

SOME TIPS ON RENDERING / SUMMARISING

The Plan for Rendering Texts	Some Expressions to be used while Rendering
1. The title of the text	The title of the text is ...
2. The author of the text (story, article)	The author of the text is ... The text is written by ...
3. The main idea of the text	The main idea of the text is ... The text is about ... The text is devoted to ... The text deals with ...
4. The contents of the text (some facts, names, figures)	a) The author starts telling the readers (about, that) ... b) The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that ... The text describes ... c) According to the text ... Further the author says that ... The text / the author goes on to say ... d) In conclusion ... The author comes to the conclusion that ...
5. Your opinion of the text	I found the text interesting (important, of no value, too hard to understand).

USEFUL PHRASES

Introduction

The text (extract from the article) deals with (the problem of) ...;
The article touches upon the issue of ...;
The extract from the book is concerned with ...;
This text is about ...;
The extract centers round the problem of ...;
The problem of the text is of great importance ..., etc.

The main body

It is clear from the text that ...;
It further says that ...;
One of the main problems to be singled out is ...;
Great importance is also attached to;
We shouldn't forget that ...;
It should be noted that;
It must be mentioned that ...;
In my opinion ...;
To my mind ...;
According to the text ...;
Judging from the author's point of view ...;
Among other problems the text raises the problem of ..., etc.

Conclusion

To sum it up;
In summary;
Summing the text up (summing it up);
On the whole;
Having analyzed the information it is possible to say;
In conclusion;
All things considered we can come to the conclusion, etc.

Summary Writing in 3 Stages

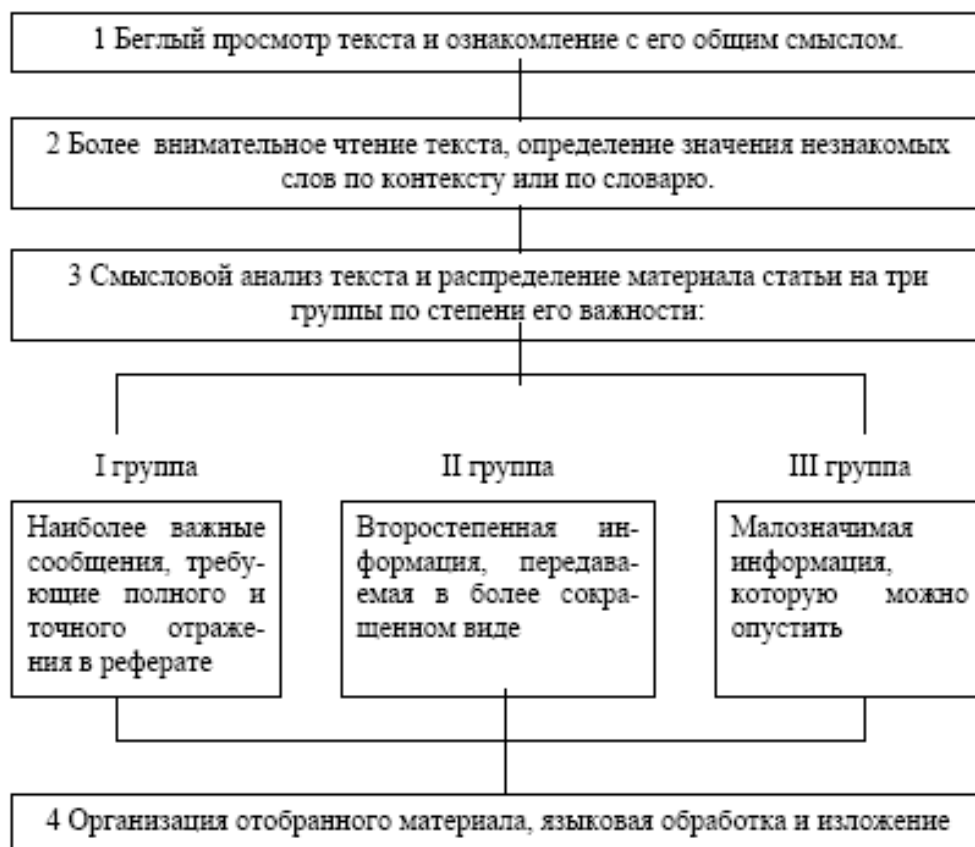
- 1–2 sentences stating the text's focus.
- Using a summary template:

The article is devoted to/focuses on the discussion of (state the problem/issue). First, the author draws the reader's attention to _____. Then s/he analyses (give some details) and puts an emphasis on _____. S/he gives the example of _____. After that s/he specifies/underlines/suggests _____. Finally, s/he makes a conclusion that _____.

- (Optional) 2–3 sentences expressing explanation or opinion about the reading section.

Summarizing Algorithm

6.1.1 Remember the following algorithm of summarizing



6.1.2 Learn the following words and word-combinations used for retelling of the text and its summarizing

I	
1 данная статья	- the present paper
2 тема	- the theme (subject-matter)
3 основная проблема	- the main (major) problem
4 цель	- the purpose
5 основной принцип	- the basic principle
6 проблемы, связанные с	- problems relating to; problems of
7 аналогично	- similarly; likewise
8 поэтому, следовательно, в результате этого	- hence; therefore
9 наоборот	- on the contrary
10 тем не менее	- nevertheless; still; yet
11 кроме того	- besides; also; again; in addition; furthermore
12 сначала	- at first

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 13 далее, затем | - next; further; then |
| 14 наконец, итак | - finally |
| 15 вкратце | - in short; in brief |

II

Цели написания статьи:

- 1 The object (purpose) of this paper is to present (to discuss, to describe, to show, to develop, to give)...
- 2 The paper (article) puts forward the idea (attempts to determine) ...

Вопросы, обсуждаемые в статье:

- 1 The paper (article) discusses some problems relating to (deals with some aspects of, considers the problem of, presents the basic theory, provides information on, reviews the basic principles of) ...
- 2 The paper (article) is concerned with (is devoted to) ...

Начало статьи:

- 1 The paper (article) begins with a short discussion on (deals firstly with the problem of) ...
- 2 The first paragraph deals with ...
- 3 First (At first, At the beginning) the author points out that (notes that, describes)...

Переход к изложению следующей части статьи:

- 1 Then follows a discussion on ...
- 2 Then the author goes on to the problem of ...
- 3 The next (following) paragraph deals with (presents, discusses, describes) ...
- 4 After discussing ... the author turns to ...
- 5 Next (Further, Then) the author tries to (indicates that, explains that) ...
- 6 It must be emphasized that (should be noted that, is evident that, is clear that, is interesting to note that) ...

Конец изложения статьи:

- 1 The final paragraph states (describes, ends with) ...
- 2 The conclusion is that the problem is ...
- 3 The author concludes that (summarizes the) ...
- 4 To sum up (To summarize, To conclude) the author emphasizes (points out, admits) that ...
- 5 Finally (In the end) the author admits (emphasizes) that ...

Оценка статьи:

In my opinion (To my mind, I think) ...

The paper (article) is interesting (not interesting), of importance (of little importance), valuable (invaluable), up-to-date (out-of-date), useful (useless)...

EXAMPLE OF A SUMMARY

TEXT B

The Wizard of Menlo Park

Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931) was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman whose inventions revolutionized the world.

When Edison was born, society still thought of electricity as a novelty, a fad. By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the

99

credit for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison patented 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname "The Wizard of Menlo Park."

Edison's first job was as a telegraph operator, and in the course of his duties, he redesigned the stock-ticker machine. It gave him the capital (\$40,000) to set up a laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, to invent full-time (with many employees).

 The most famous of his inventions was an incandescent light bulb. Edison experimented with thousands of different light bulb filaments to find just the right materials to glow well, be long-lasting, and be inexpensive. In 1879, Edison discovered that a carbon filament in an oxygen-free bulb glowed but did not burn up for quite a while.

Besides the light bulb, Edison developed the phonograph and the "kinetoscope," a small box for viewing moving films. He also improved upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone.

He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison summed up the invention process with the quotation: "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." He proved that anyone who is inspired and hard working can create meaningful inventions or breakthroughs.

In tribute to this important American, electric lights in the United States were dimmed for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death. Owing to Edison's hard work and genius the light bulb ultimately illuminated homes, buildings, and cities across the world, providing people with innumerable benefits.

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Besides the light bulb, Edison developed the phonograph and the "kinetoscope," a small box for viewing moving films. He also improved upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone.

The main body begins with the fact that the first serious work of Edison was a redesigning of the stock-ticker machine. This work gave him the first capital for the laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey. Edison invented full-time and had many employees.

Then the author goes on to show that the most famous invention was an incandescent light bulb. It is emphasized that Edison experimented with thousands of different filaments to find a long-lasting material. The text adds that besides the light bulb Edison developed the phonograph and kinetoscope, and improved some original inventions, including the telephone.

He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison summed up the invention process with the quotation: "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." He proved that anyone who is inspired and hard working can create meaningful inventions or breakthroughs.

According to the text, Edison believed in hard work and used to say that genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.

In tribute to this important American, electric lights in the United States were dimmed for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death. Owing to Edison's hard work and genius the light bulb ultimately illuminated homes, buildings, and cities across the world, providing people with innumerable benefits.

In conclusion it is said about the day of Edison's death: electric lights in the USA were dimmed for one minute. I agree that owing to Edison's hard work the whole world received innumerable benefits.