

### Estratégias para parafrasear

Strategy	Original	Rewording
Changing word order	There are also major concerns about how the detention system affects the mental and physical health of the detainees.	Secondly, the mental or physical effects of detained asylum seekers are not taken seriously by the government.
Using different conjunctions	<u>Furthermore</u> , mandatory detention does not act as a deterrent.	<u>Moreover</u> , the survey shows that there are approximately 600 asylum seekers waiting in Indonesia to take a boat to Australia.
Using synonyms	... when people are already traumatised by past persecution and <u>do not know</u> what the future holds for them ...	... when people <u>are not sure</u> about their future ...
Alternating between active and passive voice	There are also major concerns about how the detention system <u>affects</u> the mental and physical health of the detainees.	Secondly, the mental or physical effects of detained asylum seekers <u>are not taken</u> seriously by the government.
Taking information out of the nominal group	... and it is the only country world-wide with a <u>national, mandatory detention policy which cannot be reviewed by a court.</u>	Furthermore, Australian detention policy does not have the system to allow a court <u>to review the policy.</u>

### Exercise 1

Paraphrase the following quotations. Identify the strategy you used.

- As the sea becomes warmer some of the water plants can no longer grow in the sea and begin to die and as a result many fish lose their main food source and die also. This will in turn affect other sea creatures, who will also die.  
Johanson, B. 2002. *The global warming desk reference*. p 233
- In recent years many scientists have expressed concern that because of the poor ambient air quality, our crop yield is being reduced. Estimates of this loss in dollar terms range from 1 billion to 5 billion per year.  
Fishman, J. 1990. *Global alert – the ozone pollution crisis*. p 191
- An increasing world human population has made more widespread use of fossil fuels to aid economic development, as well as to augment human comfort and financial profit. Combustion of oil, coal and natural gas has been changing the atmospheric balance of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, and other naturally occurring trace gasses, as well as chemicals created by industry, such as chlorofluorocarbons. Detectable increases in most of these gasses, all of which retain heat in the atmosphere, can be traced to the middle of the nineteenth century. The rise in greenhouse gas levels was small at the time, with effects which were very difficult to separate from the natural variability of climate.  
Johanson, B. 2002. *The global warming desk reference*. p 7

### Estratégias de resumir

Strategy	Original wording	Summary
Putting information into a nominal group	Ten years since the introduction of mandatory detention for asylum-seekers lacking visas, <u>Amnesty International is appealing to the Australian government to step back and consider the costs and consequences of the policy and to bring it in line with international human rights standards.</u>	<u>International criticism</u> should not be taken ...
Changing word class	... major concerns about how the detention system <u>affects the mental and physical health</u> of the detainees.	Australia's default of international obligations under international treaties and lack of careful consideration of <u>the physical or mental health effects</u> on detained asylum seekers have been recognised.
Synthesising information from different sources		Asylum seekers mainly from <u>Asia, Iraq and Afghanistan</u> have been automatically detained to the detention centres according to the <u>Migration Act</u> .

### Exercise 2

Summarise the paragraph in 1 sentence.

From October visitors will be turned away from Koh Tachai island, a snorkelling paradise in Thailand, to save the coral from death by a thousand plastic fins. Sun umbrellas will go from three nearby islands, as they curb tourism too. At the height of summer some 10,000 holidaymakers per day trundle off cruise ships into the alleyways of Santorini, a Greek island. The authorities now have a cap of 8,000 a day.

*The Economist*, 13 August 2016

### Técnicas de citar

In academic writing you must explicitly acknowledge the sources of your information. Information can be quoted (i.e. you use the same wording as the original), paraphrased or summarized.

Short quotes can be integrated into your text, but must be surrounded by "...". A quote longer than 3 lines should be set out separately in an indented paragraph, with smaller font but without "...".

The source(s) of quoted information must be explicitly mentioned, including the author's name, the date of publication and the page number. For example:

Southern Europeans – Spanish and Portuguese – writing in the social sciences have in particular come under attack for language related issues. They have been accused of “severe wordiness” (Barbin, 2008: 379), writing “arguments [that] are vague and

confusing” (Dueñas, 2012: 148), writing in a style that is “a little bit over the top and too pretentious” and “too Latin for a North-West European” (Lillis & Curry, 2010: 150), and using “weasel words (‘phenomena’, ‘approach’, ‘consideration’) [in a way that] is useless to the reader” (Lillis & Curry, 2010: 150).

When information is paraphrased or summarized, the author’s name and publication date must be mentioned. The mention can take various forms.

author’s name (date) as subject of clause before paraphrased/summarized idea	<b>Bennet (2012)</b> offers a potential explanation for such criticism.
author’s name (date) in prepositional phrase	<b>According to Coupé (2003), Frey and Eichenberger (1997) and Diamond (1989)</b> , the United States of America is dominant in setting standards for the field of economics. A study <b>by Coupé (2003)</b> shows that the United States of America is dominant in setting standards for the field of economics.
(author’s name & date) after paraphrased/summarized idea	It has been noted that the United States of America is dominant in setting standards for the field of economics ( <b>Coupé, 2003; Frey &amp; Eichenberger, 1997; Diamond, 1989</b> ).

Source material can be introduced in different ways.

Subject	Typical verbs	
the work itself e.g. The study, The paper, Research	show, highlights, examines, confirms, suggests, analyses, looks at, illustrates, explains, ...	Several studies note that the United States of America is dominant in setting standards for the field of economics (Coupé, 2003; Frey & Eichenberger, 1997; Diamond, 1989).
the author’s name	shows, highlights, examines, claims, notes, corroborates, illustrates, indicates, argues, suggests, proves, implies, finds, demonstrates, posits ...	Coupé (2003), Frey and Eichenberger (1997) and Diamond (1989) note that the United States of America is dominant in setting standards for the field of economics.

The verbs used can incorporate your assessment of the worth of the research. This assessment may be neutral, i.e. it doesn’t show your point of view, it may suggest that you agree with the author’s conclusions, or it may suggest that you are hesitant to agree with them.

### Exercise 3

Place the verbs above into the table.

Neutral assessment	Positive assessment implied	Potentially negative assessment implied

#### Exercise 4

Summarise the information in a short paragraph of 3-5 sentences. Incorporate the source in your text.

#### Welcome back, semicolon; cu l8r, informality

By Lucy Kellaway

*Financial Times*, 22 February 2009

Last week I received a text message from a young colleague that read: "I, sadly, will be late for our meeting; the Underground is running with long delays."

I gazed at this message for some time. The fact that this young man was going to be late was of little interest; the fact that he had used one full stop, two commas and one semicolon to tell me so was of very great interest indeed. If a 26-year-old sends elaborately punctuated text messages, does this herald the end of an era? Could it be, I wondered, that the lower-case, hey there, cu l8r age of business language is over?

One electronic swallow doesn't make a summer, but the very next day another swallow winged its way across my computer screen. It was an e-mail from the UK head of internal communications at Google, formerly the coolest company in the world. It did not begin "yo lucy!", or even "hey there". Instead it started: "Dear Ms Kellaway". It proceeded to issue a civil invitation to speak at an event and finished: "I look forward to hearing from you." The message was signed off "Yours sincerely", followed by the man's full name.

If Google employees have forsworn the language of the internet and are now composing e-mails in the manner recommended by Debrett's Guide to Etiquette and Modern Manners, something must be shifting somewhere. To find out how deep this new punctiliousness runs, I have just carried out some research and come up with startling results. I examined the latest 100 unsolicited e-mails that have arrived in my inbox from readers, and graded them for style, punctuation and formality. I then compared the results with those of a similar test I conducted for a column I wrote in 2000.

The results prove beyond reasonable doubt that the pendulum has swung away from slouchy informality towards correct usage. In 2000, more than a quarter of e-mails were entirely written in lower case. In the recent batch only one e-mail shunned the capital letter, and that came not from a young techie but from a man who had worked on Wall Street in the 1960s. As his use of language was otherwise impeccable I am inclined to think that the reason for the absence of capitals was that the gentleman was having difficulty operating the shift key.

In my earlier audit there was a rich variety in e-mail sign-offs, but almost all were ugly. One of the most common was "rgds", a hateful little abbreviation, insulting in its implication that the writer is too busy to make three extra key strokes for the recipient's benefit. Yet in the 2009 group there was only one "rgds", and instead "Yours Sincerely", even "Yours Faithfully" have made walloping comebacks. There has been a corresponding return to favour of the surname, which in 2000 was little in evidence. Nearly 40 per cent of the recent e-mails addressed me as "Ms Kellaway", "Mrs Kellaway" or "Lucy Kellaway", and before the name came my very favourite form of address, which is "Dear". This is firmly back in fashion, while "Hi" and "Hey", which were both in vogue in 2000, are on the way out.

The fact that the pendulum is swinging back now is no surprise. Just as recession encourages people to put on ties (as I wrote last week), it also makes them look more kindly on the capital letter and the semicolon. When people are losing their jobs, correct dress and correct usage of words seem like a good insurance policy.

## Textos padrão

- **Respostas escritas nos testes e nos exames**

Writing a good answer to a test question requires a clear understanding of the question and recognition of the text type that will, in fact, answer it.

Test questions can take various linguistic forms:

a command or instruction	<b>Use</b> an increase in the demand to illustrate and explain the roles/functions played by the price of a good in a market system. (8 points)
a non-finite clause of purpose	Use an increase in the demand <b>to illustrate and explain the roles/functions played by the price of a good in a market system.</b> (8 points)
a direct question	What economic system does it represent, how does it work, and how important is the system to the economy? (250-300 words)
a statement that supplies information	
a chart or graph	
a combination of the above	Consider the information in Figure 1. What economic system does it represent, how does it work, and how important is the system to the economy? (250-300 words)

The function of question is typically to test your understanding of a technical concept and your ability to apply it to situations. In the question, it is important to identify

- the concept being tested,
- the question word (if present),
- what the verbs are asking you to do, and
- any reference nouns (if present).

The question word, if present, and the verb(s) or reference nouns (if present) help define the way you develop information in the paragraph, and therefore what language is appropriate. A question may require you to write:

- A definition of a concept,
- A descriptive report on taxonomic relations, component parts or features of a concept,
- A causal explanation of why things happen,
- A sequential explanation of how things work/ how they came about (describing change over time),
- An example,
- An analytical response (conclusions based on description and analysis of data),
- An analytical exposition (arguing point of view on a topic),
- An analytical discussion (presenting & evaluating different points of view on a topic), or
- A mixture of the above.

It is important to clearly identify the concept being tested in the first sentence.

Example 1

**Use an increase in the demand to illustrate and explain the roles/functions played by the price of a good in a market system. (8 points)**

The price of an item

1. informs,
2. rations, and
3. motivates.

Consider the market for apartments and begin with an initial equilibrium at  $(P_0, Q_0)$  as illustrated in the graph provided.

An increase in demand is a rightward movement of the demand curve as shown from  $D_0$  to  $D_1$ .

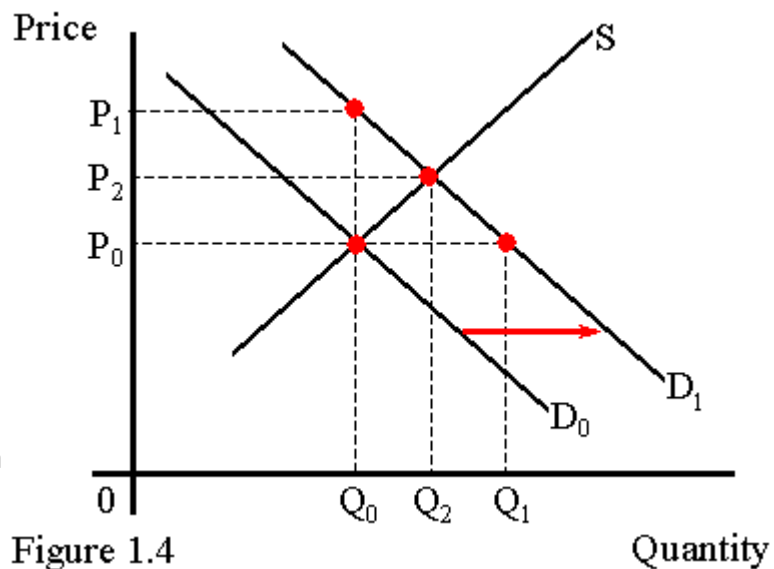


Figure 1.4

The immediate effect of this change is an increase in the price to  $P_1$  (since the quantity of housing supplied increases slowly). This new higher price informs both buyers and sellers that apartments are relatively more scarce.

The higher price also rations the available housing -- apartments go to those who are willing and able to pay the higher rental rate.

The higher price also motivates buyers and sellers to adapt to the changed market conditions. The higher price means that the opportunity cost of housing has risen and prospective tenants have an incentive to economize on housing by living at home, taking in room-mates, etc. The higher price also makes the real estate rental market more profitable. The prospect of higher profits motivates sellers to offer more rental housing.

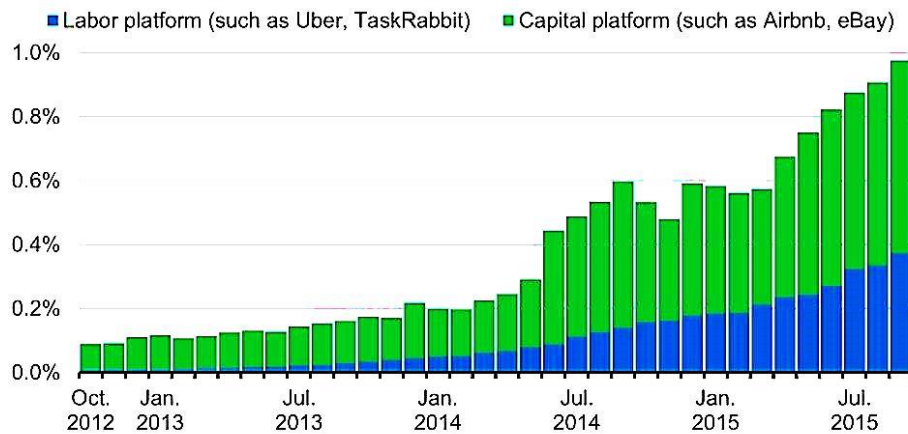
These responses lead to the new equilibrium at  $(P_2, Q_2)$

Example 2

Consider the information in the following figure. What economic system does it represent, how does it work, and how important is the system to the economy? (250-300 words)

### Gig Growth

Share of U.S. adults earning income in a given month via online platforms, often referred to as the gig or sharing economy.



Source: JPMorgan Chase Institute | WSJ.com

The figure shows information about the gig economy. The gig economy is also known as the sharing economy or collaborative consumption. It can be defined as an economic system that uses old-fashioned mechanisms such as bartering, swapping, trading, renting, or lending but in a way that has been reinvented through the use of modern technology. It contrasts with the hyper-consumption of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, where ownership was valued, and instead values use of a product or experience over ownership. While Rachel Botsman argues that there are three systems by which collaborative consumption works: product service systems; collaborative lifestyles; and redistribution markets; the graph reinterprets them as two: labor platforms and capital platforms. The difference stems from a difference in perspective. The classification into three systems suggests a user's point of view whereas the classification into two systems is based on the provider's point of view.

In labor platforms people compete to offer a service, which is coordinated through a digital online platform, and for which they operate as independent contractors. For example, an Uber driver provides a transport service similar to that of a taxi-driver, but is not affiliated with a taxi company. Task-Rabbit centralises people who compete to provide a variety of services such as buying groceries for someone, walking their dog, or cleaning their house.

In capital platforms unused assets are rented out or sold. For example, a house-owner might choose to rent out spare room through Airbnb, or even the parking space in front of the house. Someone who owns a drill could rent it out to someone who needs to use one. Unused assets can be sold through websites such as e-bay or OLX. This market can be global, and relies on the internet to enable buyers and sellers to meet.

The gig economy has been growing, as the graph shows. The share of people earning money from capital platforms, i.e. from selling or renting out their unused assets, increased about six-fold between October 2012 and July 2015 while those who earned money by providing a labor service grew around fifteen-fold between July 2013 and July 2015. Although the share of U.S. adults earning income through the sharing economy still currently represents less than 1%, the steady growth trends in both the labor platforms and the capital platforms look set to continue.

### Exercise 5

Identify the concept(s) being tested in each question and the stages or text types that would be necessary to answer it successfully.

1. Modern economic growth is a new economic epoch that took off in Great Britain at the end of the eighteenth century.
  - a) What are its main distinctive aggregate characteristics?
  - b) What are the main causes of the characteristics you have just mentioned?
2. What are the market effects of prohibition? Why do the changes in demand and supply occur?
3. Is it possible to explain stagflation situations considering an expectations-augmented Phillips curve?
4. There is a conflict of interest between stockholders and managers. In theory, stockholders are expected to exercise control over managers through the annual meeting or the board of directors. In practice, why might these disciplinary mechanisms not work?
5. Financial market prices are much too volatile, for financial markets to be efficient. Comment.
6. In what circumstances might a marketing firm use a concentrated marketing strategy? Illustrate your answer with examples.
7. How might pricing strategies and tactics change over the lifecycle of a product?
8. Consider the table below.

**GDP per hour worked relative to the USA (level in USA=100)**

Regions	1950	1973
Western Europe	46	70
Southern Europe	23	44

Source: Charles Feinstein, Peter Temin, Gianni Toniolo, "Epilogue: The past and the present" in *The European Economy Between the Wars*, Oxford University Press, 1997

In the context of the Post-Second World War period, how do you explain the performance of the two European regions in terms of productivity relative to the USA's?

Useful site for examples of short answers & an essay. The site includes tutors' comments but uses different terminology to talk about the answers.

[http://www.economicsnetwork.ac.uk/archive/lse\\_writing/welcome.htm](http://www.economicsnetwork.ac.uk/archive/lse_writing/welcome.htm)

- Dissertations

Useful site for academic writing. Although it says reports, a lot is useful for dissertations.

<http://www.learnhigher.ac.uk/writing-for-university/report-writing/>