Another way to help you engage with and understand texts is by writing an analytical summary. In an analytical summary, you analyze a source as a text, which means you view these works as something written by a person and not just a collection of facts and information. As you write the summary, you need to imagine an audience that is interested in our course theme, but that has not read the source. Use your analysis of the text to teach your audience about the project and concepts that led to the article.

In 200-400 words, you won’t be able to tell your reader about everything the article says and does, so you will need to be selective and think about your audience and purpose: what are the most important points in the article that you would like to discuss and carry forward in your work?

**Your paper should include the following:**

*Part 1: A brief summary of the project that contains*

* + the authors' name and the year the article was published
  + the authors' exigence (i.e. the issue, situation, or problem that prompted the authors to conduct this research and write this article)
  + the authors' purpose for this article including any research questions
  + the object of study and any key concepts
  + the methodology used and main findings
  + the relevance of this research to the field
  + the authors’ new offering

*Part 2: A connection across texts with*

A synthesis of what you understand about the same concept across (at least) two sources. This concept can originate from any of the texts you have read this semester. You might:

o Discuss how the concept relates to one of your research questions.

o Consider how multiple texts build on, complicate, or enrich your understanding of this key concept.

In your discussion, incorporate some of language techniques you learned to show integration of ideas

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For each analytical summary, you will receive some kind of feedback (comments in Microsoft Word, audio feedback, rubric comments). The main goals of this feedback are to increase your comprehension of the article and its relevance to your own work as a scholar, to draw your attention to the rhetorical construction of a research project and the individual patterns of language, and to guide your own language use in order to increase your confidence. You must use the feedback to revise your summary draft. You should turn on Track Changes BEFORE you begin making changes to your paper, so that your professors can see all of your changes. If you find it distracting to write while tracking changes, you can change your settings to view “No Markup.”