Analyse: break down the topic into smaller pieces and discuss these in detail.

Argue: develop a case or argument to support a particular position or viewpoint.

Assess/evaluate: make a judgement about something based on evidence.

**Comment:** give your opinion about something. Discuss and explain the topic.

**Compare:** find similarities. In some cases you also need to mention differences.

**Contrast:** find differences. If you are asked to compare and contrast, you need to both highlight similarities and differences.

**Criticise:** make a judgement about the value or truth of something. Discuss limitations and good points.

Define: various meanings -

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Describe the nature of something. For example: 'Define the features which distinguish a networked computer system from a standalone set-up.'State the meaning of something. For example: 'Define the term symbiosis'.Describe the scope of something. For example: 'Define the role of the medical administrative assistant in private practice.'

Demonstrate/Illustrate: give examples to explain or show your understanding of something.

Describe: give a detailed account of something.

Discuss/Consider: look at different ideas and viewpoints about something.

List: state points concisely, in a logical order.

**Examine:** have a close, critical look at something.

Explain: various meanings -

- Justify something. For example: 'Explain why it is important to wash your hands before handling food'.
- Make clear by giving detailed information. For example: 'Explain what is meant by aseptic technique'.

**Identify:** select relevant details and discuss these. For example: 'Identify the major features of an ergonomically safe work environment'.

Interpret: explain the meaning. You are usually required to make some form of judgement.

Justify: prove, or give reasons/evidence for something. The aim is to convince the reader.

**Prove:** establish truth of something using evidence.

**Relate:** show how things are connected or related to each other.

Review: critically examine or assess a subject.

State: briefly and clearly present the main points.

Summarise/outline: find the key points and use these to create an overview of the topic.

**Trace:** describe development, or events from some point of origin.

References: Rountree, K. (1991). Writing for success: A practical guide for New Zealand students. Soanes, C., & Stevenson, A. (Eds.). (2004). Concise Oxford dictionary (11<sup>th</sup> ed.). New York, Auckland, New Zealand: Longman Paul. NY: Oxford University Press.