Steps to Writing an Effective Summary

- 1. Read the article critically, multiple times.
 - First, just read the title, introduction, and conclusion to determine the author's thesis.
 - Second, look at the topic sentences of body paragraphs to find the main supporting points.
 - Finally, read the whole article, and review as necessary to clarify your understanding.

2. Annotate the article. (Optional: Outline after annotating.)

- Make notes in margins (label thesis, SPs, etc.)
- Underline, highlight, circle, etc.

Thesis: The title usually provides the best clue. Also, check the introduction and conclusion.

Supporting points (SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, etc.) that belong in a summary:

INCLUDE claims & reasons that support the thesis:

To find these, try repeating to yourself: "The author claims (thesis) because ..."

- Include **counterarguments** as main reasons.
- Include any contextual information (when, where, who, etc.) that a reader would need to know. IMPORTANT: Write for an audience who has NOT seen the article!

OMIT detailed evidence: (facts, statistics, examples, etc. that prove the main points)

- Leave out most evidence! Specific details do NOT belong in a summary.
- Evidence is in an article to **illustrate** and offer detail about a supporting point.
- When you read particular names / numbers / dates / stories / examples / etc., ask yourself, what is the **major** <u>idea</u> these **minor** details are meant to illustrate? The <u>idea</u> is more important to include than the names, numbers, etc.
- 3. Write the opening sentence of your summary paragraph in APA style.
 - Follow this pattern to include **ALL** the necessary elements **in ONE opening sentence**:

In "Article title," Author's First and Last Name (publication year) reporting verb + that + author's thesis as a complete statement in your own words.

Here is a sample using this pattern:

In "Abolish the school boards," Margaret Wente (2015) declares that many parents could run their children's schools more effectively than the current professional committee at the Toronto District School Board.

Also, refer to the sample summary paragraph handout.

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4. Express the main supporting points in your own words.

Next, use your annotated article to write out a summary. You may choose to start with an outline (argument map), or go straight to writing the summary paragraph. Use these strategies:

- ➤ Condense and interpret: Choose a key section (e.g. one body paragraph) and express how it supports the thesis in your own words, leaving out unnecessary details.
- Paraphrase: Choose a quoted phrase or sentence of the article that communicates a main supporting idea, and express that entire idea using **strong** paraphrasing (see checklist).
- **Do not copy.** Copying more than three content words in a row is plagiarism!
- **Do not quote** main points in a summary. Instead, show that you can express the author's ideas accurately in your own words.

5. Add coherence: Incorporate transitions and signal phrases.

Purpose / Use	Transitions that start a sentence	Transitions that connect ideas within a sentence
To add a new idea	Also, In addition, Moreover,	and
To introduce an effect	Therefore, As a result,	so
To introduce a cause	Because	because
To introduce a contrast	However, Nevertheless, Although	but, yet, although
To emphasize an idea	In fact, Indeed, Not only but also	

	Signal Phrase	
Transition	Author	Reporting verb
First,	Smith	argues that
Also,	the author	claims that
In addition,	she	states that
	Smith	insists that
	The author	contends that
	Smith	acknowledges

6. Revise, proofread, and edit as necessary.

Use the **summary checklist** before you submit your work to be evaluated. Try reading aloud slowly to catch any grammar errors, missing words, etc.

7. Add an APA reference after the summary.