Reproducible Graphic Organizers

Directions for Use and Examples

By

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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.

Diagram:

- 4 + 4
- 4 x 2
- 2^3
- 8
- 5.5 + 2.5

Math:

- 4 + 4 = 8
- 4 x 2 = 8
- 2^3 = 8
- 5.5 + 2.5 = 8
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

![Sequence Line Diagram]

- American Revolution 1775
- War of 1812 1812
- American Civil War 1864
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 it 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.)

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Tea was taxed.  ->  Papers were taxed.  ->  Colonists had no voice in Parliament  ->  The American colonists revolted and won their independence.
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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

- was the 16th president

- president of the Union during the Civil War

- was assassinated

Abe Lincoln
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>uses</th>
<th>examples</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adverbs</td>
<td>when?</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>how?</td>
<td>quickly</td>
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