Annotation Comprehension Checks

Check 1 (after slide 7)

Instructions: Click on the TRUE statements.

1. Annotations are the notes students make on a text.
2. Annotations have to be made on the pages of the book you are reading.
3. Annotating can help students prepare for exams.
4. The foresight bias helps students remember information better.
5. Reading without annotating and reading with annotating takes the same amount of time.

Check 2 (after slide 19)

Instructions: Click on the TRUE statements.

1. If you can figure out what an author thinks is important, you will probably understand the reading well.
2. Sometimes, the author will tell you when information is important.
3. All information in a reading is equally important.
4. Images in a reading are important.
5. In order to respond to a text, you should look for the information you find important.
6. Readers should not bother making annotations on information they agree with.
7. You should write down questions about a text to ask in class.
8. Only use a highlighter when annotating.
9. Sometimes it is helpful to draw while annotating.

Check 3 (after slide 27)

Instructions: Click on the TRUE statements.

1. Outlines can be used as study guides for exams.
2. Outlines are organized lists.
3. Outlines never have indentations.
4. When outlining a textbook chapter, you can ignore the chapter title.
5. Do not include vocabulary and definitions in an outline.
6. Outlines should use parallel structure.

Check 4 (after slide 33)

Instructions: Click on the TRUE statements.

1. After you finish annotating a text, you don’t have to review it again.
2. After annotating a text, you can review by making a list of the information you found interesting.
3. When you write a summary, it will be just as long as the original text.
4. Writing and answering sample quiz questions will help you remember a reading better.
5. One benefit of reviewing your readings is that it will help you forget the readings more quickly.