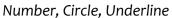
TEXT MARKING STRATEGY:

Fiction and Non-Fiction, Social Studies and Science





FICTION and NON-FICTION

(1) **Number** the paragraphs:

- Start with the number one and continue numbering sequentially throughout, placing the number near the paragraph indention.
- As with page numbers, paragraph numbers will act as a reference so you can easily refer to places in the text.

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	Fiction Examples of what to mark	Non-fiction Examples of what to mark
(2) Circle (in fiction): descriptive words and names of people, places, and things. Circle (in non-fiction): key terms, cited authors, and other essential words or numbers.	vivid language, concrete nouns, names of characters, names of places, vocabulary, word choice, diction	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
(3) Underline (in fiction): descriptions, figurative language, or other information relevant to the reading purpose. Underline in (non-fiction): author's claims and other information relevant to the reading purpose.	analogies, literary devices, characterization, dialogue, imagery, context clues, descriptions	~ 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

Adapted from AVID strategies

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

on-Fiction, Social Studies and Science Number, Circle, Underline



SOCIAL STUDIES and SCIENCE

(1) **Number** the paragraphs:

- Start with the number one and continue numbering sequentially throughout, placing the number near the paragraph indention.
- As with page numbers, paragraph numbers will act as a reference so you can easily refer to places in the text.

	Social Studies – Examples of what to mark	Science – Examples of what to mark
(2) Circle key terms, cited authors, and other essential words or numbers.	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	key concepts, lesson- or content-based vocabulary, names of people, theories, and/or experiments, properties, elements, formulas, units of measure, variables, values, percentages
(3) Underline the author's claims and other information relevant to the reading purpose.	central claims, evidence, details relating to a theology, philosophy, or ideology, facts about a person, place, thing, or idea, cause/effect relationships	concerns, claims, data, definitions, descriptions, evidence, examples, explanations, guiding language hypotheses, "ifthen" statements, main ideas, methods, processes

Adapted from AVID strategies