

Reproducible Graphic Organizers

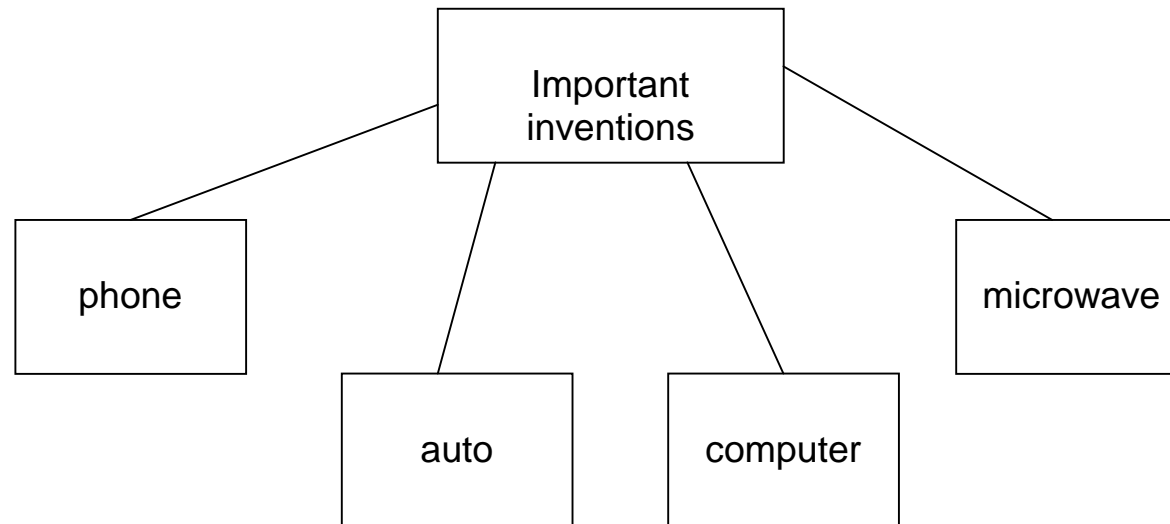
Directions for Use and Examples
By
Amanda Keller

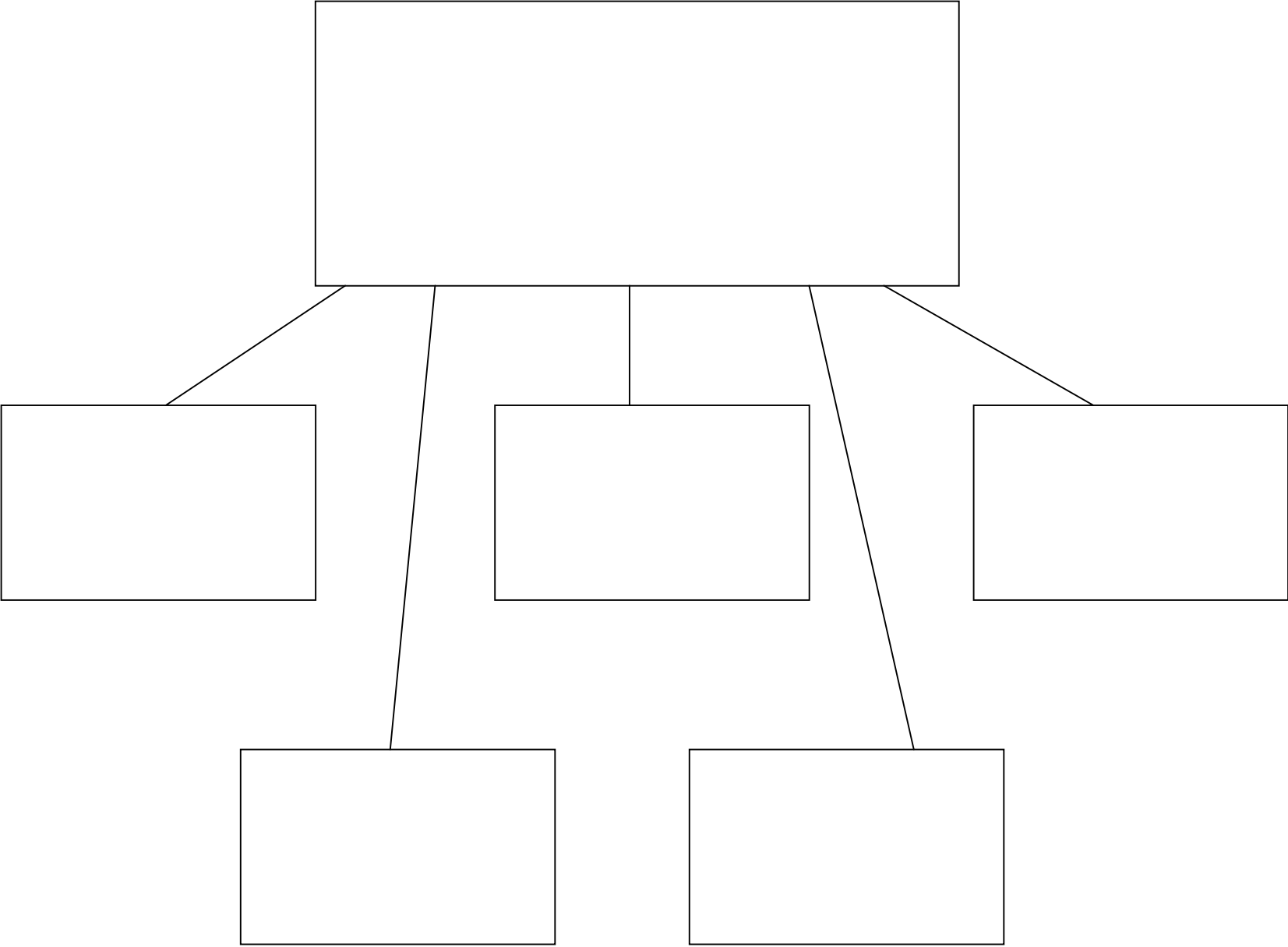
Main Idea and Details

- Used to show several details under one main idea
- Boxes for details may be added or taken away, depending on the selected reading.
- Used for any content where one idea is superior to other ideas

Examples:

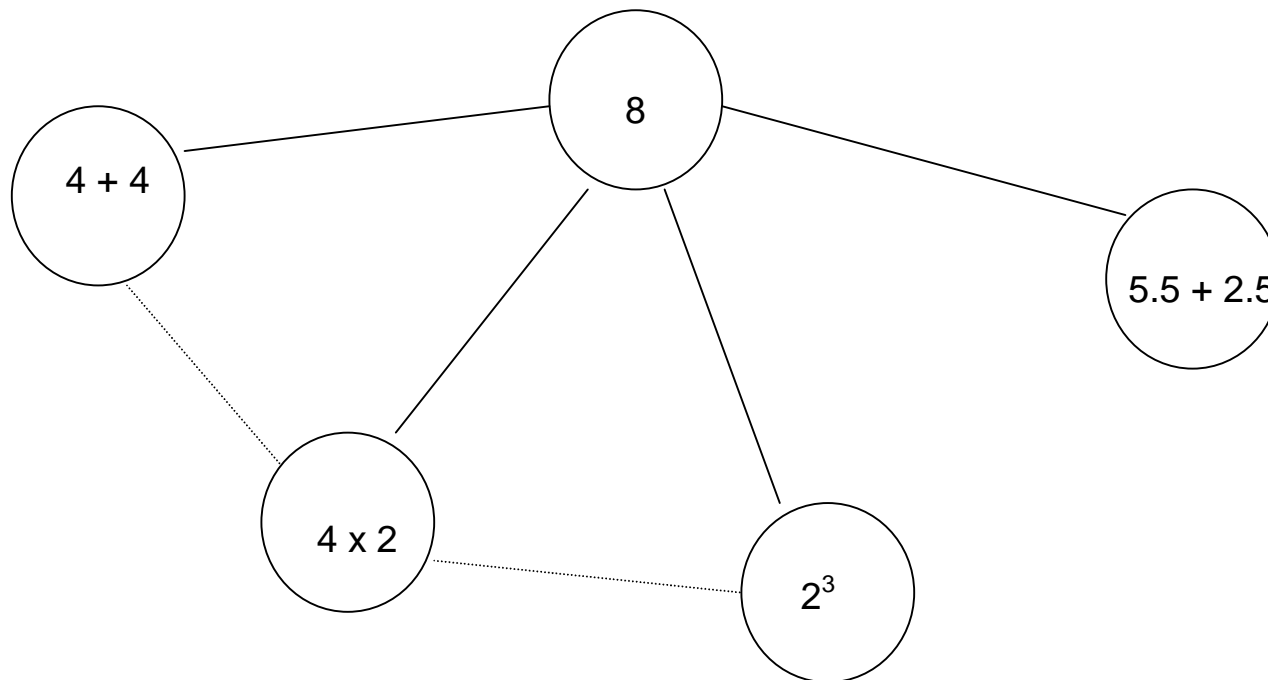
- The ways that automobiles have affected American life
- The number 8 and different ways to make it
- Main Idea and details from charts, graphs, and diagrams

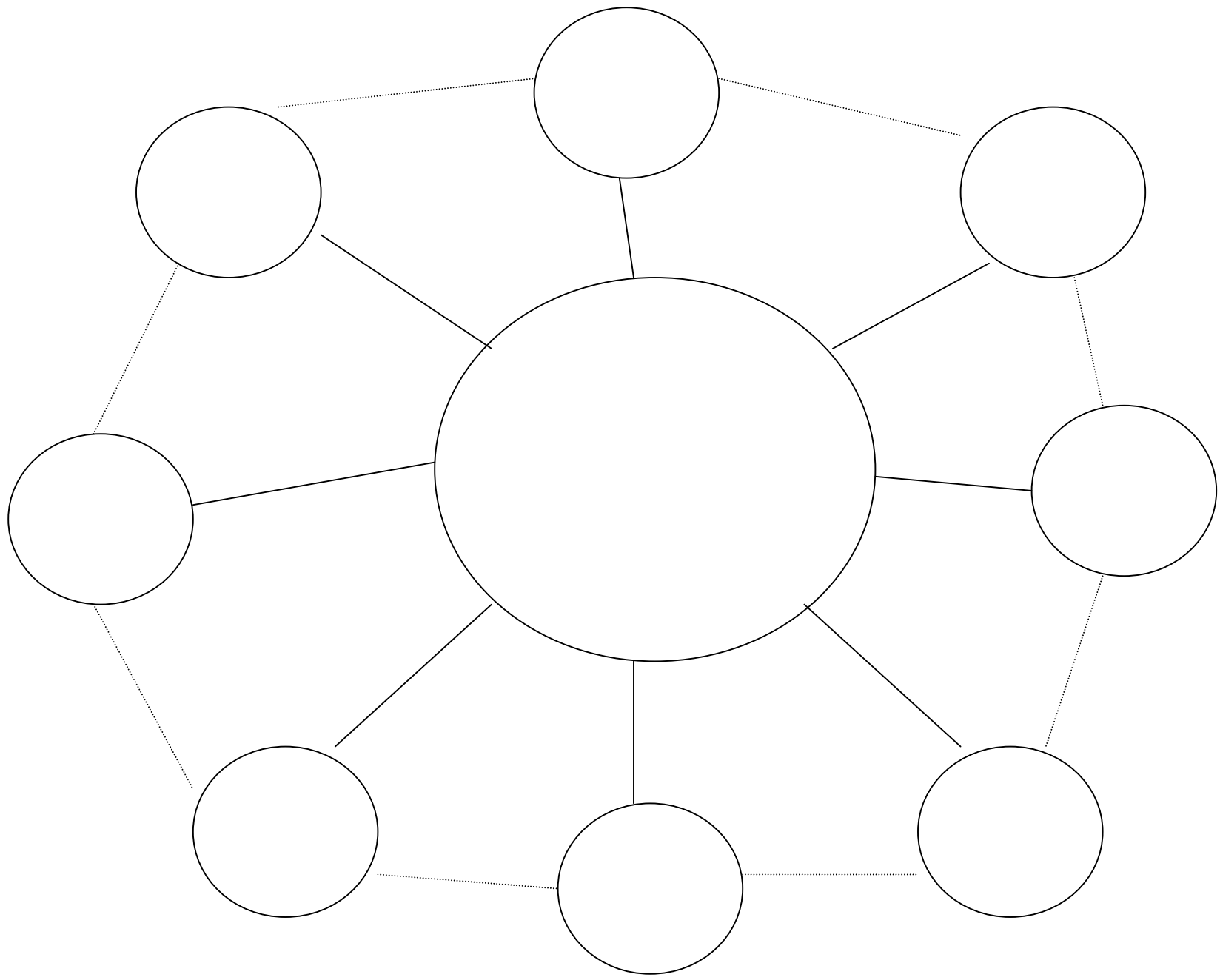




Concept Map- a Variation of Main Idea

- Used when several ideas support a main idea, but not necessarily in a hierarchical structure. Ideas may be equal to each other and may interact with the main idea from any angle.
- Ideas in this structure may be connected to each other (dashed lines), or they may relate only to the central idea (solid lines).
- This graphic is used after the concept of main idea and details is well understood.



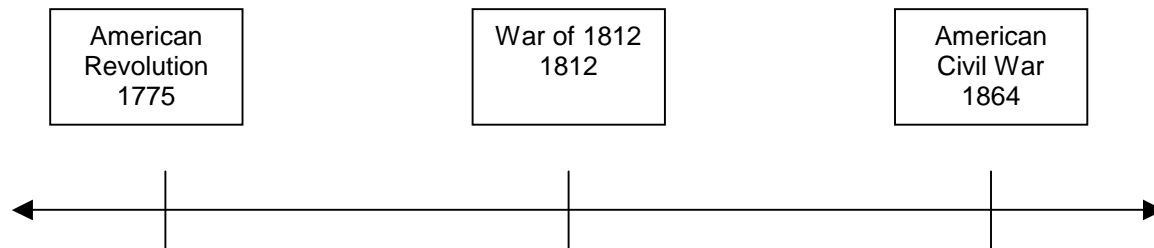


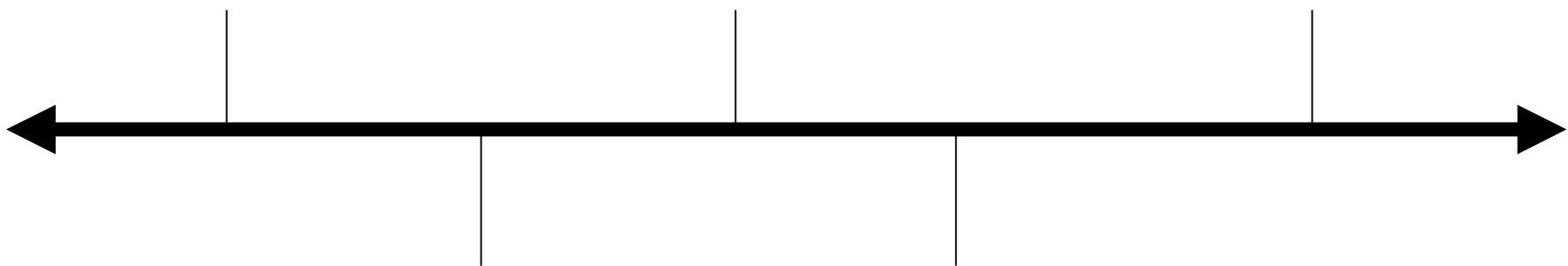
Sequence Line

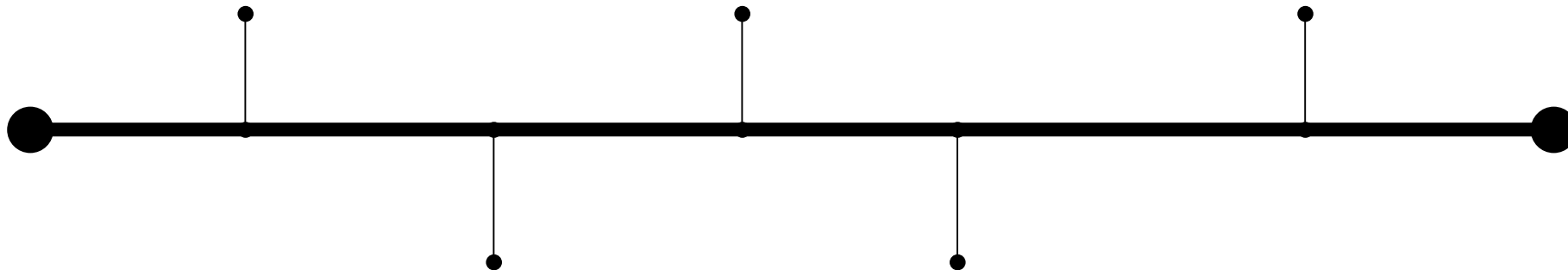
- Used to show a progression, with one piece of information following others
- May be open ended, or may have a definite starting point and ending point
- Clue words are usually present in reading to help show the sequence of events.
- With sequence lines and variations of sequence lines, it is important to identify the type of sequencing that is occurring. I avoid calling the sequence line a **TIMELINE**, since **TIME** is only one variation of sequence.

Examples:

- Dates of battles in the American Civil War
- Data from a graph in narrative form
- Steps in solving a math problem





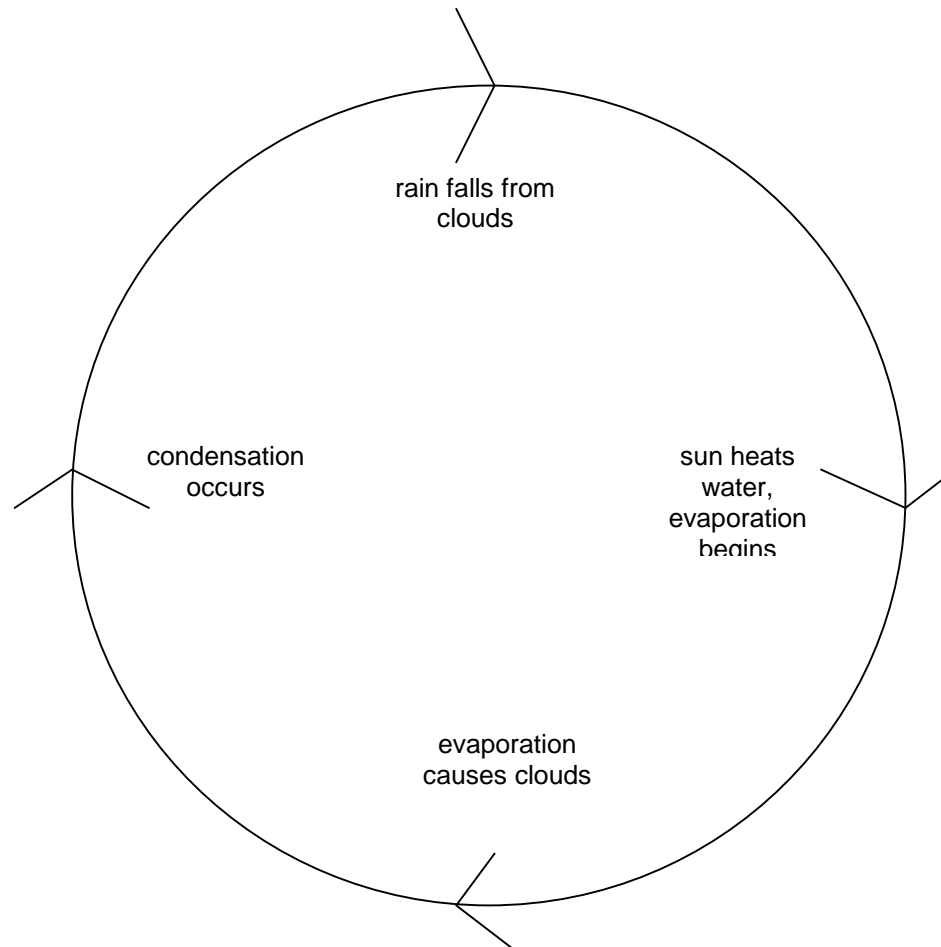


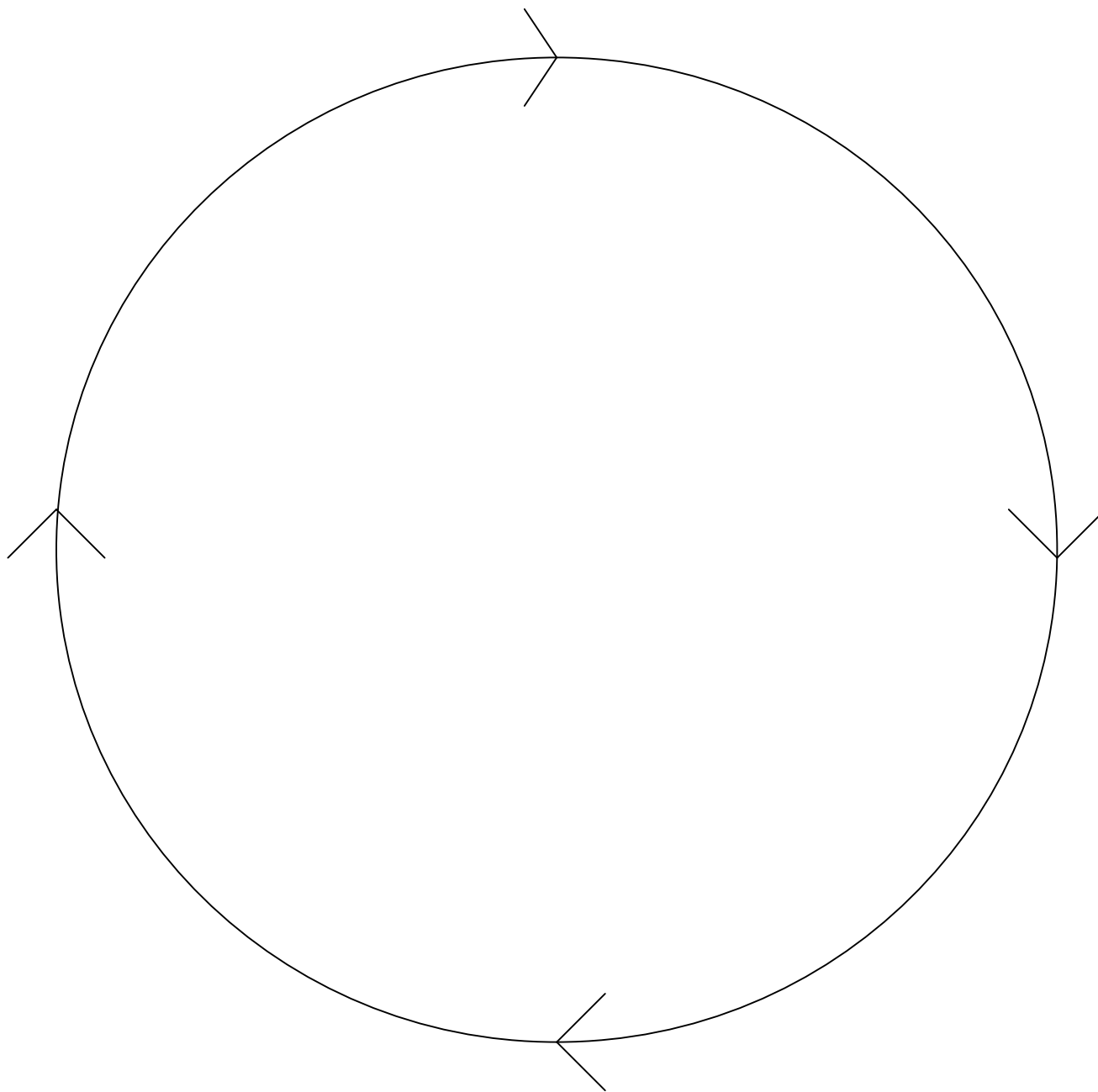
Cyclical Organizer- Variation of Sequence Line

- Processes are often cyclical, meaning there is sometimes no clear beginning and end.
- The cyclical organizer illustrates the continuation of a repeated series of steps.

Examples:

The Water Cycle
Steps in Long Division
Photosynthesis



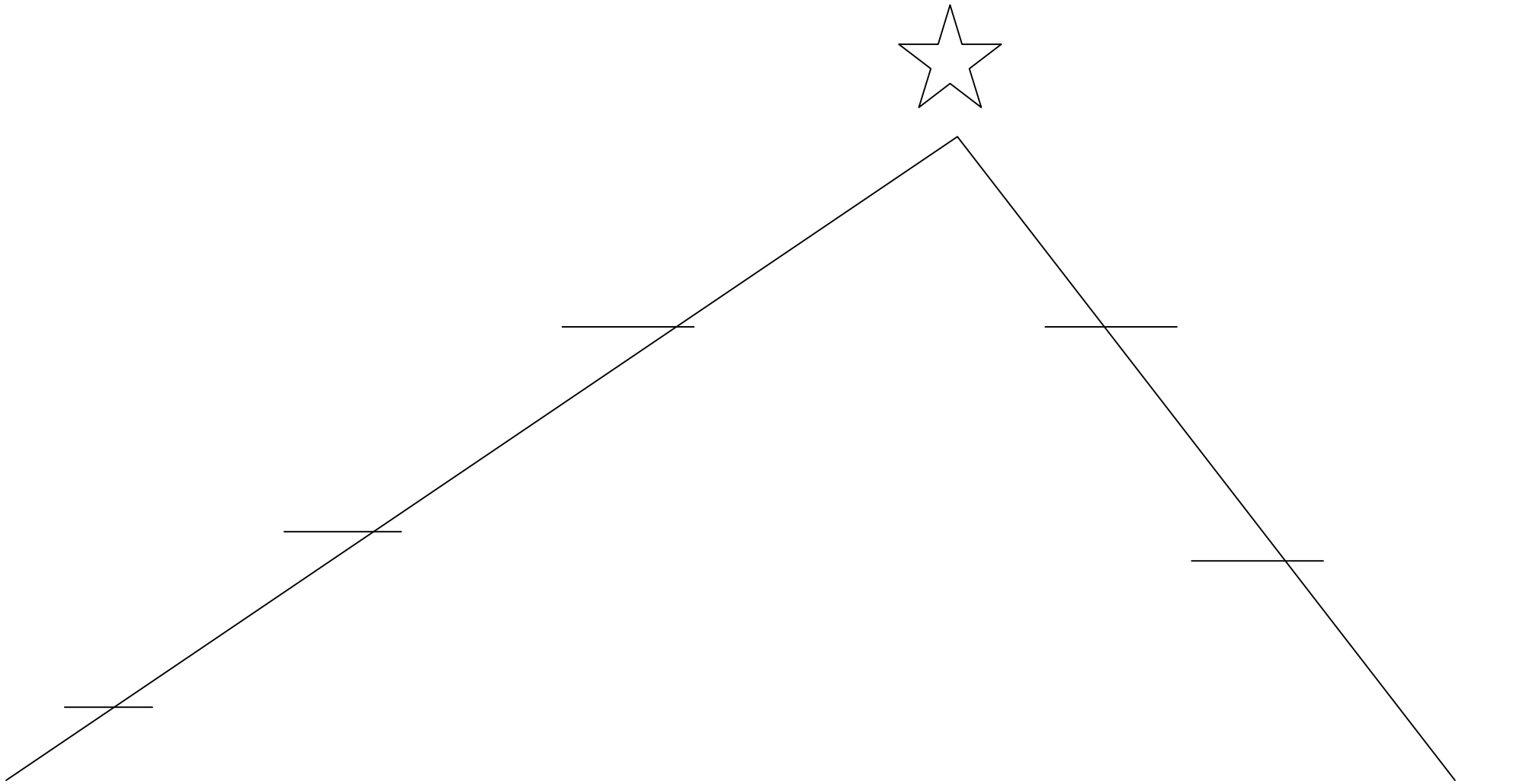


Literary Plot Line- Variation of Sequence Line

- Plot lines involve sequence, but also literary components, such as rising action.
- The plot line shows events in a story leading up to one major event, and then the action subsiding again.

Examples:

- Various types of Literature, both fiction and non-fiction

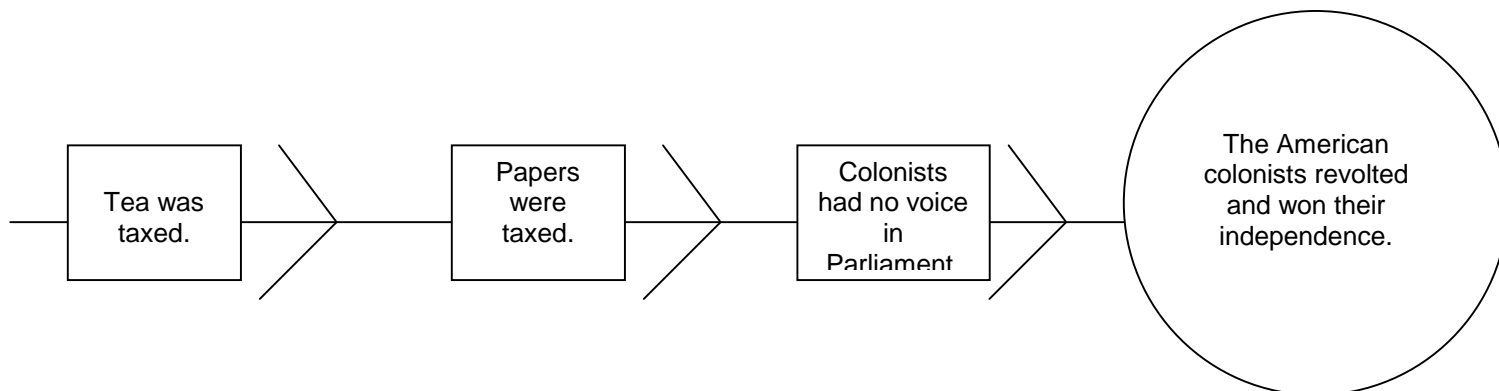


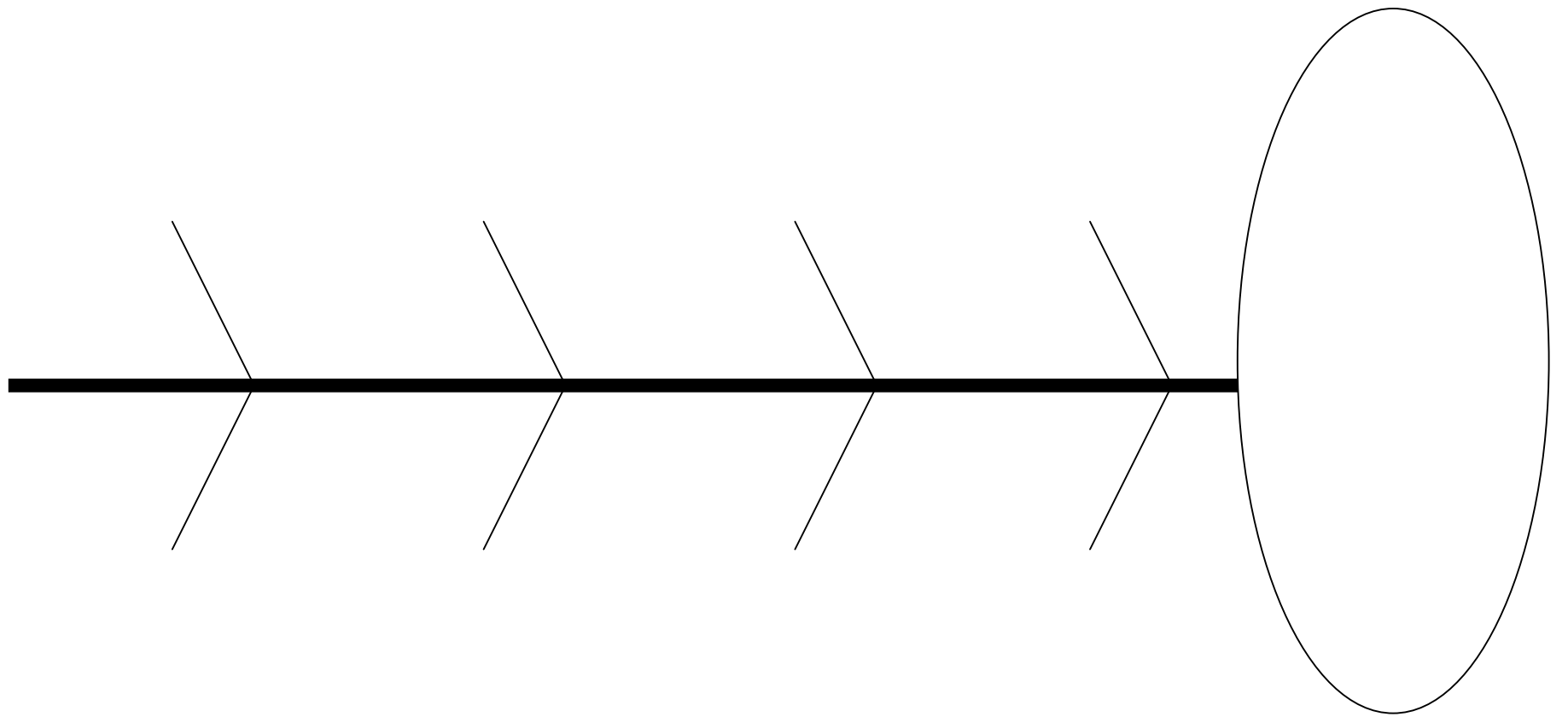
Cause and Effect Map (Fishbone)- Variation of Sequence Line

- Cause and Effect is listed as a sequencing skill, but is important to note that cause and effect is also a separate skill, depending on its use. For the purposes of the graphic shown, cause and effect is treated as a sequence, with several causes leading to an end result. However, this is not the only way that causes and effects can interact.
- This model shows how several causes lead to a certain end result
- Causes would be listed on the arrows, and the final effect in the oval at the end.

Examples:

- Events surrounding and including the American Revolution
- Creation of compound sentences, using conjunctions to link causes to effects. (example: King George taxed American colonists, so the colonists became angry.)





Drawing Conclusions

- A series of facts represented by small rectangles lead me to conclusions listed in the large rectangle.

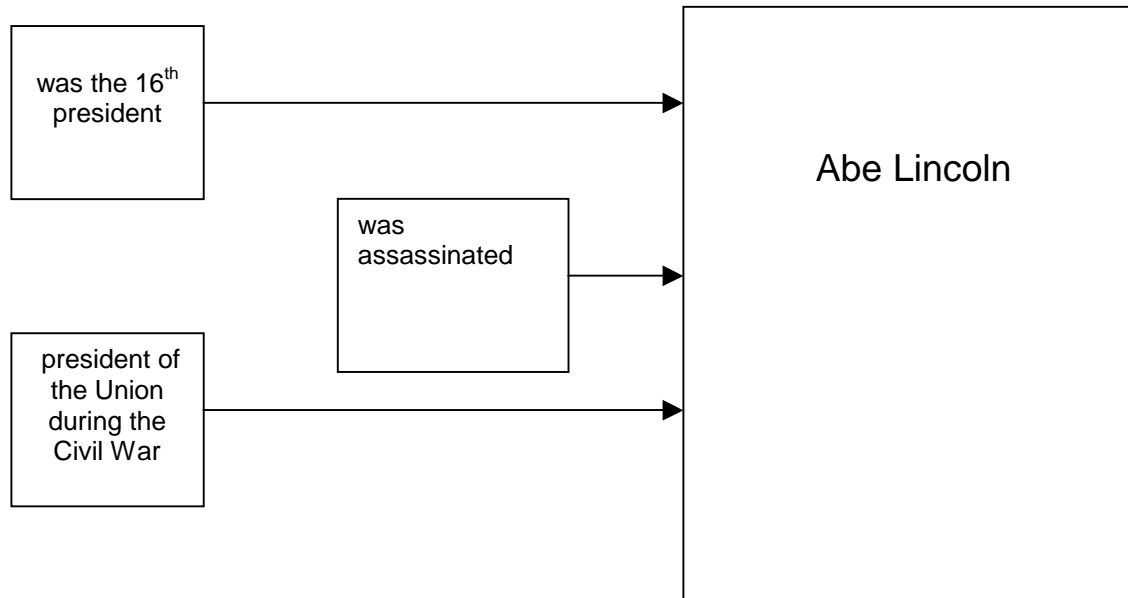
Examples:

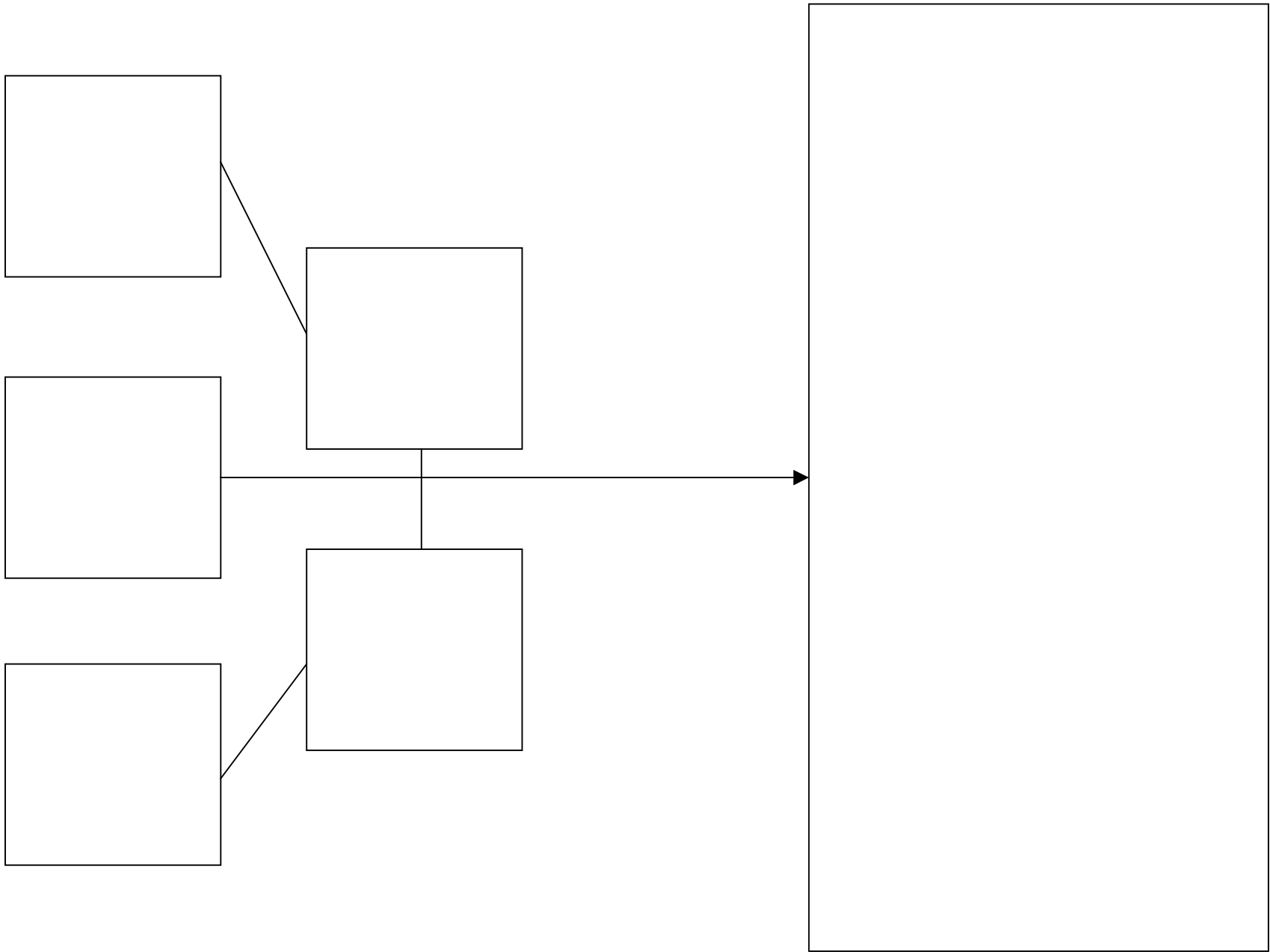
Given facts about –

geometric shapes
a particular president

I can-

identify the solid
identify the president



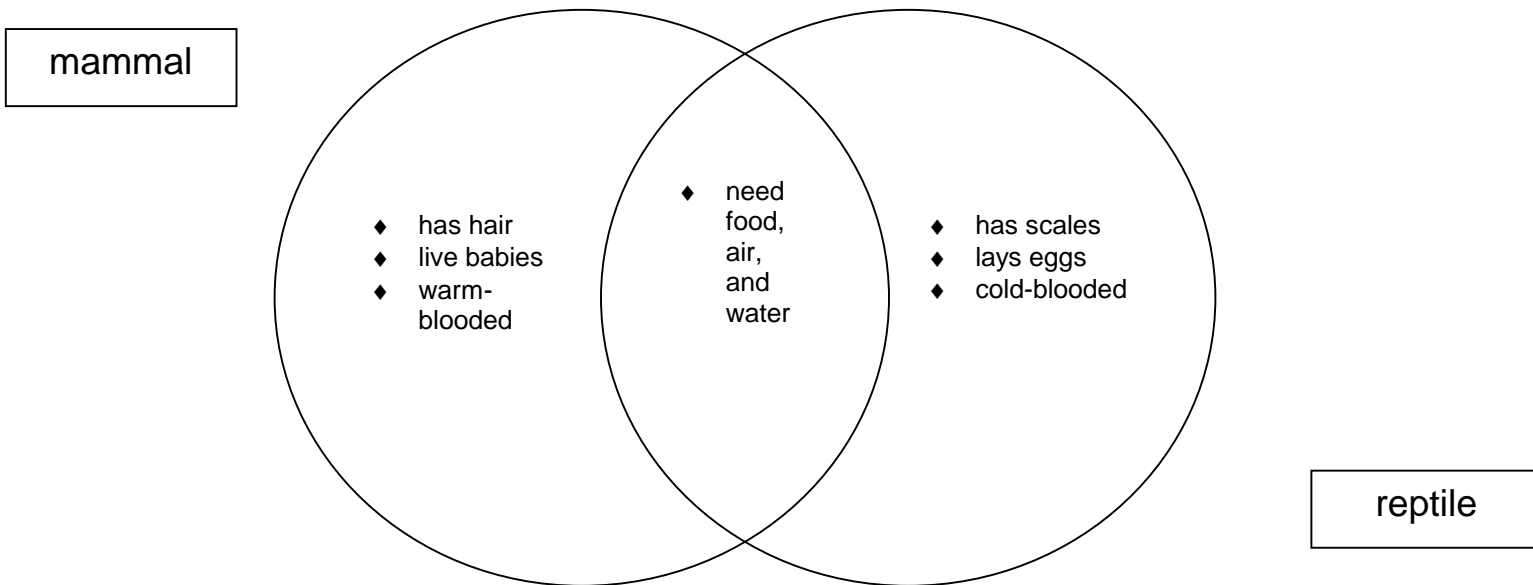


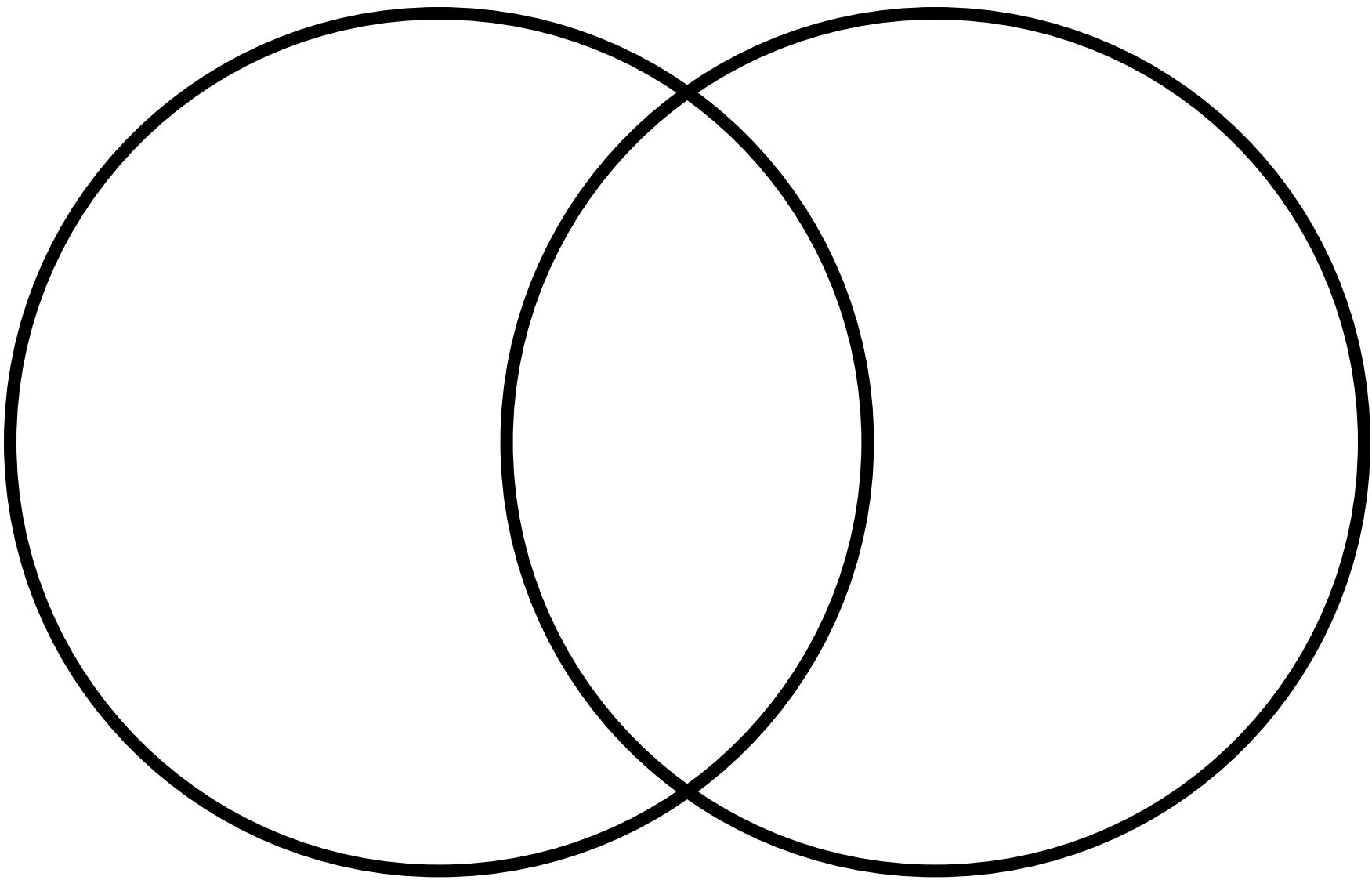
Compare and Contrast

- The Venn Diagram allows students to see how two things are alike and how they are different.
- A student could use a Venn diagram to write a comparison/contrast essay by simply using the three sections of the diagram to make three paragraphs (two contrasting paragraphs, and one comparing paragraph).

Examples:

- Compare/Contrast the governments of two countries
- Compare/Contrast mammals and reptiles
- Find the least common multiple of two numbers
- Compare/Contrast a pyramid and a cube



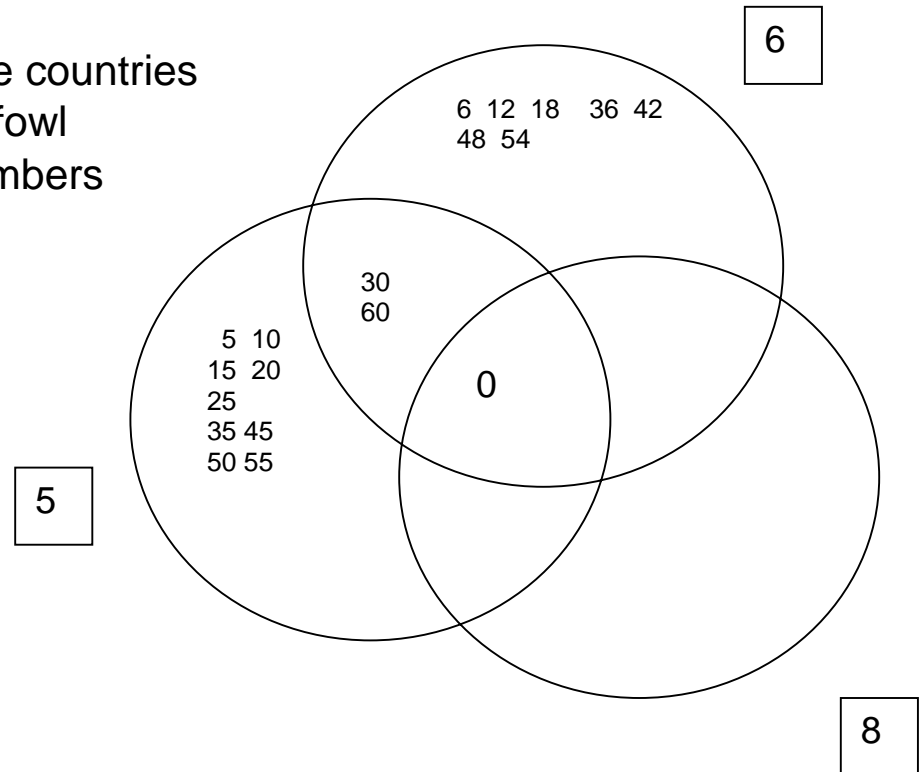


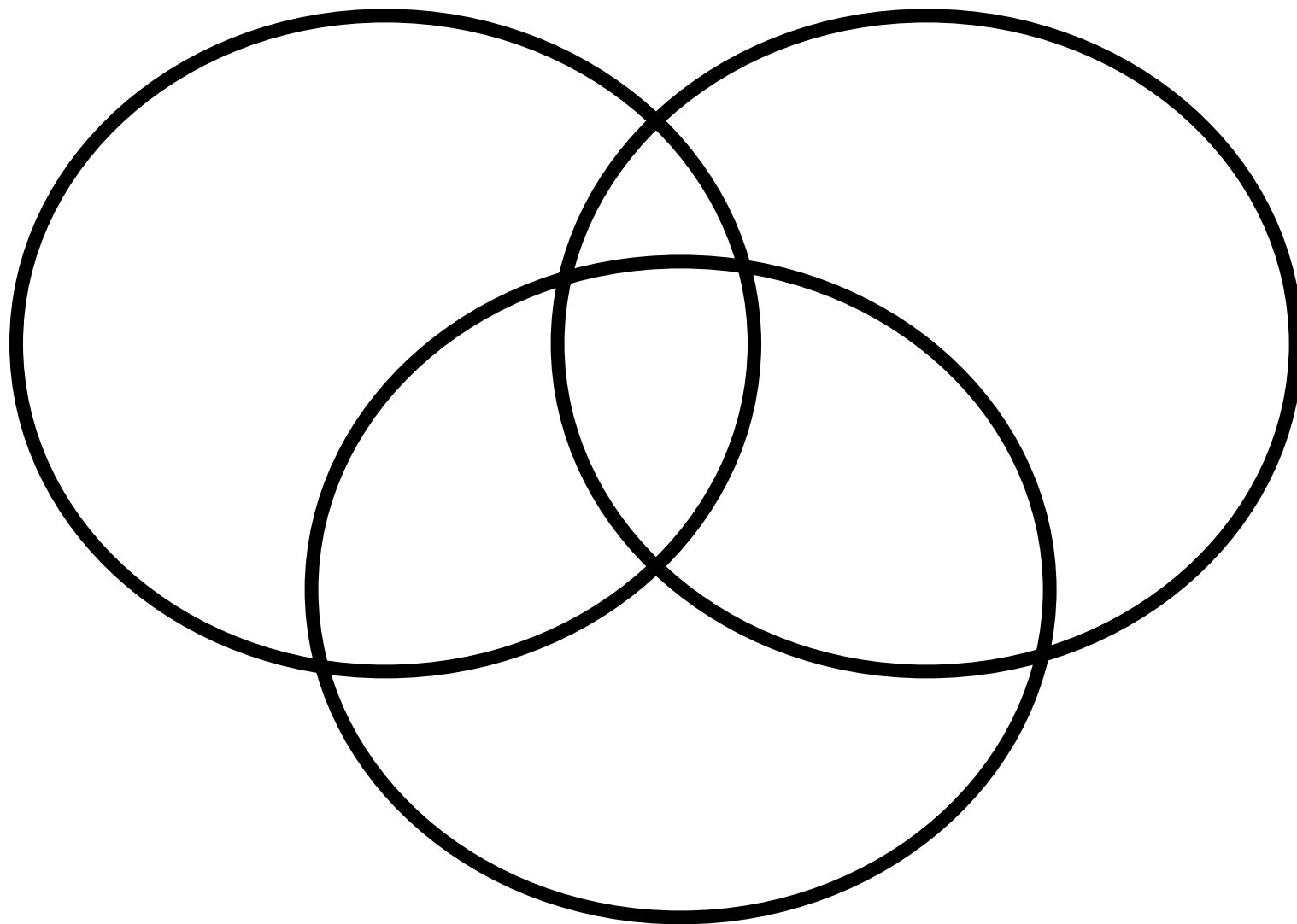
Three Item Venn- Variation of the Two-Item Venn

- For more advanced students, more circles can be added to the Venn diagram to compare and contrast three or more things.
- Sometimes a certain reading assignment will require three or more circles.

Examples:

- Compare/Contrast the governments of three countries
- Compare/Contrast mammals, reptiles, and fowl
- Find the least common multiple of three numbers





The Matrix- Variation Compare and Contrast

- The matrix allows students to see attributes in a table form. Items to be compared are listed along one axis, and attributes used for comparison are listed along the other.
- When comparing several items, this graphic seems to work better than the Venn for my students.

Examples:

- Comparing/Contrasting the nine planets
- Comparing/Contrasting the three kinds of rock
- Comparing/Contrasting the parts of speech

	uses	examples
adverbs	when? where? how?	today there quickly
adjectives	how many? what kind? which one?	ten heavy pink
