

TEXT MARKING STRATEGY:
Fiction and Non-Fiction, Social Studies and Science
Number, Circle, Underline

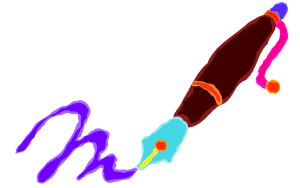


FICTION and NON-FICTION

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>(1) Number the paragraphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Start with the number one and continue numbering sequentially throughout, placing the number near the paragraph indentation. ▪ As with page numbers, paragraph numbers will act as a reference so you can easily refer to places in the text. | | |
| | <p>Fiction Examples of what to mark</p> | <p>Non-fiction Examples of what to mark</p> |
| <p>(2) Circle (<i>in fiction</i>): descriptive words and names of people, places, and things.</p> <p>Circle (<i>in non-fiction</i>): key terms, cited authors, and other essential words or numbers.</p> | <p>vivid language, concrete nouns, names of characters, names of places, vocabulary, word choice, diction</p> | <p>words/phrases that are repeated, defined by the author, used to explain or represent an idea, used in an original or unique way; a central concept or idea, relevant to one's reading purpose</p> |
| <p>(3) Underline (<i>in fiction</i>) : descriptions, figurative language, or other information relevant to the reading purpose.</p> <p>Underline in (<i>non-fiction</i>) : author's claims and other information relevant to the reading purpose.</p> | <p>analogies, literary devices, characterization, dialogue, imagery, context clues, descriptions</p> | <p>~ a claim may appear anywhere in the text; ~ a claim may not appear explicitly in the argument, so the reader must infer it from textual evidence; ~ there may be several claims throughout the author's argument; ~ an author may signal his claim, letting you know his position</p> |

Adapted from AVID strategies

TEXT MARKING STRATEGY:
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SOCIAL STUDIES and SCIENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>(1) Number the paragraphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Start with the number one and continue numbering sequentially throughout, placing the number near the paragraph indentation. ▪ As with page numbers, paragraph numbers will act as a reference so you can easily refer to places in the text. | | |
| | <p>Social Studies – Examples of what to mark</p> | <p>Science – Examples of what to mark</p> |
| <p>(2) Circle key terms, cited authors, and other essential words or numbers.</p> | <p>key concepts, lesson or content vocabulary, words that signal relationships (e.g., “This led to…” or “As a result of…”), names of people, names of historical events, dates, numbers</p> | <p>key concepts, lesson- or content-based vocabulary, names of people, theories, and/or experiments, properties, elements, formulas, units of measure, variables, values, percentages</p> |
| <p>(3) Underline the author’s claims and other information relevant to the reading purpose.</p> | <p>central claims, evidence, details relating to a theology, philosophy, or ideology, facts about a person, place, thing, or idea, cause/effect relationships</p> | <p>concerns, claims, data, definitions, descriptions, evidence, examples, explanations, guiding language hypotheses, “if-then” statements, main ideas, methods, processes</p> |

Adapted from AVID strategies

