

# Results Reporter

Out of 9 questions, you answered 9 correctly with a final grade of 100%

9 correct  
(100%)

0 incorrect  
(0%)

0  
unanswered  
(0%)

## Your Results:

The correct answer for each question is indicated by a ✓.

1  
CORRECT

What is annotating?

- writing an orderly arrangement of ideas going from the general to the
- A) specific
- stating the main ideas and key supporting details in your own words.
- B) ✓  making explanatory notes
- rewriting as much of the textbook information as possible
- D)

### Feedback:

To *annotate* means to make explanatory notes. The common ways of annotating a text are underlining, highlighting and writing in the margins. When annotating, less is often better. After skimming the material, go back and carefully read it, underlining or highlighting key concepts, or ones you have questions about or may want to refer back to later. If you underline or highlight too much, you're defeating the purpose, because then the important material you've marked no longer stands out.

2  
CORRECT

What is a good reason for annotating your text?

- It gets you involved right away in the material you are reading.
- A)
- It is useful for marking important or difficult material.
- B)
- It allows you to comment on what you are reading.
- C) ✓  All of the above.

D)

**Feedback:** One reason for annotating is that it gets you involved right away in the material you are reading by requiring you to think about what is important or difficult. Writing in the margins is useful for marking important or difficult material. It also allows you to comment on what you are reading.

3  
CORRECT

What is a more formal way to organize study material, which reflects an orderly arrangement of ideas going from the general to the specific?

- a narrative
- A)  a summary
- B)  an outline
- C)  brainstorming
- D)

**Feedback:**

A formal way to organize material is with an *outline*. An outline should reflect an orderly arrangement of ideas going from the general to the specific. Outlines vary depending on how detailed and complete the information contained in them is. The reason outlining is called a formal way of organizing information is that it follows certain rules.

4  
CORRECT

Which method of organization would be best for a student with a right-brain orientation?

- time line
- A)  mapping
- B)  descriptive outline
- C)  topical outline
- D)

**Feedback:**

If you have trouble making formal outlines, or you find it to be an unpleasant task, it may be that you have a right-brain orientation. What you may find more useful is an organizing technique that is more visual and free-form. *Mapping* is just such a technique. Like a formal outline, mapping seeks to organize topics to show the relationships among the topics. But it organizes in a way that is less restricted by rules and has more visual significance. To begin mapping, write down a short description of the main idea or thesis, and put a circle around it. Next, find the material that directly

supports the main idea. Organize this material into categories, write down a short description for each category, and put circles around your descriptions. Now use lines to connect your category circles to the circle for the main topic or thesis. If you want, you can create subcategories for your categories, write brief descriptions, circle them, and use lines to connect these circles to your category circles. What you end up with is a logical, graphical summary of the material.

5  
CORRECT

Which method of organization would be best for information that needs to be organized chronologically by date?

- ✓  A) time line
- B) mapping
- C) descriptive outline
- D) topical outline

**Feedback:**

A *time line* is a specialized way of organizing information. Time lines are useful when material needs to be organized chronologically by dates, such as in a history class, though you could have a need to make one in almost any other class, too. A time line lists dates in chronological order along a line, and assigns information to the dates. You can make the information in a time line as specific as you need it to be.

6  
CORRECT

Which method of organization would be best for showing what topics are covered, the relationships between the topics, and the importance of the ideas in the order they were covered in the original material?

- A) time line
- B) mapping
- C) descriptive outline
- ✓  D) topical outline

**Feedback:**

The purpose of a *topical outline* is to organize material according to topics or subjects. It will show what topics are covered, the relationships between the topics, and the importance of the ideas in the order they were covered in the original material. One rule for making a topical outline concerns how the topics are enumerated. Each additional division in an outline must contain information that is more specific than the division before it.

7  
CORRECT

Which method of organization would be best for exam preparation?

- A) time line
- B) mapping
- ✓  C) descriptive outline
- D) topical outline

**Feedback:**

To fully organize your reading material, you need to place more information in your outline. When you take a topical outline and fill it in, making it more detailed and complete, what you end up with is a *descriptive outline*. Once you have put together a really good descriptive outline on your course material, that should be about all you need to study for a test.

8  
CORRECT

Which method of organization would be best for describing similarities and differences in your information?

- A) Venn Diagram
- ✓  B) compare-and-contrast chart
- C) annotating
- D) topical outline

**Feedback:**

Another method of organizing information is the *compare-and-contrast chart*. As the name implies, this method of organizing is especially appropriate when the describing of similarities and differences is important. As a result, this is a more specialized organizational technique than the

others.

9

CORRECT

Which method of organization would be best to show similarities and differences between topics, especially for a right-brain oriented person?



- A) Venn Diagram
- B) compare-and-contrast chart
- C) annotating
- D) topical outline

**Feedback:**

**The *Venn Diagram* is a common study technique that allows you to show similarities and differences between topics by making overlapping circles. Characteristics that apply to more than one topic appear in the areas of overlap. Characteristics that apply to only one topic appear in the non-overlapping area for that topic.**