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Методичні рекомендації з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська) у науковому спілкуванні» для здобувачів третього (освітньо-наукового) рівня вищої освіти розроблено з метою сприяння розвитку академічної грамотності та вдосконалення мовної компетенції, необхідної для науково-дослідної діяльності. Посібник охоплює ключові граматичні аспекти, що стосуються побудови складних синтаксичних структур, вживання модальних дієслів, пасивних конструкцій, а також особливостей наукового стилю письма. Рекомендації містять практичні завдання, приклади типових помилок і стратегії їх корекції, що сприяє підвищенню точності та ефективності академічного спілкування англійською мовою. Видання розраховане на студентів магістратури, аспірантів різних спеціальностей, які готуються до складання іспитів з англійської мови або потребують граматичної підтримки у написанні наукових статей та дисертацій.

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INTRODUCTION

These methodic recommendations are designed specifically for the students to enhance their linguistic proficiency in academic and research contexts. Mastery of advanced grammar structures is essential for effective scholarly communication, whether in writing research papers, dissertations, or presenting at academic conferences. This guide provides a comprehensive overview of key grammatical topics relevant to formal writing, including complex sentence structures, modal verbs, passive voice, and the nuances of academic style. Each section combines clear theoretical explanations with targeted exercises to reinforce understanding and practical application. Additionally, common grammatical errors are highlighted alongside strategies for avoiding them, ensuring greater precision and coherence in writing.

This material is intended to support both self-directed learning and instructor-led courses, facilitating the development of advanced grammatical competence crucial for academic success and professional growth.

Irregular Plural Nouns

1 a Write the plural forms of nouns 1-12 in the table, which are common in academic writing. Where both regular (-s or -es) and irregular plural forms are possible, write them both.

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
1 phenomenon	
2 datum	
3 maximum	
4 hypothesis	
5 criterion	
6 syllabus	

7 basis

8 analysis

9 formula

10 minimum

11 curriculum

12 medium

b Correct any mistakes in these students' extracts.

1 In this dissertation I will test the following three hypothesis.

2 There is considerable evidence that the medias, such as television and newspapers, are influencing people's attitude to sports.

3 The formulae used in the calculations are given in Appendix 1.

4 In 1901, hours of employment were officially limited to a maxima of 12 hours a day.

5 The quality of a company's products is the basis for its growth.

6 Sims (2002) asks how many times a particular phenomena must recur before it is no longer 'accidental'.

7 Recent analyses of fish stocks in the Atlantic Ocean in 2008, 2010 and 2012 has shown a dramatic decline.

8 Level of funding is an important criteria in the academic success of a school.

9 Statistical data over the last 20 years increasingly rapid movement of the population to urban areas.

10 The lower-secondary school geography syllabis from six countries were compared.

Revision on Tenses

Present Simple and Present Continuous

Test yourself. Circle the correct option.

1 Boston College *looks for/is looking* for an international marketing manager for their overseas recruitment drive.

- 2 Social enterprises can be defined as those which *are placing/place* environmental concerns alongside profit.
- 3 Monetary policy is *operating/operates* by influencing the price at which money is lent.
- 4 Smartphones *are establishing/establish* themselves as the dominant mobile device amongst younger consumers.
- 5 David Hare's plays, as Felton (2009) *notes/is noting*, provide actresses with some of the strongest roles in modern drama.
- 6 According to the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board, the average Briton *watches/is watching* just over thirty hours of television per week.
- 7 Most people *are recognizing/recognize* that a respect for the law is the fundamental basis for a civilized society.
- 8 When a team *works/is working* intensively on a project, the team leader should protect them from distraction.
- 9 Stevens argues that consumers these days *are preferring/prefer* to do business with companies that have environmentally-friendly policies.
- 10 Babcock suggests that attitudes to work amongst young people *are changing/change*.

Past Simple and Past Continuous

Test yourself. Circle the correct option. If both are possible, circle both.

- 1 At the moment when the earthquake was striking/struck, most people *were sleeping/ slept*.
- 2 Phillips *asked/was asking* her subjects to watch clips of people smiling, and measured their heart rate afterwards.
- 3 During the 18th century, merchants *would/ used to transport* their goods around England by canal.
- 4 Audi *used to launch/launched* their new family saloon in 2010.

5 At the time of the crash, high street banks *were investing/ invested* in some very risky products.

6 The yacht White Tiger *made/was making* excellent progress when an unusually high wave *destroyed/was destroying* its mast.

Present Perfect (and Past Simple)

Test yourself. Complete each sentence with the present perfect or past simple form of the verb in brackets.

1 New research indicates that scientists (*discover*) a potential cure for some forms of dementia. The key finding (*make*) two months ago by a team working for Dr Julia Davidson.

2 Construction companies (*build*) a new village outside Perpignan for past three years.

3 Thousands of UK citizens (*emigrate*) to Australia to start a new life in the 1950s and 60s. One of them (*write*) an account in 1976 that (*just/film*).

4 Currently editor of The Weekly Business Digest, Wendy Crozier (*have*) an interesting career. It (*start*) in 1976 at the BBC.

5 Research (*demonstrate*) that people can delay the onset of Type 2 diabetes by losing weight.

6 A million Chinese people (*move*) to Africa in the past twenty years to take advantage of new business opportunities. More than 250,000 Chinese immigrants (*arrive*) in South Africa alone since 1994.

Past Perfect (and Past Simple)

Test yourself. Correct each sentence by adding had.

1 The team of scientists just left the laboratory when the fire broke out, so there were no injuries.

2 James Lott described the trip as a failure as they expected to discover at least three new species of insect.

3 The regiment made a successful case for all those who participated in the rescue voyage to receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

4 Petroleum Products finally admitted that crude oil been leaking from their tanker for more than a week.

5 Many companies signed contracts with competitors by the time Holliwell Carlease offered them the new Fiat.

6 The government denied that they announced the new proposals before they were ready.

Future Simple

Test yourself. Circle the correct option. If both are possible, circle both.

1 Tesco *doubles/is going to double* the number of its hypermarkets in China by 2020.

2 Government cuts mean that life *will be/will have been* difficult for many people over the next three years.

3 The establishment of an office in New York in 2009 *was to prove/would prove to be* a very successful move for the UK TV company.

4 If everything goes to plan, at 14.16 this afternoon, a minute after starting his engine, Andy Green *will be driving/will drive* faster than anyone has driven before.

5 Some economists argue that India *is to/will* outperform China in the long-term.

6 The new law on the advertising of cigarettes *take/takes* effect in April next year.

7 All of the parties *would/were* about to come to an agreement when news broke of a new rebel attack.

8 A major new aerospace factory *is opening/will open* in Sunderland in February.

Challenge Yourself

Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

a The business of tourism (*grow*) massively over the past century. While extensive foreign travel has always been one of the pleasures of the wealthy, its

extension to the mass market? - (*be*) a phenomenon of the last fifty years. Domestic tourism really 3 (*begin*) in the mid-nineteenth century, as workers 4 (*gain*) paid annual leave, at first for one week and then for two. Longer periods gradually 5 (*become*) common, in some cases granted by benevolent employers such as Cadbury's, but more often (*fight*) for and (*win*) by the trade unions. This was made possible as a result of the concentration of the labour force in factories during the Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century, which during the Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century, which (*change*) the balance of power between employers and employees.

Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

b The inter-relationship between diabetes and obesity (*be*) for some time a matter of interest to researchers and clinicians. The case of the Pima Indians is one that continues (*be*) much studied. They are a group of Native Americans who (*live*) for thousands of years in what is now the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Their traditional economy was based for the most part on subsistence agriculture, and they (*endure*) periods of famine as well as plenty. In the twentieth century, the way of life (*change*) dramatically in the former country, but not so much in the isolated rural areas of the latter. By 2000, the American Pima (*become*) obese, and? (*develop*) one of the highest rates of diabetes in the world. However, their Mexican cousins do not suffer these problems to nearly the same extent.

c Circle the correct option.

The situation is as close to a scientific experiment as it *is/ will be* possible to find in the field, that is, without direct and deliberate intervention. The American and the Mexican Pima *share/are sharing* essentially the same genotype, and until a few generations ago they also *shared/were sharing* the same phenotype. In other words, although they *have/ would have* very similar genetic make-up, the two groups, which once had the same body shape, now *will look/look* different and *will suffer/suffer* different health problems. This genotype-phenotype distinction

is a fundamental one for any study of genetics. Neel (1962) proposed that the predisposition towards diabetes *will be caused/ is caused* by what he called a 'thrifty gene', one that has enabled/enables the body to store fat when food is plentiful, in preparation for the famine that *will lie/lies* around the corner. his theory has undergone modification in the past half-century. Barker's hypothesis (1997) posits a t 'hrifty phenotype': if a pregnant woman is starved of nutrients, her baby is/will be born small, and is likely to develop certain diseases later in life. The growing foetus is prepared for a life in which famine *is/is going to be* likely. In reality, of course, famine *has been/is* increasingly unlikely for most citizens in most countries today. We suffer from the opposite problem, overnutrition. Our biology, which *had evolved/ evolves* in slow tiny steps, has not kept pace with the rapid changes in the way we live, and one consequence had been/is the epidemic of diseases of affluence, notably obesity and diabetes.

Passive Voice

Complete the text about whaling with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

A For centuries, or even millennia, whales _____(*hunt*) offshore from small boats such as canoes and kayaks. From the mid-nineteenth century, with the development of the Industrial Revolution, this fairly limited activity _____(*join*) by pelagic, that is, deep sea, whaling, culminating in modern factory ships. In the 1960s, £20 million _____(*generate*) annually by the global whaling industry. In spite of the worldwide ban on commercial whaling that _____(*impose*) in 1986, it is worth noting that small-scale shore-based hunting of cetaceans continues in several countries from the Arctic to Polynesia. It _____(*justify*) on the grounds of continuing a long cultural tradition, and usually the meat and other products o _____(*consume*) within the same community.

B Complete the text about a form of mental illness, using the phrases in the box and a form of be. Two of the phrases are not needed.

associated with admitted to based on classified as composed of confined to diagnosed as entitled to located at

Patients who _____ bipolar often face a frustrating search for suitable treatment. Serious side effects _____ some of the most frequently prescribed medications, and this leads some patients to discontinue the drugs. In trying to take control of their lives, they may _____ non-compliant, especially by doctors without specialist training. Patients _____ a free consultation with a psychiatrist, but often this entails a long wait, during which the condition can worsen. In the worst cases, the person may need _____ an in-patient facility, and perhaps even _____ a secure ward in a psychiatric hospital. These psychiatric hospitals tend _____ some distance from the patient's home, increasing the sense of isolation and betrayal.

Prepositions after Passive Verbs

Many verbs commonly used with the passive voice are usually followed by a particular preposition.

1 What prepositions are most common after these passive verbs?

as at in into of on to with

1 be defined/known/regarded + as

2 be applied/attributed/related. + ___

3 be associated/correlated + ___

4 be comprised/made up + ___

5 be included/involved + ___

6 be divided/translated + ___

7 be based/centred + ___

8 be aimed/estimated + ___

2 Complete these sentences with the correct preposition or verb form.

- 1 The total cost of the project was estimated *at* nearly \$2 billion.
- 2 This chapter is ___ into three sections.
- 3 Japan's high saving rate has been attributed ___ several factors, including less access to consumer credit and cultural factors.
- 4 Health expenditure per capita is negatively correlated ___ health inequality.
- 5 Since the late 1940s, France has been widely ___ as the leader of European integration.
- 6 Policy debates in modern Britain are often ___ on the assumption that care for the elderly has been taken over by the state.
- 7 This protein is involved t___ the development of the growing brain.
- 8 The book is comprised ___ 12 chapters.
- 9 A straight line can be ___ as a curve of infinite or very large radius.
- 10 Only one of her novels has so far been ___ into English.

Noun + passive verb combinations in Methods sections

Parts of the Methods section describe things that I/we – that is, the researcher(s) – did. In order to avoid repeating *I* or *we* as the subject of the sentence, the passive voice is often used instead. A number of noun + passive verb combinations are common in Methods sections.

1 What verb commonly follows all three nouns in each list?

- 1 statistics/lists/reports were com_____ted
- 2 tests/interviews/surveys were con_____ted
- 3 data/samples/specimens were col_____ted
- 4 questionnaires/copies/test papers were dis_____ted
- 5 participants/sites/subjects were sel_____ted
- 6 responses/measurements/observations were rec_____ded
- 7 techniques/guidelines/methods were dev_____ped
- 8 investigations/analyses/experiments were per_____med

Modals

1 Rewrite the phrases in italics, using the correct form of the word in brackets, to complete the text about logistics.

It is possible to illustrate *the science of logistics* (can) using the sport of climbing.

2 *It is necessary for anyone planning a serious expedition to be aware* (need) of the importance of transporting, storing, and securing their equipment. A brief survey of mountaineering trips that have failed will reveal how, more often than not, it is a logistical error that has led to defeat. *It is possible for modern climbers to use* (can) logistics software on their laptops or mobile devices; climbers in pre-computer days *were obliged to do* (have) their calculations with pen and paper. A recent unsuccessful attempt on K2 *should serve* (ought) as an example. *It was not necessary* for Niles Brangwen and his team to fail (need) if they had allowed time for a second supply of provisions to be transported to the camp below the summit. With extra supplies, *it was possible for the two lead climbers to have waited* (could) until the weather improved to make their move to the top. After a few days, they *succeeded in descending* (manage) safely, but *there can be little doubt that they regretted* (must) this gap in their planning as they made their way homewards.

2 Circle the correct verb form in the introduction to an essay about retrials. If both are correct, circle both.

For an appeal to be upheld in a court of law, there is a requirement that new evidence *could/should* be presented. Scientific advances in areas such as DNA testing, however, mean that there is now a growing trend for cases that *might/must* have remained closed to be considered for retrial. Berenger (2012) cites the case of Maxwell Jordan, who believes he *will be able to /could* prove his innocence through a report that his lawyers have commissioned from scientists who study the behaviour of bullets. Jordan's team will argue that he *could/must* not have fired the gun twice within the period of time described by the prosecuting counsel

at his trial. If this new evidence is accepted, it *can/should* prove persuasive enough to put Jordan's

conviction in doubt. This essay *might/will* explore Jordan's case in more detail.

3 Circle the correct verb forms in the text about infrastructure projects. If both are correct, circle both.

The location of a new rail system or airport *needs to/should* take into account the conflicting interests of a number of different groups of people. Politicians in power *must/may* not benefit immediately from an infrastructure project, but they *could/might* gain credit in the medium term for a boost in employment when construction work begins. It *would/shall* seem, on the surface, that the business community in general *will/needs* to benefit when a major transport project is initiated, but, as in sport, where there are winners there *might/must* always be losers. Amongst the public, commentators *would/should* argue that there are two groups: the general population who *must/will* often be supportive of modernizing programmes, and those directly affected, the ones whose houses *need/ought* to be demolished or whose quality of life *will/could* be reduced by the endless departure and arrival of long-haul jets. Bryson (2009) suggests that thirty or forty years ago, the complaints of this latter group *can/would* regularly be ignored, whereas these days, a protest movement *can/needs* to be established and attract public attention within days of a project being announced

Infinitive or -ing Form

1 Complete the text about the setting up of small art galleries, using the infinitive or -ing form of the verb in brackets.

Browne (2008) describes _____ (set up) a small art gallery in an unfashionable part of Birmingham in 2003. She acknowledges _____ (spend) much more than the business earned in the first few years, but explains how it was managing _____ (make) a modest profit by the end of 2006. Her account and that of Bannister and Ives (2009) appear

_____ (suggest) that two key factors need to be borne in mind if the new gallery owner wishes to avoid _____ (make) what could be a very costly mistake. For anyone planning (open) a small gallery, the first factor is financing. Browne warns the would-be owner _____ (allow) enough capital for at least two years of trading before any significant income is generated. The second factor is location. Bannister and Ives considered _____ (establish) their gallery in London's trendy Brick Lane before realizing that there would be too much competition. They carried on _____ (look) elsewhere in London until colleagues in Wales encouraged them _____ (acquire) empty retail premises at much lower cost in Newport. Now, with a National Lottery regeneration grant, they anticipate _____ (expand) their gallery into neighbouring premises.

2 Circle the correct option to complete the text about embedded journalists.

One of the Pentagon's successes during the initial stages of the war in Iraq was to *argue/persuade/demand* news organizations to accept the concept of the 'embedded' journalist, who would *operating/to operate/operate* under the protection of a battlefield unit. Newspapers and TV networks could not afford *to turn/that they turn/turning down* this opportunity to witness the conflict at close hand, but many reporters *discussed/wondered/suspected* that the challenge of remaining independent and impartial might prove insurmountable.

Dillow (2005) remembers *spending/to spend/spend* his first three days as an 'embed' on his stomach, as his unit defended itself against heavy enemy fire. On more frequent occasions, however, when soldiers who *prefer/would rather/want* see action have nothing to do except polish their rifles and maintain their vehicles, Dillow *confirms/reminds/discusses* that an embedded reporter gains a fascinating insight into the daily life of men and women at war.

3 Correct the mistakes in the text about websites based on consumer reviews.

Some sentences have more than one mistake.

Some websites enable that consumers post reviews of services or products in such a way that they can be easily searched and read by the general public. This

normally means to accept all the reviews that are submitted, except for those that a website manager decides to block on the grounds of their obviously abusive nature. Cannon (2009) contends this phenomenon to produce, particularly in the area of hotel and restaurant reviewing, a new breed of consumer who appears spending his or her life touring the country as an amateur critic. Such consumers may explain that they are doing in terms of public service, but they may well risk undermining the original purpose of this type of website. Cannon goes on discussing the recent difficulties experienced by TripAdvisor, where hotel owners have threatened that they take legal action against the site for not screening out this new type of full-time amateur critic.

-ing Clauses with Prepositions and Conjunctions

In academic writing, we often begin a sentence with a preposition or conjunction (e.g. after, before, by, on, while) followed by an -ing clause, to give information about the purpose, cause, time, etc. of the event in the main clause that follows.

e. g. *In using advertising texts in the classroom, teachers emphasize the skills of analyzing and evaluating ads. (= the purpose of using advertising texts is to emphasize ...)*

e. g. *By not adopting a more liberal trade policy, the United States failed to set an example to others. (= the result of not adopting a more liberal policy was that the United States failed Note that we put not before the -ing form.)*

e. g. *On coming to power, SWAPO announced an ambitious programme of educational expansion. (= when they came to power, SWAPO announced ...)*

1. Match sentences 1-6 with a-f and then write a new sentence beginning with the word given.

1 A more efficient larger firm was created.

2 I will review the literature.

3 He became president.

- 4 The two groups were compared.
- 5 She doesn't deny that there is discrimination in the workplace.
- 6 They start school in September.
- a Bright (2009) contends that it is not older workers who are a particular target.
- b He made education the main priority of his government.
- c The merger reduced costs.
- d Children are immunised against tetanus and measles.
- e I will outline the methods used in the research.
- f Both quantitative and qualitative data were used.

1 c By creating a more efficient larger firm, the merger reduced costs

2... After _____

3... On _____

4 ... In _____

5... While _____

6 ... Before _____

The implied subject of the -ing clause should be the same as the subject in the main clause.

e. g. In using advertising texts in the classroom, ...

Teachers use advertising texts, so teachers is the subject of the -ing clause.

e. g. . . teachers emphasize the skills of analyzing and evaluating ads.

'teachers' is the subject of the main clause.

In pairs, decide whether these sentences are correct or incorrect and suggest improvements to the incorrect ones .

1 On starting school, the researchers examined children's achievement.

2 In conducting the research, I became aware of the limitations of the method.

3 After watching the video, students answered ten questions.

4 While recognising that the results may not be generalisable to all businesses, managers should have a working knowledge of accounting.

Hedging

In academic communication, we frequently avoid making statements that are too direct or too confident. We can avoid directness by using hedges (i.e. language indicating that something may be true, is partially true, is true in some cases, and so on).

1. Work in pairs. Think of two reasons why hedging is important in academic communication. Share your ideas with the rest of the class.

2 a Work alone. Read sentences 1 - 8 and decide which need to be hedged.

b Think about how to add a hedge from the box to the appropriate sentences.

in many cases many most mostly normally often sometimes virtually

1 While inventions may be carried out anywhere, innovations occur in firms.

2 Invention is the first occurrence of an idea for a new product or process.

3 Inventions require complementary inventions and innovations to succeed at the innovation stage.

4 The first versions of all significant innovations were crude, unreliable versions of the devices that eventually diffused widely.

5 Leonard da Vinci's ideas for a flying machine were impossible to carry out in practice.

6 What we think of as a single innovation is the result of a lengthy process.

7 Innovation is a continuous process.

8 Important innovations go through drastic changes in their lifetimes.

*The argument is, **in many ways**, a story of decline and a comparison with a lost golden age.*

1 Why do you think the writer includes a hedge?

2 a Underline the hedge (a word or phrase) in sentences a below.

b Decide whether sentences b needs to be made less direct. If so, add the hedge from a in an appropriate place and make any other necessary changes.

- 1 a Belgium is essentially a bilingual country divided into the Flemish-speaking north and the French-speaking south.
- b Ten percent of the world's population owns 90 percent of its wealth.
- 2 a Depression on many occasions leads to feelings of suicide.
- b Surveys gather information through written questions and/or oral questioning.
- 3 a The term 'andragogy' is virtually unknown outside the field of adult education.
- b Construction was halted in many countries during the depression of the 1930s.
- 4 a Bern's (2002) study appears to be well researched and reaches interesting conclusions.
- b Mercury is the innermost planet in the solar system.
- 5 a End of course assessment and is most often the form of evaluation used in academic institutions.
- b Long-term unemployment is experienced by older workers who are close to retirement age.
- 6 a The structure of the noun phrase is relatively neglected in grammars for language learners.
- b As water flows downhill under gravity, it seeks the path of least resistance.
- 7 a The speed at which business, government and, to a certain extent, the public have begun to use the internet is faster than earlier technology.
- b Everyone's behaviour is determined by their parents.
- 8 a The results for the males and females in the group were more or less identical.
- b Whereas Asian markets have developed and expanded over the last 50 years, social and cultural values have remained unchanged.

Using Gender-Neutral Language

In your academic communication, avoid using gender-specific language. For example, avoid the use of man where it refers to people in general (that is, both men and women). Also avoid suggesting that a particular job or role is filled only

by men or by women when it might be filled by either. This is important because gender-specific language can imply (usually) male superiority, or reflect an unequal status in society. Try to use gender-neutral language instead. Make sure that you are consistent in a particular piece of writing. For example, if you use she/he to refer to a male or female student, don't change to he/she.

1 A Work in pairs. Look at sentences 1-11 below and decide whether they are inappropriate because they contain gender-specific language.

1 What consequences do they have for the way a teacher approaches his job and his training?

2 Ernest Miller Hemingway was born in 1899 at Oak Park, a highly respectable suburb of Chicago, where his father, a keen sportsman, was a doctor.

3 Throughout history, man has affected the natural environment, often in a destructive way.

4 One of the basic elements contributing to the urban housing problem is the difference in goals of land lord sand their tenants.

5 In *The Climates of the Continents*, we have a book which should be of interest, not only to the student of climate and the factors which determine it, but also to the man in the street.

6 The daily life of a small shopkeeper struggling to survive had little in common with that of a prosperous businessman employing a number of workers.

7 Harkness and Waldfogel (1997) calculate the pay ratios for women with children compared to the average man.

8 Quite sophisticated equipment and trained manpower are required.

9 Bowles (2001) observed that his findings supported earlier research results.

10 In the intensive-care unit, it is imperative that the nurse must not allow her attention to wander from the patient.

11 Before entering the market, each consumer decides, on the basis of his income, tastes and alternative opportunities, the maximum price he will pay.

B In pairs, suggest improvements to sentences 1-11.

C Here is a quotation from Prasad (1967) you would like to report in an essay you are writing. How would you deal with the gender-specific language that it includes?

‘From the age of seven to 12 years, [...] [the child is greatly attached to his house, yet he is partly influenced by his school and school-mates.]’

Complex Conjunctions

Conjunctions link words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. Some conjunctions consist of a single word (e. g. after, while, because), and others are phrases consisting of more than one word (e. g. to the extent that). These phrases can be referred to as ‘complex conjunctions.’ Many complex conjunctions are common in academic writing.

1 a Read the definitions of these complex conjunctions. Then choose the correct options in sentences 1-6.

to the extent that

to a particular degree or stage, often causing particular results

in that

because

so that

used before you give an explanation for the action that you have just mentioned

in such a way that

used before you say that a particular action, situation, etc. causes the result that follows

in order that

with the aim of achieving something

in the event that

used before you say what will happen – usually something unpleasant – in a particular situation

- 1 We asked teachers to select a friendship group of around six pupils from each class *to the extent that / in order that* participants would feel comfortable with each other during the group discussion.
- 2 The sentence structures in (6a) and (6b) are similar *in order that / in that both* include a complex conjunction.
- 3 During end-of-life care, family members often suffer most because they may be called on to make decisions *in the event that / in such a way that* the patient cannot.
- 4 Obesity is a medical condition in which body fat has accumulated *to the extent that / so that it may have a negative effect on health*.
- 5 The apparatus comprised a computer with a colour monitor and a keyboard which was covered *in the event that / in such a way that* only the space bar and enter key were exposed.
- 6 Participants from all three age groups were asked to complete the same tasks *so that / in that* data collected could easily be compared.

Subject-Verb Agreement

In a sentence, the verb should agree with the subject; that is, a singular subject should be followed by a singular verb and plural subject by a plural verb. After a complex subject (common in academic writing) the verb must agree with the main noun in the subject. Agreement after a complex subject

1 a In sentences 1-8, underline the subject. Then circle the main noun in the subject and the verb related to it. If the verb does not agree with the main noun in the subject, correct the verb.

- 1 Student comments about unhelpful behaviour was consistent with the inclusion of non-academic communication behaviours.
- 2 The demand for a learner to be physically at a computer and physically connected via some kind of cable to a network means that learning locations were constrained.

3 The only potential drawback to the use of personal digital assistants (PDAs) are their lack of processing power relative to a laptop computer.

4 Reliable and valid scales assessing the impact of laptops during class has not been developed.

5 Research outcomes reported in Attewell's (2005) summary of the 2001 MLearn project suggest that the use of mobile learning may have positive contributions to make in a number of areas.

6 Evidence based on student comments indicates that the LES may need to be expanded to include more specific examples of academic and non-academic use.

7 Some attempts at quantifying the time spent on non-academic communication and social distraction has been made, such as Barak (2006).

8 Identifying the level of academic activity in laptop-based classes is critical to improving the quality of instruction offered.

Agreement after Quantifying Phrases

1 Use the rules in the table to choose the correct form of the verbs in sentences 1-14.

After...

- *any of, none of, the majority of, all (of), some (of) + uncountable noun*
- *one of + plural noun / pronoun*
- *the number of + plural noun*
- *every, each + singular noun or a co-ordinated noun (x and y)*
- *everyone, everybody, everything (and similar words beginning any, some, and no-)*
- *a measurement, amount of quantity*

use a singular verb

- *any of, each of, either of, neither of, none of + plural noun / pronoun*

use a singular verb (although a plural verb is possible in less formal contexts)

- *a / the majority of, a number of, all (of),*

some (of) + plural noun / pronoun

use a plural verb

- a complex subject in which the first noun is a percentage, a fraction, or a proportion

the verb agrees with the noun closest to the verb

1 The majority of research on language teaching *has/have* focused on English.

2 It is worth noticing that approximately 70% of the responses *was/were* from women.

3 The number of universities offering foreign language courses *has/have* declined in the last ten years.

4 Each of these procedures *has/have* advantages and limitations.

5 A number of studies *has/have* shown that aspirin can help reduce deaths from heart disease.

6 Table 3 shows that only one in ten of the population now *works/work* in agriculture.

7 5.5 metres *was/were* the average distance between trees in the forest.

8 Some of the findings *suggests/suggest* that as many as 70% of children's television shows *contains/contain* violent content.

9 In the experiment, each participant *was/were* given four problems to solve.

10 Johnson (1999) and Sims (2000) are less useful because neither of these studies *uses/use* country-level data.

11 One of the people who started the computer revolution *was/were* John Von Neuman.

12 The majority of cases of eating disorders *begins/begin* to develop during adolescence.

13 Not everyone *agrees/agree* that aboriginal peoples in North America used ecosystems in a sustainable manner.

14 Obtaining responses was complicated by the fact that about a quarter of the sample *was/were* residing abroad.

Common Prefixes in Academic Writing

1 a Which prefix matches each section of the table?

co inter multi out pre trans

1 __ active

dependent

personal

related

2 __ determined

existent

judge

war

3 __ border

formation

national

plant

4 __ break

come

lying

weigh

5 __ education

exist

occur

operation

6 __ dimensional

disciplinary

lateral

tasking

b Replace the underlined part of sentences 1-12 using a word from 1a. Make any other changes that are necessary. Use the prefix in brackets in 1-6.

1 The study involved a team of researchers from many different subjects from across the world (multi) multidisciplinary researchers

2 She argues that the use of mixed-ability pairs has a very positive effect. (out)

3 The success of teaching girls and boys in the same classrooms in state schools led to its introduction into the private sector. (co)

4 It was felt that the benefits of using a computerised language test would be greater than

any problems associated with it. (out)

5 Commercial forest exploitation for timber is largely is largely controlled by wealthy companies that operate in several countries. (trans)

6 The problems of disease and malnutrition have an effect on each other. (inter)

7 People tend to form an opinion of others from their dress and appearance before hearing what they have to say.

8 It can be difficult to differentiate between anxiety and depression because these disorders tend to be found together.

9 Surgeons are now able to move entire faces and hands from one person to another.

10 Rabinovitz (2010) looked at the behaviour of online American college students doing more than one thing at the same time.

11 Bankoff (1993) has found an association between the establishment of satisfying relationships with other people and academic achievement.

12 There is little incentive for voters to go to the polls if the outcome is already arranged.

Complex Prepositions

Some prepositions consist of one word (e.g. in, between). Complex prepositions can consist of:

- two words (e.g. regardless of)
- three words (e.g.
- or four words (e.g. with the exception of).

1 Sentences 1-12 include a two, three, or four-word complex preposition. The last word of each is missing. Complete them, using a dictionary to help you.

for from of on to with

1 Fees at private schools can vary widely depending on the status of the school.

2 Our findings are broadly in line previous research (Arber, 1993; Vindras, 2000).

3 The children built shapes with ten cubes that were identical except their colour.

4 Figure 8.1 lists procedures to be followed by tutors in the event an emergency in the laboratory.

5 The recent government policies have increased differences among groups with regard income and wealth.

6 In general, the teachers felt that, apart a few exceptions, descriptive statistics do not pose particular learning problems.

7 A memory-image - as distinct a daydream, for instance - is a visualisation of what was actually witnessed.

8 The family, as I define it here, comprises a husband and wife, with or without never-married children, irrespective their age.

9 Subjects completed the two relevant questionnaires along several other, unrelated experimental tasks.

10 The results from this study indicate that, contrary expectations, a large majority of test-takers had either high familiarity (50% or moderate familiarity (34%) with computers

11 Recent analysis suggests that the daily temperature range has decreased as a result urbanisation.

12 Employees believed that they owe their employer certain contributions (e.g. hard work, loyalty) in return certain benefits (e.g. high pay, job security).

2 Complete these sentences with complex prepositions from the previous task.

1 Acts of war, including war crimes and crimes against humanity are regarded as _____terrorism.

2 The young shrew develops rapidly, and by the time it is three weeks old it appears much like its mother _____its smaller size.

3 The term ‘social revolution’ may have different meanings, _____the writer.

4 In the next section, data is presented graphically_____an analysis of the results.

5 The main objective of the scheme was to provide financial support to farmers _____crop failure during the drought.

6 Members of society usually acquire culture during early childhood, _____where they live.

7 The two groups were balanced _____gender (six male patients, six female patients).

8 These differences are _____predictions from Rubin, Schrauf and Greenberg's (2003) model and strengthen support for that model.

9 Cox and Alm (2011) argue that, _____conventional wisdom, the United States is at the peak of its economic well-being, with more opportunity for more people than at any other time in its history.

10 Thirty-five undergraduate students at the university participated in the research_____a gift voucher.

11 Of the eight people who were injured in the explosion, three died later _____their injuries.

12 The bird is now almost extinct in the wild, _____a few isolated pairs in south Asia.

***being* in the Academic Writing**

The word *being* has a number of uses in academic writing. Here we look at two important ones.

1 It is used to give an explanation of something.

Arguably, humans have always had a bioeconomy, ***being*** largely dependent on biological resources for nourishment, clothing, etc. (= because they are ...)

Not being able to find a job as a research chemist, she went into teaching. (= because she wasn't able to...)

*2 After words such as *besides, despite, without, and while*, it forms a clause with an adverbial meaning (giving information about causes, results, etc.).*

Despite being (= although it is) of great concern in its own right, we see food security as deeply embedded in the debate over plant resources in general.

Note that the clauses can usually be reversed.

She went into teaching, **not being** able to find a job as a research chemist.

1 Rephrase the bold part of these sentences using *being*.

*1 The plant's leaves are unusual **because they are almost square in shape**.*

*2 **Because they were part of such a large organisation**, staff felt they had no role in decision-making.*

*3 Argon, **because it is a gas**, is not present in molten lava.*

*4 **Because Portuguese was her native language**, she found it easy to settle in Brazil.*

*5 **Because I am not a statistician**, I am unable to evaluate their claims.*

2 Write four new sentences relevant to your subject using structures with being from task 1.

3 Complete these sentences with the information in brackets and being. Also use besides, despite, without or while.

1 The book provides information that is clear ...

(the information is not too technical)

2 A total of 33 percent of participants described themselves as fat ...

(33 percent of participants who described themselves as fat were underweight)

3 The public demands first-class education ...

(the public is unwilling to pay higher taxes for first-class education)

4 Vegetables are best in the growing season, ...

(vegetables are also cheaper in their growing season)

6 Some materials allow much of the light that falls on them to pass through the material . . .

(the light is not reflected)

7. . . South Africa was comparatively late in introducing television broadcasting.

(South Africa is the most economically advanced country in Africa)

Complex Noun Phrases

1 Rewrite the underlined sections as noun phrases, to express the information more efficiently. The main noun in the phrase is given in brackets.

1 Research that is available which has focused on this issue has provided mixed results. (research) *Available research focused on this issue*

2 Their results showed that the relationship between the hours *that they studied and the grades that they earned was virtually non-existent.* (relationship)

3 There is surprising agreement between faculty members and students on *how much work is required for students to be successful in courses at university.* (amount)

4 Young, Klemz and Murphy (2003) found that such simulations actually led to *students reporting that they increased the number of hours that they were studying for a class.* (increase)

5 A study by O'Toole, Spinelli and Wetzel (2000) attempted to determine *how congruent the attitudes were by professors who work in business schools and undergraduates who work in business schools about dimensions of learning that are important.* (congruency)

2 Producing compound nouns

Many compound nouns common in academic writing are formed from two nouns. For example: student behaviour, learning performance

As [was] noted by

1 Complete the sentences with a compound formed from a noun in A and a noun in B.

A community family government information research state time work

B assistants background interval intervention care policy satisfaction storage

1 The data was collected by trained _____ and medical personnel.

2 Farmers protested in an attempt to influence _____ on agriculture

- 3 Contrary to common belief, _____ for the elderly is far more costly than institutional care.
- 4 Measurement of the _____ between stressed syllables in English speech has not shown the expected regularity.
- 5 In the 1960s, most researchers studying the learning process accepted that _____ in the brain involved two stages.
- 6 The most important job factors for _____ were identified as full use of knowledge and skills, and contacts with colleagues.
- 7 Their research found that people saw themselves as ‘working class’ because of their _____ rather than their own social circumstances.
- 8 The economic recession led to demands for much greater _____ in industry.

As-Clauses: Referring to the Work of Others

It is common in academic writing to refer to the work of others using a reporting verb in an as-clause. These structures with as-clauses are generally used to show agreement with what is being reported.

1 a Study these examples from published academic writing and then correct the mistakes in sentences 1 and 2 from students’ essays.

As [was] noted by Stinebrickner: Despite an increased awareness...

as + (was) + past

participle + by +

author(s) (date)

As Haire (2001) has pointed out, there is still surprisingly little research on the effects of color on human behavior

as + author(s) (date)

+ reporting verb

1 As it was found by Levinger (1979), spouses tend to create a more positive image of their marriage than is actually the case.

2 As Willard (2004: 7) has stated that ‘only one long vowel is allowed per word’.

b What is the difference in meaning between these sentences?

1 As Cameron (2010) has remarked, the misplacement of word stress can cause serious

communication difficulties.

2 Cameron (2010) has remarked that the misplacement of word stress can cause serious

communication difficulties.

2 Combine two sentences into one using structures with as from the task above.

1 The four classic parenting styles are authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful. These styles were proposed by Baumind in 1966.

2 Marker bands were revealed using silver staining. This method was described by Panaud in 1996.

3 Many authors have investigated the idea that better pieces of art are better investments. This idea was first put forward by Pesando (1993).

4 To solve the problems of a particular company, there is a need for specific knowledge of that company Nelson and Winter have argued this (1982).

5 It is not appropriate to apply findings from research into first-language acquisition to second-language learning. Dornev (1990) has noted this, and others have noted it, too.

We can use an as-clause to add information in a sentence with the meaning 'in the same way.

1 a What do you notice about the word order in the as-clause in bold?

Other handwriting features such as the connections between letters may contribute to individualising the content, as can general writing features.

(= 'general writing features contribute in the same way as other handwriting features to individualizing the content')

b Express the ideas in these sentences more efficiently by writing one sentence for each, using an as - clause.

1 Bad weather can reduce turnouts at elections. Turnouts can also be reduced by the day of the week .

2 The total number of lung cancer cases in our work was comparable to the three studies discussed above. The size of the population examined in our work and the three studies was also comparable.

3 TV and radio programmes, especially news broadcasts, have been extensively studied.

Newspaper reports have also been extensively studied.

4 The study found a direct relationship between an individual's socio-economic status and their health status. Other studies before have also found this direct relationship.

5 First- and second-born children were more prone to asthma. Children from the southern part of the country were also prone to asthma.

6 Population growth was a cause of increased local housing demand. Increased local housing demand was also caused by rising income.

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FOR NOTES

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