

The Writing Center

DLA: Summary Skills for Academic Writing



This DLA is a writable PDF form. You can enter your answers directly into this document.

YOU MUST DOWNLOAD AND SAVE THIS FILE TO YOUR COMPUTER.

Do not complete this form in a web browser. You will not be able to save your work.

Student Name:

Important Note

To get completion credit for this DLA, make sure you complete all the required activities. If you'd like help while working on a specific DLA, you can meet with a specialist at the Writing Center. Keep in mind that you might need to schedule a second appointment to review your work, check your understanding, and get your completion credit. You can only review **ONE** DLA per appointment. (Check the last section of this DLA for information on making your appointment and receiving completion credit for your work).

Activities (approximately 1 hour)

Read the information, complete the activities that follow, and be prepared to discuss your answers when you meet with a tutor.

What Is a Summary?

A summary is a shortened, rephrased version of original source material. It provides readers with an overall understanding of the original work through a shortened version that includes just the main ideas of a passage, book, movie, etc. In short, a summary informs readers by answering more factual-type questions (such as *who/what/when/where*) about the original piece.

- **What a summary does**
 - briefly restates information from the source by presenting only main points or key ideas
 - maintains a neutral/objective tone
 - normally uses third-person point of view (e.g., the author, they, he, she, researchers...)
- **What a summary doesn't do**
 - doesn't include your opinion or evaluation
 - doesn't include minor details

Different Types of Summaries

- **A summary can be as short as a sentence or a few sentences long**, depending on the purpose for writing the summary.

Example:

The movie *Titanic* tells the story of the accident involving the ship, and it also tells the story of the love between Jack and Rose.

- **A summary can be one paragraph or longer**. (Refer to your professor's instructions to determine how long your summary should be.)

Example:

Walt Disney's adaptation of *Cinderella* tells the story of a beautiful young girl who is good and kind, and despite being treated cruelly by her stepmother and two ugly stepsisters, she eventually finds happiness. She spends her days doing chores, and she tries to do her best. The animals love her, especially two mice named Gus and Jaq. One day the king sends out an invitation to all the young women of the kingdom to attend a ball for his

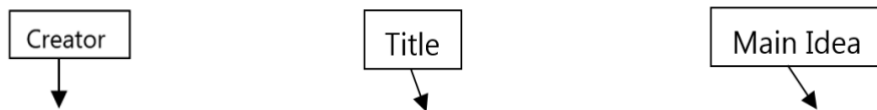
son, the prince, hoping to find him a wife. Cinderella hopes to go to the ball, but her stepmother gives her a long list of chores to do. She does her chores then finds that her animal friends have made a beautiful gown out of a simple dress of her mother's. When her mean stepsisters see her in the gown, they rip off the beads and ribbons and leave Cinderella in tatters. They go to the ball, and she is left crying in the garden. Suddenly, a fairy godmother appears to Cinderella. She makes a beautiful coach out of a pumpkin and turns the mice into horses and coachmen. She also waves her wand and puts Cinderella into a fabulous gown with glass slippers. She sends her to the ball with a warning to return by midnight when the spell will be reversed. Cinderella meets Prince Charming at the ball, and he is spellbound by her beauty and grace. Hearing the clock begin to strike midnight, Cinderella runs from the prince, leaving a glass slipper behind. The next day the prince sends the grand duke throughout the kingdom with the glass slipper to find the beautiful young woman. When he arrives at Cinderella's home, her stepmother has locked her in the attic; however, her mice friends free her. Her stepmother trips the duke when he tries to put the shoe on Cinderella, causing the shoe to shatter. Cinderella produces the other shoe from her pocket and it fits perfectly. Shortly afterwards, Prince Charming and Cinderella are married and live happily ever after.

As the above examples show, summaries tend to be more “factual” in that they simply state what took place in the original work, without your opinion, judgment, examination, or any type of analysis.

The Parts of a Summary Paragraph

If your professor has asked you to write a one-paragraph summary, your paragraph should have a topic sentence and supporting sentences. (*Unless, of course, you are supposed to write a summary in an introductory paragraph of an essay. Then your instructor will likely provide you with specific instructions.*)

- **Topic sentence:** The topic sentence of a summary should include the title, author/creator, and main idea or purpose of the original source you are summarizing. Sometimes your instructor might also ask you to include the date of publication.



Walt Disney's adaptation of *Cinderella* tells the story of a beautiful young girl who is good and kind, and despite being treated cruelly by her stepmother and two ugly stepsisters, she eventually finds happiness.

- **Supporting sentences:** The supporting sentences are the key points/main ideas from the original source. It helps to use transition words or devices so that the connection between ideas is clear, and so that it is also clear when you are moving from one key idea to the next.

Look back at the above summary of Walt Disney's adaptation of *Cinderella*. The supporting sentences begin with the second sentence and end one sentence before the last.

- Notice how only the most important ideas are included, and how minor details are left out.
- Notice the transitions used in this summary: One day, suddenly, when..., shortly afterwards. (For other types of transitions, please refer to our *Transitions and Words that Show Logical Relationships* handout.)

A Note on Summary & Response, Analytical, and Research Assignments

- Sometimes your instructor might ask you to write a summary paragraph of a piece and your response to the piece. You should always follow your professor's specific instructions for the assignment, but remember not to include your comments on summary-only sections of your paper.
- If you are writing an analytical paper, you will combine summary and analysis. (Refer to the *Summary versus Analysis DLA* for further information on analytical writing.)
- If you are writing a research paper, you are likely going to use summaries in various parts of your paper. (Refer to our *Integrating Sources DLA* or handout for further information on using summaries in research papers.)

Tips on Writing Summaries

Go to <http://tinyurl.com/summarydla> and read through the “Summary Writing” presentation to learn about strategies for identifying main ideas and writing good summaries.

Activities

Check off each box once you have completed the activity.

☐ 1. Review Summary Writing

Answer the following questions about the summary presentation you have just viewed on the above link.

- What question can you ask yourself if you are having trouble finding the main idea?
- What question can you ask yourself if you are having trouble finding the supporting ideas?
- What else can you do to better understand the original material before writing your summary?

☐ 2. Online Quiz

Go to <http://tinyurl.com/summaryskillsdla> and take the DLA Quiz. You must score at least 75% on the quiz before meeting with a specialist. After you complete the task, please take a screenshot of the page that has your score and show it to your specialist. Do not exit the quiz until you take the screenshot.

□ 3. Write a One-Sentence Summary

Read through the paragraph below, underlining the topic sentence and any supporting points. Finally, write a brief scratch outline and a one-sentence summary of the paragraph.

Learning Styles: What Are They and Why Should I Know Them?

There are many different types of learning styles, and being aware of one's own learning styles can increase chances of success in school. One common learning style, for instance, is called *visual*, which is the style of those who tend to learn faster through images, pictures, and spatial understanding. For example, when learning the parts of an essay, a visual learner can benefit from seeing a model essay that has each of its parts labeled or color-coded. Another learning style is the *auditory* style. People with a predominantly auditory style may learn something new just by listening to a lecture since they learn better through sounds and music. *Kinesthetic* learners, on the other hand, prefer to move around and experiment with what they are learning; for instance, instead of simply listening to instructions, they may need to grab the mouse and click around when trying to learn to do something on the computer. These are just a few of the many known learning styles, and people have a mixture of them. It is also helpful to keep in mind that a person's predominant learning style may vary according to what they are learning. In other words, a student who prefers visuals when learning about history might, at the same time, revert to a kinesthetic style when learning math. Moreover, a learner might utilize more than one learning style depending on the topic being learned. Once a student becomes aware of his or her preferred learning styles for different concepts and whether these predominant styles are effective or not for learning such concepts, the student can make adjustments and increase his or her ability to internalize something new.

Scratch Outline

Topic sentence (main point):

Supporting points (key ideas only):

Summary (one sentence)

□ 4. *Write a Summary Paragraph*

Read the following article.

SIX TIPS FOR A HEALTHY SPRING BREAK

By Daniel Stone

Oh, spring break: the chance for hormone-fueled students suffering midsemester fatigue to leave their books and worries behind, and head to more tropical destinations. The travel industry estimates that more than 260,000 high-school and college kids head to sunny beaches and other party resorts for the weeklong sojourn. It's a big deal for the students, and big business for travel companies that head to campus to marketing all-inclusive getaways months in advance.

So what could go wrong while downing umbrella-topped drinks on a Mexican beach with hundreds of other students?

Too much sun can be taxing on your body, says Anne Banas, executive editor of SmarterTravel.com--not to mention the things you may be putting (or pouring) into it. But there are ways to have a great time without going off the deep end. A little pre-planning will ensure that when the party starts, you'll be set. And when it's over, you'll be left with good memories--not a bad sunburn, stomach ailment, or something worse. NEWSWEEK asked Banas and Student Travel Magazine publisher Eric Tiettmeyer for some tips.

Pre-party Planning: Nothing ends a vacation faster than getting sick before it starts. "There's a lot of recirculated air on airplanes, and it's easy to catch whatever's floating around," says Banas. To be on the safe side, start taking immunity boosters, like vitamin C supplements, the day you fly. And drink lots of water to stay hydrated. It may also be helpful to have the names of local English-speaking doctors and their phone numbers, just in case you have an unexpected medical emergency during your trip. You can access a list of them by contacting the U.S. consular office closest to you destination.

Tapping the Tap: Tiettmeyer says he doesn't mind drinking tap water, "but every part of the world has different water standards, and you won't know if the water will make you sick until after it does." If the water looks and smells funny or has been a problem for other spring breakers, stay away. That goes for ice cubes in beach cocktails, too. Pack a few bottles of water in your checked luggage and grab more later at a convenience store. Use it to stay hydrated and for things like brushing teeth and washing your face.

Bottoming Up: With a drinking age of 18 (and lower, at times) in heavily touristed parts of Mexico, it's no secret the kegs and mai tais will be out in full force. Each year in Cancun, Acapulco and other south-of-the-border spring-break hotspots, hospitals report an increase in deaths, rapes, injuries, assaults and arrests related to drinking during March and April when students fill the town. Calculate your limits with this [blood-alcohol calculator](#). Perform the calculations in reverse (using .08, the U.S. legal limit, as a benchmark) to figure out how much will be too much. (Of course, if you're not of legal age, you shouldn't be drinking alcohol at all.) Stay with your friends--don't go off on your own or with strangers--and consider having a designated sober person in the group to keep an eye on everyone and make sure they get home safe at the end of an evening.

Beaches and Cream: Do a quick once over of the beach when you arrive. "If there's no life guard on duty, check for any warning signs for rip currents or dangerous sea life," says Banas. And whether you're going for a dip or just sticking to the sand, don't forget to lather up the sunblock. The American Academy of Dermatology recommends a cream at least 30 SPF, reapplied every two hours. Getting a tan is great. But no one wants to go back to campus looking like a tomato. Even one bad sunburn can also greatly increase your risk for skin cancer.

The Munchies: "All inclusive" usually means "all you can eat." Overeating might be part of taking on vacation, but keep an eye on what's being served. Banas suggests staying away from sushi or anything uncooked and trying to get everything else piping hot. "If food looks like it's been sitting out for a while, don't eat it." And with fruits, only trust pieces that have a peel, like bananas or oranges.

Getting Registered: There are no statistics on how many students run into trouble during spring break. But if help is what you need--from getting sick to getting in other kinds of trouble--the U.S. government can help bring you closer to home. The State Department lets you register your trip online with department officials, who will keep

you on temporary file in the nearest consular office should you need speedy assistance. Plus, they'll know how to get in contact if urgent circumstances might require you to evacuate.

Now summarize this page-long article in a paragraph. Remember to write a **topic sentence** (containing the title, author, and main idea) and **supporting sentences** (with only key points).

□ 5. Review the DLA/Receive Completion Credit

1. Go to [EAB Navigate](#) and make an appointment (online or in-person).
2. Attend your session and be prepared to explain your understanding of the information you've learned in the DLA. Consider the main concept you learned and how you might use this in your future assignments/classes.
3. If your professor asks you to provide proof, you can review the "appointment summary report" through EAB Navigate (app or desktop). You will find all Writing Center appointments under "appointment summary reports" (app or desktop). Look for the summary report for your DLA appointment. This is where your writing specialist will indicate the title of your DLA and state whether it is "completed" or "not completed." If it is marked as "not completed," book a follow up appointment to complete.

Note: Appointment summary reports are also sent weekly to your instructor on record. If there is an issue, please contact us at writingcenter@mtsac.edu or (909) 274-5325.

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