

Lesson plan

Topic: Academic Style in writing

Rationale: Brainstorming lesson on the do's and don'ts of academic writing.

Time: 60 minutes

Procedure

1. Divide class into groups of threes or fours

- 2. On the board write 'academic style' and ask for some ideas. Write a couple points taken from worksheet 2 on the board (YES & NO)
- 3. Give 'Worksheet 1' and ask the students to write 10 No's and 7 Yes's
- 4. Feedback as a whole class, clarify points and then give students 'Worksheet 2'
- 5. Give out worksheet 3 do the first two with the students connecting the bad style to the worksheet 2. Then students work on their own. Teacher monitors and supports individually.
- 6. Feedback as a whole group.

Important:

There is not one specific accepted 'academic style' and this lesson is to highlight common ideas behind what is 'generally accepted'.





Worksheet 1



NO Idiomatic / colloquial (slang) Kids / boss / gonna / stuff	NO number / bullet points	YES Passive structures We analysed the data/
	NO vague language And so on / etc	The data was analysed
NO Phrasal verbs		YES -Academic Vocabulary
oo up / 100k up	NO Repetition Constant repeating same words	
4		YES – Referencing systems
VO Personal Pronouns , we, In my opinion (limit use)	Academic	YES Complex Grammar structures
NO Contractions	Style	Nominalisation / noun structures
t'll = it will / lt's = it ls		YES Caution – tentative language Possibly / seems / appears / could / may
NO Questions	No basic language Like – for example Thina – fortor	VEC Accurate vocabulary
So why did the project fail?	Little/big – large	Difference between law / rule
NO Personal adverbs Surprisingly / fortunately	Get - obtain Good/bad- positive / negative Amazing/wonderful- important	YES Precise facts / figures A few years ago / in 2014



Worksheet 3: Underline examples of bad style and rewrite them in a more suitable way

(a) Another thing to think about is the chance of crime getting worse.
(b) Regrettably these days lots of people don't have jobs.
(c) Sometime soon they will find a vaccine for malaria.
(d) A few years ago the price of property in Japan went down a lot.
(e)You can't always trust the numbers in that report.
(f) Sadly, the high inflation led to poverty, social unrest and so on.
(g) He was over the moon when he won the prize.
(h) I think we should pay students to study.
(i) A few years ago they allowed women to vote.
(j) What were the main causes of the Russian revolution?
Adapted from Bailey,S. 2012. Academic Writing. Routledge: London





Possible Answers

(a) Another thing to think about is the chance of crime getting worse

Another factor of consideration is the possibility of crime increasing.

(b) Regrettably these days lots of people don't have jobs.

Currently the rate of unemployment is at an unprecedented level

(c) Sometime soon they will find a vaccine for malaria.

In the near future a vaccine for malaria may be discovered.

(d) A few years ago the price of property in Japan went down a lot.

After 2013 Japanese property market in house value fell dramatically.

(e) You can't always trust the numbers in that report.

The numbers in that report have been proposed as fundamentally unreliable

(f) Sadly, the high inflation led to poverty, social unrest and so on.

The severe inflation led to poverty, social unrest and animosity towards the government. (list 3's)

(g) He was over the moon when he won the prize.

The prize gave the participant a considerable amount of pleasure

(h) I think we should pay students to study.

It is widely agreed that students should receive grants to study at tertiary level.

(i) A few years ago they allowed women to vote.

Women were enfranchised in 1987.

(j) What were the main causes of the Russian revolution?

The main causes of the Russian revolution were war and misgovernment.

