



STUDY NOTES

EPISODE 1: ELECTRONIC CRIME

VOCABULARY

It is important to increase your vocabulary in English. Every day you should learn 10 new words.

Vocabulary means not only different words but also different forms of these words – the Adjective, Noun, Verb and Adverb forms. It is also a good idea to try to increase the words you know in particular topic areas so that you can discuss a range of topics. Organisation of vocabulary is important too.

When learning new vocabulary a student of English needs to be aware of the several aspects of Vocabulary.

Vocabulary consists of:

1. **Word Forms** – the Adjective, Noun, Verb and Adverb forms.
Words change their form depending on their function in a sentence.
2. **Pronunciation/Stress** – in a word with several syllables, which syllable carries the main stress? Stress conveys meaning.
3. **Register** – some words are more formal and more appropriate than others. One must choose the most appropriate word for the context.
4. **Word choice** – synonyms (words with similar meaning), opposites, paraphrase (describing something using a few words). Use a variety of vocabulary choices.
5. **Organisation** - organise your word lists meaningfully; and develop strategies for remembering new words. This will help you consolidate and extend your vocabulary.

STUDY TIPS

It is easier to remember words linked to a particular topic. So, when learning more vocabulary, learn words in topic areas, and also learn word forms.

In IELTS Writing there are two tasks, Task 1 and Task 2. It is important to use words that are more formal, sophisticated and accurate in your writing for IELTS.

Every day try to learn and master at least 10 new words and review these words frequently.



1. Word Forms

In English the form of a word can change, sometimes quite significantly, when that word is used as an Adjective or Noun, Verb or Adverb.

Eg.	Adjective	analytical
	Noun (Person)	analyst
	Noun (Thing)	analysis
	Verb	to analyse
	Adverb	analytically

Where a different word form has not been created, then **stress** can be used to distinguish key word forms, for example a Noun from a Verb.

Eg.	Noun	' con trast
	Verb	con ' trast

2. Pronunciation

Pronunciation means how to make the **sounds** of a language. It also means which sounds to **stress**.

Stress affects: **volume** (loud or soft)
pitch (high or low sound) and
length (short or long)

By mixing short and long sounds we get the **rhythm** of a language.

So, a stressed sound will be louder, higher and longer – and so much easier to hear. An unstressed sound will be softer, lower and shorter, and so more difficult to hear.

Stress means the sounds to highlight or mark. The stress can move on different syllables to distinguish word forms.

a na ' ly ti cal	Adjective
' a na lyst	Noun - person
a ' na ly sis	Noun - thing
' a na lyse	Verb
a na ' ly ti ca lly	Adverb



3. Register

Register means how formal or appropriate is the chosen word.

In all languages some words are more formal than others – some words are used on special occasions, in special contexts and for special reasons, while others words are more common. In English a general rule is that a longer word is more formal than a shorter word.

For example, Phrasal Verbs (a simple verb with a preposition – “to look into”, “to look after”) are the least formal choice and are commonly used in informal spoken language, notes, emails and postcards (informal writing). However, unusual words, borrowed into English from other languages, especially Latin and Greek, are quite formal, or high register.

Greek and Latin borrowings into English often have several syllables. These words are used often in technical, scientific, medical, psychological and philosophical writings.

The following words have similar meanings:

- look into
- study
- research
- analyse
- investigate

Which word is easiest to remember?

The smaller or shorter word is the easiest to learn and remember. So, you will probably learn “look into” or “study” first. Then you will pick up “research” and lastly “analyse” and “investigate”.

Many words ending in **-ion** are borrowed from Latin:

- discussion
- examination
- explanation
- information
- instruction
- investigation
- presentation

For all words ending in **-ion** the stress falls on the second last syllable:

- dis **'cu** ssion
- examin **'a** tion
- explan **'a** tion
- inform **'a** tion



in 'stru ction
investi 'ga tion
presen 'ta tion

4. Word Choice

Choosing the best or most appropriate word is important. As your vocabulary grows and strengthens so your choice of words will extend and you will be better able to describe things more exactly and appropriately.

To compare is to show how two things are similar. **To contrast** is to show how two things are different – compare and contrast similarities and differences.

Synonyms

Instead of always using the same word and repeating it many times in your writing, it is a good idea to learn some extra words with similar or closely similar meaning.

What is the difference between “argue”, “debate” and “discuss”?

Look at the passage below and think about the difference in meaning of these words.

The group meeting began with a general **discussion** of the issue but soon developed into a more formal **debate** as the different participants took particular sides for and against the topic. As feelings became quite heated, the various members of the group began to **argue** with each other. Finally the group leader called for order.

It is important to increase your vocabulary so you will be able to express what you are trying to say more accurately and appropriately.

5. Organisation



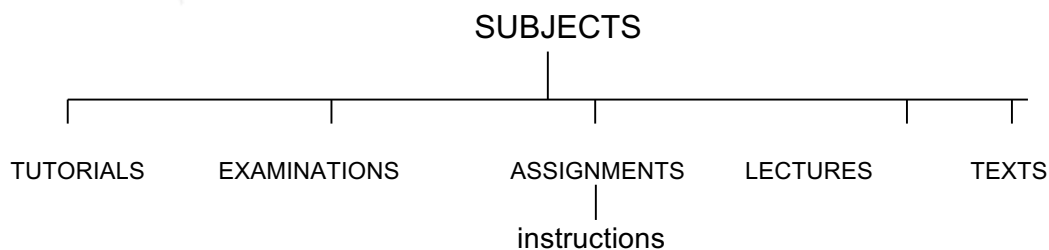
It is a good strategy when learning vocabulary to **organise words by topic**. Developing your vocabulary for a particular topic will enable you to be more specific and interesting when discussing that topic. You will be able to discuss particular matters quite accurately and also have a range of **synonyms** to draw from.

As your vocabulary grows it is a good strategy to begin to organise words into groups and sets. Take the topic of **Education**. This topic consists of several fields: - institutions, departments, subjects, personnel, resources and so on. Some of these fields can be divided further. Look at the table.

EDUCATION				
INSTITUTIONS	FACULTIES	SUBJECTS	PERSONNEL	RESOURCES
university	medicine	mathematics	professor	classroom
school	architecture	French	lecturer	blackboard
college	engineering	physics	teacher	projector
kindergarten	science	history	tutor	desk
pre-school	law	geography	registrar	laboratory
		music	librarian	library

You might make a list of **qualifications** – degree, bachelors, masters, doctorate, certificate, diploma.

Subjects can be further broken down:



Words linked to the field of study – assignments and instructions can then be collated.



Vocabulary for Assignments and Instructions

ADJECTIVE	NOUN				
	OPPOSITE	PERSON	THING	VERB	ADVERB
analytical	unanalytical	analyst	analysis	analyse	
argumentative			argument	argue	argumentatively
comparative comparable			comparison	compare	comparatively
contrastive			contrast	contrast	
convincing	unconvinced		conviction	convince	
debatable		debater	debate	debate	
discursive			discussion	discuss	
examined		examiner	examination	examine	
explicable	inexplicable		explanation	explain	inexplicably
informative		informer	information	inform	informatively
instructive		instructor	instruction	instruct	instructively
investigative		investigator	investigation	investigate	
		presenter	presentation	present	
		researcher	research	research	
summative			summary	summarise	summarily

