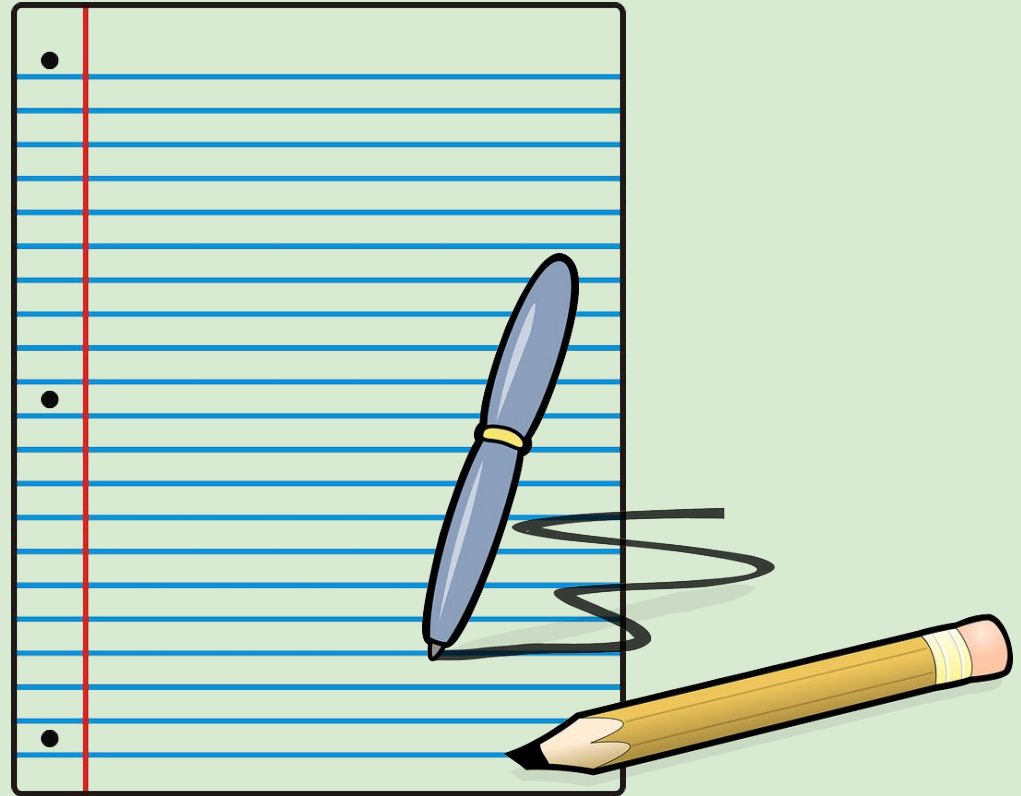


Today you will need:

- paper
- writing utensil



**You
will
NOT
need:**





To make a long story short...

Summary Writing

Why summarize?

- Condenses the main points of a piece so that someone else can decide whether or not to read the whole thing
- Shows your understanding of the piece: **if you can't summarize it, you don't understand it**
- You will be called upon to write summaries throughout your career as a student--perfect the skill now

A summary:

- condenses the key ideas of a piece of writing into a much shorter piece
- includes title (correctly formatted) and author
 - short work: “”
 - Long work: *italics*
 - NEVER both
- states the main idea of the piece and the key supporting details
- leaves out small details
- follows the same organizational structure as the original

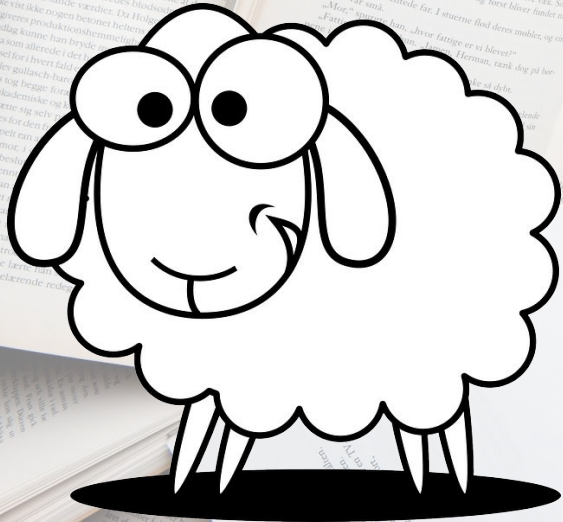
A summary:

- is written in your own words
- If words from the original are used, they are few and surrounded by quotation marks
- never includes opinion or commentary
- never includes material from sources outside the original piece of writing
- uses formal, academic language (as opposed to slang)

How to write a summary

PART 1:

- **Actively read the text: identify main ideas and supporting details; identify difficult words and phrases**
- **identify 3-5 supporting details you want to include in the summary**



YOU DO IT!
Read the short fable provided to you.

- **Identify the main idea**
- **Identify 3-5 supporting details**

Annotate the text

The Boy Who Cried Wolf by Aesop

Once there was a shepherd boy who had to look after a flock of sheep. One day, he felt bored and decided to play a trick on the villagers. He shouted, "Help! Wolf! Wolf!"

The villagers heard his cries and rushed out of the village to help the shepherd boy. When they reached him, they asked, "Where is the wolf?"

The shepherd boy laughed loudly, "Ha, Ha, Ha! I fooled all of you. I was only playing a trick on you."

A few days later, the shepherd boy played this trick again. Again he cried, "Help! Help! Wolf! Wolf!" Again, the villagers rushed up the hill to help him and again they found that boy had tricked them. They were very angry with him for being so naughty.

Then, some time later, a wolf went into the field. The wolf attacked one sheep, and then another and another. The shepherd boy ran towards the village shouting, "Help! Help! Wolf! Help! Somebody!"

The villagers heard his cries but they laughed because they thought it was another trick. The boy ran to the nearest villager and said, "A wolf is attacking the sheep. I lied before, but this time it is true!"

Finally, the villagers went to look. It was true. They could see the wolf running away and many dead sheep lying on the grass.

We may not believe someone who often tells lies, even when he tells the truth.

Main idea



Summarize the text

Don't actually fill in the template--use it as a guide to write a paragraph on your own paper

Part 2: Fill in the template with the information you identified:

In the _____, _____
("A" Text Type), _____ (title of text) _____ (author's name or author)

_____ the topic of _____
("B" Academic Verb) _____ (topic/issue of text)

S/he _____
("C" Academic Verb + "that") _____ (author's main argument/belief on the topic/issue)

Continue the summary by including the author's main points _____ the main events/ideas that support the issue written above.

Ultimately, what _____ is conveyed through his/her _____ is _____
(author's last name) _____ (text type)

(main point)

Summarize the text

Part 2: Fill in the template with the information you identified:

In the fable "The Boy Who Cried Wolf," Aesop
("A" Text Type) (title of text) (Full name of author)

focuses on the topic of honesty.
("B" Academic Verb) (topic/issue of text)

He suggests that when a person is frequently dishonest, others won't believe him, even when he is telling the truth.
("C" Academic Verb + "that") (Author's main argument/belief on the topic/issue)

Aesop illustrates this by telling the story of a shepherd boy who becomes bored, so he yells that a wolf is attacking his flock. After he has done this a few times, the town's people are angry and stop believing him. When a wolf really does attack his flock, no one believes the boy, so the wolf is able to kill several sheep.

Ultimately, what Aesop is conveying through his fable is that
(author's last name) (text type)

once a person has developed a certain reputation, in this case a reputation for dishonesty, it is difficult to change it.

Practice #2

1. Read the news article “Hit Hard by the AIDS Virus, Hemophiliacs Angrily Speak Out”
2. Underline or highlight the main idea and supporting details
3. Identify the main idea and write it in your own words at the bottom of the page
4. Star the evidence you will use in your summary paragraph
5. Write the main idea in one sentence
6. Complete the template

Practice #2

In the _____,

("A" Text Type)

(title of text)

(Full name of author)

_____ the topic of _____.

("B" Academic Verb)

(topic/issue of text)

S/he _____

("C" Academic Verb + "that")

(Author's main argument/belief on the topic/issue)

Continue the summary by including the author's main points or the main events/ideas that support the issue written above.

Ultimately, what _____

(author's last name)

_____ is conveying through his/her _____

(text type)

_____ is _____.

(main point)

Hit Hard by the AIDS Virus, Hemophiliacs Angrily Speak Out, by Gina Kolata, December 25, 1991 *New York Times*

When doctors discovered four years ago that Michael Coons Jr., who has hemophilia, was infected with the virus that causes AIDS, his parents knew what to do.

"We made a pact on the way home from the doctor's office that we would never talk about it, that we would keep it to ourselves and never tell anybody," his mother, Carolyn Coons, said.

Many other families in similar situations made the same decision. Like Michael, now 12 years old, the other hemophiliacs had been using life-saving blood proteins, known as clotting factors. Like him, they were infected with H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS.

Effects Largely Hidden

Afraid of discrimination, ashamed of and horrified by AIDS, people with hemophilia have largely hidden the devastation within their ranks.

H.I.V. has infected almost every hemophiliac born before 1985, when the virus was cleansed from the clotting factors that people with hemophilia use to control bleeding.

But now, the Coonses and many others have begun to speak out in anger and outrage. As their suffering grows ever greater, as they find themselves buried by medical bills and tormented by the symptoms of AIDS, they have concluded that they would rather brave taunts and discrimination than forgo even the possibility of help.

Increasingly people with hemophilia are questioning whether the AIDS disaster among them could have been lessened with earlier warnings about blood products. They are asking why the United States, unlike many other countries, will not compensate people with hemophilia who have developed AIDS. And they have just formed a national organization, the American H/HIV Peer Association, to lobby for and support people with hemophilia who are infected with H.I.V.

According to the Federal Centers for Disease Control, 70 percent to 90 percent of the 12,000 people with severe hemophilia are infected with H.I.V. Yet this figure masks the problem, Federal officials concede, because it includes people with hemophilia who were born after 1985. About 8,000 other Americans suffer milder forms of hemophilia, and they take the clotting factors far less often or can get by without them.

Practice #2

In the article “Hit Hard by the AIDS Virus, Hemophiliacs Angrily Speak Out,” Gina Kolata explains the challenges faced by people with hemophilia and HIV. She suggests that the lives of people with hemophilia are complicated by HIV and AIDS. When Michael Coons, a 12-year-old with hemophilia, was diagnosed with HIV, he and his family decided to keep it a secret so Michael would avoid the discrimination associated with AIDS. Most people with hemophilia born before 1985 became infected with HIV through contaminated clotting factors. Michael’s family and others are now speaking out so they can get help as they battle two deadly diseases. They argue that something should have been done sooner to warn them about contaminated clotting factors and that the US government, like governments in other countries, should compensate those who are infected with HIV. They started the American H/HIV Peer Association, a lobbying and support group for people with hemophilia and HIV. The CDC estimates that 70-90% of people with hemophilia are infected with HIV. Ultimately, what Kolata is conveying through her article is that there needs to be more help for people who have hemophilia and HIV.