



HOW TO MAKE A REVIEW



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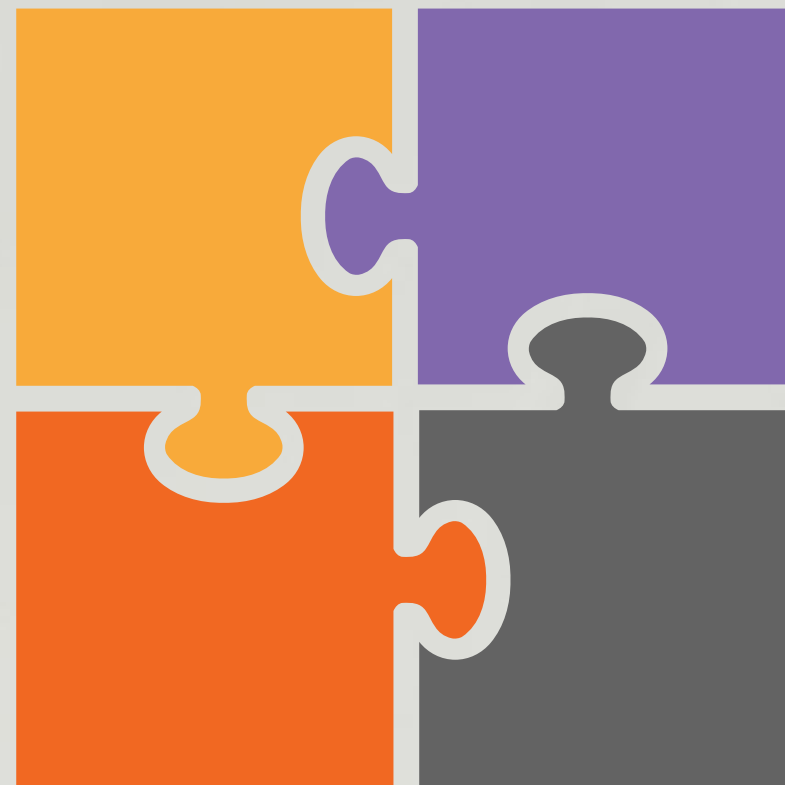
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A review is a **short text** that is edited in a periodic publication.

It is a descriptive essay that aims to **inform the public interested** in a specific novelty.



Preparing a review may not be simple considering it should **not exceed five pages**.

Academic reviews can be done about books or recently published articles (Ideally no more than 2 years old).

STEPS TO MAKE A REVIEW

To prepare a good review it is essential to do research and understanding work of the text to be reviewed, approaching the text following these steps:

- 1** It is advisable to ask yourself **“What does the work mean? how it is explained?”**, instead of simply asking “what it says?”



2

The reading must be critical and must seek its hidden secrets . Asking questions to the text is the best way to do it:

- What is the **objective** of the work?
- What is the **central argument**, and how is it proven?
- What can I **conclude**?



It is highly recommended to generate a reading sheet. This document will allow you to organize the information, you must include, in addition to the answers of the questions above:

Information about the context in which the text was published.

Who was the author?

In what date was published?

Bibliographic information

After knowing the steps, it is interesting to consider the different parts of a review. The organization should follow the following general scheme:

1. PRESENTATION AND CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE TOPIC.

It is about locating the author and his work in time and space. In this section two parts can be distinguished: the title and the presentation.

- **The title** includes, the author's name, the title, the place edition, the publisher, the date of publication and the number of the pages.
- The first paragraph is **the presentation**, details the original language of the work, translation language and the translator's name.

2. SUMMARY

Description of the element to review, the author, the work and its techniques. There are two subcategories; content and sources.

Content. Topics discussed in the work, in descriptive, brief, and clear way.

Sources. Sources used by the author are detailed.

3. REVIEW

Highlights the main points of the text (innovation of the topic or topics, relevance of the author, thrown data, novel approaches to a common theme, etc.).

4. REFERENCES

It is important that the review includes the bibliographical references consulted, to give validity to the article.

** There are times when a review does not carry references if the reviewed work is the only source of information but, if you consulted, for example, another work of the author to obtain the context of the same, it is necessary to include the reference.*



Intellectual honesty is fundamental to write any text
and it should apply too for reviews.

Encourage yourself to write a review: remember that
sometimes **a good review says more than the book
itself!**



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