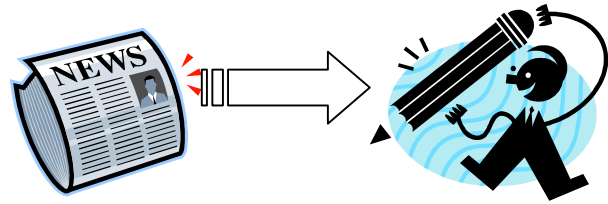


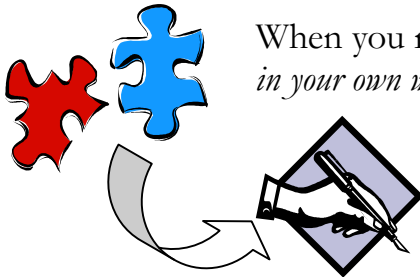
Don't Plagiarize: Paraphrase and Summarize

Summarize

When you restate the **SUM** of the ideas
in your own words



Paraphrase



When you restate a small **PIECE** of the idea
in your own words

The original passage:

Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes. Lester, James D. Writing Research Papers. 2nd ed. (1976): 46-47.

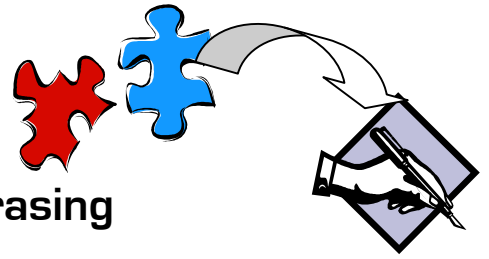
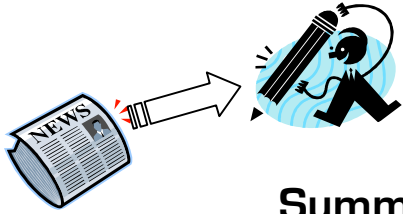
A legitimate paraphrase:

In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester 46-47).

An acceptable summary:

Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper (Lester 46-47).

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/print/research/r_paraphr.html



Practice Summarizing and Paraphrasing

Directions: Read each article. Before you read, write down the author and title. As you read, take notes on *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how*.

Article 1

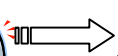
AUTHOR	TITLE	
WHO	WHEN	WHERE
WHAT	WHY	HOW

Article 2

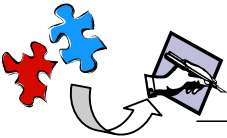
AUTHOR	TITLE	
WHO	WHEN	WHERE
WHAT	WHY	HOW

Now . . . Use your notes to summarize what each article said and then paraphrase as directed.

Article 1

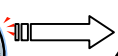


SUMMARIZE

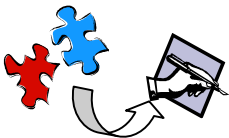


PARAPHRASE: the first two sentences

Article 2



SUMMARIZE



PARAPHRASE: the first two sentences
