

Handy Handouts®

Free informational handouts for educators, parents, and students

A Beginner's Guide to Graphic Organizers

by Joey Colón, M.Ed.

What Are Graphic Organizers?

Let's face it—writing can be hard! You may need to use a strategy to help collect your thoughts and put them together in a way that makes sense. Graphic organizers provide visual representations of concepts, knowledge, or ideas. By "mapping" out thoughts and information, writing becomes more focused and clear. Graphic organizers help an individual "visualize" information in a way that is easier to "see" and understand.

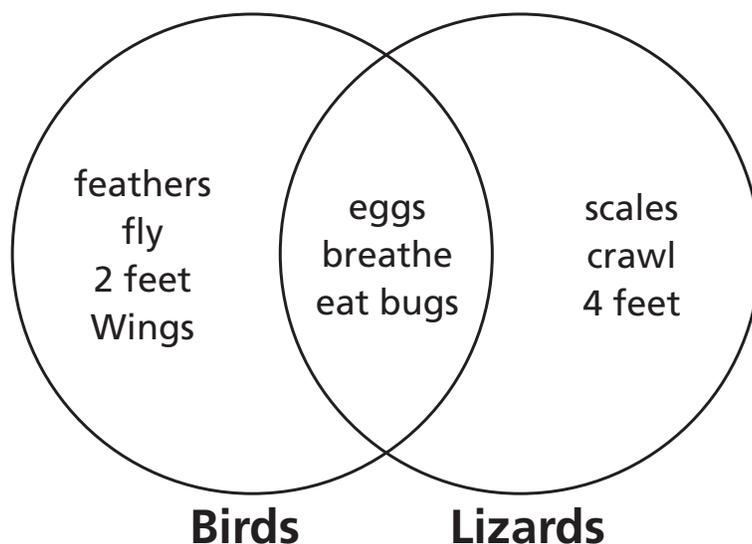
What Are Some Different Kinds of Graphic Organizers?

There are several graphic organizers for different types of organization. Below are some common examples:



Venn Diagram

Venn diagrams compare and contrast two things. For example, when comparing and contrasting birds and lizards, the student puts the similar characteristics in the middle of the Venn and the different characteristics in the ends of the Venn.



Handy Handouts®

Free informational handouts for educators, parents, and students
(cont.)

Four Square

The following *Four-Square* method (Brunn, 2002) is one way to help vocabulary development.

Box 1: The student writes a new word or concept. The word can be simple, such as *computer*, or more complex, such as *solar system*.

Box 2: The student writes a definition.

Box 3: The student lists many associated words. For example, some words associated with *computer* might be *mouse*, *laptop*, *desktop*, *super-computer*, etc. Students may draw here as well!

Box 4: The student draws something that is the opposite of the target word. For example, the student could draw an animal for the word *computer*.

Word: computaer	Definition: "a programmable usually electronic device that can store, retrieve and process data"
Associated Words: mouse, laptop, desktop, supercomputer	Drawing:

KWL

KWL stands for "What I Know, What I Want to Know, and What I Learned." These organizers are great for students who need to do research for projects or to organize information to help them study for tests.

Column 1: The student chooses a topic and writes everything he/she knows about the topic. This column "activates" the student's prior knowledge.

Column 2: The student writes down any questions he/she has. This column helps the parent or teacher guide and tailor the instruction.

Column 3: After instruction, the student writes the answers to the questions he/she asked in the second column. In addition to these answers, the student writes down any other important information learned from instruction.

What do I know?	What do I want to find out?	What did I learn?

Resources:

Brunn, M. (2002). The four-square strategy. *The Reading Teacher*, 55, 522-525.

For more FREE Handy Handouts®, go to www.handyhandouts.com