

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 (in fiction): descriptive words and names of people, places, and things.</p> <p>Circle (in non-fiction): 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 (in fiction) : descriptions, figurative language, or other information relevant to the reading purpose.</p> <p>Underline in (non-fiction) : 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>

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