

Marking the Text¹

AVID Teacher Reference

Number the Paragraphs

- ① Before you read, take a moment and number the paragraphs in the section you are planning to read. Start with the number one and continue numbering sequentially until you reach the end of the text or reading assignment. Write the number near the paragraph indentation and circle the number; write it small enough so that you have room to write in the margin.
- ② Like page numbers, paragraph numbers will act as a reference so you can easily refer to specific sections of the text.

Circle Key Terms, Names of People, Names of Places, and or Dates

In order to identify a **key term**, consider if the word or phrase is...

- repeated
- defined by the author
- used to explain or represent an idea
- used in an original (unique) way
- a central concept or idea
- relevant to one's reading purpose

Underline an Author's Claims

A claim is an arguable statement or assertion made by the author. Data, facts, or other backing should support an author's assertion.² Consider the following statements:

- A claim may appear anywhere in the text (beginning, middle, or end)

- A claim may not appear explicitly in the argument, so the reader must infer it from the evidence presented in the text
- Often, an author will make several claims throughout his or her argument
- An author may signal his or her claim, letting you know that this is his or her position

Underline Relevant Information

While reading informational texts (i.e., textbooks, reference books, etc.) read carefully to identify information that is relevant to the reading task. Relevant information might include:

- A process
- Evidence
- Definitions
- Explanations
- Descriptions
- Data/Statistics

¹ Marking the text is a strategy used by the Department of Rhetoric and Writing Studies at SDSU.

² For more on this definition see Stephen E. Toulmin's, *The Uses of Argument* (11-13).