

T3 ~ Number 27
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Strategy:
 MARKING-UP TEXT

- During Reading
- After Reading



“This is a ‘text book’, it’s a bit like a website but printed on paper.”

From www.cartoonstock.com

MARKING-UP OR ANNOTATING TEXT

- THE PROCESS OF WRITING NOTES ON THE PAGE WHILE READING
- *Gives readers a purpose*
- Helps reader to actively read & engage with the text
- Helps students to make their “thoughts” visible
- TO REVIEW WHAT WAS READ, READERS DO NOT HAVE TO REREAD AN ENTIRE TEXT, BUT REVIEW THE NOTES IN THE MARGINS TO REMIND THEM OF IMPORTANT IDEAS, QUESTIONS, OR UNFAMILIAR TERMS
- IF UNABLE TO WRITE DIRECTLY ON TEXT (I.E. TEXTBOOK) STUDENTS MAY USE POST-ITS TO RECORD THEIR THINKING
- **While each reader can develop his/her own method of making up a text, the following provides some helpful suggestions.**
- Before asking students to mark-up a text, be sure to model the strategy first!!

READER'S MARK	DESCRIPTION
C	-Use a “C” to mark a Connection, comment or observation you made while reading <i>*connection, comment or observation must be written next to “C”</i>
*	-Use a star or asterisk to emphasize the most important ideas
Vocabulary	-Circle words that are unfamiliar -Use reference material to help define word
?	-Use a “?” to mark a question you made while reading -You can write a question because you are confused or to deeper your understanding of the text <i>*Question must be written next to “?”</i>

Marking UP Example

'GENERATION PLAGIARISM?'

(The New York Times Upfront, Vol. 143, October 25, 2010)

Copying and pasting from the Web is just like copying from a book. But too many students either don't know that it's cheating-or don't care.

By Trip Gabriel

A freshman at Rhode Island College copied and pasted from a website about homelessness-and didn't think he needed to credit a source in his assignment because the site didn't list an author.

At DePaul University in Chicago, the tip-off to one student's copying was the purple shade of several paragraphs he had lifted from the Web: When confronted by a writing tutor, he was not defensive-he just wanted to know how to change the purple text to black.

And at the University of Maryland, a student said he thought Wikipedia's entries on the Great Depression-unsigned and collectively written-did not need to be credited since they counted essentially as "common knowledge."

The problem with those examples, and countless others at high schools and colleges across the country, is that using someone else's words without attribution-even when it's as easy as clicking "copy and paste"-is plagiarism. But many students, so used to the free flow of information online, simply don't grasp that it's a serious misdeed-one that can lead to suspension, expulsion, and a permanent blemish on their academic record.

"In a sense, they don't see what the big deal is," says Donald L. McCabe, a business professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey. "The information is available," he says, so their feeling is "why should I have to recreate it when I can just get it?"

In surveys conducted by McCabe that tracked thousands of college students, 40 percent admitted to plagiarizing a few sentences in written assignments, and 61 percent admitted to cheating on assignments and exams. In a separate survey, 47 percent of high school students admitted to copying and pasting from the Web, with nearly one third saying they didn't consider it cheating.

① How do colleges find out if you've cheated?

② They probably don't know because it is so easy to do.

② Didn't he know this was wrong?

③ the internet does make copying easy

③ wow. I am surprised that is. how high

Gabriel, Trip. "The New York Times Upfront | The News Magazine for High School."

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Scholastic.com. Web. 23 Mar. 2011.

<http://teacher.scholastic.com/scholasticnews/indepth/upfront/features/index.asp?article=f102510_plagiarism>