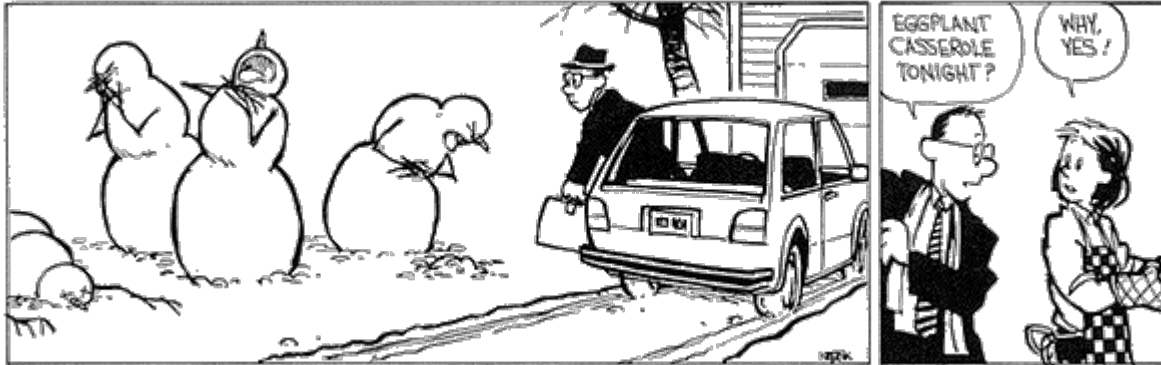


ANALYSIS VS. SUMMARY



Analysis I: Taking apart a "whole." Breaking the whole into pieces.

Analysis II: Explaining what the pieces are. What they do. How they work as separate pieces.

Analysis III: Building up the whole. Explaining how the pieces work together to create the whole.

Summary: Simply repeating what the whole is. In this case, the argument.

Example: "Eric Schlosser in *Fast Food Nation* argues that children should be less exposed to fast food conglomerates, as well as the dangers the food itself poses to their health. He argues, through several extensive chapters, that fast food companies like McDonald's 1). Set up a false sense of belonging, 2). Endanger children by exposing them to high calorie foods, 3). Commoditize our school system, and 4). Homogenize culture.

Analysis: Make a judgment about the argument's efficacy by breaking the argument (the whole) into separate parts, then seeing how they work (or are meant to work).

Example: Through **extensive, personal and primary research**, Eric Schlosser attempts to build credibility for his argument that fast food companies commoditize our school system, and that children should be less exposed to fast food conglomerates. How so? First, by showing that his research comes from the front lines—interviews with people actually affected by McDonald's sponsoring a school curriculum, for example. Why is this effective? For one, the more primary the research, the less chance it has of being misinterpreted by others as it filters from source to source. For another, primary research allows Schlosser to expand his sample size from published researchers to soccer moms to shareholders to passive observers. This allows him to attack the subject from several angles, to explore both pros and cons, to wallow in complexity, and to conclude that we're not talking about just one issue, but a convoluted mess that affects, for better or for worse, us all.