Annotation

We annotate while reading to:

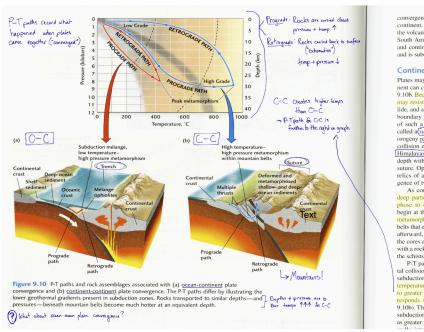
- Stay engaged and active while reading (not fall asleep or zone out)
- Improve comprehension
- Identify and highlight important concepts for future assessments
- Reduce the amount of notes you are taking

How to Annotate:

- Box/Circle:
 - Isolate keywords/key concepts
 - Helps to visually organize the reading (useful for studying)
- Underline/Highlight:
 - Most important quotes or information
 - Resist underlining/highlighting too much
 - Read the paragraph/section first, then go back to highlight/underline what's most important
 - Color-coding allows for differentiating highlighted parts
 - such as different colors for definitions, key points, quotes for essay, or whatever system you create
- o In the margins:
 - Summarize key points in your own words
 - Write your reactions be in conversation with the text
 - Write your questions: both clarifying and probing questions
- Use symbols
 - ? question
 - ! reaction/connection
 - → evidence for an essay
 - (summaries)
 - Create your own symbol system

See examples on the back...

Example Annotation (from geology textbook*)



convergence of a <u>Mediterranean plate</u> with the European continent. The <u>Andes Mountains</u> (from which the name of the volcanic rock andesite is derived), near the west coast of South America, are products of a collision between ocean and continental plates. Here the <u>Nazea Plate</u> collides with and is subducted under the <u>South American Plate</u>.

Continent-Continent Collision

Plates may have continents embedded in them, and a conti-nent can collide with another continent, as shown in Figure 9.10b. Because continental crust is buoyant, both continents may resist subduction and stay afloat. As a result, the voclide, and a wide zone of intense deformation develops at the boundary where the continents erind together. The remnant of such a boundary left behind in the geologic record is called a suture. The intense deformation that occurs during orogeny results in a much-lijkedned continental crust in the collision zone, often producing high mountains such as the Himalawas.] Belts of magmatism characteristically form at depth within the core of the mountain range adjacent to the suture. Ophiolites are often found near the suture; they are relies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies of an ancient ocean that disanpeared in the convergies.

statute. Opinionies are orien found an ine Studie; may are relies of an ancient ocean that disappeared in the conver-gence of two plates (see Chapter 5). As continents collide and the lithosphere thickens, the deep parts of the continental crust heat up and metamor-phose to different grades. In deeper zones, melting may As continents collide and the lithosphere thickens, the deep parts of the continental crust heat up and metamorphose to different grades. In deeper zones, melting may begin at the same time. In this way, a complex mixture of metamorphic and ignous rocks forms the cores of orogenic belts that evolve during mountain building. Millions of years afterward, when erosion has stripped off the surface layers, the cores are exposed at the surface, providing the geologist with a rock record of the metamorphic processes that formed the schitist geneigers and other metamorphic rocks. the schists, gneisses, and other metamorphic rocks.

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P-T paths for metamorphic rocks produced by continental collision have a different shape from those produced by subduction alone. Continental collision generates higher temperatures than subduction. Therefore, as a rock is pushed to greater depths during collision, the temperature that corresponds to a given pressure will be higher (see Figure 9.10b). The P-T path begins at the samp place as the path for subduction but shows a more rapid increase in temperature as greater pressures and depths are reached. Geologists gen-

References:
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Simpson, M., & Nist. S. (1990). Textbook annotation: An effective and efficient study strategy for college students. Journal of Reading, 34: 122-129.
"Example annotations use excepts from: Press, F. (2004). Understanding earth (4th ed). New York: W.H. Freeman. 208-210.

FROM A NATURAL HISTORY OF AMERICAN NATURALISM Malcolm Cowley*

Conley attempts in this crasy to define and trace the origins and character of American naturalism and finally to form a judgment of the contribution of naturalistic writers to American literature. His rejection of naturalism is based on the argument that in its purest doctrinal form it removed human responsibility entirely and through an amoral determinism or behaviorism asserted that "conditions, not men, were at fault."

There have been too many unfruitful arguments over naturalism in American fiction. Now that the movement has floorabled for half a century, we can force the control of the first of the fi Net were snught, life was naught; FORCG only existed—FORCE that beought men into the world, FORCE that that made he wheat grow, FORCE that that made he wheat grow, FORCE that that made he wheat grow, FORCE that that the state of the succeeding the soil to give place to the succeeding the soil to give place to the succeeding the soil to give the succeeding the succ

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