## WRITING THROUGH THE RHETORICAL MODES COMPONENTS OF A ONE PARAGRAPH SUMMARY

## **Components of a One Paragraph Summary:**

- 1. In the first sentence of your summary if possible:
  - Genre of the essay/article
  - Author's name
  - Title of the essay/article
  - Author's thesis statement
- 2. In the next 2-3 sentences identify how the writer legitimizes his/her thesis
  - These may be considered the author's supporting details.
  - For a short summary, do not use direct quotations; choose and paraphrase the author's ideas in your own academic language.
- 3. In the last sentence, paraphrase the author's concluding idea
  - Always reflect the author's conclusion in a summary to give a sense of the beginning, middle, and end of the original text.

## **Helpful Tips for Summaries**

- List the points of support in the order they appear in the text
- Keep the summary in third person (avoid "you")
- Refer to the article in present tense
- Don't give your opinion about the author's ideas. Save this for your essay.
- If you have source information available, such as publication date or the name of the larger volume, you might include this as well.

A possible format for the opening sentence of the summary might be:

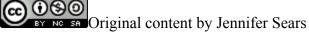
In the [genre] "	[title]		,,,	[author's	
name]	_ argues that	t <u> </u>	[author's thesis]		
Note: After you	get use to compres	sing this informati	on, experiment with diff	erent fo	orms.
	rism, credit the auth	•	ence of a one paragraph	summa	ry.

- According to [name]....
- Furthermore, [name] states....
- [Name] continues this idea by showing....
- On this same point, [name] shows....

Credit the author/s as well in the concluding sentence:

- [Name] concludes with the idea that....
- To finish, [name] says....
- [Name] wraps up this article by stating....

In closing, [name] shows...



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