

Research summary

Condense findings from sources around a question

COMMON FORMS

Literature review, research briefing, source synthesis

TEXT SHAPE

Question and scope → grouped findings → points of agreement or difference → implication

FEATURES AND LANGUAGE

Reporting verbs; paraphrase; citation language; synthesis links

PLAN AND TEACH IT

Group sources by idea, not one source per paragraph. Keep the research question visible and cite claims.

tone and register

Formal and fair; distinguish what a source says from your own synthesis.

LINKED CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

Try: Summarise a Debate · Write a Source Comparison · Method in Sequence

A MODEL TO NOTICE

Bring a short example. Ask who it is for, what it is trying to do and which feature helps it work. Compare it with a less effective draft.

QUICK CHECKLIST

- ☐ The opening makes the purpose clear: Condense findings from sources around a question.
- ☐ Each part has a clear place and moves the reader towards the purpose.
- ☐ The language features, tone and level of formality fit the reader and situation.

A QUICK CLASSROOM ROUTINE

- 1 NOTICE** Read a model for purpose, shape and audience.
- 2 REHEARSE** Practise a useful sentence or language feature aloud.
- 3 WRITE** Plan, draft and use the guide as a checklist.
- 4 REVIEW** Ask a partner whether the text does its job; revise one feature.
Keep the subject thinking ambitious. Make the language visible, practise it, then fade the support.