Strategy: Graphic Organizer

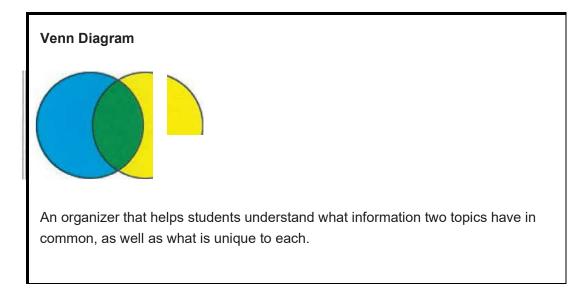
Differentiating by: Readiness and Learning Profile

Overview:

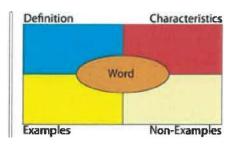
A graphic organizer, sometimes called a web or concept map, can be a diagram, outline, or chart on which students arrange information.

Steps:

- Gather important information
- Organize information
- More easily process information
- See relationships between ideas
- More easily understand, remember, and apply information
- Allowing students to choose the type of graphic organizer to use
- Allowing students to choose how to complete the organizer (e.g., with text, with illustrations, in home language)
- Filling in some, a little, or none of the graphic organizer for students at different levels
- Providing direct accessto the information needed to complete the organizer versus asking students to research the information independently
- Providing a graphic organizer that requires basic information instead of very detailed information

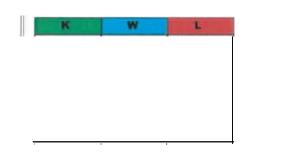


Frayer Model

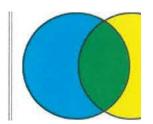


An organizer that helps students learn about new concepts. The new word is written in the middle and the student fills in the remaining boxes.

KWL Chart

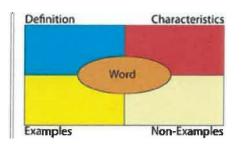


Venn Diagram



An organizer that helps students understand what information two topics have in common, as well as what is unique to each.

Frayer Model



An organizer that helps students learn about new concepts. The new word is written in the middle and the student fills in the remaining boxes.

KWL Chart

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An organizer to determine what students know about a topic, what they want to learn, and what they have learned. The first two columns are filled in before reading the material and the last column is filled in as the student progresses through the unit (e.g., added to column at the end of each day) or at the end of the unit.

Flow Chart

