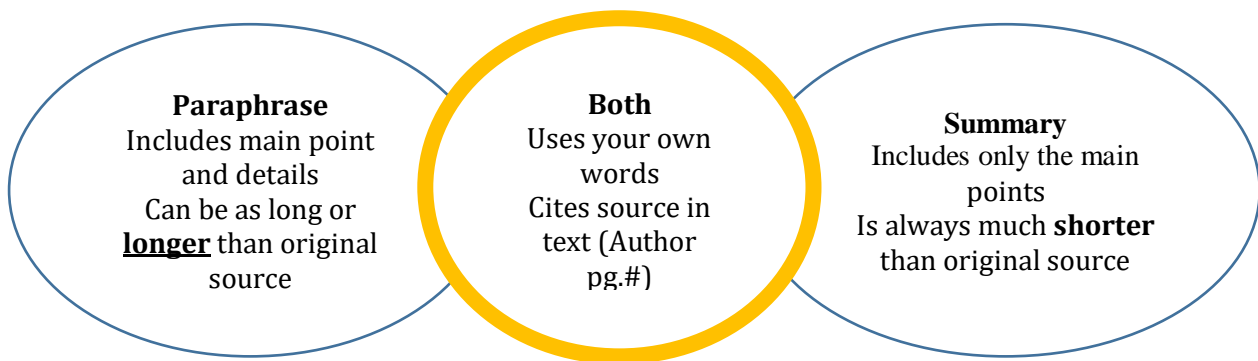


SUMMARIZING, PARAPHRASING

<i>Quoting</i>	<i>Paraphrasing</i>	<i>Summarizing</i>
<i>Matching the source word for word.</i>	To paraphrase means to express someone else's ideas in your own language. i.e., Explaining what a certain idea means in your own words	To summarize means to condense to the most essential points of someone else's work. i.e., It is presenting the essential parts, but you are using your own words!



Paraphrasing

- change the structure of the sentence
- change the words in the sentence (What are the words and phrases that can be changed ?)



Key Techniques for Paraphrasing

Change vocabulary by using synonymous	asserts=claims/argues/maintains Twentieth century =1900s Illustrates= explains/emphasizes/clarifies
Change word class	Analyse=analysis/analyzing Create=creating/creation Assume=assumption/assuming/assumed
Change the sentence structure	...the best explanation for the British location of the industrial revolution is found by studying demand factors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focus on demand may help explain the UK origin of the industrial revolution.

Example :

Original Quote

« Students frequently overuse direct quotations in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final research paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscripts should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes » (Lester 46).

Paraphrase

In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originated during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester 46).

Change vocabulary by using synonyms

Overuse = excessively During= while
Frequently= Often
Probably =since
Exact= verbatim
Limit=minimize

Change word class

Quotations= quote

Change the sentence structure

.....as a result they overuse quotations in the final research paper
failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level.

Practice :

A- Identify the techniques of paraphrasing in the following passage:

Original Passage:

Common beliefs can change over time. For example, most people once thought the Sun orbited around the Earth.

Paraphrasing:

People believed at one time that the Sun orbited the Earth. Nowadays, people know the opposite, showing that common beliefs do not stay the same.

B- Paraphrase the following passages:

1. Getting enough sleep and drinking enough water will make you feel better and help your body function properly.

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2. Adopting a dog into your family can teach your children important lessons in how to be responsible and care for another living thing.

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3. Parts of the text are copied from the internet, and certain words and phrases have been changed to make the passages sound different.

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Summary

- Short, Condensed; Concise
- **Omit** ideas that are not really central to the text and redundant ideas.
- Use transition words —————> Accordingly, never, additionally, finally, furthermore
- Use general terms and phrase —————> People: mother,, child, toddler, teenager,
- Reduced forms —————> As she was driving to work, she saw her friend in the Road.....Driving to work,.....
- Common verbs in the passive voice —> (be-have-do-can-will...)
- Summary nouns —————> (this-these- such- such as.....)
- Irregular plural nouns —————> (wives, calves, leaves....)



Example:

Original Passage:

Alexander Fleming is well-known for his accidental discovery of penicillin. In 1940, after returning home from a vacation, he discovered mold growing on a laboratory petri dish. Noting that the mold was adept at killing the disease in the same dish, he actively tried to replicate it. Eventually, this resulted in the innovation of the penicillin drug.

Summarized Passage:

Penicillin was discovered in the early 1940s. Alexander Fleming had returned from a trip and found mold growing on a petri dish. Its effects on the disease led to it being used as a clinical drug.

Passive voice : was discovered

General terms: trip, disease

Common verbs: had, being

Omission/ Deletion

Original Passage:

Alexander Fleming is well-known for his accidental discovery of penicillin. In 1940, after ~~returning home from a vacation~~, he discovered mold growing on a laboratory petri dish. ~~Noting that the mold was adept at killing the disease in the same dish, he actively tried to replicate it. Eventually, this resulted in the innovation of the penicillin drug.~~

Summarized Passage:

Penicillin was discovered in the early 1940s. Alexander Fleming had returned from a trip and found mold growing on a petri dish. Its effects on the disease led to it being used as a clinical drug

Practice :

1. Write a summary of the following passage :

Despite decades of research into the sociocultural model of eating disorders, we still do not understand how such sociocultural influences produce disordered eating in any given individual (or why a similar person in the same cultural milieu does not become disordered). Clearly, though, one source of vulnerability lies in a woman's body image. To the extent that a woman's self-image is challenged or threatened by an unattainable ideal of an impossibly thin female physique, she may well become susceptible to disruption of her self-regard, and may be more likely to develop an eating disorder. In short, the sociocultural model argues that exposure to idealized media images (a) makes women feel bad about themselves and (b) impels women to undertake the sort of "remedial" eating patterns that easily and often deteriorate into eating disorders.

1. Write a summary of the short story « The Three Little Pigs »

There once was a mother pig who had three little pigs and they were very poor indeed. One day, the mother pig sent the three little pigs out into the big, wide world to seek their fortunes.

The first little pig met a man carrying a big bundle of straw. « Please may I have that big bundle of straw to build myself a house ? » asked the pig. The man was tired of carrying the bundle of straw. So he gladly gave it to the first little pig. The first little pig built a house of straw, and he lived there very happily. But along came a big bad wolf. « Little pig, little pig, let me come in ! » shouted the wolf.

« No, no, no by the hair on my chinny chin chin. I will not let you in. » squeaked the first little pig.

« Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down. » yelled the wolf. And he did. He huffed and he puffed and he blew the straw house. The first little pig ran away as.

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