

Tea Project

SINCE 2016

TEACHING IN ENGLISH
FOR ACADEMICS
-ULB-



EXPLAINING & EXPLORING CONTENT

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5.1 ASKING FOR & GIVING OPINIONS

- ◆ Do you think that we should (...)?
- ◆ How do you feel about (...)?
- ◆ What do you think about (...)?
- ◆ I think (...).
- ◆ I think that it would be a good idea to (...).
- ◆ As I see it, we should (...).
- ◆ On the other hand (...).
- ◆ I agree / disagree because (...).
- ◆ What is your point of view?
- ◆ _____, I would really appreciate your view.
- ◆ Have you got any thoughts on this?
- ◆ Does anyone have any other comments?
- ◆ I (don't) see what you mean.
- ◆ That's one way of looking at it.
- ◆ I'd like to point out that...
- ◆ I am not sure, but I am leaning towards...
- ◆ I tend to think that...
- ◆ Don't you think that...?
- ◆ I agree with you to an extent, however, ...
- ◆ You make a good point, but...

5.2 CLASSIFYING

- ◆ These **are all types of** data storage.
- ◆ This **is a type of** microbe.
- ◆ There **is a wide variety of** options.
- ◆ **It's made up of** two elements.
- ◆ It **can be divided into** 5 sections.
- ◆ Welding **involves** melting and fusing metal together.
- ◆ The whole mechanism **can be broken down into** three main parts.
- ◆ **The different elements of** alkali metal are (...).
- ◆ The reactor **is split into / divided into** different sections.
- ◆ Deciduous woodland ecosystems **consist of** trees that shed their leaves in winter.

5.3 DEFINING & DESCRIBING

- ◆ **It's a sort of / kind of** measuring device.
- ◆ **It's something like a (...), but (...).**
- ◆ **It's something / an instrument we use to** measure temperature.
- ◆ **It looks like** a barometer.
- ◆ **It's similar to** the instrument / method we talked about earlier.
- ◆ **You'd find this when** looking at paintings of the same period.
- ◆ **You would observe this** in a nuclear reaction, for instance.
- ◆ **It's made up of** different kinds of molecules.
- ◆ **It's a device / system for** heating chemical substances.

5.4 COMPARING & CONTRASTING

- ◆ Plastic **is more flexible than** many other materials.
- ◆ **The largest rise in** population was in the late 1940s.
- ◆ **It is as important to consider** environmental impacts on the landscape, **as it is to consider** the social impacts of the structure on the local community.
- ◆ The results are identical.
- ◆ Pixel-based software **is not the same as** vector-based software.
- ◆ **Compared to / with** other technological advances, the personal computer is more relevant to our discussion.
- ◆ A descriptive study **differs from** an exploratory study in that...
- ◆ We **found/observed noticeable/major/distinct/only slight differences between** x and y.
- ◆ **Both** x and y share a number of features.
- ◆ **Whereas/while** women tended to perform **worse than** men on tests of perceptual speed, they **were faster** at certain precision manual tasks.
- ◆ Young children learning their first language need simplified input. **Similarly/Likewise/ In the same way**, low level adult language learners need graded input.

5.5 EVALUATING

- ◆ The importance of this is (...).
- ◆ This is significant because (...).
- ◆ This is useful to (...).
- ◆ The end result is (...).
- ◆ This is important because (...).
- ◆ My conclusions are (...).
- ◆ This is relevant for / to / because (...).
- ◆ This makes me think that (...).
- ◆ This is all the more important given the (...).
- ◆ This means that (...).
- ◆ This is particularly pertinent in the debate about / on (...).
- ◆ This leads me to conclude that (...).

5.6 PREDICTING / HYPOTHESIZING

- ◆ If we do this, (...) will happen.
- ◆ To get the result, you have to (...).
- ◆ Unless we do (...), we will not be able to (...).
- ◆ This could happen because (...).
- ◆ One result could be (...).
- ◆ If we do it this way, we should see (...).
- ◆ One hypothesis would be (...).
- ◆ Our / My hypothesis is / hypotheses are (...).
- ◆ There are several hypotheses, including (...).
- ◆ We / I predict that (...) will occur / happen.

5.7 CAUSE, RESULT & EFFECT

- ◆ The world's population is expanding, **so / therefore / consequently** resources are under increasing pressure.
- ◆ Resources are under increasing pressure as **a result of** the growing population.
- ◆ **Because of** the growing population, resources are under increasing pressure.
- ◆ **As a result of** climate change, desertification is expanding.
- ◆ **As** the population grows, resources are under increasing pressure.
- ◆ **Due to** an increase in population, resources are being used at an alarming rate.
- ◆ There is an increase in population; **hence**, resources are being used at an alarming rate.
- ◆ **One cause of** desertification **is** climate change.
- ◆ Diminishing resources **is caused by** an increase in population.
- ◆ **Owing to** recent innovations in renewable energy, the EU may be able ween out fossil fuels by 2050.

5.8 INTERPRETING VISUALS

- ◆ This picture / graph / diagram / chart shows us that (...).
- ◆ If you look at this chart you will understand why (...).
- ◆ This diagram illustrates this.
- ◆ In the box at the top of the page ...
- ◆ Outside / inside the box ...
- ◆ In the top right-hand corner ...
- ◆ At the bottom of the picture ...
- ◆ At the end of the paragraph / text ...
- ◆ Underneath this ...
- ◆ Directly below ...
- ◆ In the centre of ...
- ◆ To the right of ...
- ◆ In the next column ...
- ◆ By the side of that ...
- ◆ Parallel to ...

NOTES

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NOTES

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes, arranged in two columns.