Annotating for All Genres!

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Agenda

- Group Anchor Chart
- Think Aloud
- Chunking: STAAR passage and Fiction excerpt
- Poem: DIDLS
- Character Analysis: STARM
- AP Excerpt--Nonfiction: SOAPSTONE
- Book
- Essay Revision Annotation--Ratiocination
Related Terms:

Annotating
Marking the Text
Taking Notes
Reading Closely
Coding Text
Marginalia
Supplies

Post-it Notes
Highlighters--yellow works best
Pencil
Colored Pencils
A Text: Excerpt, Poem, Speech, Book, Essay
Steps to Annotate Texts

1. Determine the reason for reading.

2. Read through the text for general meaning.

3. Reread (except for AP passages) and highlight/mark/summarize important information that will answer the question or provide evidence.
Think-Pair-Share Anchor Chart

What processes do you use to make sense of text?

Discuss with a partner . . .

Record on group anchor chart . . .
Think Aloud Checklists

Pair students

One student reads the passage, and the second student annotates
Chunking

- Breaking down a difficult text into more manageable pieces and having students rewrite these “chunks” in their own words.
- **Chunking** helps students identify key words and ideas, develops their ability to paraphrase, and makes it easier for them to organize and synthesize information.
Chunking

“One Kingdom: Our Lives with Animals” excerpt

Chapter One: *The Scarlet Letter*
DIDLS with Poetry

D iction
I magery
D etails
Figurative L anguage
S yntax
“The Death
Randall Jarrell

From my mother’s sleep I fell
And I hunched in belly
Six miles loosed from dream of life,
I woke to black and the nightmare
When I died they washed me out with a hose.
“The Death of the Ball Turret Gunner”
Randall Jarrell

From my mother’s sleep I fell into the State
And I hunched in its belly till my wet fur froze.
Six miles from earth, loosed from its dream of life,
I woke to black flack and the nightmare fighters.
When I died they washed me out of the turret with a hose.
Mission: All students will graduate prepared and ready for college or career.
DIDLS

- Work with a partner to complete the first column.
- One person speaks and the other person writes.
Character Analysis Using STARM

**S:** What the character says and how he or she says it

**T:** What the character thinks

**A:** How the character acts and interacts to/with others, situations, etc.

**R:** How the character reacts

**M:** Motivation. What drives the character? The secret to analyzing characters is motivation. Find out what they want and you unlock who they are. Figure this out first then prove it with what they say, think, how they act, and react.
SOAPSTone
for primary document/rhetorical analysis

S: Speaker
O: Occasion
A: Audience
P: Purpose
S: Subject
Tone: Speaker’s attitude

Mission: All students will graduate prepared and ready for college or career.
How to Annotate a Book

- Summarize each chapter
- Compose a chapter title if it doesn’t already have one
- Make a list of unknown words in the back of the book
Essay Revision--Ratiocination

1. Circle all “to be” verbs in blue. Revise to more precise verb unless a direct quote or in dialogue.
2. Make a wavy line under repeated words and decide if they are necessary.
3. Underline each sentence—every other sentence in a different color, orange/green, compare sentence lengths and combine if necessary.
4. Bracket each sentence beginning. Revise repeated beginnings.
5. Draw an arrow from subject to predicate in each sentence.
6. Place a box around clichés and revise.
7. Mark words that might be imprecise with a check. Use thesaurus or add clearer word: ran to dashed, etc.
8. X out the word “very” and revise with a more precise word.
9. Draw two vertical lines next to anything underdeveloped.
10. Put “it” in a triangle and examine the referent.
11. *Underline all nouns and add describing words next to it if it improves the sentence.
12. * “Dot” circle around verbs: Change to stronger if necessary.
13. * Highlight misspelled words.