Annotation Guide

"Reading with a Pencil": What are annotations?

Simply stated, annotations are notes taken within the text one is reading. Annotations include highlighting, underlining, and writing in the margins. All annotations are made directly on the pages of the text (a Literature novel, a History passage, a standardized test question, etc). This means that you will be writing in your school books, such as Literature novels, unless your teacher explicitly tells you otherwise.

Why are annotations important?

Annotations are an effective way of engaging with the text. Making annotations will help one stay better engaged while reading, remember passages more easily after one has read them, and find those passages more readily when recalling them. When used correctly, annotations should help one improve his or her reading comprehension skills as well as one's recall ability (useful for tests and essays!).

FCA Annotation System

All 5th-8th graders will be using the **pencil annotation system**. A pencil allows one to easily make changes and write legibly in the margins of the book.

- Box/circle: new words/vocab
- **Solid underline:** main ideas / themes
- **Squiggle underline:** details
- **Star:** important passages (to be used infrequently)
- **Arrows:** making connections
- **Bracket:** longer important passages
- **Vertical mark:** to re-emphasize something that has already been previously underlined or bracketed
- Question mark: I don't understand
- **Check mark:** I understand, or I have confirmed a prediction
- Exclamation point: something new, exciting, surprising

Any **Lit Terms** (figures of speech, schemes, and tropes) should be underlined and identified in the margins. "Metaphor," "simile," "alliteration," "allusion," "hyperbole," etc.

Consider using the larger blank areas of the book (like the front and back covers, or the beginning and ending pages of chapters) to note **key information**: major themes, character lists, more detailed questions, answers, and predictions, etc.

Annotation Samples and Practice

On the following pages, you will find passages to annotate yourself and examples of those annotated passages. Try annotating the passage yourself before looking at the example. Remember, not everyone's annotations will look the same. There are no "wrong" annotations, but there are better and worse annotations. The most important thing is to be **thorough**. Ask yourself: "If I read through just my annotations on this page, will I have captured its main idea?"

SAMPLE

of Toad, which is the same thing; the popular and handsome Toad, the rich and hospitable Toad, the Toad so free and careless and debonair! How can I hope to be ever set at large again' (he said), 'who have been imprisoned so justly for stealing so handsome a motorcar in such an audacious manner, and for such lurid and imaginative cheek, bestowed upon such a number of fat, he red-faced policemen!' (Here his sobs choked him.) 'Stupid animal that I was' (he said), 'now I must languish in this dungeon, till people who were proud to say they knew me, have forgotten the very name of Toad! O wise old! Badger!' (he said), 'O clever, intelligent Rat and sensible Mole! What sound judgements, what a knowledge of men and matters you possess! O unhappy and forsaken Toad!' With lamentations such as these he passed his days and nights for several weeks, refusing his meals or intermediate light refreshments, though the grim and ancient gaoler, "ailor" knowing that Toad's pockets were well lined, frequently pointed out that many comforts, and indeed luxuries, could by arrangement be sent in - at a price - from outside.

Now the gaoler had a daughter, a pleasant wench and good-hearted, who assisted her father in the lighter duties of his post. She was particularly fond of animals, and, besides her canary, whose cage hung on a nail in the massive wall of the keep by day, to the great annoyance of prisoners who relished an after-dinner nap, and was

Annotate the Passage:

"The Lottery" (1948)

by Shirley Jackson

The morning of June 27th was clear and sunny, with the fresh warmth of a full-summer day; the flowers were blossoming profusely and the grass was richly green. The people of the village began to gather in the square, between the post office and the bank, around ten o'clock; in some towns there were so many people that the lottery took two days and had to be started on June 2th. but in this village, where there were only about three hundred people, the whole lottery took less than two hours, so it could begin at ten o'clock in the morning and still be through in time to allow the villagers to get home for noon dinner.

The children assembled first, of course. School was recently over for the summer, and the feeling of liberty sat uneasily on most of them; they tended to gather together quietly for a while before they broke into boisterous play. and their talk was still of the classroom and the teacher, of books and reprimands. Bobby Martin had already stuffed his pockets full of stones, and the other boys soon followed his example, selecting the smoothest and roundest stones; Bobby and Harry Jones and Dickie Delacroix—the villagers pronounced this name "Dellacroy"—eventually made a great pile of stones in one corner of the square and guarded it against the raids of the other boys. The girls stood aside, talking among themselves, looking over their shoulders at rolled in the dust or clung to the hands of their older brothers or sisters.

Soon the men began to gather. surveying their own children, speaking of planting and rain, tractors and taxes. They stood together, away from the pile of stones in the corner, and their jokes were quiet and they smiled rather than laughed. The women, wearing faded house dresses and sweaters, came shortly after their menfolk. They greeted one another and exchanged bits of gossip as they went to join their husbands. Soon the women, standing by their husbands, began to call to their children, and the children came reluctantly, having to be called four or five times. Bobby Martin ducked under his mother's grasping hand and ran, laughing, back to the pile of stones. His father spoke up sharply, and Bobby came quickly and took his place between his father and his oldest brother.

The lottery was conducted--as were the square dances, the teen club, the Halloween program--by Mr. Summers. who had time and energy to devote to civic activities. He was a round-faced, jovial man and he ran the coal business, and people were sorry for him. because he had no children and his wife was a scold. When he arrived in the square, carrying the black wooden box, there was a murmur of conversation among the villagers, and he waved and called. "Little late today, folks." The postmaster, Mr. Graves, followed him, carrying a three- legged stool, and the stool was put in the center of the square and Mr. Summers set the black box down on it. The villagers kept their distance, leaving a space between themselves and the stool, and when Mr. Summers said, "Some of you fellows want to give me a hand?" there was a hesitation before two men. Mr. Martin and his oldest son, Baxter, came forward to hold the box steady on the stool while Mr. Summers stirred up the papers inside it.

The original paraphernalia for the lottery had been lost long ago, and the black box now resting on the stool had been put into use even before Old Man Warner, the oldest man in town, was born. Mr. Summers spoke frequently to the villagers about making a new box, but no one liked to upset even as much tradition as was represented by the black box. There was a story that the present box had been made with some pieces of the box that had preceded it, the one that had been constructed when the first people settled down to make a village here. Every year, after the lottery, Mr. Summers began talking again about a new box, but every year the subject was allowed to fade off without anything's being done.

The Lottery:

Lottery:

Selected "The Lottery" (1948)

Small

Often to raise \$ for Slim chance by Shirley Jackson

small town; more primative

beautiful day = "

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what is the lottery for?

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esp. equipment needed for a

summer