Marking A Textbook

Why do we mark a textbook?

- 1. To find and select the author's key ideas and supporting ideas.
- 2. To force us to scrutinize the text material, to follow the author's discussion or argument
- 3. To keep us mentally alert, thereby improving learning
- 4. To record key ideas for review purposes, making them readily available when discussing the text in class, when writing papers or when studying for exams.
- 5. To underline, circle, or box words for further study
- 6. To make marginal notes to record our own reflections of the reading or to note important words or concepts.

Before marking a textbook, use the SQ3R method (survey, questions, read, write, review):

- 1. Because key words and ideas are easier to select after a thorough reading of the material, while reviewing it.
- 2. Because when first reading the material, we may underline unimportant ideas or too much of the text, making the underlining useless and the book a mess.

How do we mark a textbook?

- 1. Use methods to differentiate between main ideas and supporting ideas.
 - a. Put a double or wavy line under main ideas, a single or straight line under supporting ideas, or use different colored pens/pencils.
 - b. Use an asterisk or other symbol for special ideas, such as the thesis sentence or the culminating ideas of an argument.
- 2. Use vertical brackets at the margin for three or more lines of material
- 3. Write numbers above words or in the margin to show a series of ideas, arguments, steps, or facts. Sometimes the author supplies the transition words enumerating a series circle or box these.
- 4. Circle or box important terms or concepts, especially those needing further study.
- 5. Keep marginal notes concise and clear.
 - a. Use brief notes to summarize an argument
 - b. Use notes to record questions or disagreements about the text or list terms to look up
 - c. Use notes to list cross references
 - d. Use abbreviations or private symbols in marginal notes to keep them brief.
 - e. Use notes to record previous knowledge associated with reading or lecture.

Source: Ellis, David B. Becoming a Master Student. Rapid City, South Dakota: College Survival, Inc., 1993.