

## Summarizing a News Article

- A. Read the entire article first. While reading, underline or highlight important terms or words you don't know, and important or main ideas. Define these terms or events.
- B. Write a summary for the article. Remember: a summary is a paragraph that highlights the *most important* information from the original text. Take a look at what you've written in a summary, and decide what you need to vote off the island. Try to include events or terms that you feel are important, but remember that you don't have to define these terms or events in the summary, as long as you know what they are.

### How to Write a Summary

- 1) Read the passage carefully. Determine its structure. Identify the author's purpose in writing. (This will help you to distinguish between more important and less important information.)
- 2) Reread, label, and underline. This time divide the passage into sections or stages of thought. The author's use of paragraphing will often be a useful guide. Label, on the passage itself, each section or stage of thought. Underline key ideas and terms.
- 3) Write one-sentence summaries, on a separate sheet of paper, of each stage of thought.
- 4) Write a thesis--a one-sentence summary of the entire passage. The thesis should express the central idea of the passage, as you have determined it from the preceding steps. You may find it useful to keep in mind the information contained in the lead sentence or paragraph of most newspaper stories--the *what, who, why, where, when, and how* of the matter. For persuasive passages, summarize in a sentence the author's conclusion. For descriptive passages, indicate the subject of the description and its key features. Note: *In some cases a suitable thesis may already be in the original passage.* If so, you may want to quote it directly in your summary.
- 5) Write the first draft of your summary by (1) combining the thesis with your list of one-sentence summaries or (2) combining the thesis with one-sentence summaries plus significant details from the passage. In either case, eliminate repetition. Eliminate less important information. Disregard minor details, or generalize them. Use as few words as possible to convey the main ideas.
- 6) Check your summary against the original passage, and make whatever adjustments are necessary for accuracy and completeness.
- 7) Revise your summary, inserting transitional words and phrases where necessary to ensure coherence. Check for style. Avoid series of short, choppy sentences. Combine sentences for a smooth, logical flow of ideas. Check for grammatical correctness, punctuation, and spelling.
- 8) Remember that a summary should be much shorter than the original article.

- C. Let a classmate read your summary and give input on how to make it better. Take this advice, and streamline your paragraph to give a brief overview of the text's most important points.