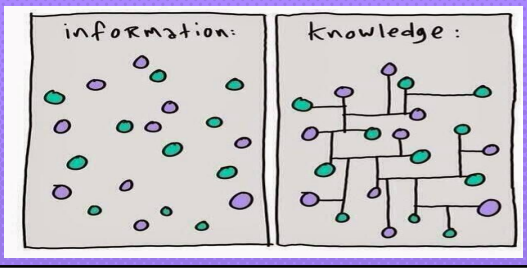
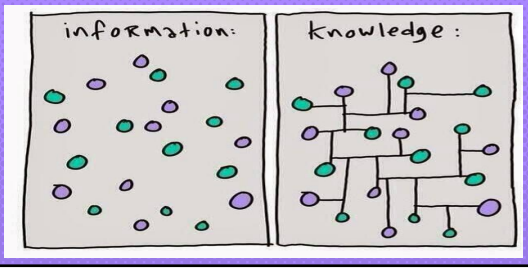
PRACTICE:
3. GRAPHIC ORGANISERS

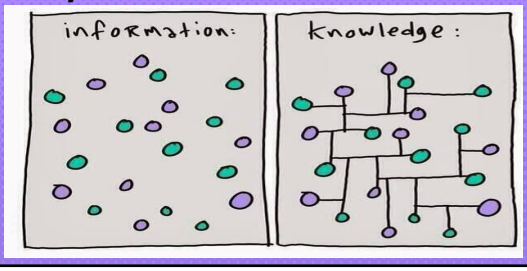
CONSIDER THE MEANING OF THIS IMAGE:



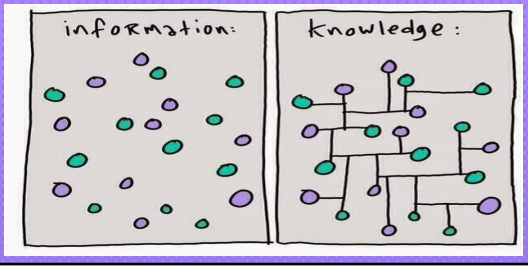
...WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE?



...WHY WON'T INFORMATION ALONE HELP YOU PASS EXAMS, OR MASTER A SKILL?



...HOW CAN WE BUILD THESE CONNECTIONS TO TURN INFORMATION INTO KNOWLEDGE?



BIG IDEA

BIG IDEA

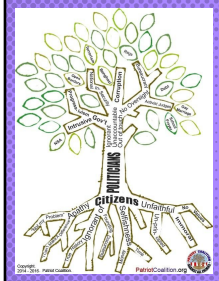
- Information is a collection of facts with no connections between them, and no overall understanding.

BIG IDEA

- Information is a collection of facts with no connections between them, and no overall understanding.
- Lots of information is a good start… but not enough to succeed in an exam..

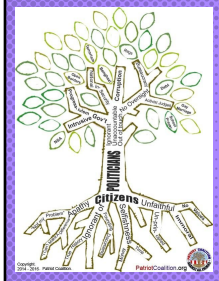
BIG IDEA

- Information is a collection of facts with no connections between them, and no overall understanding.
- Lots of information is a good start… but not enough to succeed in an exam..
- Exams test our ability to <u>apply</u> our information; in this way our exams test our *"knowledge"; or…*
- Our ability to connect all the information and facts we have learnt, and <u>use</u> them to achieve something..
- To be successful in your exams you must therefore turn "information" into "knowledge."
- We start this process by re-organising pieces of information to create links and understanding.



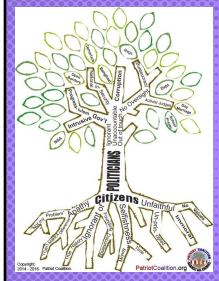
GRAPHIC ORGANISERS

Graphic organisers are methods of re-organising pieces of information, allowing us to visualise the links between pieces of information.



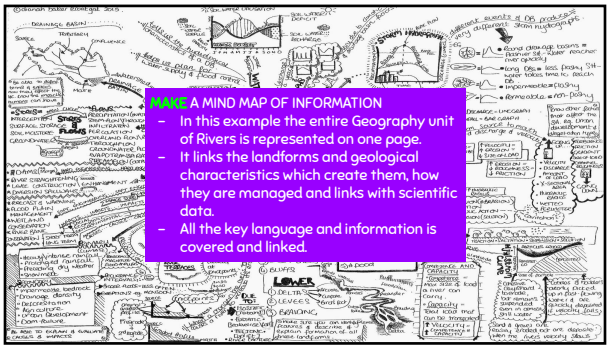
GRAPHIC ORGANISERS

There are several methods of doing this, depending on personal preference, and what you need to understand.



GRAPHIC ORGANISERS

The following slides highlight how you can use the most common graphic organisers….



MAKE A MIND MAP OF INFORMATION

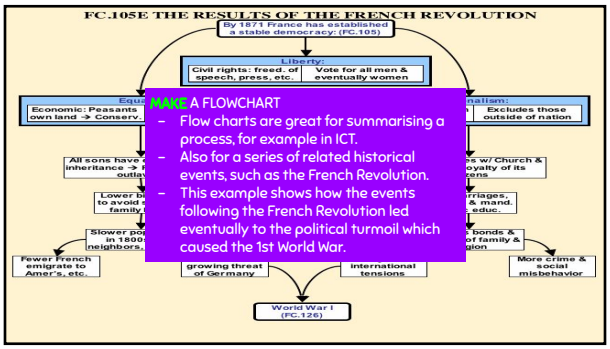
- In this example the entire Geography unit of Rivers is represented on one page.
- It links the landforms and geological characteristics which create them, how they are managed and links with scientific data.
- All the key language and information is covered and linked.

Comparing Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells

	PROKARYOTE	EUKARYOTE
Meaning of nam		ter
Evolution of firs		as nucleus ars ago
Size of cells		1000 µm)
Uni-/multicellul		(more
Organelles		
Location of gene information		
DNA structure	Circular (usually one chromosome)	Not circular (more than one chromosome)
Reproductive strategy	Asexual	Sexual
Oxygen requirement	Anaerobic (doesn't require oxygen)	aerobic

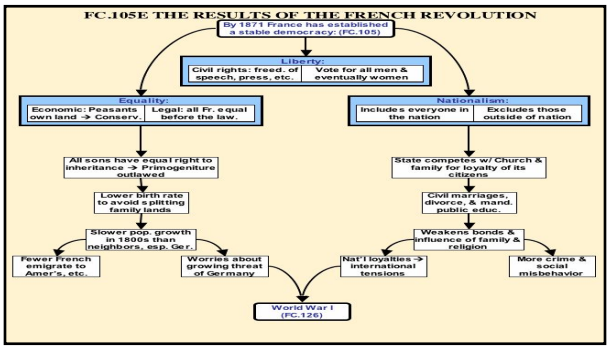
MAKE A COMPARISON TABLE

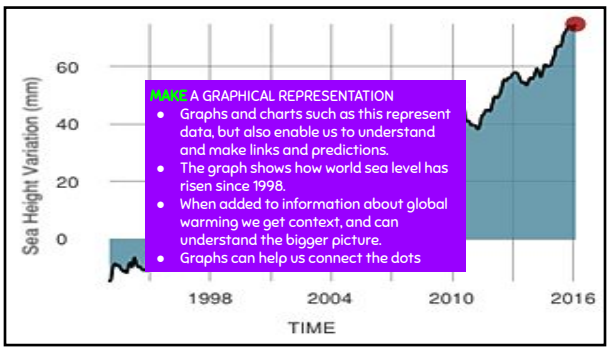
- A comparison table is great for comparing similarities and differences.
- Can be used for people, historical events, or scientific comparisons, as here.
- This table allows you to directly compare the 2 different types of cell, under each heading on the left.



MAKE A FLOWCHART

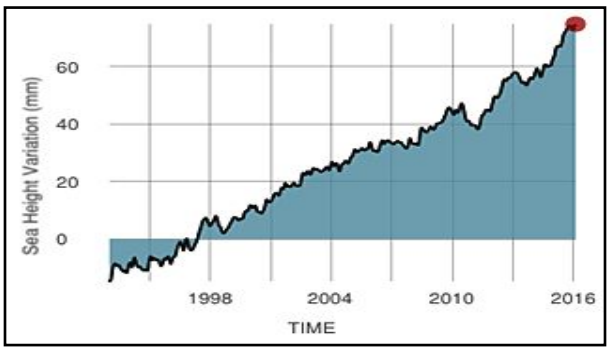
- Flow charts are great for summarising a process, for example in ICT.
- Also for a series of related historical events, such as the French Revolution.
- This example shows how the events following the French Revolution led eventually to the political turmoil which caused the 1st World War.





MAKE A GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

- Graphs and charts such as this represent data, but also enable us to understand and make links and predictions.
- The graph shows how world sea level has risen since 1998.
- When added to information about global warming we get context, and can understand the bigger picture.
- Graphs can help us connect the dots



DID YOU NOTICE OUR EMPHASIS ON THE WORD "MAKE"?

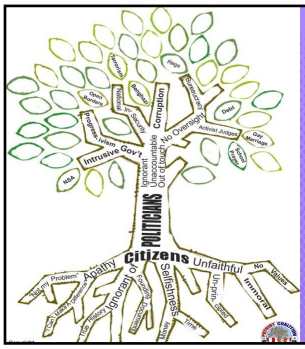
EACH OF OUR SUGGESTIONS BEGINS WITH THIS WORD.

... BECAUSE THE CREATIVE PROCESS ACTIVELY ENGAGES YOUR BRAIN WITH THE INFORMATION, AND...

...THE ACT OF RE-ORGANISING IT INTO A VISUAL CREATES POWERFUL LINKS IN YOUR BRAIN.

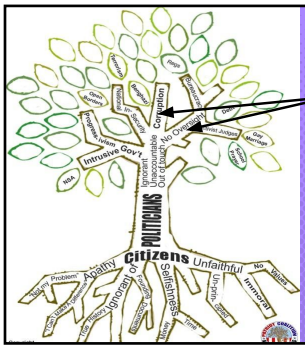
THIS IN TURN HELPS CREATE "UNDERSTANDING"...

...IT IS FAR EASIER TO REMEMBER INFORMATION IF IT IS LINKED AND YOU "UNDERSTAND" IT.



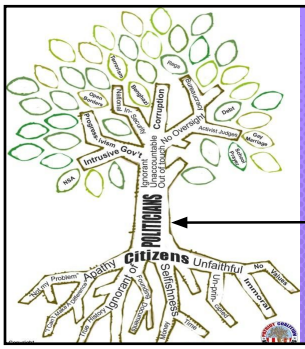
ALTERNATIVE, MORE COMPLEX GRAPHIC ORGANISERS USE A METAPHOR, SUCH AS A TREE TO HELP DEVELOP UNDERSTANDING FURTHER

10



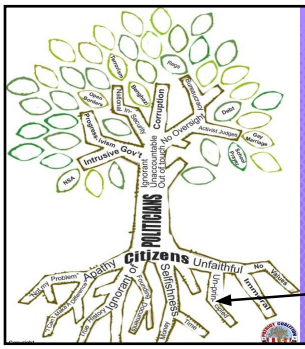
In this example, from a Politics essay, a tree is used to explain the different problems seen in governments, such as Corruption, Bureaucracy, Lack of oversight, etc. These are shown as the branches.

10

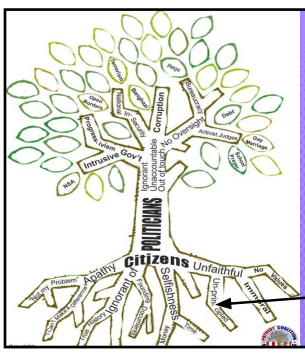


The Politicians are shown as the trunk of the tree, the main players, and the source of the branches (problems in government).

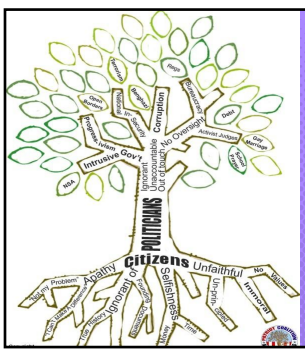
10



However the roots that feed the trunk, are seen as the hidden source of the problems as these directly lead to the types of politician we get.

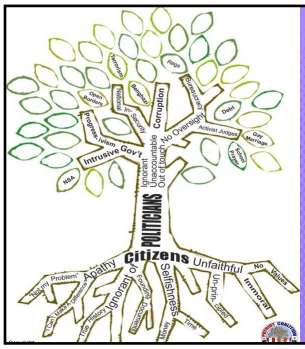


These are the underlying factors ,or "root" causes, of the information above.



BUILDING A DETAILED METAPHOR LIKE THIS CAN DEEPEN OUR UNDERSTANDING OF A TOPIC...

10



...NOW IT'S YOUR TURN TO GIVE IT A GO!

FINAL THOUGHTS

- Think of a topic area that you need to develop.
- Then choose a metaphor; e.g:
  - A tree with roots, branches and leaves
  - A castle with seperate turrets and a strong foundation
  - A stream growing into a river and then a lake
  - A village with a central square and streets around it
- Recast the information from the topic into the metaphor.
- Remember, you can't go wrong with this,; the process is the most important thing, not the product you make.