Reading and Annotating for

Claim

Make sense of the most challenging informational texts.

Every text is arguing something. Read to find the topic and claim about the topic, and you can unlock the most challenging texts.

Livery text is an	Every lext is arguing something. Read to find the topic and claim about the topic, and you can unlock the most chattenging lexts.		
Beginning	 Read the Beginning to Identify the Topic Start with the title, blurb, and the first paragraph(s) — carefully read and annotate: Note the speaker and any obvious bias Jot the topic and specific genre in the margin after 1-2 paragraphs; be specific as possible Jot the opening claim once you've found it 		
Middle	Read the Middle for Sub-Claims & Contrasts Annotate words/lines that develop the initial claim and/or establish additional claims: • Annotate arguments: • Underline sentences that make a "how" or a "why" claim (esp. at beginning of paragraphs) • Circle key words that signal arguments and author's perspective (e.g. "similarly," "in other words," "surprisingly," rhetorical questions, charged diction, "I" statements) • Jot a claim note next to key claims, sub-sections and charts/graphs • Annotate shifts in thinking/transition words: • Circle words that show a shift in thinking (e.g. "however," "although," "despite this," "in fact") • Circle phrases that signal the author is addressing counterarguments (e.g. "critics say," "some might argue," "while many people believe")		
End	 Generate an End Note that Captures the Claim Review your annotations: How do all of my notes connect to reveal the author's claim about the topic? Write a final end note: What is the claim about the topic that this text makes (the central idea)? Check your end note for precision: Does it articulate the author's perspective on the topic? Does it synthesize all the key sub-claims you annotated? 		

	when You Struggle, Level Op
	Anytime you Struggle with a Paragraph or Sentence, Move to Level 2 Strategies
	Slow down and reread—increase your annotations to every 2-3 lines
If the paragraph or sentence is challenging	 Paraphrase the most difficult lines Identify subjects & verbs (particularly when there are unclear pronouns and/or multiple subjects) Chunk a sentence into smaller parts and try to paraphrase each Unpack challenging vocabulary—use context clues to define terms or for connotation Review the surrounding text for phrases that provide additional context Skip ahead and come back later Learn the future content and use it to come back and understand
	Scan to the End [difficult texts only]
If the whole	• Shorter text: read the final paragraph & opening/closing sentences of each paragraph to ID key claims
passage looks	Longer text: read the final section, subheadings, and the end of each section to identify key claims
challenging	Gut Check your Knowledge
	Ask yourself: does this text assume I know something I don't? If so, look it up.

A quick guide to reading for

Claim

Every text is arguing something. Do you agree with what you're reading?

	Read the title, blurb, and first few paragraphs
	o Jot the topic.
	O Jot the specific genre.
Beginning	• e.g., speech, article, expository/textbook, biography, science journalism,
	historical account
	O Jot the "opening claim" – what is the argument so far?
	Circle clue words and phrases – they mean a claim is nearby
	But, however, despite, although
	 In other words, similarly, in conclusion
Middle	o I language or charged language ("I am outraged that…")
Middle	o Rhetorical questions ("But is year-round school really a good idea?")
	Underline any claims you find
	Jot a margin note (just a few words) to capture each major claim
End	Jot a final endnote that summarizes all the claims you found.
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	When You Struggle, Level Up
	Slow down and reread—annotate more often
	Paraphrase the most difficult lines
Struggling	o Identify subjects & verbs (particularly when the sentence looks
with an	complex).
important	o Chunk a sentence into smaller parts.
part?	 Review the surrounding text for clues.
•	