

ENG-112S Week 5 Assignment: Building Your Research Project Foundations: Quoting, Paraphrasing and Summarizing

PART 1: QUOTING AND PARAPHRASING

Quotes are an excellent way to make your arguments stronger. They show that experts in the field agree with you. A mix of both direct quotes and paraphrases of quotes in your own words is the best way to present detailed research to persuade your reading audience with your unique writing voice while establishing the credibility of your sources, so you'll practice both with this exercise.

Choose three quotes from the research you have evaluated as credible evidence during this class and then paraphrase them. Here are some helpful ways to tell an audience you're about to paraphrase:

- Basically, (insert author's last name or title of article) is saying...
- In other words, (insert author's last name or title of article) believes...
- In making this comment, (insert author's last name or title of article) argues...
- (Insert author's last name or title of article) is insisting that...
- (Insert author's last name or title of article)'s point is that...

Note on punctuation: Include a comma before the quotation marks and include the end punctuation inside the quotation marks.

Example:

Direct quote from source #1:

David Zinczenko, editor-in-chief of Health magazine, recently argued, "Fast-food companies are marketing to children a product with proven health hazards and no warning labels." (Your in-text citation in APA style goes here).

Paraphrase of this quote #1:

In other words, David Zinczenko is insisting that unhealthy fast foods are being advertised directly to kids with no labels to advise their parents. (Your in-text citation in APA style still goes here).

NOTE: The matching highlights are words or phrases from the quote that have been put into the writer's own words. Both the words and structure of the sentence have been changed, while the ideas remain the same. This creates a paraphrase, meaning no quotation marks are needed. However, since detailed ideas from a source are still being presented, the in-text citation that comes after the paraphrase is still there to show the reading audience where the writer found their information.

Now it's your turn! Remember, you CAN use these in your final research project, so choose powerful quotes that you feel will persuade your readers:

Direct quote #1 with in-text citation afterwards:

Paraphrase of quote #1 with in-text citation afterwards (approx. 25-50 words):

Direct quote #2 with in-text citation afterwards:

Paraphrase of quote #2 with in-text citation afterwards (approx. 25-50 words):

Direct quote #3 with in-text citation afterwards:

Paraphrase of this quote #3 with in-text citation afterwards (approx. 25-50 words):

PART 2: SUMMARIZING (Hint--this part can later be used to help you write your conclusion paragraph(s) for your research project!)

Using 200-300 words, write a paragraph completely in your own writing voice that explains what you think are the main points from one of your research sources without using quotes. What questions remain unanswered after reviewing this research? What have you learned? (Trick: try covering up the quotes and freewriting about the ideas from your mind):

200-300-word summary: