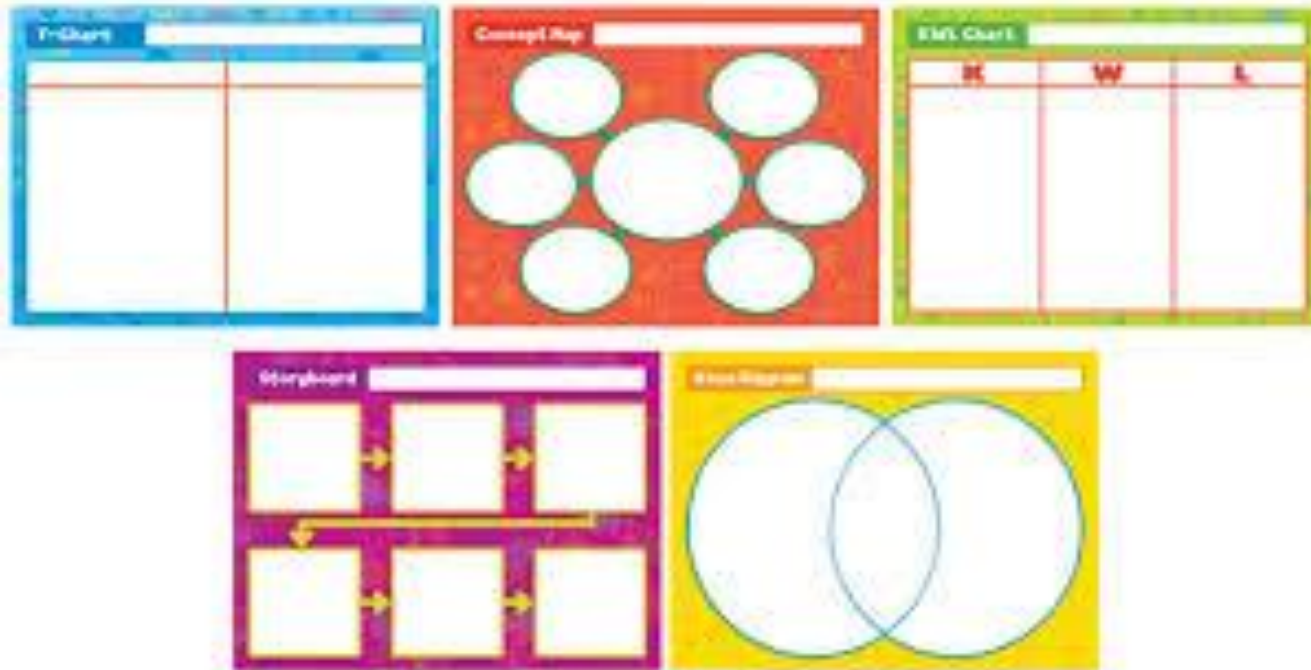


Graphic Organizers

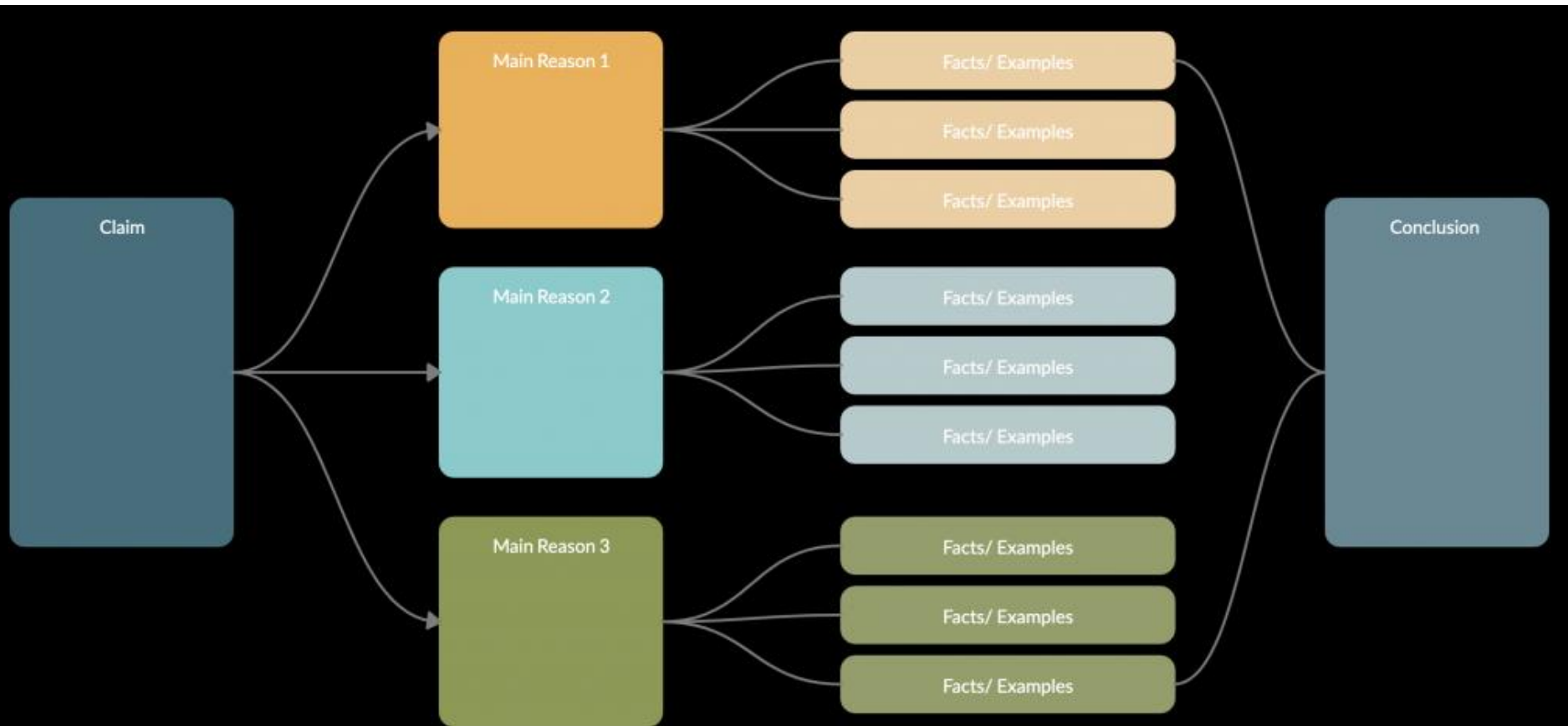


Persuasion Map

Helps students with outlining and preparing arguments for their essays, speeches, & debates.

How to use it

- Step 1: Choose a topic of interest for your essay/debate. Do proper research around it to collect enough information.
- Step 2: Define the claim that you want to make with your essay. Start your persuasion map by writing this down first.
- Step 3: Next to it, write down the reasons for making that claim.
- Step 4: Then write down facts, examples, and information to back up your reasoning.
- Step 5: End your persuasion map with the conclusion of your essay.

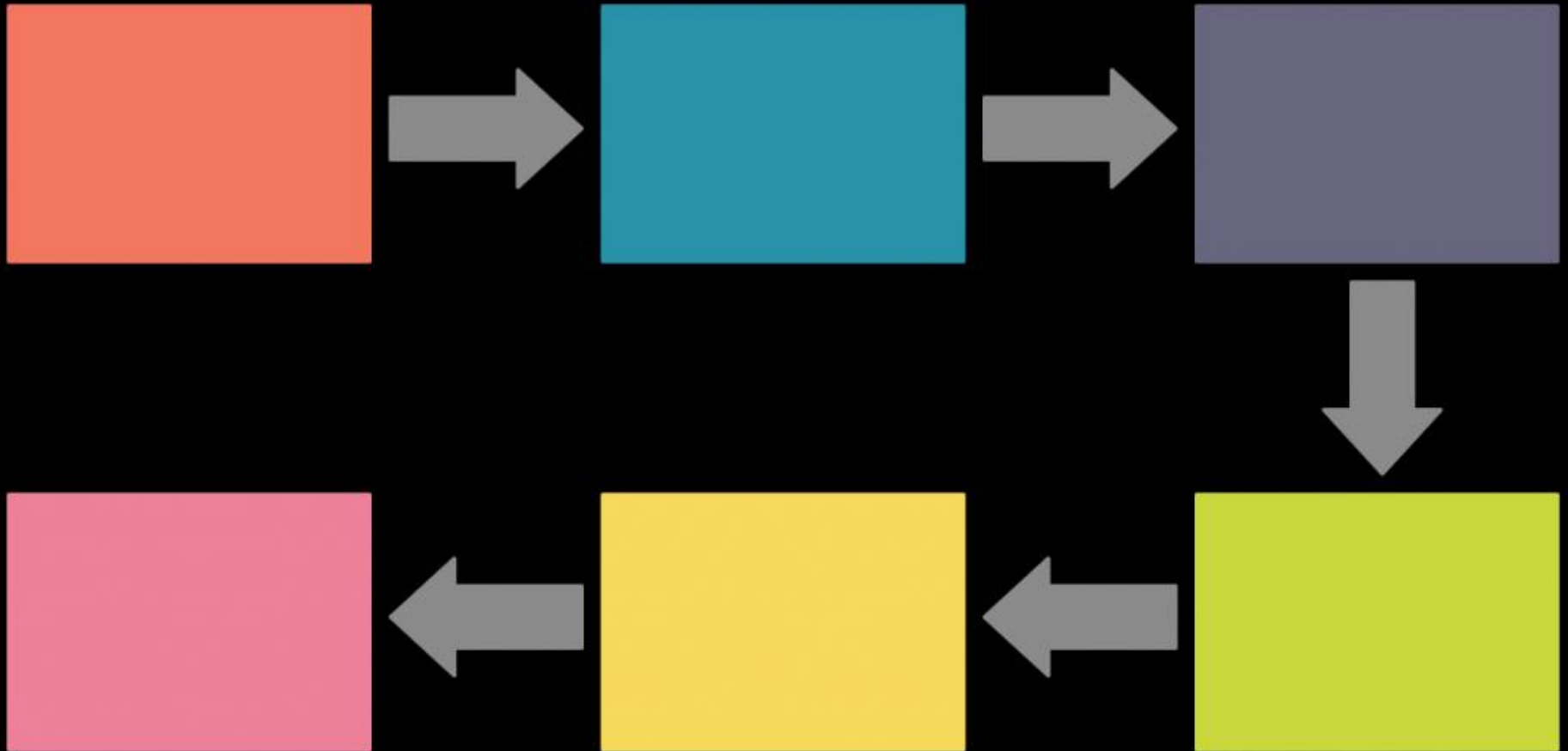


Sequence Chart

Helps students visualize the order of steps of a process or a timeline of events. It can also be used for note-taking and essay writing.

How to use it

- Step 1: Identify the steps in the process or event.
- Step 2: Using a sequence chart, arrange these steps in sequential order.

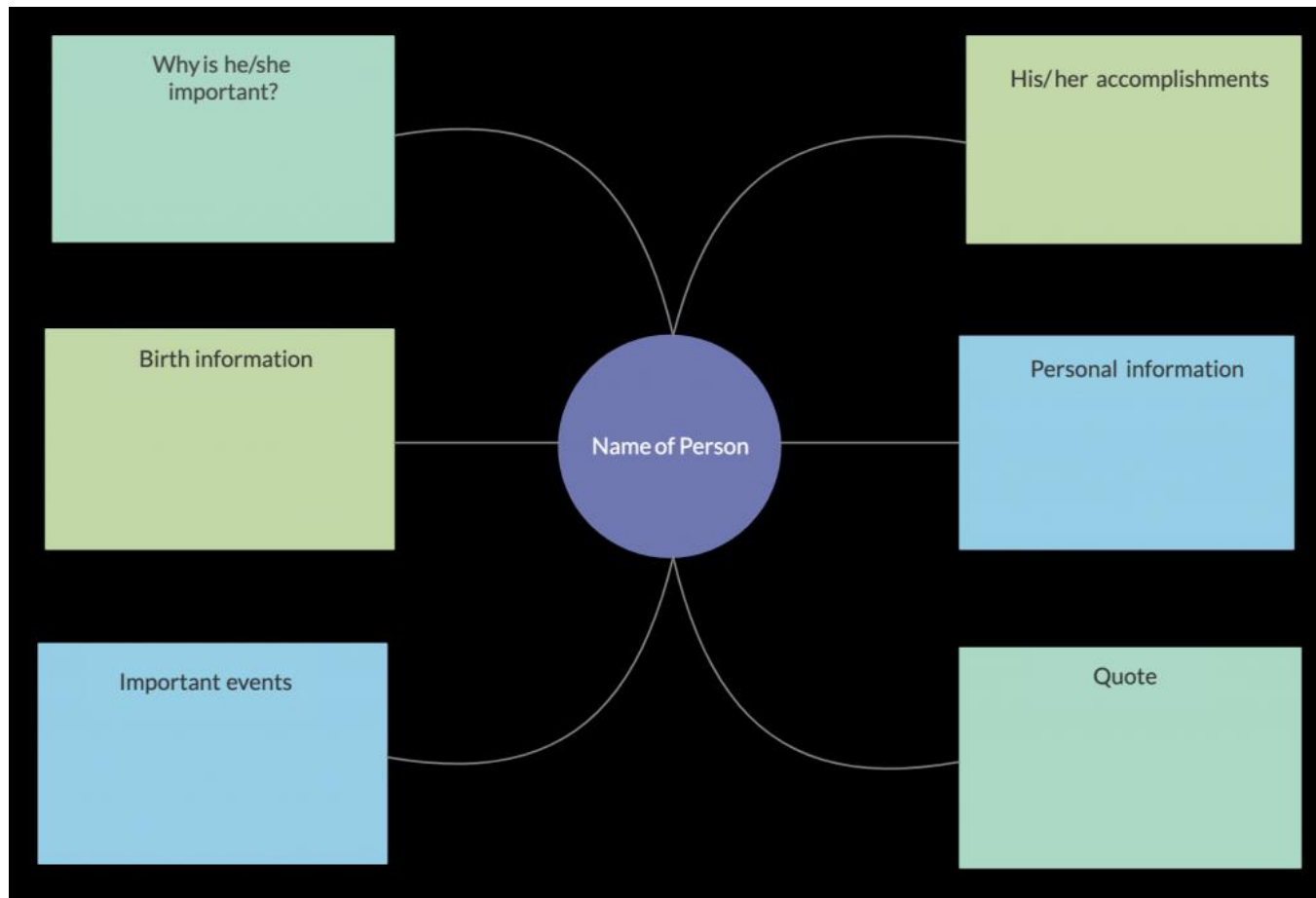


Biography Graphic Organizer

Helps students with understanding a character from a novel, autobiography or movie or a historical figure more in-depth. It brings attention to various important factors about a person's life.

How to create it

- Step 1: Gather as much information you can about the character you are studying. You can also refer to online resources, or ask from teachers or experts.
- Step 2: As you analyze the information you have gathered, isolate the facts that stand out or you think are important.
- Step 3: Use your biography graphic organizer to lay out the information in a presentable way. You can add images to make it more comprehensible as well.



KWL Chart

Used for gathering information from student's prior knowledge or experience. This 3 column chart captures the before (what the reader already knows), during (what the reader wants to learn) and after (what the reader learned) stages of reading.

How to use it

- Step 1: Get students to brainstorm around the selected topic and write down everything they know about it in the K column.
- Step 2: Ask them to generate a list of questions about what they want to know in the W column.
- Step 3: During or after reading the book/ lesson get them to answer these questions in the L column.

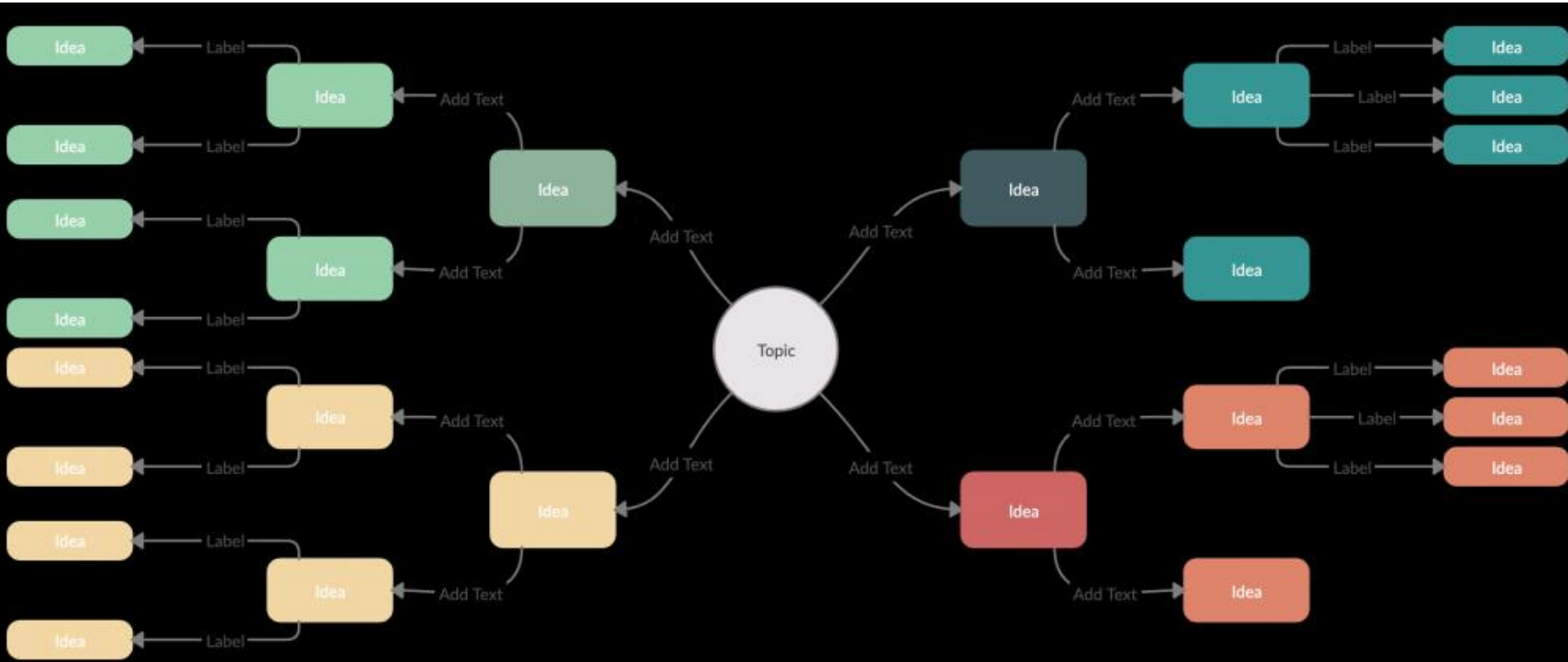
Topic.....					
K	What I Know	W	What I Want to Know	L	What I Learned

Learning Map

Learning maps visually depict the key takeaways – skills, ideas, knowledge – students should get from a lesson. It usually provides a high-level view of the lesson/ unit that is to be studied and the connection between its different components. Students can also use learning maps in the classroom for note-taking.

How to use it

- Step 1: At the center of the map, write down the topic (i.e. name of the lesson or unit)
- Step 2: Brainstorm ideas and information related to it. Write these down on branches emerging from the center. Make sure that you place them in a way that makes sense to teach or in a logical sequence around the center.
- Step 3: Add connectors between these elements and add labels to highlight the kind of relationship between them.



Problem-Solving Organizer

Problem-solving graphic organizers can be used to improve the problem-solving skills of the students. It helps students identify and evaluate solutions to problems.

How to use it

- Step 1: Identify the problem and write it in the problem box
- Step 2: Ask students to then write down why they think it is a problem in the first place
- Step 3: Get them to brainstorm all possible solutions along with the pros and cons relates to them.
- Step 4: Once they select the best possible solution, ask them to list down all its possible consequences
- Step 5: Students can then make suggestions to improve the selected solution further

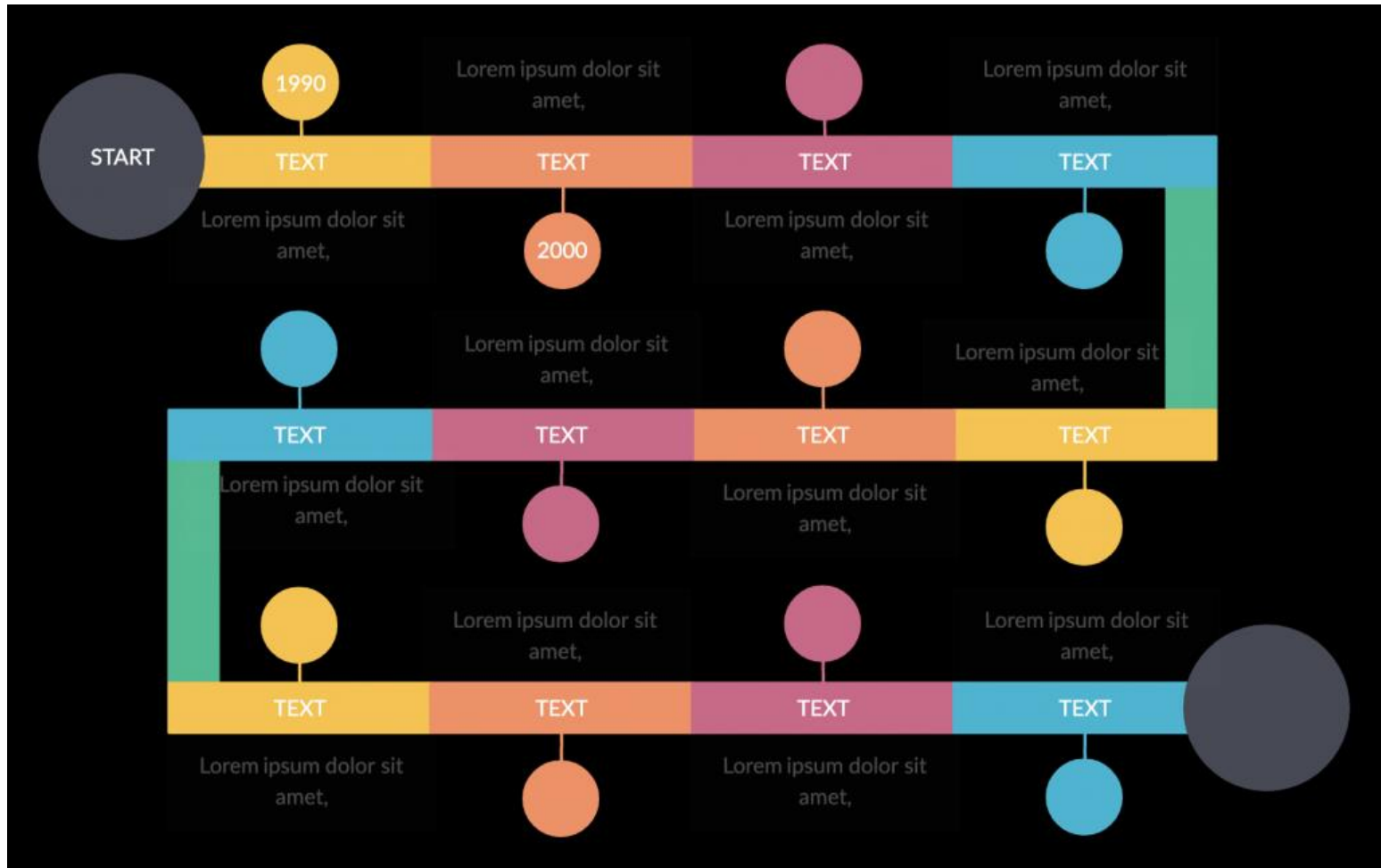


Timeline

Timeline diagrams are a type of graphic organizer that shows a sequence of events in chronological order. They come in handy when studying history as you can use it to display major historical events that occurred during a period of time along with important details such as dates and locations in which they took place. In addition, timeline charts can also be used to show the progress of something (i.e. growth of a business) or changes.

How to use it

- Step 1: Identify the different events and the sequence of order in which they took place.
- Step 2: Use a timeline template to arrange them chronologically
- Step 3: Include significant details such as dates, locations and other additional information as needed.



T Chart

Allow students to study two facets of a topic. For example, disadvantages and advantages, pros and cons, differences and similarities.

How to use it

- Step 1: Draw a T chart and write down the two areas you want to brainstorm around on each column head.
- Step 2: Write down facts on each column as you carry out your brainstorming.

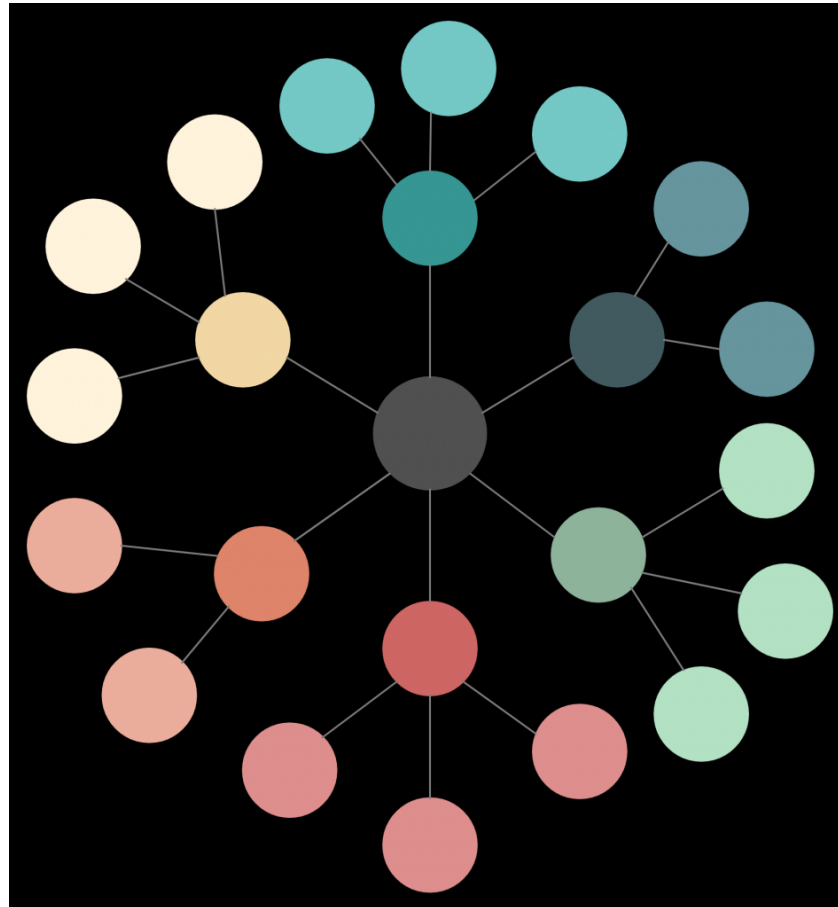
Topic 1	Topic 2

Cluster Diagram

Cluster diagrams can be used to facilitate a brainstorming session or structure idea generation and even to help with exploring new topics.

How to use it

- Step 1: Pick your topic of interest to explore. This should be placed in the middle of the diagram.
- Step 2: Brainstorm around this main idea and come up with sub-topics related to it. Place them around the center.
- Step 3: Brainstorm around each of the sub-topics and write down related ideas around them.
- Step 4: Add as many layers as you want. However, use color-coding to emphasize each branch of thought. This will make it easier for you to read and understand the cluster diagram.

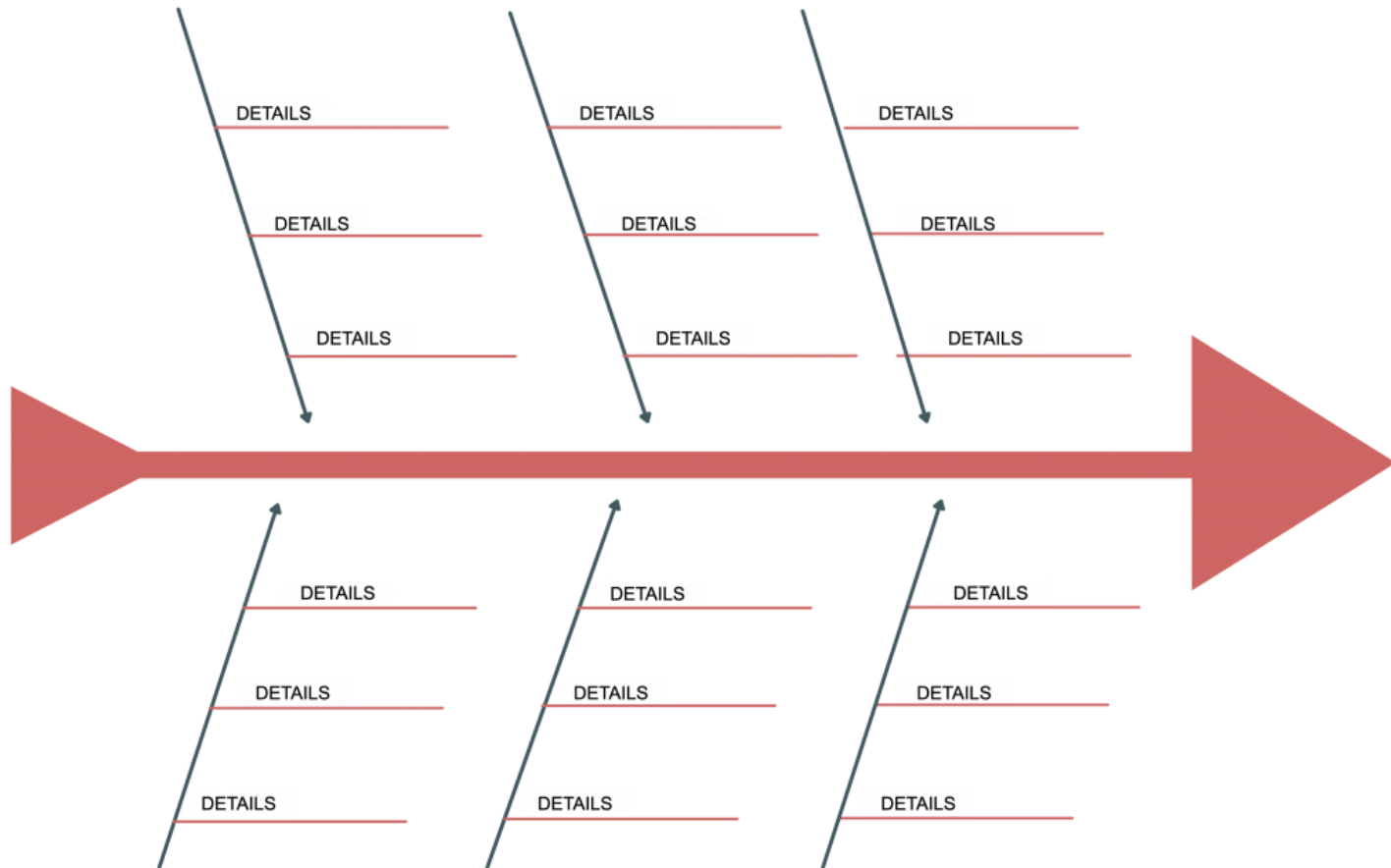


Cause and Effect

This type of graphic organizer shows the causes and effects of an event. The cause is the reason why something has happened, and effect is the result of what has happened. Visualization helps clearly understand the different cause and effect relationships.

How to use it

- Using a cause and effect graphic organizer, identify the causes and effects related to the problem you are studying or writing about. There could be several models of cause and effect events, such as one cause leading to one effect or multiple effects, or multiple causes leading to one effect or multiple effects.
- One cause leading to several effects
- Several causes leading to one effect (You can use a fishbone diagram here)
- Each cause having one related effect
- One cause triggering another cause that leads to another



Causes

Effects

An empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing causes.

An empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing effects.

An empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing causes.

An empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing effects.

Topic

A central rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing the topic.

An empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing causes.

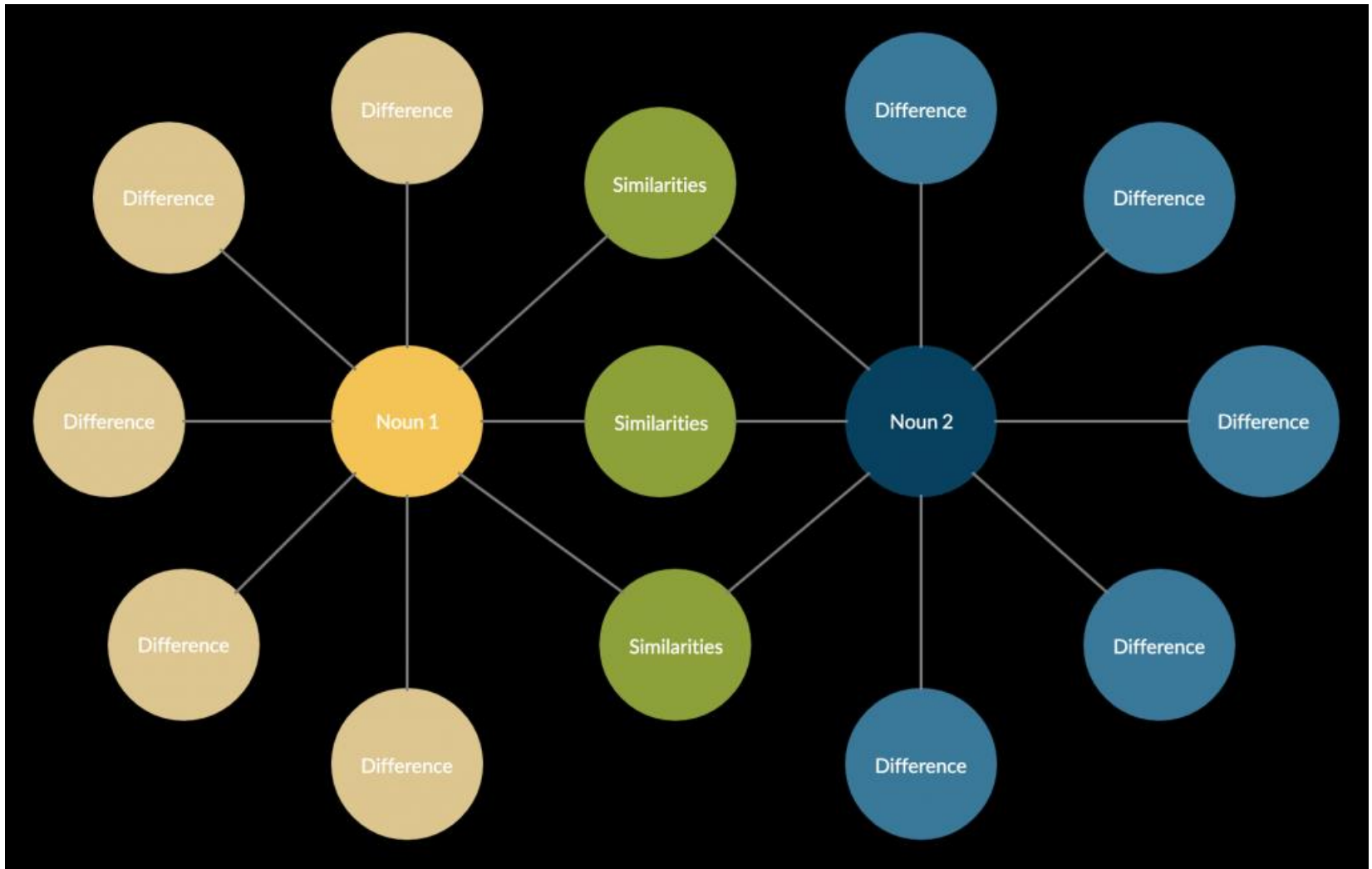
An empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing effects.

Double Bubble Map

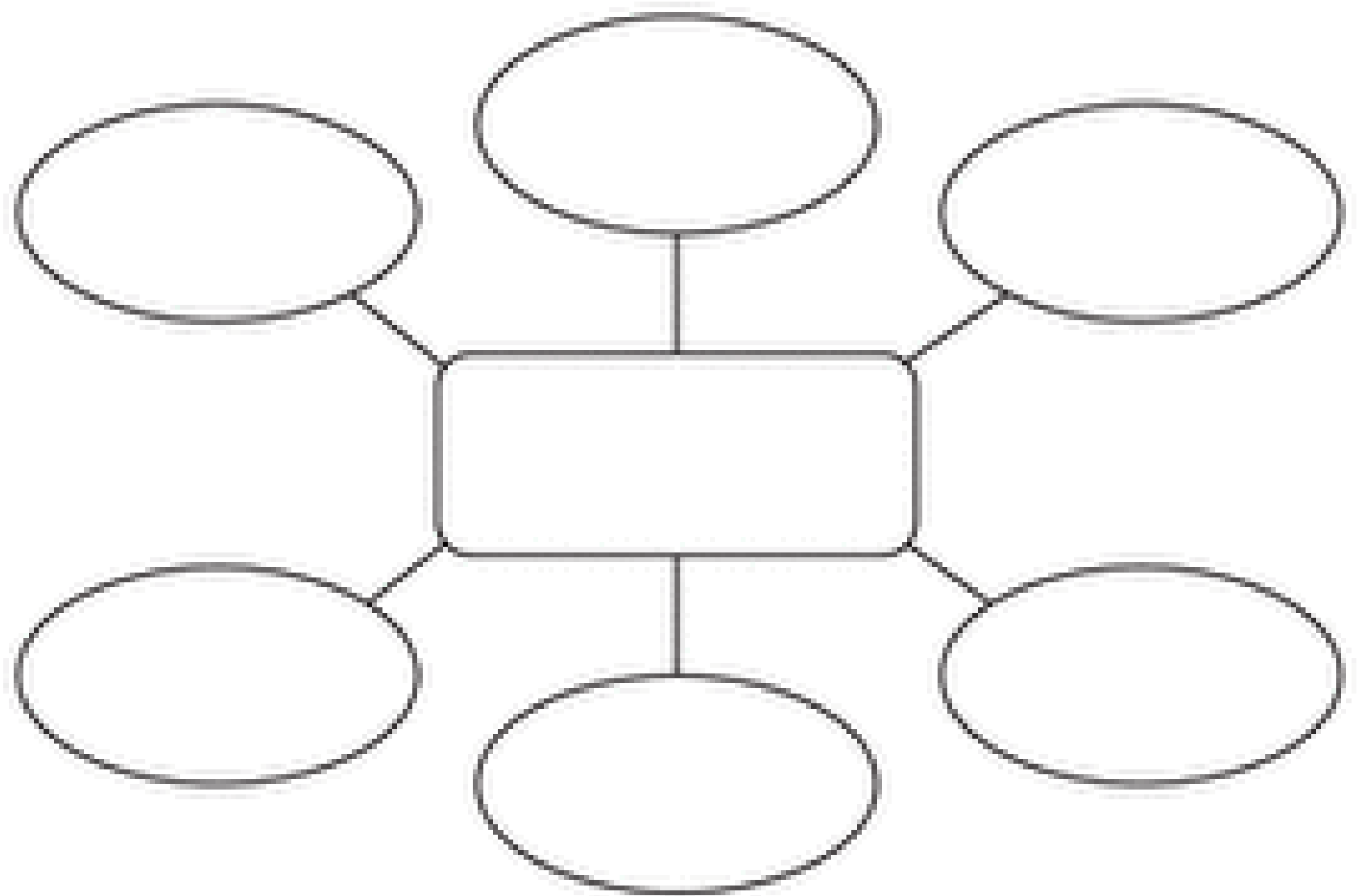
Much like a Venn diagram & is used to identify similar & different qualities between 2 things.

How to use it?

- Step 1: Write down the two ideas/ topics you are comparing in the two bubbles in the center.
- Step 2: As you brainstorm and analyze the topic, write down the differences in the bubbles radiating from the center.
- Step 3: Write down the similarities in the bubbles that are common to both topics.



Bubble Map



Venn Diagram

Helps students visually represent a comparison of differences and similarities between two subjects. What makes it different from the double bubble map is that it can include more than two topics and one common area.

How to use it

- It works similar to the double bubble map.
- Step 1: Write down the topics being compared on the top of each circle.
- Step 2: Write down the differences or unique characteristics inside its own sector avoiding the overlapping area.
- Step 3: List the similarities in the common area.

