Examples of Unacceptable Paraphrases

If there are more than two words in a row that are identical to the text, you are *copying*, not *summarizing*.

I would much rather see grammatically incorrect insights into the paper than a cut-and-paste "summary."

Each entry in the left-hand side in this table was an (unquoted) statement in a student summary with the exact wording given in the original paper. Without the quotes, each of these examples is plagiarism. You can simply quote this text if you think that the paper says it best. Alternatively, you can paraphrase or partially quote, as shown on the right-hand side of the table. A good approach is to read the paper and *then* sit down to write the summary *without looking at the paper.* Even then, you should ask yourself, and revisit the paper, to be sure that you're not simply echoing what the paper said, but summarizing *in your own words.*

GPS (1) deals with a task environment consisting of *objects* that can be transformed by various *operators*; it detects *differences* between objects; and (3) it organizes the information about the task environment into *goals*.	GPS has three key components: a *task environment* (objects and operators to transform them), a mechanism for identifying *differences* between objects, and goals that represent desirable states within the task environment.
There are three types of goals: Transform object A into object B, Reduce difference D between object A and object B, Apply operator Q to object A	GPS has three goal types: transformation, difference reduction, and operator application.
Basically the GPS program is a way of achieving a goal by setting up subgoals whose attainment leads to the attainment of the initial goal.	GPS achieves goals by creating a series of subgoals.
Every task of attaining a goal is formulated as finding a desired state in a problem space.	The *problem space hypothesis* adopted by Soar means that every goal to be achieved can be modeled as a desired state in a problem space.
It forms a recursive system that generates a tree of subgoals in attempting to attain a given goal.	In achieving a top-level goal, GPS applies a recursive subgoaling method, resulting in a hierarchy of subgoals.
adopts problem space as the fundamental organization for all goal-oriented symbolic activity.	uses the problem space as the "fundamental organization..." **or** uses the problem space as a model for all forms of problem solving.
SOAR was an effort to realize the ultimate goal of building a system capable of general intelligent behavior.	SOAR was an effort to realize the ultimate goal of building a system "capable of general intelligent behavior."
SOAR learns continuously by automatically and permanently caching the result of its subgoal as productions.	SOAR's learning is integrated into its problem-solving architecture. Each time a subgoal is achieved, the results are cached or "chunked" as new productions, allowing SOAR to bypass the steps within that problem-solving episode.