



Informational Text Summary ~ References

Academic Language for Summarizing

Use the following academic phrases, verbs and terms to effectively write your summary of an article.

Citation	Verbs	Summary
1 st : author's full name: first/last (Michelle Gomez)	<i>discusses</i> <i>examines</i> <i>explores</i> <i>investigates</i> <i>focuses on</i> <i>addresses</i>	(the specific topic/issue)
2 nd , etc.: author's last name (Gomez)		
or		
the author	<i>points out</i> <i>states</i> <i>emphasizes</i> <i>reports</i> <i>describes</i> <i>explains</i>	<i>that/how</i> (important detail)
the writer		
the reporter		
the researcher		
the journalist	<i>concludes</i>	<i>that</i> (conclusion)

Formal Written Summary For An Exam/Assignment

In the article entitled "LAUSD Goes 'Sweatfree'," Lawrence Gable investigates Los Angeles Unified School District's decision to not purchase products from vendors that were manufactured in sweatshops. First, Gable reports that LAUSD, the second-largest school district in the country, spends millions annually on furniture, uniforms, and equipment. The powerful district is placing pressure upon vendors to only obtain merchandise from factories that offer safe and legal working conditions. The article also describes the working conditions LAUSD requires. No children may be employed, and all laborers must earn a "non-poverty" wage and have the right to form a union. In addition, Gable explains LAUSD's main reason for taking this action. The large urban district serves thousands of immigrant families, with many parents and relatives employed by sweatshops in Southern California. Finally, Gable concludes that the district plans to enforce its "sweatfree" policy by charging a \$1,000 penalty for any violation, and by working with unions and community members who will inform the district about any manufacturers who ignore labor laws.