

Paraphrasing and summarising are two key academic writing skills. In order to do these well, there are some simple techniques that can be followed.

Read through the description of each paraphrasing technique below and do the practice exercises. These will help you to successfully summarise the essay at the end of this worksheet.

Four paraphrasing techniques

1. Use synonyms

Using synonyms is the most essential paraphrasing technique. All other techniques are inadequate unless they are combined with synonyms. Refer to a good thesaurus or dictionary to help you, but pay attention to the correct word usage. Not all words that are synonyms are used in the same way or have the same exact meaning. For this reason, be wary about selecting synonyms that you are not familiar with. You do not need to use synonyms for specialist or technical terms that cannot be changed such as the word 'arbitrage'.

A. Paraphrase the following sentence using appropriate synonyms from the table.

A particularly difficult part of paraphrasing is choosing an appropriate synonym.

| difficult | challenging | hard | demanding | complicated |
|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| part | feature | facet | point | aspect |
| choosing | selecting | picking | | |
| appropriate | correct | fitting | relevant | |

2. Use different parts of speech

Consider changing words into different parts of speech such as changing nouns into verbs or adjectives into adverbs. Doing so will also involve changing the sentence structure.

B. Paraphrase the sentence below using different parts of speech shown in the table.

Using synonyms is a helpful and easy method for turning another person's words into your own.

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| | Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|---------|------|------|-----------|-----------|
| using | use | use | useful | usefully |
| helpful | help | help | | helpfully |
| easy | ease | ease | easy | easily |
| turning | turn | turn | | |



3. Change the sentence type

Sentences can be changed by altering such things as word order, the number of clauses in a sentence, the kind of clauses in a sentence, and the kind of linking words used.

It is worth noting here that sentences can be viewed as belonging to one of four types.

The four sentence types are as follows:

1. Simple sentences (one independent clause)

Example: Paraphrasing is not too difficult.

2. Compound sentences (more than one independent clause)

Example: Paraphrasing techniques are easy to learn, but you must practice them regularly.

3. Complex sentences (a combination of an independent clause and a dependent clause)

Example: Although using synonyms is the most important technique, you cannot just use it by itself.

4. Combination sentences (a combination of compound and complex sentences)

Example: Although using synonyms is the most important technique, you cannot just use it by itself, and you must remember to employ more than one method.

C. Rewrite the sentences using the linking words.

| Summarising | can | look | difficult a | t first. | However, | if you | learn | some | basic | techniques, | it | gets |
|-------------|-----|------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------------|----|------|
| easier. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 1. but |
|--------------------------|
| 2. although |
| 3. despite the fact that |
| 4. even though |
| |





| Paraphrasing is an es English ability. | sential academi | c skill, and it is also | helpful in improvi | ing your overall | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 5. furthermore | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 6. not onlybut also | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 7. apart from | | | | | | |
| The student did not pa failed her. | | | | | | |
| 8. so | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 9. because | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 10. as a consequence | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 4. Change active vo | ice to passive v | oice or vice versa | | | | |
| In some cases, you may voice and vice versa. | ay be able to cha | nge sentences written | in the active voice | into the passive | | |
| Active voice = subject | : + verb | Passive voice = to be | e + past participle | | | |
| Active to passive: He paraphrased the sentence. > The sentence was paraphrased by him. | | | | | | |
| - | | e student support of | | • | | |
| D. Change the follow | wing sentences | from active to pas | sive or vice versa | l . | | |
| Traditionally, the mos scoring papers. Furthe | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
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