ACADEMIC WRITING RULES PRACTICE

Date:

Objective: Students will identify and correct faults in academic writing style.

Modality: Asynchronous/ individual

A) COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE (Replace the colloquial language expressions with formal ones. You can paraphrase if needed).

1. *At the end of the day*, justice needs to be done.
2. Some countries adopt *an-eye-for-an-eye* politics.
3. The conclusion of the paper is *clear as crystal*: physical activity should be promoted more to *kids*.

B) PHRASAL VERBS (Replace phrasal verbs for single word verbs with similar meanings).

1. Participants *put* answers *into* the survey.
2. When the results were *looked at*, it was discovered that several people were against this idea.
3. All findings are *accounted for* in the results section of this paper.

C) CONTRACTIONS (Find the contractions in the text and write the uncontracted versions in order of appearance. Watch out! Remember that possessives look like contractions but they are not)

Gaslighting is now a popular term for a type of manipulative behavior to control people or gain the offensive. There are many warning signs of gaslighting: telling exaggerated lies, denying saying something even with proof on hand, attacking what's dear to people, wearing people down, actions not matching words, using positive reinforcement to confuse victims, using confusion to weaken victims, projecting the weakness of gaslighters on others, trying to get people against a victim, telling others they're crazy, and saying everyone else is a liar ("11

Warning Signs of Gaslighting"). Besides these warning signs, there'll be found seven stages of gaslighting this essay will discuss: lie and exaggerate, repetition, escalate when challenged, get the victim worn down, make codependent relationships, give false hope, and domination.

The gaslighter opens his or her strategy with lying and exaggerating about something. According to Psychology Today, "The gaslighter creates a negative narrative about the gaslightee ("There's something wrong and inadequate about you"), based on generalized false presumptions and accusations, rather than objective, independently verifiable facts, thereby putting the gaslightee on the defensive" ("7 Stages of Gaslighting in a Relationship"). So, they usually stretch facts to land a false claim on someone. Many times, this is done after the gaslighter has been attacked or damaged in terms of self-image.

D) RETHORICAL QUESTIONS (Change the direct (rethorical) questions from the text on the left in order to make it formal. You can use paraphrases, restatements or entirely remove if not needed. Be careful not to leave incomplete ideas or change the meaning of the sentences).

Informal (includes rhetorical question)	**Formal**
Industrial sites cause vast amounts of environmental pollution, *so why do we still use them?*	
What is a team? A team can be one person but will usually end up including many more.	

The question is, however, *does the "Design School Model" provide a practical solution to the problem of how to formulate strategy?*	

E) ADVERB POSITION (Position the adverbs correctly within the following sentences).

1.Graham's study supports the idea of individuality within collectivity. ***(also)***

2. It will be known with time. ***(only)***
3. This idea is interesting and woth exploring ***(both)***
4. The topic has been researched. ***(hardly) (ever)***