

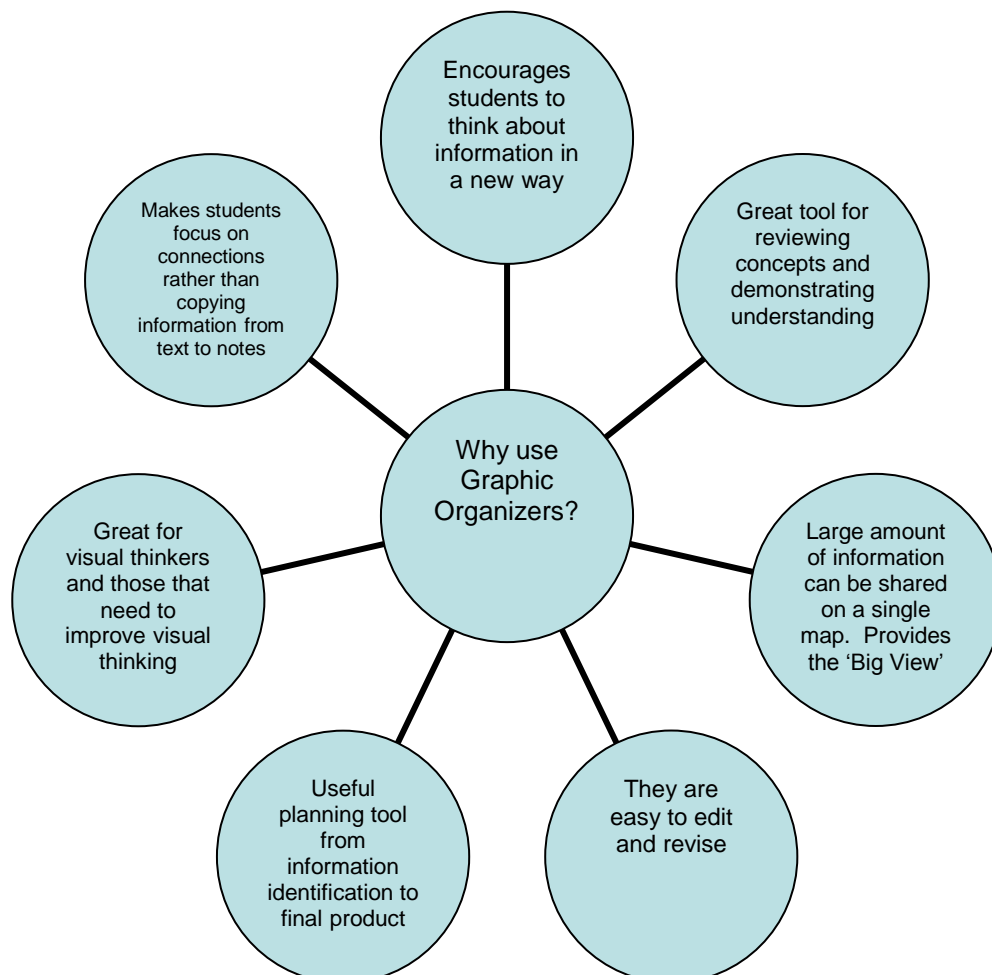


Improving Literacy in At-Risk Populations

Graphic Organizers

ADVANTAGES OF GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

<http://eduscapes.com/tap/topic73.htm>, May 19, 2009



CONSIDERATIONS WHEN IMPLEMENTING GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

It is important to consider the level of literacy students have when deciding where and how to incorporate graphic organizers into a course.

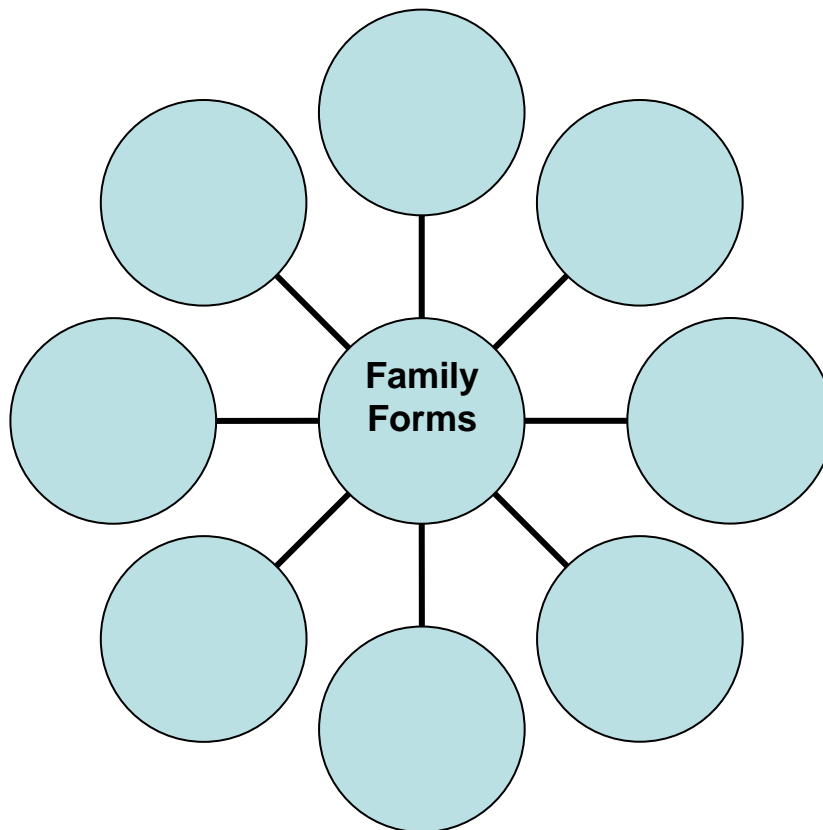
WORKPLACE	COLLEGE	UNIVERSITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide templates • Pick a few styles and use them throughout the course so that students become familiar with using them • Provide prompts such as titles or page numbers • Consider the layout of the text when setting up the template (make use of bold words and headings as prompts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially provide templates and guidance in using them • Provide some prompts • Demonstrate ways to use organizers to help make connections and summarize information • Incorporate templates as part of the planning process for projects (ie. Provide an organizer for outline of a five paragraph essay along with the assignment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on different styles of organizers and why they are a useful tool • Model the use of a variety of organizers • Encourage students to use graphic organizers as a way to review content • Have students use organizers as a planning tool for large projects

Examples of Graphic Organizers

The examples have been selected to demonstrate the use of graphic organizers in a variety of subject areas and for different levels of literacy.

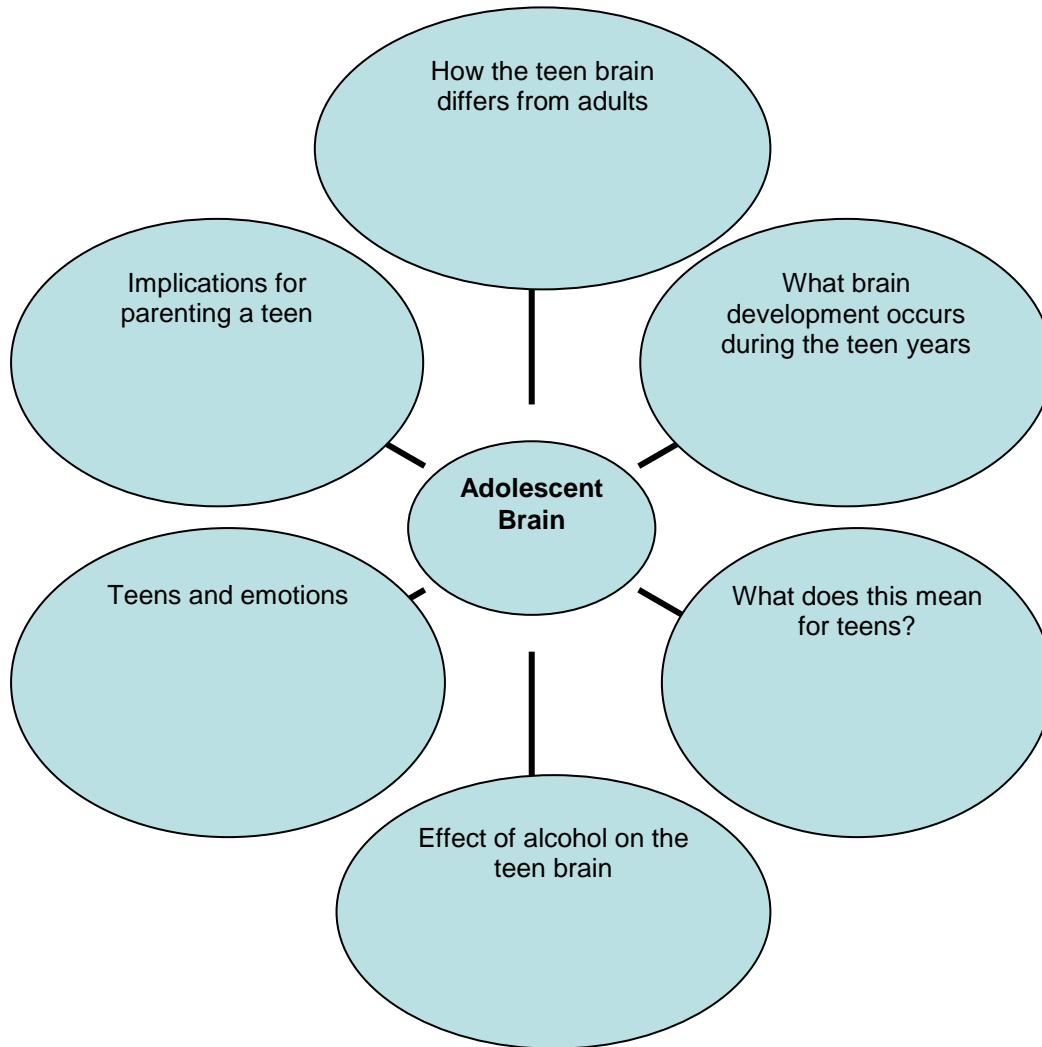
COLLEGE – HPW 3C

Use the information on page 96 to show the 8 types of family. Include a brief description for each family type.



WORKPLACE – HPD 4E

Read “Research Facts and Findings: Adolescent Brain Development” and fill in the graphic organizer.

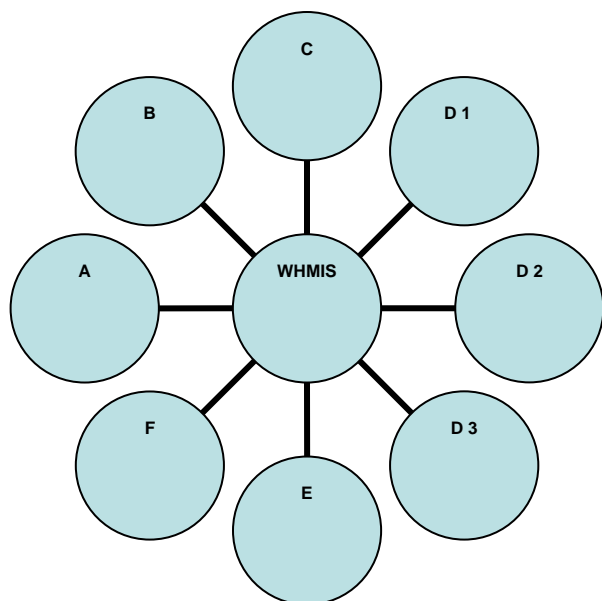


UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE – HHS 4M

Create a timeline showing the development of social theory



WORKPLACE – SNC 3E – NO WRITING REQUIRED

Use the information from the chart on page 7 and the laminated cards from your teacher to create a graphic organizer about WHMIS. Use the template to help you organize the information. In each circle, place the symbol, description and an example. Once you have placed all the cards, show it to your teacher.



Note: Students were provided with an envelope of cards that had symbols, definitions and examples that they could organize into classes.

APPLIED – MFM 2P*Sample of a Triple-Entry Vocabulary Journal Template*

WORD IN CONTEXT	DEFINITION IN MY OWN WORDS	PICTURE, MEMORY AID, PHRASE
Parallel: Two lines in a plane that never meet are called parallel lines. The term parallel and the notation () are used for lines, segments, rays, and planes.	Lines that are continuously the same distance apart, such as the railings on stairs.	 

Example from <http://www.ccsso.org>, May 19, 2009.

COLLEGE – SBI 3C

Read pages 91-93. Fill in the note template. Under the 'notes' section include things like definitions and examples. Under the 'visuals' section include things like diagrams. Under the 'summary' section put the most important ideas.

NOTES	VISUALS
SUMMARY	

HELPFUL WEBSITES

Rationale

<http://www.graphicorganizers.com/Sara/ArticlesAbout/Q&A%20Graphic%20Organizers.pdf>

http://www.cast.org/publications/ncac/ncac_go.html

<http://eduscapes.com/tap/topic73.htm>

Templates

<http://www.graphic.org/goindex.html>

<http://www.teachervision.fen.com/graphic-organizers/printable/6293.html>

http://edweb.tusd.k12.az.us/templates/summarizing_notetaking.htm

<http://www.bucks.edu/~specpop/visual-org.htm>

<http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/>