**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**ENG 1**

**Mr. Wendel Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**“Most Likely to Succeed” With Annotation**

Annotation has been taught to many a students as “pick up a highlighter and highlight something”, but it is much more than this. Put simply, annotation is interacting with text by *writing* in the text. If annotation is done with commitment and purpose, it can help to unlock the meaning behind the reading, as well as the author’s purpose. Students who write text retain much more information, do better on assessments, understand text in greater depth, and generally become more engaged and interested in text. You can use a highlighter, pen, sticky notes, colored pencils, or a combination thereof to complete your notes *– as long as you are writing* *your impressions of the text* (not just underlining and highlighting). Have fun! Make the story yours.

You will read the following interview with Dr. Ben Carson, a world-renowned neurosurgeon who wasn’t always successful – especially when it came to school. To understand the text better, you will:

1.**Clarify** As you read, underline any unfamiliar vocabulary (either vocabulary you have never read, or vocabulary that you cannot readily define) or sentences that are confusing. Then jot down words that help you make sense of things.

2. **Important Details** When you find an important detail, highlight the detail (should be no more than two phrases/sentences at a time). Ask yourself this question: “Why could this detail be so important to the story?” Write the answer to this question in the margin. This is your annotation, so there is no wrong answer. Write away.

3. **Summarize** Every time a new paragraph comes write a short summary of the main ideas. This helps you keep track of where certain annotations are located for future reference. This could be a few words or a sentence.

4. **Connections.** Think about what you might do/say/react to in such situations as you read. Does the story remind you of anything? Make connections to the reading; write any connections you can think of as you read.

(Text)

**“Most Likely to Succeed” Double Entry Journal**

One of the most significant things you can do as an engaged reader if to cite evidence from text to support your point of view. You will record two entries in the columns. In column one you will cite the most important quotes, or main ideas from the selection using proper MLA format (don’t worry it’s easy). In column two you will explain what the quote means and why it is was so important in the interview – an break-down or analysis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Important Quote/Main Idea** | **Analysis (2-3 Sentences)**  Sentence #1: What the text said in your own words  Sentence #2: How does it prove the main idea? |
| **Example*: “After a while, if people don’t accept your excuses, you start looking for excuses and start looking for solutions” (29).*** | **Example: *In this instance, Dr. Ben Carson is referring to how his mother didn’t accept excuses, and how he started to take responsibility for his actions. This was a new mindset for him; it ultimately helped lead him from a victim’s mentality to one of empowerment.*** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**“Most Likely to Succeed” Written Analysis**

Prompt: In “Most Likely to Succeed”, by Marvin Olasky, Dr. Ben Carson explains he overcame being unsuccessful. Using evidence from the text, construct a 4-8 sentence paragraph explaining how he ultimately became successful in life.

Answer:

***In “Most Likely to Succeed”, by Marvin Olasky, Dr. Ben Carson explains how he went from being considered a “dumb” student to one of the brightest. His mother, who worked tirelessly, never let her children feel sorry for themselves. Dr. Carson notes that, “After a while, if people don’t accept your excuses, you start looking for excuses and start looking for solutions” (29). In this instance, Dr. Ben Carson is referring to how his mother didn’t accept excuses, and how he started to take responsibility for his actions. This was a new mindset for him; it ultimately helped lead him from a victim’s mentality to one of empowerment.***

**T** Make sure the body paragraph has a **t**opic sentence. Include the author, title of work, and what the paragraph will be about. Short stories, poems, and articles will need quotations while longer works and plays are to be italicized or underlined.

**I** Make sure that you **i**ntroduce your quote

Make sure that you provide some context. Who says the words? Where

are they said? When are they said? Are they in response to someone?

Are they describing something? Pretend that your reader hasn’t read what you have read.

**Q** Provide a **q**uote that supports your topic sentence. Make sure you tell us who is talking at the beginning.

**Example: Mr. Wendel notes that, “you should always cite your information correctly (3).”** Notice the exact location of the commas, quotations, and page number. This is part of correct MLA (Modern Language Association) format.

Here are some ways to start your quotes:

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notes that, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comments, According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ observes that, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affirms that, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declares,*

**A** Provide an **a**nalysis of how this quote supports your argument or your topic

sentence. Explain how the quote proves what you are saying in the topic

sentence. Give at least two sentences here: The first sentence paraphrases the quote and the second relates it to the topic sentence.

Here are some words that may help you start these sentences:

*In this example, it is clear that In this instance, For instance,*

*Additionally, Further,*

**Additional Writing Tips:**

• Do not use second person (You, Your.) or first person (I, We)

• Make sure you use page numbers only. Do not use the word *page* or the letters *pg.* or *p.*

Above all, make sure you answer the question with as much detail and accuracy as possible!

**“Most Likely to Succeed” Written Analysis Quiz**

In “Most Likely to Succeed”, by Marvin Olasky, Dr. Ben Carson makes the case that you aren’t born intelligent. Using evidence from the text, construct a 4-8 sentence paragraph showing how he supports this idea.

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**Checklist for writing**:

Did the paragraph start with a sentence that gave the author, title of work, and what the paragraph will be about?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Did I make sure that I **i**ntroduced my quote? Who says the words? Where are they said? When are they said? Are they in response to someone? Was the context clear? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_\_

Did I provide a **q**uote that supports my topic sentence? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Is the quote punctuated correctly? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Did I paraphrase (put into my own words) the quote after it was written? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Did I explain how the quote supported the topic sentence? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any other grammatical errors (period, capitals, etc.)? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_\_

Did I avoid using “I”, “You”, “Me” or “We” in my writing? Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How well did I show how Dr. Carson believes you *aren’t* born intelligent?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

\*\*Once your list is checked off, you are ready to type and submit to me a copy via your Google Docs shared folder\*\*