

English lesson

Textbook «ACTION 11» by Express publishing

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Module 6, «STEM»

The theme of the lesson:

ANALYSING ACADEMIC LANGUAGE



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

11.5.2. – use a wide range of vocabulary, which is appropriate to topic and genre, and which is spelt accurately;

11.6.4. – recognize the attitude, opinion or tone of the writer in extended texts on a range of more complex and abstract general and curricular topics;

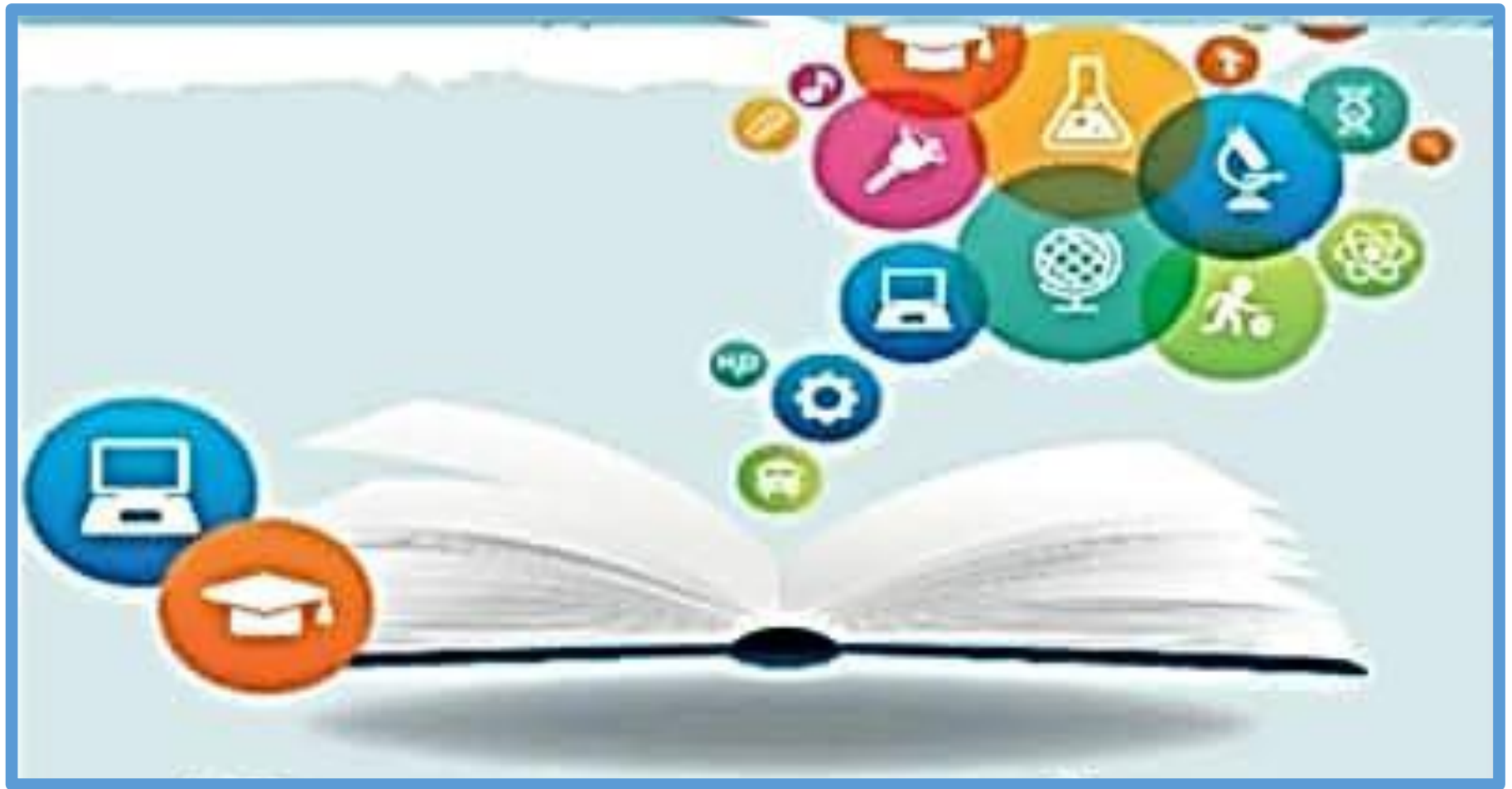
11.2.10. – use talk or writing as a means of reflecting on and exploring a range of perspectives on the world;

11.2.7. – understand speaker viewpoints and extent of explicit agreement between speakers on a range of general and curricular topics;

11.3.7. – use appropriate subject-specific vocabulary and syntax to talk about a range of familiar and some unfamiliar general and curricular topics.

Assessment criteria

**Listen and read for specific information (answer questions),
listen and read for gist,
practice collocations**



Do you speak science?



“arthr” and “itis”

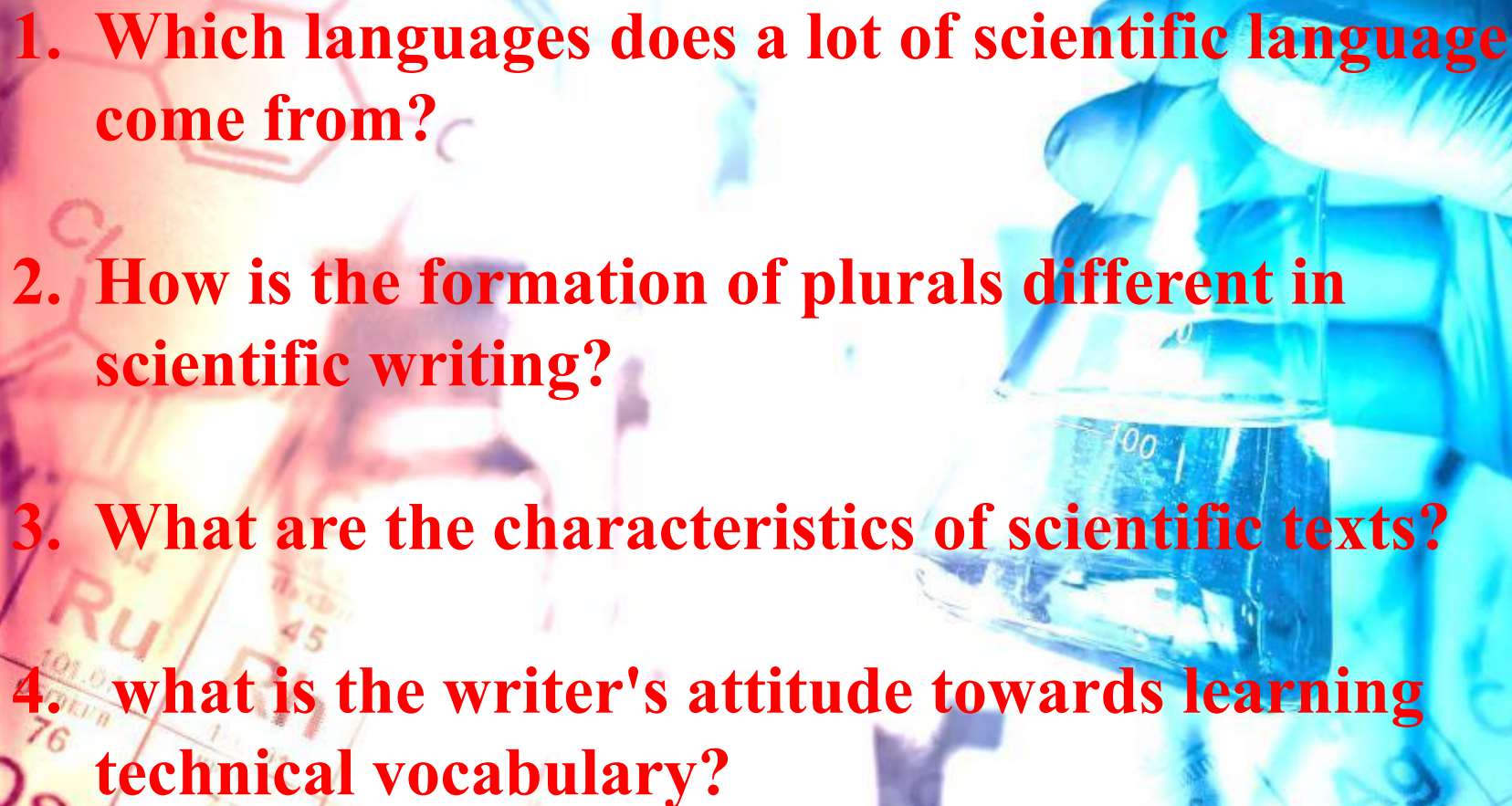
The prefix 'arthr' means joint and the suffix 'itis' means inflammation or infection. We join them with other word parts; 'arthr' could be used in medicine or taxonomy and 'itis' is often used in medicine. Other characteristics of scientific writing are that it has irregular plurals, uses passive voice and contains facts and figures, and not many descriptive adjectives.

6C

Analysing Academic Language



Ex.2 p. 82 Read the text again and answer the questions

- 1. Which languages does a lot of scientific language come from?**
 - 2. How is the formation of plurals different in scientific writing?**
 - 3. What are the characteristics of scientific texts?**
 - 4. what is the writer's attitude towards learning technical vocabulary?**
- 
- The background of the slide features a blue-tinted image of a hand in a nitrile glove holding a glass flask containing a clear liquid. The flask is tilted, and the liquid is being poured into another flask below it. The background also includes a blurred periodic table of elements and various chemical structures, such as a benzene ring and a carboxylic acid group, overlaid on a grid.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions. ...

? 1 Which languages does a lot of scientific language come from? ...

A lot of scientific language comes from the Greek and Latin languages.

? 2 How is the formation of plurals different in scientific writing? ...

Forming plurals is different in scientific writing because many of them are irregular. Instead of using common plural endings such as -s, -es or -ies, scientific words often end with -i, -a, or -ae in the plural.

? 3 What are the characteristics of scientific texts? ...

The characteristics of scientific texts include use of the passive voice, statistics and objective statements.

? 4 What is the writer's attitude towards learning technical vocabulary? ...

The writer feels that learning technical vocabulary can be difficult, but that lots of people find it tricky and so should practise and not give up.

3 Fill in: 

scientific

objective

technical

personal

common

sentence

Then make sentences using the completed phrases. Tell the class.

 1 roots 

 2 language 

 3 vocabulary 

 4 structure 

 5 statements 

 6 opinion 

6c

Analysing Academic Language

3 Fill in: ...

scientific

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Then make sentences using the completed phrases. Tell the class.



1 **common** roots ...



2 **scientific** language ...



3 **technical** vocabulary ...



4 **sentence** structure ...



5 **objective** statements ...



6 **personal** opinion ...





Write two things you have learnt from the text.

1) I see that you have learnt that lots of prefixes and suffixes originate from the Latin or Greek languages. I already knew this, but I discovered that the rules surrounding forming plurals are different for many words in STEM subjects.

2) Yes, I knew about that from words such as 'bacteria' and 'algae', but we both learnt that we should avoid words like 'almost', 'about' and 'nearly' in scientific texts because they suggest inaccuracy.

SCIENCE



***THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION
GOOD BYE!!!***