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

## FICTION and NON-FICTION

1. **Number** the paragraphs:
   - 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiction</th>
<th>Non-fiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examples of what to mark</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

   **Examples of what to mark**
   - 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)*:
   - Analogies, literary devices, characterization, dialogue, imagery, context clues, descriptions

   **Underline in (non-fiction)**:
   - Author’s claims and other information relevant to the reading purpose.

   **Examples of what to mark**
   - 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
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### SOCIAL STUDIES and SCIENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Social Studies – Examples of what to mark</th>
<th>Science – Examples of what to mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) <strong>Number</strong> the paragraphs:</td>
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<td>(2) <strong>Circle</strong> key terms, cited authors, and other essential words or numbers.</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>key concepts, lesson- or content-based vocabulary, names of people, theories, and/or experiments, properties, elements, formulas, units of measure, variables, values, percentages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) <strong>Underline</strong> the author’s claims and other information relevant to the reading purpose.</td>
<td>central claims, evidence, details relating to a theology, philosophy, or ideology, facts about a person, place, thing, or idea, cause/effect relationships</td>
<td>concerns, claims, data, definitions, descriptions, evidence, examples, explanations, guiding language hypotheses, “if-then” statements, main ideas, methods, processes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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