

Studies show that people are better able to remember materials presented visually. A concept map is better than an outline because you can see the relationships among many ideas. Because outlines are linear, there is no way of linking the ideas from various sections of the outline. Read through the map to become familiar with the information presented. Then look at the map in relation to all of the text pages in Chapter 1; which gives a better picture of the important concepts—the map or the full chapter?

► To Make a Concept Map

1. List all the important concepts.

We'll use some of the boldfaced and italicized terms from Chapter 1, Section 2.

matter	mixture
compound	pure substance
element	
homogenous mixture	
heterogeneous mixture	

- From this list, group similar concepts together. For example, one way to group these concepts would be into two groups—one that is related to mixtures and one that is related to pure substances.

<i>mixture</i>	<i>pure substance</i>
heterogeneous mixture	compound
homogeneous mixture	element

2. Select a main concept for the map.

We will use *matter* as the main concept for this map.

3. Build the map by placing the concepts according to their importance under the main concept, *matter*.

One way of arranging the concepts is shown in Map B.

