**Vocabulary Log/Journal**

For each entry, consider what you need. Here are some of the things you may want to add to the correct form of the phrase:

1. Part-of-speech information.

2. A definition, if needed.

3. A sentence using the word/phrase. Note: Learner’s Dictionaries offer the best examples: <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/>

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/learner-english/>

4. Some notes: Is this a word often confused with another one? How does it differ in use from a more familiar word? Is the word/phrase appropriate for casual spoken English or an academic paper? Does it have any negative or positive connotations?

5. If helpful, a translation into your native/other language.

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Below are examples of vocabulary errors from students’ writing (rendered with either instructor explicit corrections or implicit marks). In the next section are the vocabulary entries created to help remember the correct usage of these words and phrases.

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| *of answering*   1. Cleverbot is capable ~~to answer~~ the question with the right answer.   to analyze  2) Computers ~~are~~ lack ~~of~~ the ability ~~of analysis.~~    -y -ness to find  3) The curiosities comes from an eager ~~of finding~~ directions in life. |

Instructions: attend to the whole phrase that is involved in the error by first identifying the key word of the phrase. For example, it would not make sense to focus only on the preposition in the sentence “she depends with her family.” You would need to look up the verb (depend) to find the correct preposition, and then enter the whole phrase: “to depend on something /somebody.”

Notice the keywords in the example below. They often will not be the words that are crossed out.

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| *of answering*   1. Cleverbot is capable ~~to answer~~ the question with the right answer.   to analyze  2) Computers ~~are~~ lack ~~of~~ the ability ~~of analysis.~~    -y -ness to find  3) The curiosities comes from an eager ~~of finding~~ directions in life. |

**Suggested log entries based on the errors and corrections above. Notice that both the mistake and the correction can be an entry.**

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|  | capable (adj.): to be capable **of doing** something  To be capable of answering the question  Note: compare to able (adj.): to be **able to do** something (NO -ing form)  Lack (v). To lack something.  Computers lack the ability. He lacks money.  Note: “lack” is also a noun. To have a lack of something.  Ability (n). To have an ability to do something.  Computers lack the ability to analyze. People have an ability to analyze.  Note: Able to do something **versus** capable of doing something  Curiosities versus curiosity  Curiosities --strange objects that are sometimes collected  Curiosity--a desire to know  To be curious about something  Eager is an adjective: to be eager to do something  Eagerness is a noun: to have an eagerness to do something  Curiosity comes from an eagerness to find directions in life.  Special thanks to Jessica Gerard for providing a prototype of the vocabulary log. |