

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ESLCO

**SYNONYMS**

Match these words to the synonyms below (<http://english.wsl.edu.pl/quiz/matters/elem/files/matelem10ex3.php>):

bright beautiful little powerful angry messy incorrect respectful negligent large difficult  
fortunate useful kind significant

1. untidy \_\_\_\_\_
2. polite \_\_\_\_\_
3. important \_\_\_\_\_
4. lucky \_\_\_\_\_
5. practical \_\_\_\_\_
6. intelligent \_\_\_\_\_
7. attractive \_\_\_\_\_
8. big \_\_\_\_\_
9. strong \_\_\_\_\_
10. small \_\_\_\_\_
11. mad \_\_\_\_\_
12. caring \_\_\_\_\_
13. wrong \_\_\_\_\_
14. careless \_\_\_\_\_
15. hard \_\_\_\_\_

Match these words to the synonyms below ([http://www.prof2000.pt/users/tereza\\_n/synonyms\\_verbs\\_1.htm](http://www.prof2000.pt/users/tereza_n/synonyms_verbs_1.htm)):

to give to manufacture to tear to try to repair to go in to buy to rush to observe to exit

1. to go out \_\_\_\_\_
2. to rip \_\_\_\_\_
3. to enter \_\_\_\_\_
4. to attempt \_\_\_\_\_
5. to purchase \_\_\_\_\_
6. to make \_\_\_\_\_
7. to watch \_\_\_\_\_
8. to hurry \_\_\_\_\_
9. to fix \_\_\_\_\_
10. to offer \_\_\_\_\_

**SYNONYMS**

Match these words to the synonyms below (<http://sir.free.fr/synonyms.htm>):

**old man   infant   happy   angry   sometimes   verify   frequently   astounded   huge   fear  
worst   commence   afraid   search   discover   call   grown-up**

1. often \_\_\_\_\_
2. look for \_\_\_\_\_
3. adult \_\_\_\_\_
4. phone \_\_\_\_\_
5. begin \_\_\_\_\_
6. occasionally \_\_\_\_\_
7. scared \_\_\_\_\_
8. enormous \_\_\_\_\_
9. check \_\_\_\_\_
10. furious \_\_\_\_\_

Match these words to the synonyms below ([http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/vocabulary-exercise-synonyms.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/vocabulary-exercise-synonyms.php)):

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| _____ 1.huge        | a. object      |
| _____ 2.broad       | b. adept       |
| _____ 3.skilled     | c. contemplate |
| _____ 4.thing       | d. impolite    |
| _____ 5.conceivable | e. feeble      |
| _____ 6.dangerous   | f. secure      |
| _____ 7.weak        | g. massive     |
| _____ 8.slim        | h. possible    |
| _____ 9.rude        | i. slender     |
| _____ 10.safe       | j. wide        |
| _____ 11. think     | k. risky       |

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ESLCO

**SYNONYMS ANSWER KEY**

Match these words to the synonyms below (<http://english.wsl.edu.pl/quiz/matters/elem/files/matelem10ex3.php>):

bright beautiful little powerful angry messy incorrect respectful negligent large difficult  
fortunate useful kind significant

1. untidy MESSY
2. polite RESPECTFUL
3. important SIGNIFICANT
4. lucky FORTUNATE
5. practical USEFUL
6. intelligent BRIGHT
7. attractive BEAUTIFUL
8. big LARGE
9. strong POWERFUL
10. small LITTLE
11. mad ANGRY
12. caring KIND
13. wrong INCORRECT
14. careless NEGLIGENT
15. hard DIFFICULT

Match these words to the synonyms below ([http://www.prof2000.pt/users/tereza\\_n/synonyms\\_verbs\\_1.htm](http://www.prof2000.pt/users/tereza_n/synonyms_verbs_1.htm)):

to give to manufacture to tear to try to repair to go in to buy to rush to observe to exit

1. to go out TO EXIT
2. to rip TO TEAR
3. to enter TO GO IN
4. to attempt TO TRY
5. to purchase TO BUY
6. to make TO MANUFACTURE
7. to watch TO OBSERVE
8. to hurry TO RUSH
9. to fix TO REPAIR
10. to offer TO GIVE

**SYNONYMS ANSWER KEY**

Match these words to the synonyms below (<http://sir.free.fr/synonyms.htm>):

**old man   infant   happy   angry   sometimes   verify   frequently   astounded   huge   fear  
worst   commence   afraid   search   discover   call   grown-up**

1. often FREQUENTLY
2. look for SEARCH
3. adult GROWN-UP
4. phone CALL
5. begin COMMENCE
6. occasionally SOMETIMES
7. scared AFRAID
8. enormous HUGE
9. check VERIFY
10. furious ANGRY

Match these words to the synonyms below ([http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/vocabulary-exercise-synonyms.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/vocabulary-exercise-synonyms.php)):

- |   |               |                |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| G | 1.huge        | a. object      |
| J | 2.broad       | b. adept       |
| B | 3.skilled     | c. contemplate |
| A | 4.thing       | d. impolite    |
| H | 5.conceivable | e. feeble      |
| K | 6.dangerous   | f. secure      |
| E | 7.weak        | g. massive     |
| I | 8.slim        | h. possible    |
| D | 9.rude        | i. slender     |
| F | 10.safe       | j. wide        |
| C | 11. think     | k. risky       |

## SUMMARY

A summary is a piece of writing that gives the main ideas of a text, including paragraphs, articles, stories, and novels. Summaries do not give opinions; instead, they explain the important points in a shorter form. When you write a summary, you must paraphrase. This means that you change most of the words (use synonyms) except for a few very important words. Do not copy from the article. When you start writing the summary, you can write down or highlight the most important words and change them into your own words. Write the summary in paragraph form.

## SUMMARY CHECKLIST

\_\_\_ **The first sentence contains the name of the article/story, writer (if available), and an overall description of the text.**

\_\_\_ **The summary must contain 3 sentences.**

\_\_\_ The summary sentences give the main ideas of the paragraph without the details.

\_\_\_ The sentences are written in your own words (paraphrased).

\_\_\_ **Correct grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and sentence structure are used.**

## READING POWER 3

These readings from **READING POWER 3** are used for practice writing summaries. The students are required to write a 3 sentence summary for each paragraph, and there are exercises to practice identifying the main ideas and paraphrasing.

When you write a summary, you must select the most important ideas to include in the paragraph. A good way to do this is to write down the most important words or highlight/underline the most important words. The important words are underlined for you in this paragraph.

## READING POWER 3

Page 153 #3

Scientists and people who work with elephants have observed various kinds of behaviour that show how **intelligent** these animals are. One mark of intelligence is the **ability to use tools**. Elephants sometimes use sticks to scratch themselves in places they cannot reach with their trunks. Another mark of intelligence is the **ability to plan ahead**. Indian farmers who keep elephants as work animals have observed this ability. There is no fence that will keep their elephants out of an area where they want to go, such as a banana plantation. The only way the farmers can save their bananas is to tie bells around the necks of the elephants. Then the farmers will hear the elephants if they try to eat the bananas. However, some elephants **have figured out a way** to **silence the bells**. They roll in mud until the bells are filled with mud and no longer make any sound.

Write synonyms for these important words from the paragraph:

intelligent- \_\_\_\_\_

ability to use tools- \_\_\_\_\_

ability to plan ahead- \_\_\_\_\_

have figured out a way- \_\_\_\_\_

silence the bells- \_\_\_\_\_

Next, write a 3 sentence summary which includes these important ideas Use the synonyms to paraphrase the main ideas:

---



---



---



---



---



---

## synonyms

intelligent- SMART

ability to use tools- HANDLE IMPLEMENTS

ability to plan ahead- COME UP WITH STRATEGIES

have figured out a way- SOLVE PROBLEMS

silence the bells- STOP THE NOISE OF AN ALARM

**SUMMARY** Elephants are smart for several reasons. Elephants can handle implements, and they can come up with strategies to get food. In addition, elephants can solve problems such as stop the noise of an alarm which alerts people about them.

Giant pandas used to live in large areas of China, but they are now close to extinction. In the past, they were spread throughout the forests of southern and eastern China. Each panda needed a large area of forest- and large amounts of bamboo- but there was enough forest and bamboo for tens of thousands of giant pandas. However, in the 20th century, people moved into the forests and cut down the bamboo. By the 1990s, scientists estimated that there were only 1,000 wild pandas left. Fortunately, the Chinese government decided to try to save them. It created several panda reserves, where pandas and their forests were protected. Thanks to these reserves, panda populations are slowly growing and there are now from 1,500 to 2000 in the wild. Pandas are still on the international list of endangered species, but scientists now hope it may be possible to save them.

Find the words in the paragraph related to these synonyms and highlight/underline them:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - LONG AGO
- \_\_\_\_\_ - EXISTED
- \_\_\_\_\_ - WOODLAND
- \_\_\_\_\_ - DESTROYED
- \_\_\_\_\_ - BIG REDUCTION IN PANDAS
- \_\_\_\_\_ OFFICIALS

\_\_\_\_\_ - DESIGNATED SOME

### TERRITORIES TO KEEP PANDAS FROM DISAPPEARING

Next, write a 3 sentence summary which includes these important ideas Use the synonyms to paraphrase the main ideas:

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Possible answers for READING POWER 3

Page 155 #1

In the past- LONG AGO

used to live- EXISTED

forest- WOODLAND

cut down- DESTROYED

only 1,000 wild pandas left- BIG REDUCTION IN PANDAS

the Chinese government- OFFICIALS

created several panda reserves , where pandas and their forests were protected- DESIGNATED

SOME TERRITORIES TO KEEP PANDAS FROM DISAPPEARING

**SUMMARY** Long ago, giant pandas existed in huge bamboo woodlands in China. Destruction of these woodlands led to a big reduction in pandas. As a result, officials designated some territories to keep pandas from disappearing.

## READING POWER 3

## Page 156 Practice 4 A

In the 1950s, when television was new, it seemed to bring families together. More than 50 years later, psychologists have a very different view of the effects of television. Many studies show that it can influence family life in quite negative ways. In fact, television stops most communication among family members. When families watch the television news during dinner, for example, their attention is on the television screen. They do not talk about the events of their day or about their problems or feelings. This lack of interaction may mean that there are fewer arguments at the dinner table. However, according to psychologists, arguments are better than no interaction at all in the family. The lack of interaction can lead to serious problems, including parent-child conflict, difficulty at school, and divorce.

Find the words in the paragraph related to these synonyms and highlight/underline them:

\_\_\_\_\_ - IMPACT

\_\_\_\_\_ - BADLY

\_\_\_\_\_ ELIMINATES A LOT OF

CONVERSATIONS

\_\_\_\_\_ - BETWEEN PARENTS AND

CHILDREN

\_\_\_\_\_ DON'T DISCUSS THEIR LIVES AND

CONCERNS

\_\_\_\_\_ QUARRELS

\_\_\_\_\_ - TROUBLES

Next, write a 3 sentence summary which includes these important ideas Use the synonyms to paraphrase the main ideas:

---



---



---



---



---



---

Find the words in the paragraph related to these synonyms and highlight/  
underline them:

influence - IMPACT

in quite negative ways- BADLY

stops most communication- ELIMINATES A LOT OF CONVERSATIONS

among family members- BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

do not talk about the events of their day or about their problems or feelings- DON'T DISCUSS THEIR LIVES  
AND CONCERNS

arguments QUARRELS

serious problems- TROUBLES

SUMMARY Television can impact families badly by eliminating conversations between parents and children. They don't discuss their lives and concerns. Without discussion and quarrels, troubles in other areas of life can occur.

## SUMMARY WRITING PRACTICE QUIZ

Write **three simple, compound, or complex sentences to summarize the important main ideas in each paragraph. Write three sentences, and write in your own words. Do not copy words from the text.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### READING STRAND- Summary

| EXPECTATION                                  | Level 0<br>(0-49%)   | Level 1<br>(50-59%)   | Level 2<br>(60-69%)   | Level 3<br>(70-79%)  | Level 4<br>(80-100%)  | TOTAL<br>/40 |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|--------------|
| <b>EXTRACTING AND ORGANIZING INFORMATION</b> | Does not organize the main ideas in the reading in three sentences               | Organizes the main ideas of the reading in three sentences with limited effectiveness               | Somewhat effectively organizes the main ideas of the reading in three sentences               | Effectively organizes the main ideas of the reading in three sentences               | Very effectively organizes the main ideas of the reading in three sentences               | <b>/10</b>   |
| <b>DEMONSTRATING UNDERSTANDING</b>           | Does not identify the main ideas in the reading                                  | Identifies the main ideas in the text with limited effectiveness                                    | Somewhat effectively identifies the main ideas in the text                                    | Effectively identifies the main ideas in the text                                    | Very effectively identifies the main ideas in the text                                    | <b>/20</b>   |
| <b>VOCABULARY BUILDING STRATEGIES</b>        | Does not use synonyms/ paraphrasing to explain the main ideas in different words | Uses synonyms/ paraphrasing to explain the main ideas in different words with limited effectiveness | Somewhat effectively uses synonyms/ paraphrasing to explain the main ideas in different words | Effectively uses synonyms/ paraphrasing to explain the main ideas in different words | Very effectively uses synonyms/ paraphrasing to explain the main ideas in different words | <b>/10</b>   |

**SUMMARY WRITING QUIZ PRACTICE**

## ° China's New Cities

Wenzhou, China has become a model city for business in China. In the 1980s, families in Wenzhou started small workshops that developed into large factories. Today, the city makes 70% of the world's cigarette lighters, and over 90% of the economy is private. Lately, Wenzhou has become more expensive. The city of Yiwu is quite far from other cities, but it is a shopper's paradise. People go to Yiwu from all over the world to buy many products. Companies move to cities like Yiwu that are smaller and less developed because it is cheaper and they can make more money. Different cities and towns in China specialize in making certain products, such as buttons, socks, pens, electric switches, playing cards, etc. The problem with the increase in factories in China is that many other companies start to make the same product. Then it becomes harder to make a profit. Many people are leaving the countryside to get jobs in the cities, and much of China's fast growing economy depends on these people.

Possible Answer for the practice quiz:

According to the article “China’s New Cities,” Wenzhou is a very popular urban centre for making money in certain industries. The city of Yiwu is well known for inexpensive goods, and it has attracted industries due to lower costs. Chinese municipalities tend to focus on manufacturing particular items; however, there is increasing competition and migration of people to urban areas.