

Unlock THE ACADEMIC WORD LIST: Sublists 1-3

individual policy legislate
finance function issue legal

academic

research

word

specific

economy distribute area indicate

proceed section sector

environment role require

structure establish

respond similar significant

benefit theory data context export method

vary assume derive evident

constitute source create analyse labour

approach assess formula occur

consist process define estimate involve

concept interpret

available income period

author factor principle

contract let title percent

contract let title percent

contract let title percent

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contract let title percent

sample

list

Evident

Press

UNLOCK THE
ACADEMIC
WORD LIST:
~~SUBLISTS 1-3~~
SUBLIST 1

SHELDON SMITH

*This free e-book is an extract from
Unlock the Academic Word List:
Sublists 1-3.*

*It contains information for all
words in sublist 1, all exercises for
sublist 1 words, plus answers for
those exercises.*

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3
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The texts used in the Exercises section are taken from the OpenStax resources provided by Rice University. Acknowledgements are given where those texts occur.

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Pronunciation of words is adapted from *The Carnegie Mellon University Pronouncing Dictionary*.

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Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

INTRODUCTION

About the Academic Word List

The Academic Word List (AWL) was developed by Averil Coxhead at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. The list contains 570 word families which frequently appear in academic texts, but which are not contained in the General Service List (GSL). The 570 word families of the AWL are divided into 10 lists (called sublists) according to how frequent they are. Sublist 1 has the most frequent word families, sublist 2 the next most frequent word families, up to sublist 10, which has the least frequent. Each sublist contains 60 word families, except for sublist 10, which only has 30.

About this book

The book has the following features.

- 1) All 60 words in AWL sublist 1 are given.
- 2) Pronunciation of each headword is shown.
- 3) Definitions are given for each headword. These are the most common definitions of these words, rather than all possible meanings (many meanings of the words do not relate to how they are used in academic contexts).
- 4) The word family of each word is also given (adj, noun, verb, etc.). These are categorised by type, so you can easily tell which word has which word form.
- 5) Common academic collocations using each AWL word are also given. These are taken from the ACL (Academic Collocations List) developed by Pearson Education.
- 6) There are exercises at the end of each sublist to help you practise each of the words. The exercises cover **all 60 words in each sublist** (often multiple times). More exercises can be found by accessing the online resources. See the end of the book for access details.
- 7) There is a study guide (below) to help you understand how to use the AWL, and this book, to improve your academic vocabulary.
- 8) For the sake of clarity, each word is shown either on a single page, or with two words occupying one page.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

Guidance for study

When studying vocabulary, the first step is to understand the *meaning*. Looking up words in a dictionary to find the meaning can be difficult, and so to help you with this, all headwords in the book have definitions, which are limited to how the words are used in academic contexts.

Many students simply never get past the first step, which means they may be able to understand the word when reading, but will not be able to use it *productively* in writing or speaking. A second step is to understand different word forms of the word, i.e. the word family. This will enable you to use the word more flexibly in your speaking or writing, and is an especially useful skill if you want to paraphrase material. For example, the word *benefit*, in AWL sublist 1, can be a *verb* or *noun*. The *adjective* form is *beneficial*.

A third step is to focus on usage. Here you would need a good dictionary to help, or you can study the word in context. This book helps by giving example sentences, though these are only of the headword, and further study may be needed. Examples of usage for the word *benefit* are shown below.

benefit (n) of
benefit (v) from
beneficial to

What are the benefits of studying academic vocabulary?
Students can benefit from studying more vocabulary.
Studying vocabulary is beneficial to your writing and speaking.

Also related to usage are collocations, or common word combinations. This book includes all collocations from the ACL (Academic Collocations List) which use these words.

A fourth step is to focus on pronunciation. Understanding the pronunciation of a word is important if you want to use the word correctly in your speaking, or understand it in a lecture. Pay particular attention to shifting stress as the word form changes. For example, the word BENeFIT has the stress on the first syllable, while beneFICial has the stress on the third syllable. Note that only pronunciation of headword is given in this book, so for this extended pronunciation work you would need to use a dictionary.

ACADEMIC WORD LIST:

Sublist 1

analyse

[ænəlaɪz]

verb

1. make a mathematical, chemical, or grammatical analysis of; break down into components or essential features. E.g.: **analyse a specimen, analyse a sentence, analyse a chemical compound** [Syn: *analyze, break down, dissect, take apart*]
2. consider in detail and subject to an analysis in order to discover essential features or meaning. E.g.: **analyse a sonnet by Shakespeare, analyse the evidence in a criminal trial, analyse your real motives** [Syn: *analyze, study, examine, canvass, canvas*]
3. break down into components or essential features. E.g.: **analyse today's financial market** [Syn: *analyze*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
analyser analysis	analyse analyze	analytic analytical	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
analyst	analysed analyses analysing analyzed analyzes analyzing	analytically	analyses (pl)

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: careful analysis, comparative analysis, critical analysis, detailed analysis, economic analysis, final analysis, full analysis, further analysis, historical analysis, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, statistical analysis, subsequent analysis, systematic analysis, textual analysis, thematic analysis, theoretical analysis, analytical approach, analytical tool.

v+n: conduct (an) analysis, use (the) analysis.

approach

[əprəʊtʃ]

verb

1. begin to deal with. E.g.: **approach a task, approach a new project** [Syn: *set about, go about*]

noun

1. ideas or actions intended to deal with a problem or situation. E.g.: **his approach to every problem is to draw up a list of pros and cons** [Syn: *attack, plan of attack*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
approach	approach	approachable approaching	unapproachable
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	approached approaches approaching	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: alternative approach, analytical approach, common approach, comprehensive approach, critical approach, flexible approach, general approach, holistic approach, integrated approach, logical approach, methodological approach, qualitative approach, quantitative approach, similar approach, standard approach, systematic approach, theoretical approach, traditional approach.

v+n: adopt (an) approach, develop (an) approach, take (an) approach, use (an) approach.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

area

[eriə]

noun

1. a particular geographical region of indefinite boundary (usually serving some special purpose or distinguished by its people or culture or geography). E.g.: **it was a mountainous area** [Syn: *country*]
2. a subject of study. E.g.: **it was his area of specialization, areas of interest include...**
3. the extent of a 2-dimensional surface enclosed within a boundary. E.g.: **the area of a rectangle, it was about 500 square feet in area** [Syn: *expanse, surface area*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
area	x	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: complex area, core area, geographic(al) area, key area, local area, main area, major area, metropolitan area, particular area, related area, rural area, specific area, subject area, urban area, vast area, whole area, wide area.

v+n: cover (an) area, identify (an) area.

assess

[əses]

verb

1. place a value on; judge the worth of something. [Syn: *measure, evaluate, valueate, appraise, value*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
assessment	assess	assessable	unassessed
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	assessed assesses assessing	x	reassess reassessed reassessing reassessment

Collocations from the ACL

n+n: assessment process, risk assessment.

v+n: assess (the) impact (of), make (an) assessment.

assume

[əsum]

verb

1. take to be the case or to be true; accept without verification or proof. E.g.: I **assume his train was late** [Syn: *presume, take for granted*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
assumption	assume	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	assumed assumes assuming	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: basic assumption, common assumption, fundamental assumption, underlying assumption, certain assumptions.

v+n: assume (the) role (of), assume responsibility, make (an) assumption.

authority

[əθɔːrəti]

noun

1. an expert whose views are taken as definitive. E.g.: **he is an authority on corporate law**
2. official permission or approval. E.g.: **authority for the program was renewed several times** [Syn: *authorization, authorisation, sanction*]
3. the power or right to give orders or make decisions. E.g.: **he has the authority to issue warrants** [Syn: *authorization, authorisation, dominance, say-so*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
authorities authority	x	authoritative	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: central authority, local authority, political authority, public authority.

available

[əveɪləbəl]

adj

1. obtainable or accessible and ready for use or service. E.g.: **kept a fire extinguisher available, much information is available through computers, available in many colors, the list of available candidates is unusually long**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
availability	x	available	unavailable
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: available data, available evidence, available information, available resources.

adv+adj: currently available, freely available, publicly available, readily available, widely available.

v+adj: become available, make available.

benefit

[benəfit]

verb

1. derive a benefit from. [Syn: *profit, gain*]
2. be beneficial for. [Syn: *do good*]

noun

1. something that aids or promotes well-being. [Syn: *welfare*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
benefit	benefit	beneficial	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
beneficiary	benefited benefiting benefits	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: beneficial effect, economic benefits, potential benefits.

concept

[kansept]

noun

1. an abstract or general idea inferred or derived from specific instances. [Syn: *conception, construct*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
concept conception conceptualisation	conceptualise	conceptual	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	conceptualised conceptualises conceptualising	conceptually	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: abstract concept, basic concept, central concept, defining concept, key concept, theoretical concept, conceptual framework.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

consist

[kənsɪst]

verb

1. be composed of. E.g.: **What does this dish consist of?** [Syn: *comprise*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
consistency	consist	consistent	inconsistency inconsistent
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	consisted consisting consists	consistently	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: consistent pattern, consistent results.

constitute

[kənstɪtət]

verb

1. form or compose. E.g.: **These constitute my entire belongings** [Syn: *represent, make up, comprise, be*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
constituency constituent constitution	constitute	constitutional constitutive	unconstitutional
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	constituted constitutes constituting	constitutionally	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: constituent elements, constituent parts.

context

[kantekst]

noun

1. the set of facts or circumstances that surround a situation or event. E.g.: **the historical context** [Syn: *circumstance*]
2. discourse that surrounds a language unit and helps to determine its interpretation. [Syn: *linguistic context, context of use*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
context	contextualise contextualize	contextual	uncontextualised uncontextualized
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	contextualised contextualises contextualising contextualized contextualizes contextualizing	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: broader context, cultural context, economic context, global context, historical context, institutional context, international context, original context, political context, present context, social context, specific context, wider context, contextual factors.

contract

[kantrækt]

verb

1. make smaller. E.g.: **The heat contracted the woollen garment**
2. make or become more narrow or restricted. [Syn: *narrow*]
3. compress or concentrate. [Syn: *condense, concentrate*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
contract	contract	contracted	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
contractor	contracted contracting contracts	x	x

create

[kri:et]

verb

1. make or cause to be or to become. E.g.: **create a furor** [Syn: *make*]
2. create or manufacture a man-made product. [Syn: *produce, make*]
3. bring into existence. E.g.: **The company was created 25 years ago, He created a new movement in painting**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
creation creativity	create	creative	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
creator	created creates creating	creatively	recreate

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: creative process, creative thinking, creative work.

v+n: create (an) environment, create (an) impression, create (an) opportunity, create conditions, create opportunities, create problems.

data

[deɪtə]

noun

1. a collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn. E.g.: **statistical data** [Syn: *information*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
data	x	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: appropriate data, available data, empirical data, existing data, experimental data, historical data, missing data, numerical data, original data, preliminary data, primary data, qualitative data, quantitative data, raw data, relevant data, reliable data, secondary data, statistical data, online database.

n+n: data gathering, data set, survey data.

v+n: collect data, extract data, gather data, interpret data, obtain data, present data, process data, provide data, record data, report data, store data, transmit data, use (the) data.

define

[dɪfaɪn]

verb

1. determine the essential quality of. [Syn: *specify, delineate, delimit, delimitate*]
2. determine the nature of. E.g.: **What defines a good wine?**
3. give a definition for the meaning of a word.

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
definition	define	definable defining	undefined
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	defined defines defining	x	redefine

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: defining characteristic, defining concept, defining feature, broad definition, general definition, narrow definition, precise definition.

adv+vpp: (be) broadly defined, (be) clearly defined.

derive

[dɜːraɪv]

verb

1. reason by deduction; establish by deduction. [Syn: *deduce, infer, deduct*]
2. develop or evolve, especially from a latent or potential state. [Syn: *educe*]
3. come from. E.g.: **The present name derives from an older form**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
derivation derivative	derive	derivative derived	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	derived derives deriving	x	x

distribute

[dɪstrɪbjʊt]

verb

1. make available. E.g.: **The publisher wants to distribute the book in Asia**
2. be distributed or spread, as in statistical analyses. E.g.: **Values distribute**
3. spread throughout a given area. E.g.: **the function distributes the values evenly**
4. distribute or disperse widely. [Syn: *spread*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
distribution distributor	distribute	distributed distributional distributive	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
distributor	distributed distributes distributing	x	redistribute redistributed redistribution

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: geographic(al) distribution, normal distribution.

economy

[ɪkənəmi]

noun

1. the system of production and distribution and consumption. [Syn: *economic system*]
2. the efficient use of resources. E.g.: **economy of effort**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
economics economy	x	economic economical	uneconomical
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
economist	x	economically	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: economic activity, economic affairs, economic analysis, economic benefits, economic change, economic conditions, economic consequences, economic context, economic crisis, economic exploitation, economic factors, economic forces, economic goal, economic growth, economic inequality, economic integration, economic interests, economic policy, economic power, economic prosperity, economic reform, economic relations, economic relationships, economic resources, economic sector, economic stability, economic status, economic structure, economic success, economic system, economic theory, economic value, economic welfare, advanced economy, capitalist economy, global economy, local economy, national economy, political economy, rural economy.

environment

[ɪnvaɪrənmənt]

noun

1. the area in which something exists or lives. [Syn: *environs, surroundings, surround*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
environment	x	environmental	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
environmentalist	x	environmentally	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: external environment, immediate environment, natural environment, physical environment, political environment, social environment, urban environment, environmental changes, environmental concern, environmental consequences, environmental damage, environmental degradation, environmental effects, environmental factors, environmental impact, environmental issues, environmental policy, environmental pollution, environmental protection.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

establish

[ɪstæblɪʃ]

verb

1. build or establish something abstract. [Syn: *build*]
2. use as a basis for; found on. [Syn: *base, ground, found*]
3. establish the validity of something, as by an example, explanation or experiment. [Syn: *prove, demonstrate, show, shew*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
establishment	establish	established	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	established establishes establishing	x	disestablish disestablishment

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: established order, established practice, established principle.

adv+adj: long established, newly established.

adv+vpp: (be) clearly established, (be) firmly established, (be) well established, once established.

estimate

[estəmət]

verb

1. judge tentatively or form an estimate of (quantities or time). E.g.: **I estimate this chicken to weigh three pounds** [Syn: *gauge, approximate, guess, judge*]

noun

1. an approximate calculation of quantity or degree or worth. E.g.: **an estimate of what it would cost** [Syn: *estimation, approximation, idea*]
2. a judgment of the qualities of something or somebody. E.g.: **many factors are involved in any estimate of human life** [Syn: *estimation*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
estimate estimation	estimate	estimated	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	estimated estimates estimating	x	overestimate underestimate

evident

[evədənt]

adj

1. capable of being seen or noticed. E.g.: **a clearly evident erasure in the manuscript** [Syn: *discernible, observable*]
2. clearly apparent or obvious to the mind or senses. E.g.: **evident hostility** [Syn: *apparent, manifest, patent, plain*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
evidence	x	evidenced evident evidential	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	evidently	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: ample evidence, anecdotal evidence, available evidence, clear evidence, compelling evidence, considerable evidence, convincing evidence, direct evidence, documentary evidence, empirical evidence, experimental evidence, further evidence, historical evidence, little evidence, recent evidence, scientific evidence, strong evidence, substantial evidence, sufficient evidence, supporting evidence.

adv+adj: (be) particularly evident, clearly evident.

v+n: find evidence, give evidence, present evidence, provide evidence, show evidence.

export

[eksport]

verb

1. sell or transfer abroad. E.g.: **we export less than we import and have a negative trade balance**
2. cause to spread in another part of the world. E.g.: **The Russians exported Marxism to Africa**

noun

1. commodities (goods or services) sold to a foreign country. [Syn: *exportation*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
export	export	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
exporter	exported exporting exports	x	x

factor

[fæktɜr]

verb

1. resolve into factors. E.g.: **a quantum computer can factor the number 15**
[Syn: *factor in, factor out*]

noun

1. any of the numbers (or symbols) that form a product when multiplied together.
2. one of two or more integers that can be exactly divided into another integer.
E.g.: **what are the 4 factors of 6?** [Syn: *divisor*]
3. anything that contributes causally to a result. E.g.: **a number of factors determined the outcome**
4. an abstract part of something. E.g.: **a key factor in her success** [Syn: *component, constituent, element, ingredient*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
factor	factor	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	factored factoring factors	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: critical factor, crucial factor, demographic factor, key factor, main factor, major factor, related factor, significant factor, specific factor, associated factors, contextual factors, cultural factors, economic factors, environmental factors, external factors, historical factors, political factors, relevant factors, social factors.

finance

[fəˈnæns]

verb

1. obtain or provide money for. E.g.: **Can we finance the addition to our home?**

noun

1. the branch of economics that studies the management of money and other assets.
2. the commercial activity of providing funds and capital.
3. the management of money and credit and banking and investments.

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
finance finances	finance	financial	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
financier	financed finances financing	financially	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: financial affairs, financial assistance, financial institution, financial management, financial market, financial problem, financial resources, financial support.

formula

[fɔrmjələ]

noun

1. a group of symbols that make a mathematical statement. [Syn: *expression*]
2. a conventionalized statement expressing some fundamental principle.
3. a representation of a substance using symbols for its constituent elements. [Syn: *chemical formula*]
4. (mathematics) a standard procedure for solving a class of mathematical problems. E.g.: **he gave us a general formula for attacking polynomials** [Syn: *rule*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
formula formulation	formulate	formulaic	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	formulated formulates formulating	x	formulae (pl) formulas (pl) reformulate

function

[fʌŋkʃən]

verb

1. serve a purpose, role, or function. E.g.: **The table functions as a desk** [Syn: *serve*]

noun

1. a relation such that one thing is dependent on another. E.g.: **height is a function of age, price is a function of supply and demand**
2. a mathematical relation such that each element of one set is associated with at least one element of another set. [Syn: *mathematical function*]
3. a set sequence of steps, part of larger computer program. [Syn: *routine, subroutine, subprogram, procedure*]
4. what something is used for. E.g.: **the function of an auger is to bore holes** [Syn: *purpose, role, use*]
5. the actions and activities assigned to or required or expected of a person or group. E.g.: **the function of a teacher** [Syn: *office, part, role*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
function	function	functional functioning	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	functioned functioning functions	functionally	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: basic function, essential function, main function, primary function, social function, specific function, functional requirement.

v+n: perform (a) function, serve (a) function.

identify

[aɪdentəfaɪ]

verb

1. give the name or identifying characteristics of; refer to by name or some other identifying characteristic property. [Syn: *name*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
identification identity	identify	identifiable identified	unidentifiable
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	identified identifies identifying	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: multiple identities, collective identity, cultural identity, ethnic identity, national identity, political identity, religious identity, sexual identity, social identity.

adv+vpp: (be) clearly identified, (be) easily identified.

v+n: identify (a) problem, identify (a) way, identify (an) area, identify (an) issue, identify factors, identify features.

income

[ɪnkʌm]

noun

1. the financial gain (earned or unearned) accruing over a given period of time.

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
income	x	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: disposable income, low income, middle income, national income, total income.

indicate

[ɪndəkeɪt]

verb

1. give evidence of. E.g.: **The results indicate the need for more work** [Syn: *argue*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
indication indicator	indicate	indicative	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	indicated indicates indicating	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

v+n: give (an) indication (of), provide (an) indication (of).

individual

[ɪndəvɪdʒəwəl]

adj

1. characteristic of or meant for a single person or thing. E.g.: **an individual serving** [Syn: *separate, single*]
2. separate and distinct from others of the same kind. E.g.: **mark the individual pages** [Syn: *case-by-case, item-by-item*]

noun

1. a single organism.
2. a human being. [Syn: *person, someone, somebody, mortal, human, soul*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
individual individualism individuality	x	individual individualised individualist individualistic	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
individual individualist	x	individually	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: individual behaviour, individual case, individual characteristics, individual choice, individual component, individual differences, individual element, individual experience, individual interests, individual item, individual needs, individual response, individual responsibility, individual rights, individual variable, individual variation, particular individual, private individual, single individual, unique individual.

interpret

[ɪntɜːprət]

verb

1. make sense of a language. [Syn: *understand, read, translate*]
2. make sense of; assign a meaning to. E.g.: **How do you interpret his behavior?**
[Syn: *construe, see*]
3. restate (words) from one language into another language. E.g.: **Can you interpret the speech of the visiting dignitaries?** [Syn: *translate, render*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
interpretation	interpret	interpretative interpretive	misinterpret misinterpretation
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
interpreter	interpreted interpreting interprets	x	reinterpret reinterpretation

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: correct interpretation, historical interpretation, literal interpretation, alternative interpretation.

involve

[invalv]

verb

1. require as useful, just, or proper. [Syn: *necessitate, ask, postulate, need, require, take, call for, demand*]
2. contain as a part. E.g.: **Dinner at Joe's always involves at least six courses**
3. have as a necessary feature or consequence; entail. E.g.: **This decision involves many changes** [Syn: *imply*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
involvement	involve	involved	uninvolved
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	involved involves involving	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: active involvement, direct involvement.

adv+vpp: (be) actively involved, (be) directly involved (in).

v+adj: become involved (with/in), get involved (with/in).

issue

[ɪʃu]

verb

1. circulate or distribute or equip with. E.g.: **issue a new uniform to the children** [Syn: *supply*]
2. come out of. E.g.: **Water issued from the hole in the wall** [Syn: *emerge, come out, come forth, go forth, egress*]
3. prepare and issue for public distribution or sale. [Syn: *publish, bring out, put out, release*]

noun

1. a phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon. [Syn: *consequence, effect, outcome, result, event, upshot*]
2. some situation or event that is thought about. [Syn: *topic, subject, matter*]
3. an important question that is in dispute and must be settled. E.g.: **the issue could be settled by requiring public education for everyone, politicians never discuss the real issues**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
issue	issue	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	issued issues issuing	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: central issue, complex issue, contemporary issue, controversial issue, core issue, critical issue, cultural issue, current issue, ethical issue, global issue, key issue, legal issue, main issue, major issue, methodological issue, practical issue, real issue, related issue, relevant issue, similar issue, single issue, special issue, specific issue, technical issue, theoretical issue, wider issue, environmental issues.

v+n: address (an) issue, consider (an) issue, deal (with an) issue, discuss (an) issue, explore (an) issue, identify (an) issue, raise (an) issue.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

labour

[leɪbɜːr]

verb

1. strive and make an effort to reach a goal. [Syn: *tug, labor, push, drive*]
2. work hard. [Syn: *labor, toil, fag, travail, grind, drudge, dig, moil*]

noun

1. a social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages. [Syn: *labor, working class, proletariat*]
2. productive work (especially physical work done for wages). [Syn: *labor, toil*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
labour	labour	laboured labouring	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	laboured labouring labours	x	labor (US) labored (US) labors (US)

legal

[ligəl]

adj

1. having legal efficacy or force. [Syn: *sound*]
2. of or relating to jurisprudence. E.g.: **legal loophole**
3. relating to or characteristic of the profession of law. E.g.: **the legal profession**
4. established by or founded upon law or official or accepted rules.

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
legality	x	legal	illegal illegality illegally
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	legally	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: legal action, legal basis, legal framework, legal issue, legal obligation, legal position, legal proceedings, legal protection, legal requirement, legal right, legal rule, legal status, legal system.

legislate

[ledʒɪsleɪt]

verb

1. make laws, bills, etc. or bring into effect by legislation. E.g.: **We cannot legislate how people spend their free time** [Syn: *pass*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
legislation legislature	legislate	legislative	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
legislator	legislated legislates legislating	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: national legislation, proposed legislation, legislative measures, legislative power.

major

[meɪdʒɜːr]

adj

1. greater in number or size or amount. E.g.: **a major portion (a majority) of the population, a major portion of the winnings**
2. greater in scope or effect. E.g.: **a major contribution, a major improvement, a major break with tradition, a major misunderstanding**
3. of the field of academic study in which one concentrates or specializes. E.g.: **his major field was mathematics**
4. of greater seriousness or danger. E.g.: **a major earthquake, a major hurricane, a major illness**

verb

1. have as one's principal field of study. E.g.: **She is majoring in linguistics**

noun

1. a university student who is studying a particular field as the principal subject.
E.g.: **she is a linguistics major**
2. the principal field of study of a student at a university. E.g.: **her major is linguistics**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
major majority	major	major	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
major	majored majoring majors	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: major advantage, major area, major cause, major challenge, major change, major component, major concern, major contribution, major decision, major difference, major factor, major feature, major focus, major impact, major implications, major influence, major issue, major part, major problem, major reason, major role, major shift, major source, major theme, great majority, large majority, overwhelming majority, simple majority, vast majority.

method

[meθəd]

noun

1. a way of doing something, especially a systematic way; implies an orderly logical arrangement (usually in steps).

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
method methodology	x	methodical methodological	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: alternative method, common method, effective method, experimental method, modern method, qualitative method, quantitative method, scientific method, standard method, statistical method, traditional method, methodological approach, methodological issue, methodological problem.

v+n: apply (a) method, describe (a) method, develop (a) method, employ (a) method, use (a) method, use (a) methodology.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

OCCUR

[əkɜr]

verb

1. to be found to exist. E.g.: **sexism occurs in many workplaces, precious stones occur in a large area in Brazil**
2. come to pass. E.g.: **Nothing occurred that seemed important** [Syn: *happen, hap, go on, pass off, pass, fall out, come about, take place*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
occurrence	occur	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	occurred occurring occurs	x	reoccur

Collocations from the ACL

v+adv: occur frequently, occur naturally.

percent

[pɜrsent]

noun

1. a proportion multiplied by 100. [Syn: *percentage, per centum, pct*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
percent percentage	x	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: high percentage, large percentage, low percentage, small percentage.

period

[ˈpɪrɪəd]

noun

1. an amount of time. E.g.: **a time period of 30 years, hastened the period of time of his recovery, Picasso's blue period** [Syn: *time period, period of time*]
2. a unit of geological time during which a system of rocks formed. E.g.: **ganoid fishes swarmed during the earlier geological periods** [Syn: *geological period*]
3. the interval taken to complete one cycle of a regularly repeating phenomenon.
4. a stage in the history of a culture having a definable place in space and time.
E.g.: **a novel from the Victorian period** [Syn: *historic period, historical period*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
period periodical	x	periodic periodical	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	periodically	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: brief period, earlier period, entire period, extended period, given period, historical period, initial period, short period, whole period.

policy

[pələsi]

noun

1. written contract or certificate of insurance. E.g.: **you should have read the small print on your policy** [Syn: *insurance policy, insurance*]
2. a line of argument rationalizing the course of action of a government. E.g.: **they debated the policy or impolicy of the proposed legislation**
3. a plan of action adopted by an individual or social group. E.g.: **it was a policy of retribution**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
policy	x	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: current policy, economic policy, educational policy, effective policy, environmental policy, foreign policy, key policy, national policy, public policy, social policy.

n+n: government policy, security policy.

principle

[prɪnsəpəl]

noun

1. (law) an explanation of the fundamental reasons (especially an explanation of the working of some device in terms of laws of nature). E.g.: **the principles of internal-combustion engines** [Syn: *rationale*]
2. a basic truth or law or assumption. E.g.: **the principles of democracy**
3. a rule or law concerning a natural phenomenon or the function of a complex system. E.g.: **the principle of the conservation of mass, the principle of jet propulsion** [Syn: *rule*]
4. a basic generalization that is accepted as true and that can be used as a basis for reasoning or conduct. E.g.: **their principles of composition characterized all their works** [Syn: *rule*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
principle	x	principled	unprincipled
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: basic principle, established principle, ethical principle, fundamental principle, general principle, guiding principle, key principle, main principle, moral principle, organising principle, underlying principle.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

proceed

[prəsid]

verb

1. follow a procedure or take a course. [Syn: *go, move*]
2. continue a certain state, condition, or activity. [Syn: *continue, go on, go along, keep*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
procedure proceedings	proceed	procedural	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	proceeded proceeding proceeds	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

v+n: adopt (a) procedure, describe (a) procedure, follow (a) procedure, use (a) procedure.

process

[prases]

verb

1. perform mathematical and logical operations on (data) according to programmed instructions in order to obtain the required information. E.g.: **The results of the elections were still being processed when he gave his acceptance speech**

noun

1. a sustained phenomenon or one marked by gradual changes through a series of states. E.g.: **events now in process, the process of calcification begins later for boys than for girls**
2. (psychology) the performance of some composite cognitive activity; an operation that affects mental contents. E.g.: **the process of thinking** [Syn: *cognitive process, mental process, operation, cognitive operation*]
3. a particular course of action intended to achieve a result. E.g.: **it was a process of trial and error** [Syn: *procedure*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
process	process	processed	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	processed processes processing	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: complex process, continuous process, creative process, democratic process, developmental process, due process, dynamic process, evolutionary process, natural process, ongoing process, slow process, underlying process.

n+n: assessment process, learning process, thinking process, thought process, information processing.

v+n: process data, process information, begin (a) process, describe (a) process, start (a) process.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

require

[rikwaɪər]

verb

1. require as useful, just, or proper. E.g.: **success usually requires hard work**
[Syn: *necessitate, ask, postulate, need, take, involve, call for, demand*]
2. have need of. [Syn: *want, need*]
3. make someone do something. [Syn: *command, compel*]
4. consider obligatory; request and expect. E.g.: **We require our secretary to be on time** [Syn: *ask, expect*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
requirement	require	required	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	required requires requiring	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: functional requirement, legal requirement, minimum requirement.

v+n: require consideration, require knowledge, require resources, meet (a) requirement.

research

[risɜrtʃ]

verb

1. attempt to find out in a systematically and scientific manner. E.g.: **The student researched the history of that word**

noun

1. a search for knowledge. E.g.: **their pottery deserves more research than it has received** [Syn: *inquiry, enquiry*]
2. systematic investigation to establish facts.

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
research	research	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
researcher	researched researches researching	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: academic research, basic research, comparative research, considerable research, current research, earlier research, educational research, empirical research, existing research, experimental research, extensive research, further research, future research, initial research, little research, original research, past research, previous research, primary research, published research, qualitative research, quantitative research, recent research, scholarly research, scientific research, traditional research.

n+n: (for) research purposes, research effort, research evidence, research findings, research methodology, research topic, field research.

v+n: carry out research (of), conduct research, publish research, undertake research.

respond

[rɪspænd]

verb

1. show a response or a reaction to something. [Syn: *react*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
response responsiveness	respond	respondent responsive	unresponsive
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
respondent	responded responding responds	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: appropriate response, emotional response, individual response.

role

[roʊl]

noun

1. what something is used for. [Syn: *function, purpose, use*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
role	x	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: active role, central role, critical role, crucial role, direct role, dominant role, essential role, key role, leading role, major role, minor role, pivotal role, prominent role, significant role, vital role.

v+n: assume (the) role (of), consider (the) role (of), examine (the) role (of), play (a) role (in), take (a) role (in), take on (the) role (of, as), take up (the) role (of, as).

section

[sekʃən]

noun

1. a self-contained part of a larger composition (written or musical). E.g.: **he always turns first to the business section, the history of this work is discussed in the next section** [Syn: *subdivision*]
2. one of the portions into which something is regarded as divided and which together constitute a whole. E.g.: **the finance section of the company** [Syn: *part, division*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
section	section	sectioned	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	sectioned sectioning sections	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: concluding section, final section, introductory section, opening section, preceding section, previous section.

sector

[sektɜːr]

noun

1. a body of people who form part of society or economy. E.g.: **the public sector**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
sector	x	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: economic sector, manufacturing sector, private sector, public sector.

n+n: business sector, service sector, state sector.

significant

[səɡnɪfɪkənt]

adj

1. important in effect or meaning. E.g.: **a significant change in tax laws, a significant change in the Constitution, a significant contribution, significant details, statistically significant** [Syn: *important*]
2. too closely correlated to be attributed to chance and therefore indicating a systematic relation. E.g.: **the interaction effect is significant at the .01 level, no significant difference was found**
3. fairly large. [Syn: *substantial*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
significance	signify	significant	insignificant insignificantly
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	signified signifies signifying	significantly	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: cultural significance, great significance, little significance, political significance, practical significance, social significance, statistical significance, (a) significant amount (of), (a) significant degree (of), (a) significant proportion (of), significant change, significant contribution, significant correlation, significant correlation, significant development, significant difference, significant effect, significant factor, significant feature, significant figures, significant growth, significant impact, significant improvement, significant increase, significant influence, significant interaction, significant number, significant part, significant portion, significant reduction, significant relationship, significant role, significant shift, significant variation.

adv+adj: highly significant, particularly significant, statistically significant, significantly higher.

adv+v: significantly affect, significantly increase.

adv+vpp: (be) significantly correlated (with), (be) significantly reduced.

v+adv: contribute significantly, differ significantly, vary significantly.

similar

[sɪmələʒr]

adj

1. having the same or similar characteristics. [Syn: *alike, like*]
2. marked by correspondence or resemblance. E.g.: **similar food at similar prices, problems similar to mine, they wore similar coats**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
similarity	x	similar	dissimilar
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	similarly	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: similar approach, similar argument, similar characteristics, similar effect, similar issue, similar pattern, similar properties, similar result, similar situation.

adv+adj: broadly similar, remarkably similar.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

source

[sɔrs]

verb

1. specify the origin of. E.g.: **The writer carefully sourced her report**

noun

- (technology) a process by which energy or a substance enters a system. E.g.: **a heat source, a source of carbon dioxide**
- someone who originates or causes or initiates something. [Syn: *generator, author*]
- the place where something begins, where it springs into being. E.g.: **Pittsburgh is the source of the Ohio River** [Syn: *beginning, origin, root, rootage*]
- a publication (or a passage from a publication) that is referred to. E.g.: **he spent hours looking for the source of that quotation** [Syn: *reference*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
source	source	x	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	sourced sources sourcing	x	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: alternative source, common source, external source, key source, main source, major source, original source, possible source, potential source, primary source, principal source, rich source, secondary source, single source, useful source, multiple sources.

v+n: become (a) source (of), provide (a) source, use (a) source.

specific

[spəsɪfɪk]

adj

1. stated explicitly or in detail. E.g.: **needed a specific amount**
2. (sometimes followed by `to') applying to or characterized by or distinguishing something particular or special or unique. E.g.: **rules with specific application, demands specific to the job, a specific and detailed account of the accident**

noun

1. a fact about some part (as opposed to general). [Syn: *particular*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
specific specification specificity	x	specific	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	x	specifically	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: specific area, specific aspect, specific case, specific characteristic, specific context, specific example, specific factor, specific feature, specific focus, specific form, specific function, specific information, specific issue, specific knowledge, specific meaning, specific needs, specific problem, specific purpose, specific question, specific reference, specific sense, specific type.

adv+adj: culturally specific, historically specific.

structure

[strʌktʃər]

verb

1. give a structure to. E.g.: **I need to structure my days**

noun

1. a thing constructed; a complex construction or entity. E.g.: **the structure consisted of a series of arches** [Syn: *construction*]

2. the manner of construction of something and the arrangement of its parts. E.g.: **artists must study the structure of the human body, the structure of the benzene molecule**

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
structure	structure	structural structured	unstructured
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	structured structures structuring	structurally	restructure restructuring

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: structural adjustment, structural change, structural element, structural feature, structural properties, basic structure, clear structure, complex structure, economic structure, existing structure, formal structure, global structure, hierarchical structure, institutional structure, internal structure, organizational structure, overall structure, political structure, social structure, underlying structure.

theory

[θɪri]

noun

1. a well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world; an organized system of accepted knowledge that applies in a variety of circumstances to explain a specific set of phenomena.
2. a tentative theory about the natural world; a concept that is not yet verified but that if true would explain certain facts or phenomena. E.g.: **a scientific hypothesis that survives experimental testing becomes a scientific theory, he proposed a fresh theory** [Syn: *hypothesis, possibility*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
theory	x	theoretical	x
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
theorist	x	theoretically	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: theoretical analysis, theoretical approach, theoretical basis, theoretical concept, theoretical debate, theoretical framework, theoretical issue, theoretical model, theoretical perspective, theoretical study, theoretical understanding, theoretical work, classical theory, critical theory, cultural theory, economic theory, evolutionary theory, general theory, scientific theory, social theory.

v+n: apply (the) theory, develop (a) theory, test (a) theory, use (a) theory.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

vary

[veri]

verb

1. be at variance with; be out of line with. [Syn: *deviate, diverge, depart*]
2. be subject to change in accordance with a variable. E.g.: **Prices vary, His moods vary depending on the weather**
3. make or become different in some particular way, without permanently losing one's or its former characteristics or essence. [Syn: *change, alter*]

n (thing)	verb	adj	opposite
variability variance variant variation	vary	variable variant varied varying	invariable invariably
n (person)	verb forms	adv	other
x	varied varies varying	variably	x

Collocations from the ACL

adj+n: dependent variable, independent variable, individual variable, random variable, single variable, considerable variation, genetic variation, individual variation, regional variation, significant variation, wide variation, varying degree.

v+adv: vary considerably, vary greatly, vary significantly, vary widely.

EXERCISES (Sublist 1)

Task 1: Focus on Meaning #1

Study the following text on **Biological Rhythms and Sleep**. Fill in the gaps using words from the box. All are words from AWL sublist 1. [Note: words from sublist 2 (*italics*) and sublist 3 (**bold**) are also shown, for preview purposes.]

consistent	defined	environment x 3	identified
individuals	involved	period x 2	role
similarly			

Biological rhythms are internal rhythms of biological activity. Some of these take place over a long _____, for example a woman's menstrual cycle which lasts 28 days, while others are much shorter. A circadian rhythm is a biological rhythm that takes place over a _____ of about 24 hours. Our sleep-wake cycle, which is **linked** to our _____'s natural light-dark cycle, is perhaps the most obvious example of a circadian rhythm, but we also have daily fluctuations in heart rate, blood pressure, blood sugar, and body temperature. Some circadian rhythms play a _____ in changes in our state of consciousness.

Psychologists have _____ several situations in which a person's circadian clock gets out of synch with the external _____. One way that this happens is travel _____ crossing multiple time zones. When we do this, we often experience jet lag, which is a collection of symptoms that results from the mismatch between our internal circadian cycles and our _____. These symptoms include fatigue, sluggishness, irritability, and insomnia (insomnia can be _____ as a _____ difficulty in falling or staying asleep for at least three nights a week over a month's time) (Roth, 2007). _____, _____ who do rotating **shift** work are also likely to experience disruptions in circadian cycles. Rotating **shift** work refers to a work schedule that changes from early to late on a daily or weekly basis. For example, a person may work from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Monday, 3:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, and 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday. In such **instances**, the schedule changes so frequently that it becomes difficult for a *normal* circadian rhythm to be *maintained*, often resulting in sleeping problems, depression and anxiety.

Source: Adapted from *Psychology, 4.1: What is Consciousness?* © 2017 Rice University.
Download for free at <https://openstax.org/details/books/psychology>.

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

Task 2: Focus on Meaning #2

Read the second part of the text on **Biological Rhythms and Sleep**. Fill in the gaps using words from the box. All are words from AWL sublist 1.

[Note: words from sublist 2 (*italics*) and sublist 3 (**bold**) are again shown.]

constitutes	established	evident	function
indicates	individuals	occur	periods
require	research x 2	researchers	response
significant	varies		

When people have difficulty getting sleep due to their work or the demands of day-to-day life, they accumulate a sleep debt. A person with a sleep debt does not get **sufficient** sleep on a chronic basis. Sleep debt and sleep deprivation have _____ **negative** psychological and physiological *consequences*. Lack of sleep can result in decreased mental alertness and depression-like symptoms. These effects can _____ as a result of accumulated sleep debt or in _____ to more acute _____ of sleep deprivation. _____ have _____ a connection between sleep deprivation and obesity, increased blood pressure and increased levels of stress hormones (Banks & Dinges, 2007). Some sleep-deprived _____ have difficulty staying awake when they stop moving (for example sitting and watching television or driving a car), and those suffering from sleep deprivation can put themselves and others at risk when they put themselves behind the wheel of a car or work with dangerous machinery. Some _____ suggests that sleep deprivation *affects* cognitive and motor _____ as much as, if not more than, alcohol intoxication (Williamson & Feyer, 2000).

It is _____ from this that getting **sufficient** sleep is crucial in leading a healthy life. Exactly what _____ **sufficient** sleep, however, _____ greatly across a person's lifespan. _____ by the National Sleep Foundation (n.d.) _____ that newborns _____ the most sleep, at between 12 and 18 hours a night, and that this amount declines to just 7–9 hours by the time we are adults.

Source: Adapted from *Psychology, 4.1: What is Consciousness?* © 2017 Rice University.

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<https://openstax.org/details/books/psychology>.

Task 3: Collocations #1

Match the following words to form common collocations of AWL sublist 1 words. An example has been done for you.

creative		data
economic		issues
environmental	—	methodology
individual		process
major		role
process		response
research		theory

Task 4: Collocations #2

The following are sets of collocations for AWL sublist 1 words, taken from the ACL. In each case, *one* collocation is incorrect. Identify and cross out the incorrect collocation. An example has been done for you.

Example: economic analysis, ~~specific analysis~~, theoretical analysis

- a) analytical approach, methodological approach, responsive approach, theoretical approach
- b) export area, major area, specific area
- c) available data, available evidence, available theory
- d) economic factors, economic policy, economic process, economic sector
- e) available data, interpret data, process data, require data
- f) major issue, major method, major source
- g) assessment process, creative process, policy process

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

Task 5: Collocations #3

The following adj+n collocations match *one* word from the AWL sublist 1. Identify which one. Choose from the following nouns. An example has been done for you.

authority	concept	context
economy	income	percentage
principle	(a) procedure	section

advanced/ capitalist/ global/ local/ national/ political	economy
high/ large/ low/ small	
basic/ established/ ethical/ fundamental/ general/ guiding/ key/ main/ moral/ organising/ underlying	
abstract/ basic/ central/ defining/ key/ theoretical	
central/ local/ political/ public	
broader/ cultural/ economic/ global/ historical/ institutional/ international/ original/ political/ present/ social/ specific/ wider	
concluding/ final/ introductory/ opening/ preceding/ previous	
disposable/ low/ middle/ national/ total	
adopt/ describe/ follow/ use	

Task 6: Word form #1

Complete the following sentences by changing the word form of the word(s) in brackets. An example has been done for you.

Example: There are many economic (economy) benefits of the policy.

- a) The policy is very _____ (benefit) for the economy.
- b) There were several significant problems with his _____ (assume).
- c) There are several important _____ (finance) implications.
- d) It is usually _____ (legal) to conduct research on people without their consent.
- e) His plan had many _____ (structure) flaws.
- f) Her _____ (estimate) were inaccurate, which caused several problems in the analysis.
- g) The government's new _____ (legislate) on the environment was well received by the general public.
- h) The company is a major _____ (distribute) of electronic components.
- i) Academic language contains many _____ (formula) phrases, such as 'What I want to talk about today...' and 'Turning to the next section...'.
j) He copied his methods and results from other authors, meaning his work was very _____ (derive).
- k) She had lots of difficult procedures to follow, which made her work very _____ (labour).

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

Task 7: Word form #2

Change the following noun forms from the 'thing' to the 'person'. An example has been done for you (economy->*economist*).

analyse

contract

create

economy *economist*

environment

export

finance

individual

legislation

research

response

theory

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Sublist 1

Task 1: Focus on Meaning #1

Biological rhythms are internal rhythms of biological activity. Some of these take place over a long **period**, for example a woman's menstrual cycle which lasts 28 days, while others are much shorter. A circadian rhythm is a biological rhythm that takes place over a **period** of about 24 hours. Our sleep-wake cycle, which is **linked** to our **environment**'s natural light-dark cycle, is perhaps the most obvious example of a circadian rhythm, but we also have daily fluctuations in heart rate, blood pressure, blood sugar, and body temperature. Some circadian rhythms play a **role** in changes in our state of consciousness.

Psychologists have **identified** several situations in which a person's circadian clock gets out of synch with the external **environment**. One way that this happens is travel **involves** crossing multiple time zones. When we do this, we often experience jet lag, which is a collection of symptoms that results from the mismatch between our internal circadian cycles and our **environment**. These symptoms include fatigue, sluggishness, irritability, and insomnia (insomnia can be **defined** as a **consistent** difficulty in falling or staying asleep for at least three nights a week over a month's time) (Roth, 2007). **Similarly**, **individuals** who do rotating **shift** work are also likely to experience disruptions in circadian cycles. Rotating **shift** work refers to a work schedule that changes from early to late on a daily or weekly basis. For example, a person may work from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Monday, 3:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, and 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday. In such **instances**, the schedule changes so frequently that it becomes difficult for a *normal* circadian rhythm to be *maintained*, often resulting in sleeping problems, depression and anxiety.

Task 2: Focus on Meaning #2

When people have difficulty getting sleep due to their work or the demands of day-to-day life, they accumulate a sleep debt. A person with a sleep debt does not get **sufficient** sleep on a chronic basis. Sleep debt and sleep deprivation have **significant** **negative** psychological and physiological *consequences*. Lack of sleep can result in decreased mental alertness and depression-like symptoms. These effects can **occur** as a result of accumulated sleep debt or in **response** to more acute **periods** of sleep deprivation. **Researchers** have **established** a connection between sleep deprivation and obesity, increased blood pressure and increased levels of stress hormones (Banks &

Dinges, 2007). Some sleep-deprived **individuals** have difficulty staying awake when they stop moving (for example sitting and watching television or driving a car), and those suffering from sleep deprivation can put themselves and others at risk when they put themselves behind the wheel of a car or work with dangerous machinery. Some **research** suggests that sleep deprivation *affects* cognitive and motor **function** as much as, if not more than, alcohol intoxication (Williamson & Feyer, 2000).

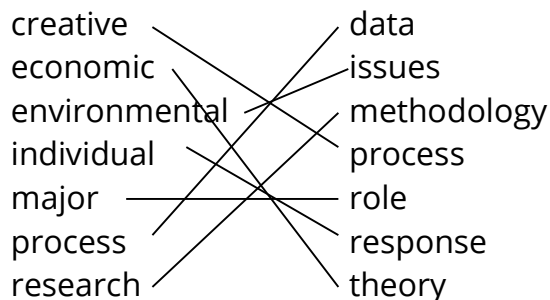
It is **evident** from this that getting **sufficient** sleep is crucial in leading a healthy life. Exactly what **constitutes** **sufficient** sleep, however, **varies** greatly across a person's lifespan. **Research** by the National Sleep Foundation (n.d.) **indicates** that newborns **require** the most sleep, at between 12 and 18 hours a night, and that this amount declines to just 7–9 hours by the time we are adults.

Task 3: Collocations #1

The following are the collocations:

creative process, economic theory, environmental issues, individual response, major role, process data, research methodology

The following is the pairs as per the exercise in the book:



Task 4: Collocations #2

- a) analytical approach, methodological approach, ~~responsive approach~~, theoretical approach
- b) ~~export area~~, major area, specific area
- c) available data, available evidence, ~~available theory~~
- d) economic factors, economic policy, ~~economic process~~, economic sector
- e) available data, interpret data, process data, ~~require data~~
- f) major issue, ~~major method~~, major source
- g) assessment process, creative process, ~~policy process~~

Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3

Task 5: Collocations #3

advanced/ capitalist/ global/ local/ national/ political	economy
high/ large/ low/ small	percentage
basic/ established/ ethical/ fundamental/ general/ guiding/ key/ main/ moral/ organising/ underlying	principle
abstract/ basic/ central/ defining/ key/ theoretical	concept
central/ local/ political/ public	authority
broader/ cultural/ economic/ global/ historical/ institutional/ international/ original/ political/ present/ social/ specific/ wider	context
concluding/ final/ introductory/ opening/ preceding/ previous	section
disposable/ low/ middle/ national/ total	income
adopt/ describe/ follow/ use	(a) procedure

Task 6: Word form #1

- a) The policy is very **beneficial** (benefit) for the economy.
- b) There were several significant problems with his **assumptions** (assume).
- c) There are several important **financial** (finance) implications.
- d) It is usually **illegal** (legal) to conduct research on people without their consent.
- e) His plan had many **structural** (structure) flaws.
- f) Her **estimates** (estimate) were inaccurate, which caused several problems in the analysis.
- g) The government's new **legislation** (legislate) on the environment was well received by the general public.
- h) The company is a major **distributor** (distribute) of electronic components.
- i) Academic language contains many **formulaic** (formula) phrases, such as 'What I want to talk about today...' and 'Turning to the next section...'.
j) He copied his methods and results from other authors, meaning his work was very **derivative** (derive).
- k) She had lots of difficult procedures to follow, which made her work very **laborious/laboured** (labour).

Task 7: Word form #2

analyse	analyst
contract	contractor
create	creator
economy	<i>economist</i>
environment	environmentalist
export	exporter
finance	financier
individual	individual/individualist
legislation	legislator
research	researcher
response	respondent
theory	theorist

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Evident Press is an independent publisher specialising in academic texts. It currently publishes two series of books for academic English: the *EAP Foundation series*, in conjunction with the acclaimed academic English website EAPFoundation.com; and the *Unlock the Academic Word List* series. It also publishes the *Chinese Characters for HSK* series for learning Chinese.

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The Academic Word List (AWL) contains 570 word families which frequently appear in academic texts, divided into 10 sublists. *Unlock the Academic Word List: Sublists 1-3* covers all words in the first three sublists of the AWL, 180 in total. The book gives detailed information about each of the words, including pronunciation, definitions, word form, word family and common academic collocations. There are comprehensive exercises for each sublist to help you use the words productively. A unique feature of each book is that it gives only the most common meanings of the words as used in academic contexts, rather than all possible meanings, saving much time and effort. The academic collocations are taken from the ACL (Academic Collocations List). The introduction includes a study guide to help you understand how to use the AWL to improve your academic vocabulary.

The *Unlock the Academic Word List* series comprises three books, for sublists 1-3, sublists 4-6 and sublists 7-10.