

Key to Response Symbols

Content

✓	"Good": relevant, clear, accurate, informed, etc.
★	Very good point or phrasing
<u>ers</u>	Underlining simply marks key words, phrases, or names. May sometimes be used as a pointer for other response markings.
?	"Not So Sure": wording or passage not entirely clear and/or relevant to the point or prompt. Some doubt or ambiguity possible about the statement's accuracy or information.
X	Factual error, inaccuracy, misreading, etc.
↕ or ↔	I'm seeing a key analytical distinction, opposition here. Good.
// or →	I'm seeing a key synthetic connection, comparison or parallel. Good
↓ or →	I'm seeing a key narrative progression or story. Good
⋮ or ...	Items in a list, or analytical points clear here.
more	"Okay, But Keep Going": Passage would benefit from more development; more detail, elaboration, or support would characterize more fully the original source, or unpack your own ideas.
CF	Critical Focus: In your summaries and commentaries on another source, be sure that your wording and sentence structures keep the focus on that source. If your source is a chapter by Alexander Galloway in which he discusses Lev Manovich's analysis of online games, for instance, your prose should keep reminding us that your purpose is to explain not Manovich or online games, but what Galloway is saying about them.
T? T★ TX	Terminology applied ambiguously, very well, or incorrectly (depending on the symbol following)
D? D★ DX	Details support ideas ambiguously, very well, or not (depending on the symbol following)

Mechanics

ers")	Mechanical or spelling error
ers ~~~~~	Vague or awkward idiom, possibly due to a misused, mistyped, or missing word. Wording might be non-idiomatic or too informal.

C	Cite the source for quotations and original ideas, using MLA parenthetical citation format.
ers	Insert
(og.72) or [og.72]	Delete, or consider deleting
←man→	Move
(na)	Reverse order
ref	Grammatical reference unclear or ambiguous. This can happen when a pronoun like "it" or "he" refers to more than one possible noun, for instance, or when dependent clause seems to refer to an inappropriate noun: "Having waited all year, the clouds obscured the meteor shower."
agr	Grammatical agreement incorrect. Examples: "Each citizen values their privacy,"
para	Items need to be made parallel in construction. Example: "He liked to play baseball and riding horses."
ital	Italicize . For instance, you should be sure to italicize titles of books, movies, and other large works, rather than using Roman (non-Italic) type quotation marks, or underlined to distinguish them.
AP	Avoid Plagiarism : be careful to quote and cite the words, phrases, sentence structures, and original ideas or discoveries of others.
t	Possible problem with grammatical tense . When summarizing the statements and arguments of a printed source, for example, be sure to use the "literary present tense." (In <i>Dracula</i> , Bram Stoker <i>suggests</i> , he <i>describes</i> , he <i>warns</i> —though he died in 1912. Stoker's character Jonathan <i>notices</i> , <i>worries</i> , and <i>plans</i> .)
I	Capitalize the letter
X	Make the letter lower case
IQ	Introduce (or Integrate) Quotation : Take care to introduce quotations before you use them, or otherwise integrate them into the flow of your own wording and ideas. Avoid dropping quotations into the middle of paragraphs, or tagging them onto the beginning or end.
QN	Avoid using quotations as if they were nouns , as in "You know what you can remember' is how Walter Ong explains the significance of oral storytelling."