

ELL Graphic Organizers

Graphic Organizers Tools

Tools	Language Acquisition for ELL			Content Areas				Text Structure
	Input (interpretive)	Intake (interpersonal)	Output (presentational)	Language Arts	Science	Math	Social Studies	
Sequence Organizers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	sequence, list, recall, restate, identify
Compare/ Contrast Organizers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	compare/ contrast, analyze, distinguish
Concept Development Organizers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	describe, generalize, summarize, explain, elaborate
Categorize/ Classify Organizers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	categorize, classify, analyze, clarify, conclude
Relational Organizers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	cause/ effect, connect, combine, synthesize
Evaluation Organizers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	problem solve, decision make/ judge

Graphic Organizer Tools

What are they

Sequence Organizers

Why use them

Kindergarten - 1st grade Language Arts example for cartoon/ picture strip organizer: draw or write to respond to text to list a sequence of events in a story; retell multiple pieces of information in sequence; for example, retell a story

Kindergarten - 1st grade Science example for cycle graph organizer: describe the major stages in the life cycles of selected plants and animals

2nd grade Social Studies examples for timeline organizer: develop timelines that display important events and eras from US or world history

5th grade Science example for the cycle graph organizer: explain how the atmosphere (air), hydrosphere (water), and lithosphere (land) interact, evolve and change

6th grade Social Studies example for the events chains organizer: develop timelines by placing important events and developments in world history in their correct chronological order

7th grade Language Arts example for cartoon/ picture strip organizer: recognize how the author's use of language creates images or feelings

8th grade Social Studies example for the events chains organizer: know some important historic events and developments of past civilizations

9th grade Mathematics example for step chart organizer: communicate verbally and in writing a correct, complete, coherent and clear design and explanation for the steps used in solving a problem

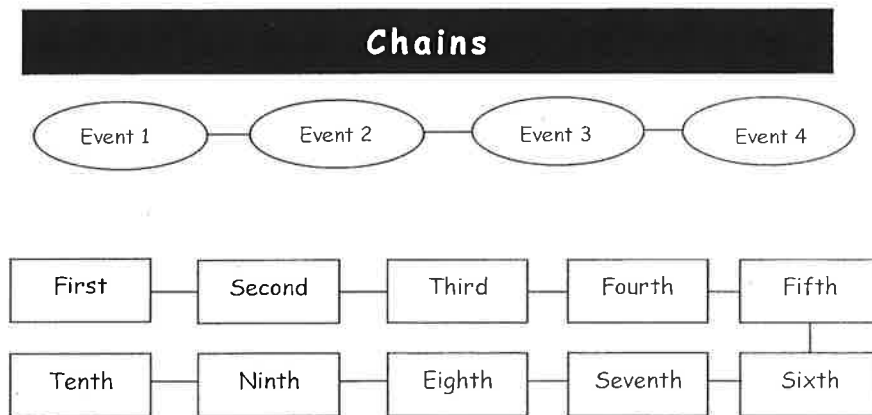
12th grade Social Studies example for the event chains organizer: distinguish between the past, present, and future by creating multiple-tier timelines that display important events and developments from world history across time and place

Graphic Organizer Tools

How they work The sequence organizers can be used as assessment tasks after reading (e.g. kindergarten retelling) or as a during-reading strategy (e.g. 7th grade cartoon picture strip organizer). They can be used as tasks completed cooperatively to have evidence of concept formation (e.g. the social studies timelines and event chains or the science cycle graphs). Students can also use sequence organizers as prewriting tools or as visual displays for oral presentations (e.g. mathematics steps organizer). Sequence organizers can be used as a differentiation tool (e.g. alternative assignments).

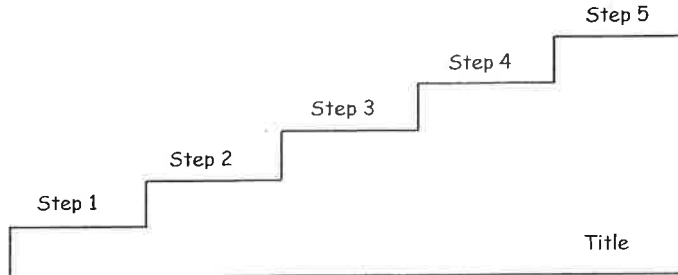
Variations for emergent ELL Have the ESL teacher expose ELL to key words which signal the concept of sequence (e.g. first, second, third; in the first place; first of all; then; before; after; last; next; finally; meanwhile). Partner ELL with linguistic buddies to complete the organizers. Use sequence organizers as a pre-reading strategy to build schema and background knowledge.

Examples:

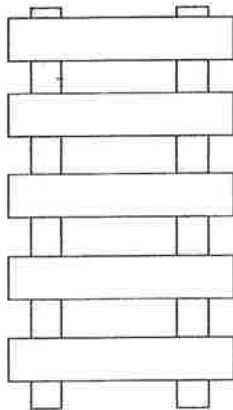


Graphic Organizer Tools

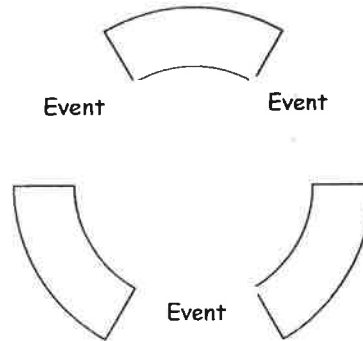
Step Chart



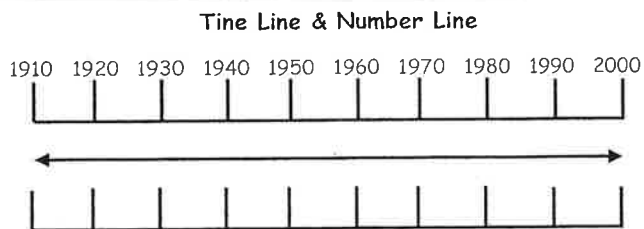
Ladder



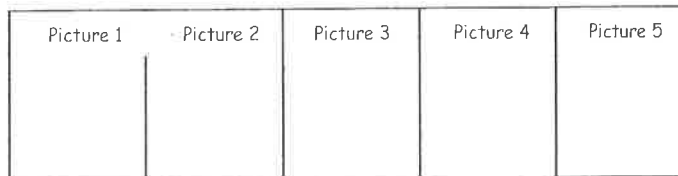
Cycle Graph



Line Graphs



Cartoon & Picture Strip



Graphic Organizer Tools

What are they

Compare / Contrast Organizers

Why use them

Kindergarten - 1st grade Language Arts example for venn diagram organizer: compare stories from personal experience with stories heard or read; compare characters, settings, or events in two or more stories; compare and contrast different versions of the same story

Kindergarten - 1st grade Mathematics example for same-different organizer: compare the similarities and differences of mathematical ideas

2nd grade Language Arts example for gathering grid organizer: study categories of words (e.g. transportation, sports) to learn new grade-level vocabulary

4th grade Social Studies example for comparison charts organizer: identify and compare the physical, human, and cultural characteristics of different regions and people

6th grade Social Studies example for compare/ contrast information organizer: compare historical accounts of the same event in US history and contrast the different facts included or omitted from each author and determine the different author's points of view

6th grade Mathematics example for venn diagrams: construct venn diagrams to sort data

7th grade Science example for compare/ contrast chart organizer: compare and contrast the parts of plants, animals, and one-celled organisms

7th grade Social Studies example for the comparison charts organizer: explore the rights of citizens in other parts of the hemisphere and determine how they are similar to and different from the rights of American citizens

8th grade Language Arts example for compare/ contrast organizer: compare a film, video, or stage version of a literary work with the written version

Graphic Organizer Tools

10th grade Social Studies example for compare/ contrast organizer: compare and contrast the experiences of different ethnic, national, and religious groups in the US, explaining their contributions to American society and culture

11th grade Mathematics example for venn diagram: use a venn diagram to support a logical argument

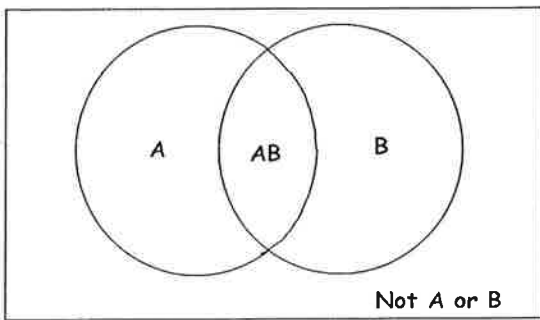
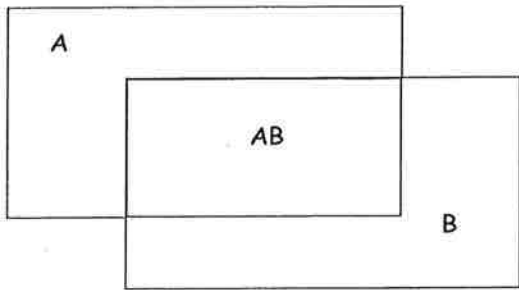
How they work Compare/ contrast organizers can be used as assessment tasks (e.g. kindergarten story comparisons or mathematical sorting), to build vocabulary (e.g. gathering grid for transportation), and to build background knowledge (e.g. social studies examples). The organizers can be used to support post-reading/ prewriting understanding (e.g. comparing literary works with other mediums or comparing author's points of view) or as visual supports for oral explanations (e.g. science and mathematics examples). Cooperative groups of students can complete compare/ contrast organizers to provide evidence of concept attainment. The compare/ contrast charts can be used as anchor activities or for homework for ELL (see differentiation tools).

Variations for emergent ELL Have the ESL teacher expose ELL to key words which signal the concept of comparison/ contrast (e.g. however; but; as well as; on the other hand; while; although; different from; less than, fewer than; also, too; like; though; much as; yet; similarly; similar to; whereas; as opposed to). When appropriate, draw on the cultural backgrounds of ELL for comparison purposes (e.g. stories or information). Group students into trios and assign the roles of identifying 'difference,' 'difference' and 'same' (the ELL role is 'same' after the other two students complete the differences).

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Examples:

Venn Diagrams



Comparison Charts

Same	Different

Item 1	Item 2	Item 1	Item 2
COMPARE		CONTRAST	
Characteristic 1		Characteristic 1	
Characteristic 2		Characteristic 2	
Characteristic 3		Characteristic 3	

Item 1	Item 2
Characteristic 1	
Characteristic 2	
Characteristic 3	

The Gathering Grid

Item 1	Item 2	Category	Item 3	Item 4

Graphic Organizer Tools

Compare/Contrast

Topic		Topic	
Similarities			
Differences			
	Characteristics		
Significant Similarities and Differences			
Conclusions or Interpretations			

Graphic Organizer Tools

What are they

Concept Development Organizers

Why use them

Kindergarten - 1st grade Language Arts example for K-W-L chart organizer: engage in pre-reading and reading activities to identify what they know, want to know, and have learned about a specific story, theme, or topic

Kindergarten - 1st grade Mathematics example for 5W chart organizer: pose questions about themselves and their surroundings to collect, organize, display, and analyze data

3rd grade Language Arts example for word web organizer: use graphic organizers to record significant details from informational texts

4th grade Social Studies example for narrative text story mapping organizer: read and explore narrative accounts of important events from history to learn about different accounts of the past to begin to understand how interpretations and perspectives develop

5th grade Language Arts example for narrative text story mapping organizer: identify literary elements such as setting, plot, and character of different genres

5th grade Social Studies example for informative text thinking/ writing pattern organizer: interpret the ideas, values, and beliefs contained in the Declaration of Independence, the US Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and other important historical documents

6th grade Science example for K-W-L chart organizer: formulate questions about natural phenomena; refine and clarify questions so that they are subject to scientific investigation

7th grade Language Arts example for senses chart organizer: understand the purpose for writing (the purpose is to describe)

8th grade Science example for mind mapping organizer: explain the functioning of the major human organ systems and their interactions

Graphic Organizer Tools

8th grade Social Studies example for informative text thinking/ writing pattern organizer: define basic economic concepts such as scarcity, supply and demand, markets, opportunity costs, resources, productivity, economic growth, and systems

9th grade Science example for informative text thinking/ writing pattern organizer: describe current theories about the origin of the universe and solar system

10th grade Mathematics example for a variation of the K-W-L chart organizer (K-N-S or know-need-solve): use a variety of problem solving strategies to understand new mathematical content

11th grade Language Arts example for mind mapping organizer: interpret multiple levels of meaning and subtleties in text

How they work Concept development organizers can be used as a pre/ during/ and post-reading strategy (e.g. K-W-L chart, 5 W chart, or K-N-S chart). The informative text thinking/ writing pattern organizer and the narrative text story mapping are post-reading/ prewriting tools for informational and literary text, respectively. The word web and the mind mapping examples can be used as assessment tasks while the senses chart example would be a useful prewriting tool for students who need vocabulary development. Concept development organizers can be used at centers or as preparation for Literature Circles or Socratic Seminars for students who need cues for oral participation (see differentiation tools).

Variations for emergent ELL Have the ESL teacher expose ELL to words which signal meaning for concepts (e.g. for example; such as; to illustrate; in addition; again; and; moreover; also, too; another; not only ... but also). Beginning ELL students can use the 5W chart and T-Chart to show what they understand. A logical sequence for ELL would be to use concept maps, then word webs, and finally mind maps to further develop concepts. The prewriting concept tools of informative text thinking and narrative text story would be excellent alternative assignments or tiered activities until ELL begin writing (see differentiation tools). Some ELL could complete these organizers in their primary language as an interim step, and classroom or community resources could translate their work.

Graphic Organizer Tools

Examples:

Concept Charts

Who
What
Where
When
Why

5W Chart

Looks
Tastes
Feels
Smells
Sounds

Senses Chart

Know	Wonder	Learned

Know-Wonder-Learned Chart

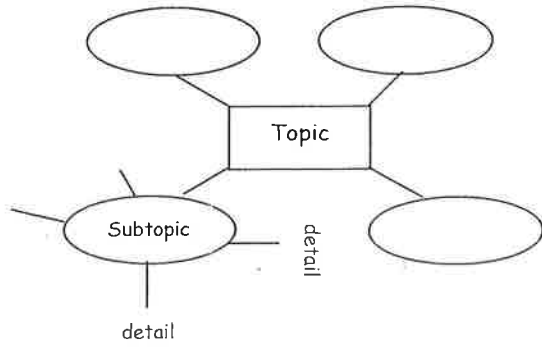
The T Chart

Topic: _____

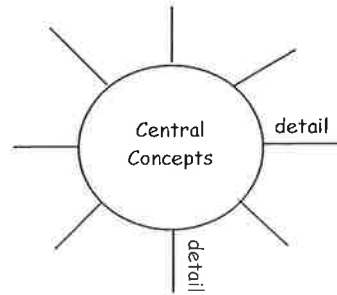
Looks Like	Sounds Like

Graphic Organizer Tools

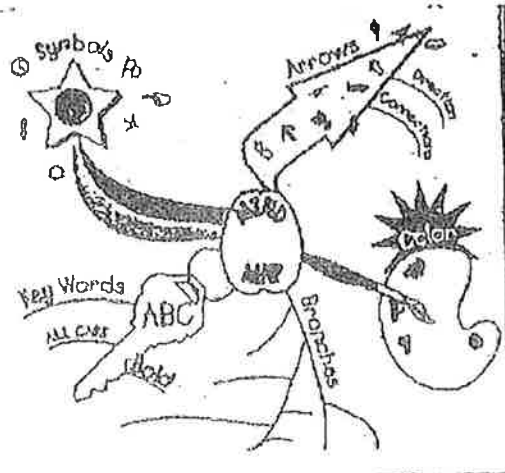
Word Web



Concept Map



Mind Map



Graphic Organizer Tools

Informative Text Thinking/Writing Pattern

Concept(s)	Main Ideas	Supporting Details

Vocabulary Words

"Must know words"	"Nice words to know"

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Narrative Text Story Mapping

Title
Author(s)

Main Characters	Elements	Other Characters
	Setting	

Where
When

Events/Action		
Beginning	Middle	End

Problem - Goal	Solution

Theme

Graphic Organizer Tools

What are they

Categorize/ Classify Organizers

Why use them

Kindergarten - 1st grade Math example for the right angle organizer: sort groups of objects by size and size order (increasing and decreasing)

3rd grade Science example for the matrix organizer: organize observations of objects and events through classification and the preparation of simple charts and tables

4th grade Language Arts example for the categories organizer: state a main idea and support it with details from the text

5th grade Language Arts example for the tree organizer: take notes to record and organize relevant data, facts, and ideas and use notes as part of prewriting activities

5th grade Mathematics example for the plot organizer: plot points to form basic geometric shapes (identify and classify)

6th grade Social Studies example for the grid organizer: use demographic information, mapping exercises, photographs, interviews, population graphs, church records, newspaper accounts, and other sources to conduct case studies of particular groups in the history of the US and classify information according to type of activity: social, political, economic, cultural, or religious

7th grade Language Arts example for the tree organizer: interpret data, facts, and ideas from informational texts by applying thinking skills such as classify

8th grade Mathematics example for the matrix organizer: understand that numerical information can be represented in multiple ways: arithmetically, algebraically, and graphically

8th grade Science example for the pyramid organizer: describe the flow of energy and matter through food chains or energy pyramids

Graphic Organizer Tools

9th grade Mathematics example for the plot organizer: create a scatter plot of bivariate data

10th grade Social Studies example for the grid organizer: prepare essays and oral reports about the social, political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural developments, issues and events from various regions throughout US history

12th grade Language Arts example for the right angle organizer: employ a range of post-reading practices to think about new learning and to plan future learning

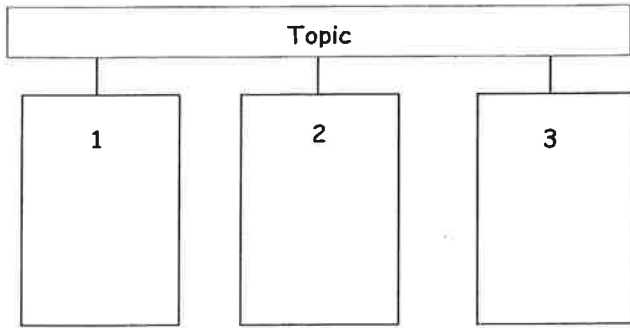
How they work The organizers can be used as assessment tasks to provide evidence of concept attainment (e.g. kindergarten sorting, science and mathematics examples). They can be used to support ELL' during- or post-reading experiences (e.g. social studies and language arts examples) or as pre-writing tools (e.g. social studies and language arts examples). Students can complete these organizers through cooperative learning or as differentiation options (e.g. alternative assignments, choice boards, homework, tiered activities, writer's workshop).

Variations for emergent ELL Have ESL teachers expose ELL to words which signal meaning (e.g. for example; such as; to illustrate; for instance; in addition; and; again; moreover; also, too; furthermore; another; first of all; second; additionally; not only ... but also). Students can be paired with linguistic buddies or work in cooperative learning groups. Cueing or providing some key content phrases or words with the organizers can help ELL to make meaning.

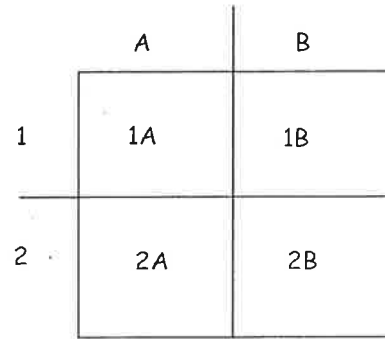
Graphic Organizer Tools

Examples:

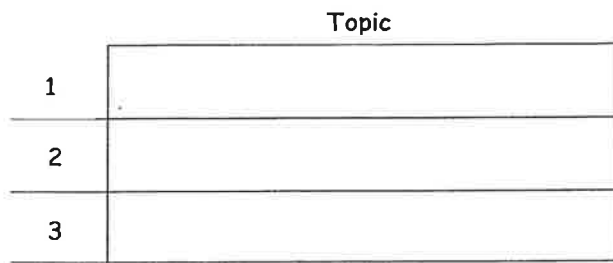
Categories



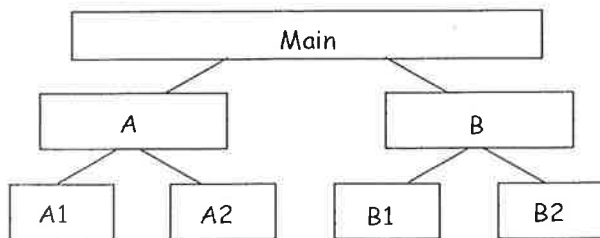
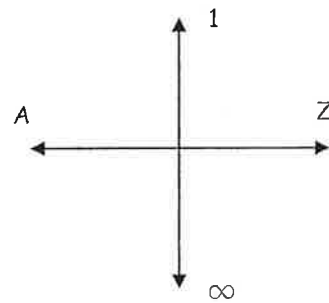
Matrix



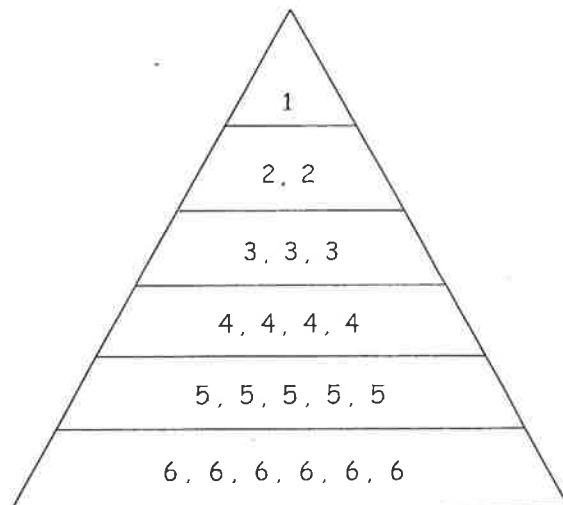
2 X 2 Matrix



Plot



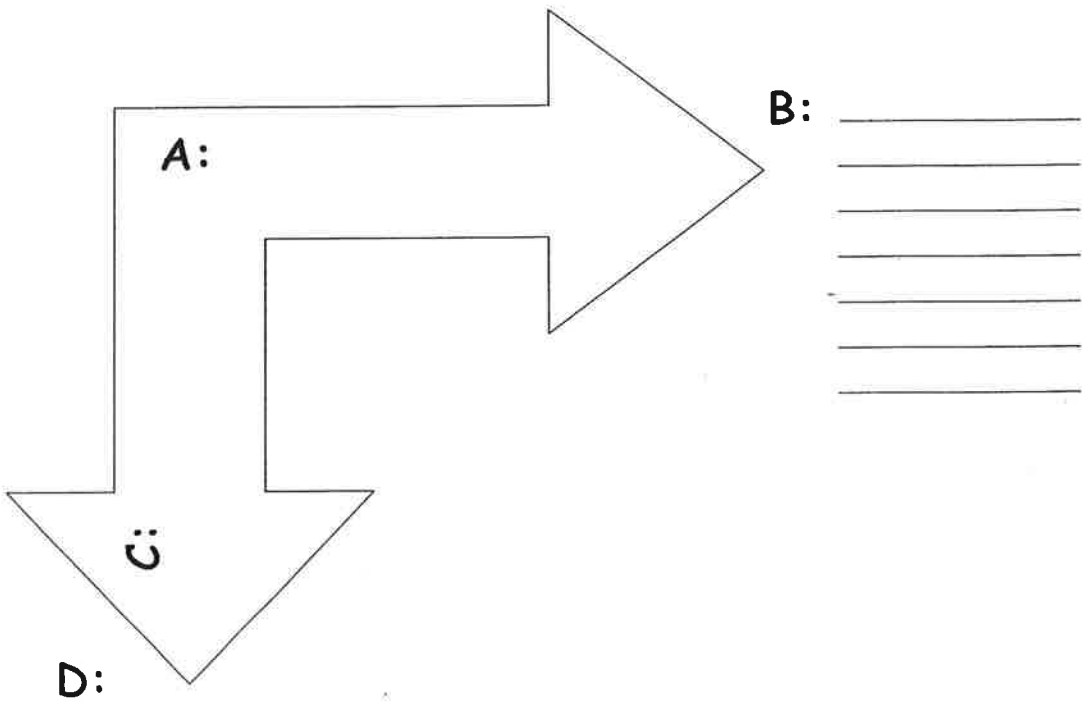
Pyramid



Graphic Organizer Tools

The Right Angle

NAME _____ CLASS _____



Graphic Organizer Tools

The Grid

Graphic Organizer Tools

What are they

Relational Organizers

Why use them

Kindergarten - 1st grade Science example for the fishbone organizer: describe the effects of common forces (pushes and pulls) of objects, such as those caused by gravity, magnetism, and mechanical forces

3rd grade Mathematics example for the pie chart organizer: represent problem situations in oral, written, concrete, pictorial, and graphical forms

4th grade Language Arts example for the cause/ effect topic organizer: use organizational patterns such as cause/ effect for expository writing

5th grade Social Studies example for the cause/ effect organizational pattern: understand how different experiences, beliefs, values, traditions, and motives cause individuals and groups to interpret historic events and issues from different perspectives

6th grade Mathematics example for the pie chart organizer: determine and justify the most appropriate graph to display a given set of data (e.g. circle graph)

7th grade Science example for the cause/ effect organizer: form and defend a logical argument about cause-and-effect relationships in an investigation

7th grade Social Studies example for the target organizer: value the principles, ideals, and core values of the American democratic system based upon the premises of human dignity, liberty, justice, and equality

8th grade Language Arts example for the cause/ effect organizational pattern organizer: identify social and cultural contexts and other characteristics of the time period in order to enhance understanding and appreciation of text

9th grade Mathematics example for the cause/ effect organizational pattern organizer: construct various types of reasoning, arguments, justifications, and methods of proofs for problems

Graphic Organizer Tools

10th grade Science example for the cause/ effect organizer: develop and present proposals including formal hypotheses to test explanations; i.e. they predict what should be observed under specified conditions if the explanation is true

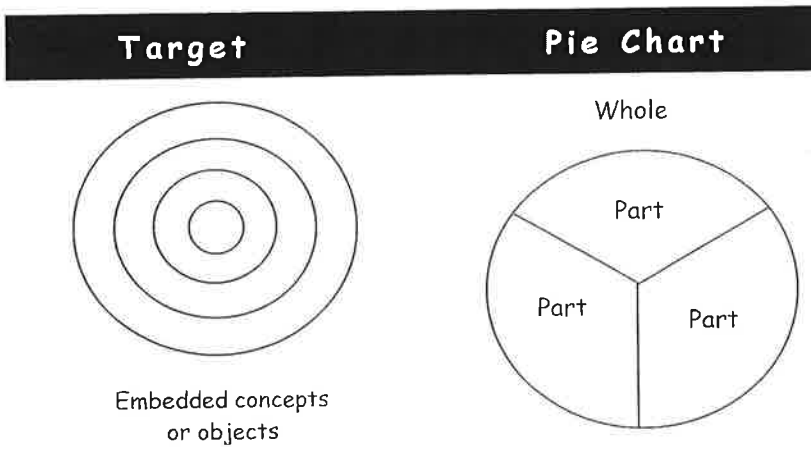
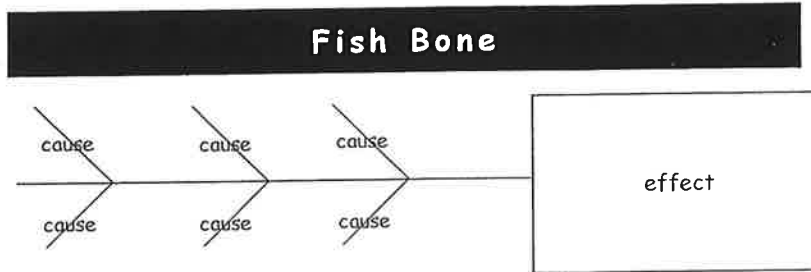
11th grade Social Studies example for the cause/ effect organizational pattern organizer: investigate key events and developments and major turning points in world history to identify the factors that brought about change and the long-term effects of these changes

How they work The organizers can help students with concept formation (e.g. science, social studies and language arts examples) or can be used as assessments of concept attainment (e.g. mathematics examples). They are useful as pre-writing tools or as tools for preparation for oral presentations and explanations (e.g. language arts and social studies examples). They could also help prepare students for projects in social studies (see differentiation tools).

Variations for emergent ELL Have the ESL teacher expose ELL to key words which signal cause/ effect (e.g. because; since; therefore; consequently; as a consequence; as a result; in order that; so that; then; if ... then; thus; due to; accordingly; for this reason). Visual representations of information help ELL to grasp concepts which verbal information might prevent.

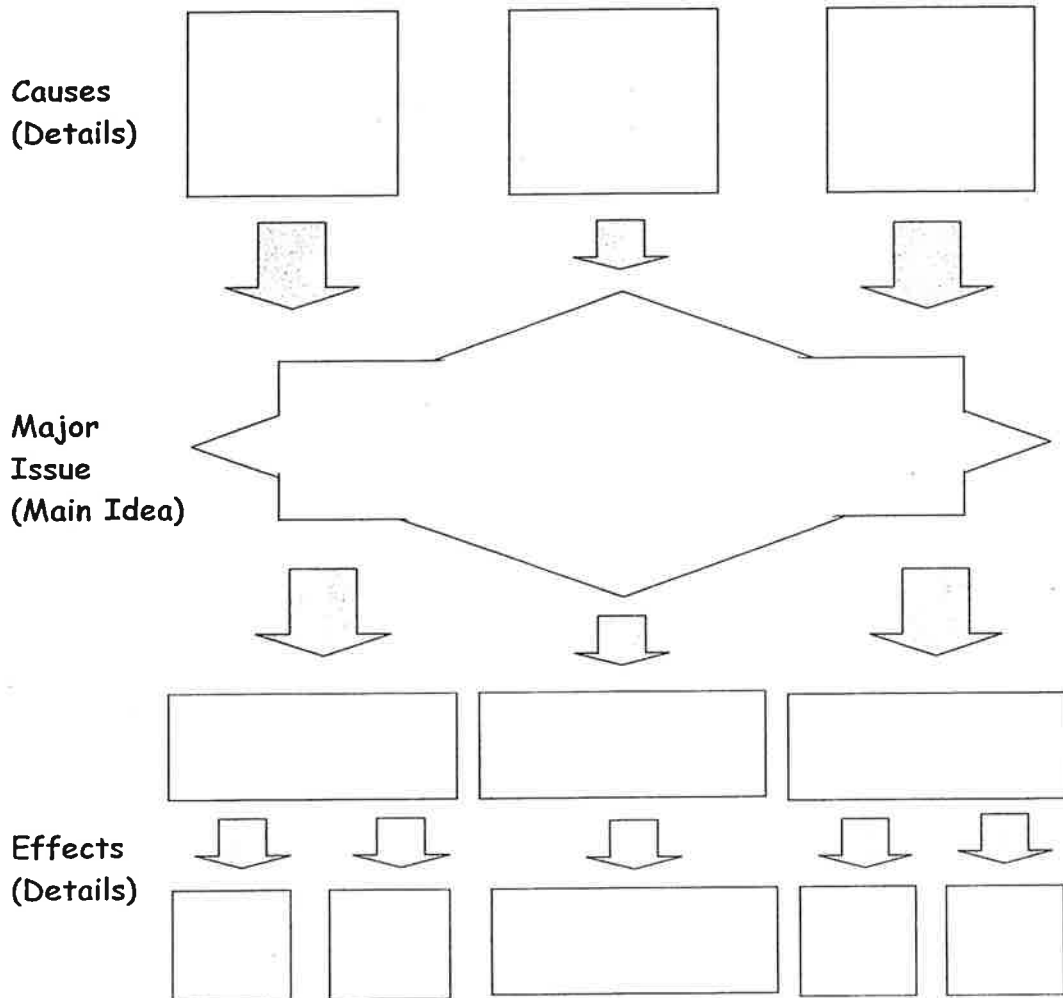
Graphic Organizer Tools

Examples:



Graphic Organizer Tools

Cause/Effect Organizational Pattern



Graphic Organizer Tools

Cause/Effect

Topic

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Cause

Effect

Graphic Organizer Tools

What are they

Evaluation Organizers

Why use them

Kindergarten - 1st grade Language Arts example for agreement scale organizer:
express an opinion or judgment about a story, poem, poster, or advertisement

Kindergarten - 1st grade Social Studies example for plus/ minus t-chart organizer:
explain the probable consequences of the absence of government and rules (e.g. create a chart listing the reasons for creating why all groups create rules and laws)

2nd grade Language Arts example for P-M-I organizer: form a personal opinion about the quality of texts read aloud on the basis of criteria, such as characters and plot

3rd grade Mathematics example for problem/ solution organizer: determine whether a solution is reasonable in the context of the original problem

5th grade Social Studies example for the problem solving chart organizer: develop conclusions about economic issues and problems by creating broad statements which summarize findings and solutions

6th grade Language Arts example for agreement scale organizer: form an opinion on a subject on the basis of information, ideas, and themes expressed in presentations

6th grade Science example for the problem/ solution chart organizer: interpret the organized data to answer the research questions or hypothesis and to gain insight into the problem

7th grade Mathematics example for the decision making flow chart organizer: provide a correct, complete, coherent and clear rationale for the thought process used in problem solving

7th grade Social Studies example for the problem/ solution organizer: participate in negotiation and compromise to resolve, school, and community disagreements and problems

Graphic Organizer Tools

8th grade Language Arts example for the agree/ disagree chart organizer: evaluate the validity and accuracy of information, ideas, themes, opinions and experiences in texts

8th grade Science example for the problem/ solving chart organizer: represent, present, and defend proposed explanations of everyday observations so that they can be understood and assessed by others

10th grade Language Arts example for the agree-disagree chart organizer: form opinions and make judgments about the validity of persuasive texts

11th grade Science example for the decision making flow chart organizer: carry out research plan for testing explanations, including selecting and developing techniques, acquiring and building apparatus, and recording observations as necessary

12th grade Mathematics example for problem/ solution organizer: determine information required to solve a problem, choose methods for obtaining the information, and define parameters for acceptable solutions

12th grade Social Studies example for the decision making flow chart organizer: explain how economic decision making has become global as a result of an interdependent world economy

How they work Evaluation organizers engage students in higher-order thinking with the completion of open-ended tasks and are evidence of 'the gradual release of responsibility' from teacher to students. They can be used to connect concepts to students' lives and to the lives of others in the world (e.g. language arts and social studies examples). They can be used to prepare students for Literature Circles and Socratic Seminars (see differentiation tools) or to generate discussions (e.g. mathematics and science examples).

Variations for emergent ELL Have the ESL teacher expose ELL to key words which signal problem- solution (e.g. because; since; therefore; consequently; as a consequence; as a result; in order that; so that; then; if ... then; thus; due to; accordingly; for this reason). These organizers can help ELL to express their feelings and opinions on issues which are as important to them as they are to other students.

Graphic Organizer Tools

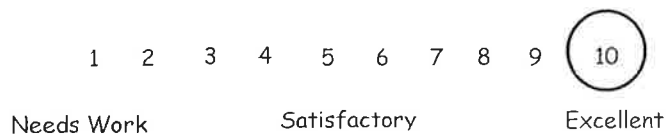
Examples:

Evaluation Charts

P	M	I	+	-
Plus	Minus	Interesting	Positive or Like or Agree	Negative or Dislike or Disagree

Scales

Agreement Scales



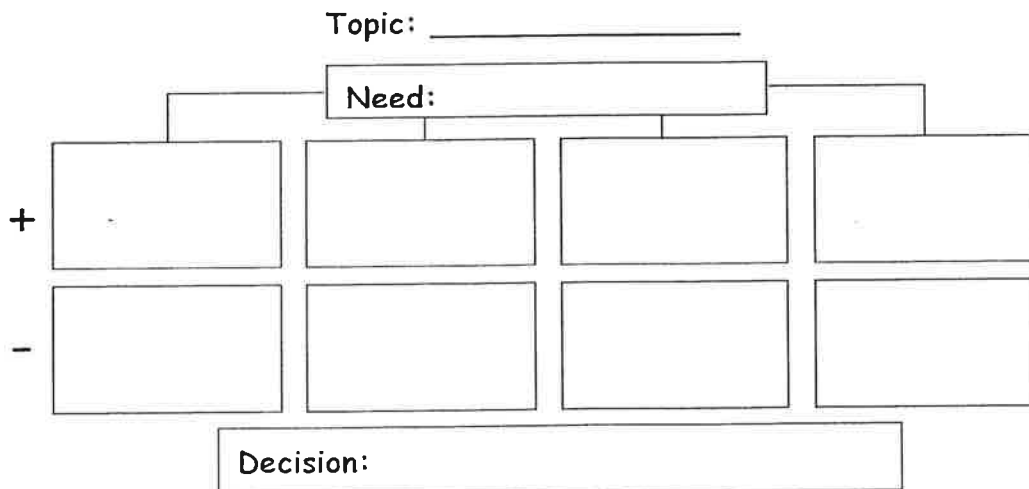
Evaluation Scale

Graphic Organizer Tools

The Problem Solving Chart

I Index the facts as you see them.	
D Define the problem.	
E Expand on ideas or possible alternatives.	
A Adopt a criterion.	
S Select and sell your idea to others involved.	

Decision Makers Flow Chart



Graphic Organizer Tools

The Agree/Disagree Chart

Statement	Before		After	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

Problem / Solution

Problem	Problem Solutions	Pros	Cons

Decisions	Rationales	Goal(s)

Graphic Organizer Tools

References

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