compound words can appear as a single word (e.g. homework), a hyphenated word (e.g. high-rise) or two separate words (e.g. real estate). Below are more examples.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compound Words | Examples |
| one-word:  (also known as closed compound words) | greenhouse, milestone, upstream |
| hyphenated: | long-term, two-fold, up-to-date, full-time |
| two-word:  (also known as open compound words) | side effect, middle class, cell phone |

**Practice**

**Activity 6**

Use the words in the left column to make six compound words with reference to the meaning provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Compound Words** | **Meanings** |
| capital  set  end  cost  snow  living  throw  ball  high-  over  punishment  mind | 1. mindset | (n.) a way of thinking |
| 1. capital punishment | (n.) the death penalty |
| 1. high-end | (adj.) very expensive and of good quality |
| 1. living cost | (n.) the amount of money needed to cover basic expenses such as housing and food |
| 1. snowball | (v.) grow bigger quickly |
| 1. overthrow | (v.) remove someone from power |

**iii) Clipping**

A **clipped word** is a shortened word extracted from a longer original form. Clipped words can be formed based on one or two words. Here are some examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Original Words | Clipped Words |
| influenza | flu |
| Internet | net |
| gymnasium | gym |
| dormitory | dorm |

Clipped words are considered less formal and the original form tends to be used in academic contexts.

e.g. **Influenza** is a contagious illness caused by viral infection of the respiratory system.

**Practice**

**Activity 7**

Turn the clipped words underlined in the following sentences into their original form to suit the academic contexts.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Answers** |
| 1. According to Zeidner (1998), students’ stress and anxiety increase when they are required to complete time-constrained **exams**. | examinations |
| 1. **Sci-fi** is a literary genre that typically deals with an imagined future and space travel. | Science fiction |
| 1. There has been a steady decline in **lab** tests on animals over the last decade because of criticism from animal rights activists. | laboratory |
| 1. A **memo** is a written message typically used in a professional setting. In a legal context, it can also mean the record of transaction or contract terms. | memorandum |
| 1. Celebrity endorsement is an effective strategy widely used in **ads** to gain customer attention and incite their desires to buy the products. | advertisements |

**iv) Blending**

A **word blend** is a new word created by combining two words. Here are some examples:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word 1** |  | **Word 2** |  | **Blended Word** |
| web | + | log | = | blog |
| breakfast | + | lunch | = | brunch |
| Chinese | + | English | = | Chinglish |
| global | + | local | = | glocal |

**Practice**

**Activity 8**

Complete the following table with suitable words to show how the blended words are formed. One has been done as an example:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word 1** |  | **Word 2** |  | **Blended Word** |
| *e.g. stagnation* | *+* | *inflation* | *=* | *stagflation* |
| 1. information | + | graphics | = | infographics |
| 1. smoke | + | fog | = | smog |
| 1. net | + | citizen | = | netizen |
| 1. emotion | + | icon | = | emoticon |
| 1. education | + | entertainment | = | edutainment |
| 1. Europe | + | Asia | = | Eurasia |
| 1. information | + | epidemic/pandemic | = | infodemic |

**v) Borrowing (Loan Words)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Words | Origins | Meanings | Sample Sentences |
| entrepreneur (n.) | French | a person who starts a business | Elon Musk, the CEO and product architect of Tesla, is one of the most famous **entrepreneurs** in the world. |
| kindergarten (n.) | German | a pre-school for children (children’s garden) | **Kindergartens** should provide a stimulating environment to help children cultivate positive attitudes and good habits. |

A **loan word** is a word borrowed from another language. It is often pronounced in a similar way to their counterparts in the source language. Here are some examples:

**Practice**

**Activity 9**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Loan Words** | **Origins** | **Meanings** |
| **A. paparazzi** | Italian | (n.) a group of photographers who take pictures of celebrities for magazines or newspapers. |
| **B. bourgeois** | French | (n.) middle-class people  (adj.) belonging or relating to the middle class |
| **C. genre** | French | (n.) a style of art |
| **D. tsunami** | Japanese | (n.) an extremely large wave caused by a violent movement of the Earth under the sea |
| **E. fjord** | Norwegian | (n.) a long, narrow strip of the sea between steep cliffs |
| **F. laissez-faire** | French | (adj.) free from interference and control |

Complete the sentences with the loan words provided in the table below. Put the correct letter (A-F) in the space provided.

1. A E is commonly found in regions where the present or past glaciations are below the current sea level.
2. The actor launched legal proceedings against the A , claiming harassment and invasion of privacy by a tabloid press.
3. Some 12,000 households were affected by the volcanic eruption and subsequent D that hit the islands of Tonga on 15 January 2022.
4. F capitalism is an economic system based on private property rights and free markets.
5. Dystopian fiction is a C of science fiction.
6. In America, a traditional B family consists of two parents, two children and a family pet.