**Summarising and Paraphrasing answers**

**Summarising**

**1 What makes a good summary?**

A good summary requires: selection of most important aspects/clear description/accuracy

**2 Stages of summarising**

(c)

(d)

(b)

(a)

(e)

**Practice A – Mechanical pickers**

1 = a (contains all key points)

2 = c (includes unnecessary examples)

3 = b (includes information not in original, e.g. increase in profits, and fails to describe the machines)

**Practice B**

The task-based approach in language education, as highlighted by Alkhateeb (n.d.), is effective in fostering language skills through authentic tasks and student-centered learning. However, it may not be suitable for beginners due to its cognitive demands, leading to resistance. Expanding on this perspective, Harrington, Oliver, and Reeves (2003) emphasize the significance of contextualized exercises for creating realistic learning environments. To illustrate the challenges faced by beginners, Willis (1996) vividly compares the experience of tackling demanding tasks to being thrown into deep water without knowing how to swim. Additionally, Littlewood (2007) identifies challenges for ESL teachers in motivating unmotivated students and managing distractions during collaborative tasks.

**Paraphrasing**

**Practice C**

(a) is the better paraphrase with the same meaning of the original text and different structure and different vocabulary.

(b) is not acceptable because it sounds too much like the original passage. Also the sentence structure is too similar to the original text.

**Practice D The past below the waves** (Example answer)

Archaeologists can learn about multiple aspects of historic societies by studying shipwrecks, but most of the millions lying on the ocean floor are too deep for divers to examine. They can only work above 50 metres, restricting them to coastal wrecks that are more likely to have been disturbed. Research in mid-ocean has required expensive submarines with their support vessels, limiting the

number of wrecks that can be explored. But this may change due to the latest craft, called an automatic underwater vehicle or AUV. Not requiring a support ship and operating independently, this will be used by an American team to examine part of the seabed off the Egyptian Mediterranean coast close to the site of a Bronze Age harbour (Bailey, 2015).