

ACTIVITY 7 What I Have Learned



Check what you have learned from this lesson.

Complete the gaps choosing an appropriate option.

1. The context, the addressee, and the medium of communication influence how we use language. This affects the level of _____ and the amount of abstract/technical language we employ. (a) formality (b) audience (c) register
 (a) **formality** (b) **audience** (c) **register**
2. Spoken language is often described as highly informal, colloquial, and _____ compared to written language.
 (a) **structured** (b) **unstructured** (c) **impersonal**
3. Written language tends to be more formal, structured, and _____, whereas spoken language is more immediate and action-oriented.
 (a) **personal** (b) **wordy** (c) **reflective**
4. The continuum concept suggests that spoken and written language gradually shift from one another rather than having a sharp _____ between them.
 (a) **boundary** (b) **similarity** (c) **end**
5. An example of language that is more written and suitable for a research paper is: “Participation in sports activities contributes to the development of teamwork and social skills in adolescents,” which is more _____ in tone.
 (a) **informal** (b) **formal** (c) **colloquial**
6. The passage contrasts a sentence like “The stories are not always checked by an editor” (written) with a spontaneous, immediate remark such as “Sarvar, Pass it to me now!” (spoken). This illustrates the difference between language accompanying action and language as _____.
 (a) **reflection** (b) **description** (c) **abstraction**
7. Noun phrases (nominal groups) are typically more common in _____ language and can make texts harder to understand if overused.
 (a) **spoken** (b) **written** (c) **casual**
8. In academic writing, the preferred end of the continuum is the _____ end, where language reflects content rather than accompanying action.
 (a) **spoken** (b) **written** (c) **middle**

9. A sentence like “Engagement in sports activities helps develop teamwork and social skills among children” is an example of writing that is more _____ and appropriate for academic discourse.

a) personal b) reflective c) informal

10. In academic writing, awareness of spoken-language features helps improve _____, since academic English favors precision, objectivity, and formality.

a) academic quality b) precision c) objectivity

B. Read each statement and identify whether they are TRUE or FALSE

1. True or False: Noun phrases (nominal groups) are more typical of spoken language and should be used sparingly in academic writing.

TRUE FALSE

2. An example like “Participation in sports activities contributes to the development of teamwork and social skills in adolescents” is more characteristic of written academic discourse.

TRUE FALSE

3. The passage suggests that academic writing should imitate everyday spoken language as closely as possible.

TRUE FALSE

4. A house auction excerpt that uses formal, impersonal language is more characteristic of spoken language.

TRUE FALSE

5. In the continuum of spoken to written language, the most written forms are distant from action and reflect action rather than accompany it.

TRUE FALSE