

Paraphrasing

During lectures and conversations, speakers often need to paraphrase information. If you paraphrase, you express what was said in a different way. Paraphrasing is a useful way to restate information that may be new or difficult for listeners to understand. Here are some expressions you can use to paraphrase information.

I mean . . . *Let me put it another way.*
In other words . . . *To put it another way . . .*
That is (to say), . . .

A | In the news report, there were a number of useful expressions for paraphrasing. Listen to the sentences from the news report and fill in the expressions.

1. An often-quoted expression is "Beauty is only skin deep." _____, someone can be beautiful on the outside, but be mean or unpleasant on the inside.
2. Another famous saying is "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." _____, each person's idea of beauty is different.
3. In addition, the research shows that a beautiful face is a symmetrical face. _____, if both sides of the face are exactly the same, we consider a person beautiful.

Critical Thinking Focus: Understanding Quotations

Speakers sometimes use quotations when talking with others. A quotation is a sentence or phrase from another speaker that you repeat in your own speech. Quotations are often used to introduce the topic of a lecture, to emphasize an idea, or to end a conversation in an interesting way.

B | Read these quotations about beauty. In your own words, write what each quotation means.

1. Beauty is not in the face; beauty is a light in the heart. —Kahlil Gibran

2. It matters more what's in a woman's face than what's on it. —Claudette Colbert

3. I've never seen a smiling face that was not beautiful. —Author Unknown

4. Time is a great healer, but a poor beautician.¹ —Lucille S. Harper

¹A **beautician** is a person who cuts hair and performs other beauty-related tasks for people.

Grammar

Compound Adjectives

Compound adjectives are made up of two words, but act as a single idea. Compound adjectives are used to modify nouns. Compound adjectives can be formed in many different ways.

Adjective + past participle
 a **kind-hearted** man
 a **red-headed** assistant

Adverb + past participle
 a **highly respected** firm
consistently applied rules

Noun + past participle
 a **sun-dried** tomato
 a **sweat-soaked** shirt

A | Study the grammar box above. Then look at the words in the boxes below. With a partner, come up with a compound adjective that describes each noun. Choose one word from each box to form the compound adjective.

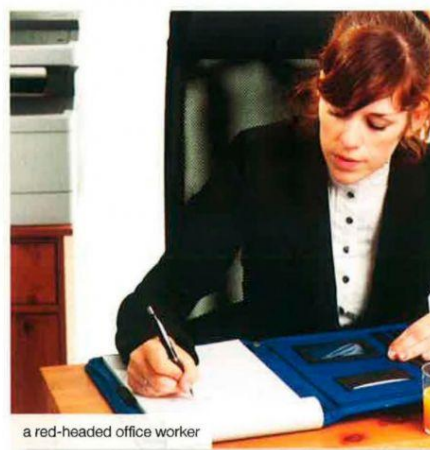
Box A

good	often	rose
highly	poorly	sugar

Box B

built	free	motivated
colored	looking	quoted

1. a _____ structure
2. a(n) _____ saying
3. _____ students
4. _____ glasses
5. a _____ cake
6. a _____ model



a red-headed office worker