

LESSON 2: SMART PARAPHRASING TECHNIQUES

Lesson

- Lesson Objectives

Learn

- Learn practical techniques for paraphrasing.

Apply

- Apply them step by step.

Practice

- Practice rewriting sentences with correct meaning.

OVERVIEW OF PARAPHRASING TECHNIQUES

Synonyms

Changing word form

Changing word order

Using active/passive

Combining or splitting sentences

Using templates / signaling phrases

TECHNIQUE 1 - USING SYNONYMS



Replace words with correct synonyms.



Example: *important* → *essential*; *children* → *youngsters*



Be careful: “*big problem*” ≠ “*serious problem.*”

TECHNIQUE 2- CHANGING WORD FORMS



Noun ↔ Verb, Adjective ↔ Adverb.



Example:



Original: *“The city is polluted.”*



Paraphrase: *“Pollution affects the city.”*

TECHNIQUE 3: CHANGING WORD ORDER



Rearrange sentence structure.



Example:



Original: *“People believe technology improves communication.”*



Paraphrase: *“Technology is believed to improve communication.”*

5: TECHNIQUE 4: ACTIVE ↔ PASSIVE



Example:



Active: *“Governments provide healthcare for citizens.”*



Passive: *“Healthcare is provided to citizens by governments.”*

TECHNIQUE 5: COMBINING OR SPLITTING SENTENCES

Original: *“Many students study hard. They want to pass exams.”*

Paraphrase: *“Many students study hard because they want to succeed in exams.”*

TECHNIQUE 6: USING TEMPLATES / PHRASES



“It is widely believed that ...”



“A common opinion is ...”



Example:



Original: *“People think climate change is dangerous.”*



Paraphrase: *“It is widely believed that climate change poses a serious threat.”*

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Choose one of these sentences and paraphrase it using **two techniques**:

“Children should help with housework.”

“Sports are important for health.”