



Graphic Organizers for Reading



Student Packet

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Note: The first definition exercise is offered in two versions: matching or writing definitions.

Definitions

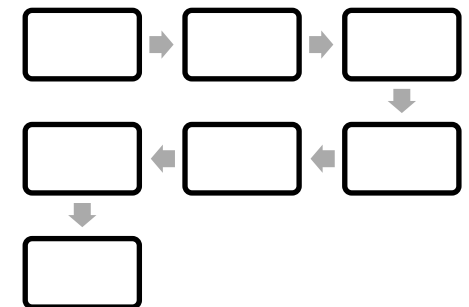
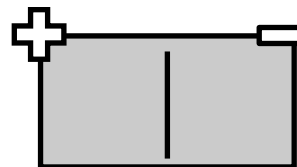
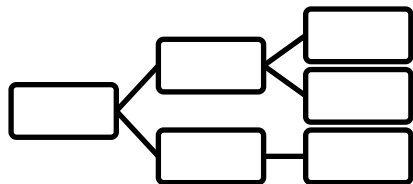
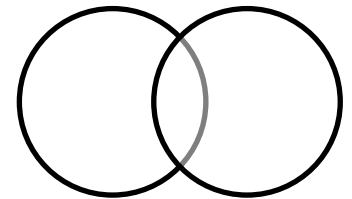
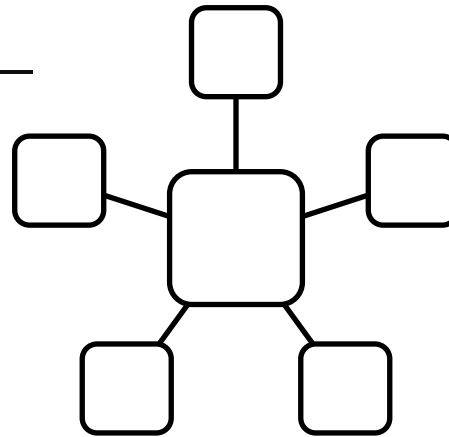
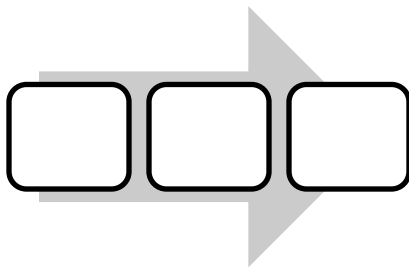
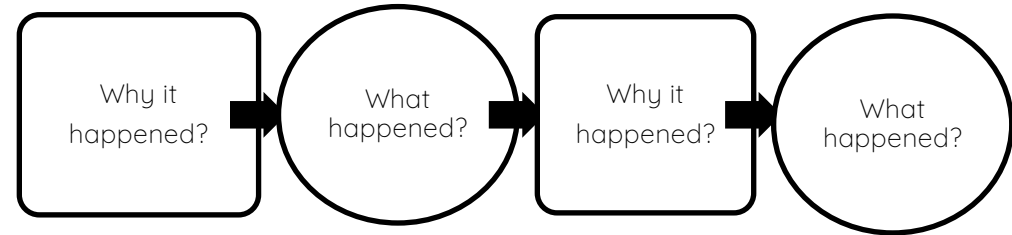
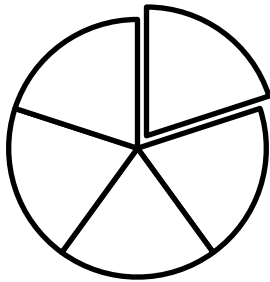
1. ____ graphic	a) a 2D picture of a geographical area of Earth
2. ____ graphic organizer	b) an illustration that uses overlapping circles and other shapes to show how things are alike and different
3. ____ cause-and-effect diagram	c) a chart or other visual means that displays information using boxes, arrows, lines, circles, and so on to better analyze facts and show relationships between pieces of information
4. ____ chart	d) shows sequential order (steps in a process or event) in which events occur
5. ____ concept map	e) a detailed illustration often with labels that shows how parts work together
6. ____ diagram	f) a painting, drawing, or photograph that shows what something looks like
7. ____ graph	g) a table that gives information
8. ____ main idea web	h) a picture, diagram, illustration, or chart that helps a reader understand and visualize information
9. ____ map	i) shows the main idea and supporting details of a text
10. ____ picture	j) shows the chronological order (how things happen in order of time) of events
11. ____ sequence chart	k) shows how two objects are different
12. ____ T-chart	l) uses arrows and boxes to show cause-and-effect relationships
13. ____ timeline	m) a diagram that shows a relationship between two or more things using lines, bars, dots, or portions of a circle (often used to plot and compare numbers) – includes line and pie graphs
14. ____ Venn diagram	n) shows relationships between the main idea and other information using circles and boxes that are linked together with arrows

Definitions

graphic	
graphic organizer	
cause-and-effect diagram	
chart	
concept map	
diagram	
graph	
main idea web	
map	
picture	
sequence chart	
T-chart	
timeline	
Venn diagram	

Label these different types of graphics using the words from the word box.

graph	Venn diagram	concept map	T-chart
main idea web	cause-and-effect diagram	timeline	sequence chart



The Rescue

The storm increased; the wind howled and whirled the snow into huge heaps. In the hope that he might possibly meet a traveler, the boy forced his way for awhile through the snow; but at last, exhausted, numb with the cold, and discouraged, he fell upon his knees, and cried. As he lay in the place where he fell down, which was sheltered a little by a rock, he grew colder and colder, and he thought he was going to die. At last he fell asleep but was wakened by feeling a warm paw on his face.

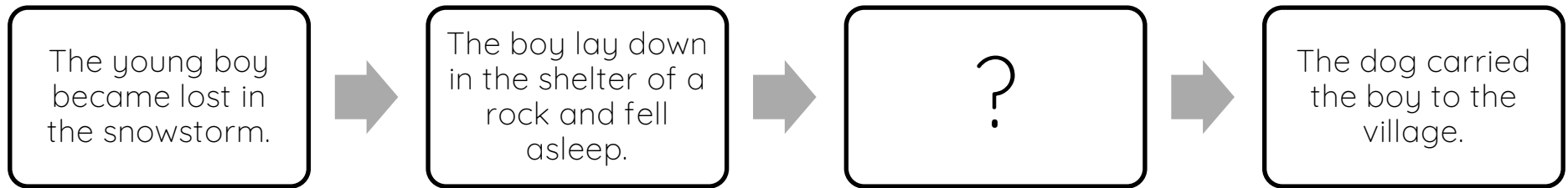
As he opened his eyes he saw with terror an enormous dog holding his head near his own. He uttered a cry of fear and tried to back away from the dog. The dog approached the boy again, and tried to make the little fellow understand that he came there to do him good and not to hurt him. Then he licked the face and hands of the boy.

By and by the boy confided in his visitor and began to hope that he might yet be saved. When the dog saw the boy understood, he lifted his head, and showed the boy a bottle covered with willow, which was hanging around his neck. This bottle contained water, some of which the little fellow drank, and felt refreshed.

Then the dog lay down by the side of the boy, and warmed him for a long time. After this, the dog made a sign for the boy to get upon his back. It was some time before the boy understood what the sign meant. But it was repeated again and again, and at last the boy mounted the back of the kind animal who carried him safely to the village.



The Rescue



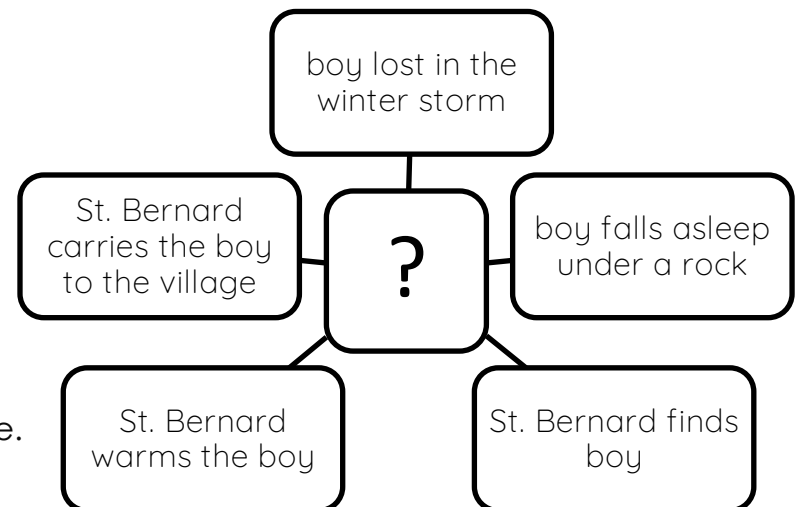
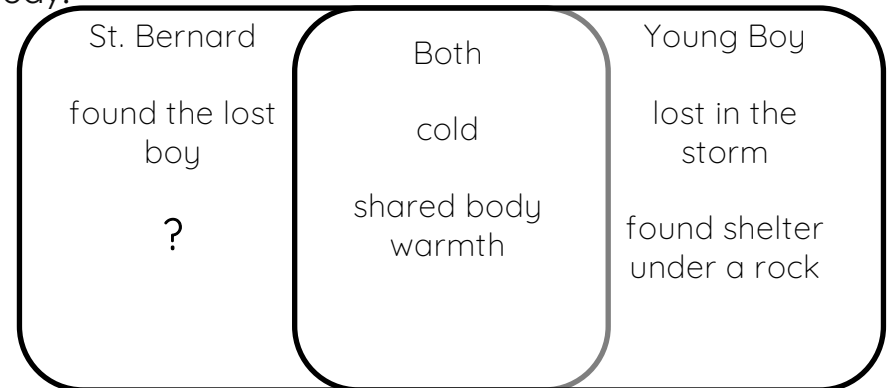
Answer these questions.

- Which sentence BEST completes the sequence chart?
 - The St. Bernard's owner filled his bottle with water.
 - The storm became violent with howling winds and bitter temperatures.
 - A St. Bernard discovered the boy and warmed him with his body.
 - The villagers sent a rescue party out to look for the lost boy.

- Which graphic would BEST organize the ideas from this passage?
 - a picture
 - a cause-and-effect-diagram
 - a timeline
 - a graph

- Which detail BEST completes the Venn diagram?
 - communicated instructions with gestures
 - cried himself to sleep
 - thought all hope was lost
 - wanted to be left alone

- Which detail BEST completes the main idea web?
 - The St. Bernard rescues the lost boy.
 - The St. Bernard gives the boy water from his bottle.
 - The villagers sent the St. Bernard out to rescue the lost boy.
 - The boy becomes lost in the snowstorm and thinks he is going to die.



Building a Birdhouse

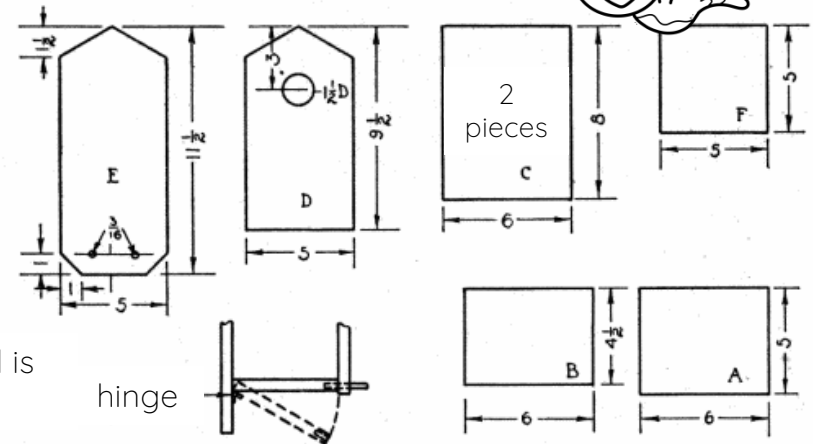
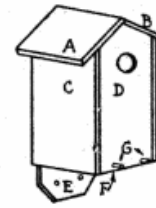
DIMENSIONS OF NESTING BOXES

Species	Floor of Cavity	Depth of Cavity	Entrance above Floor	Diameter of Entrance	Height above Ground
bluebird	5 by 5	8	6	1 ½	5 to 10
wren	4 by 4	6 to 8	1 to 6	7/8	6 to 10
woodpecker	6 by 6	12 to 15	12	2	12 to 20

STEPS FOR BUILDING YOUR BIRDHOUSE

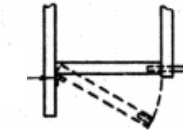
1. Carefully saw pieces of lumber to the correct size using the dimensions shown in the illustrations. Be sure all edges and ends square so there are no cracks for drafts and rain to enter.
2. Nail the pieces together.
3. Cut the doors or openings using an expansion bit or keyhole saw.
4. Attach the bottom or back with hinges or screws so that it can be removed for cleaning.

Bluebird House

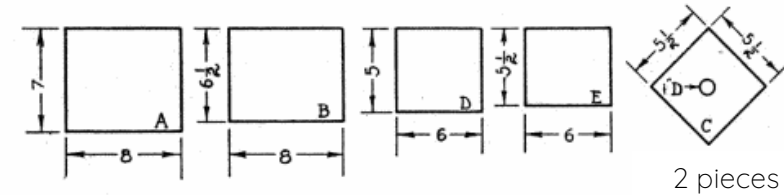
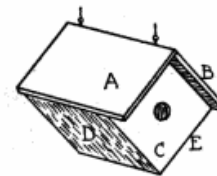


All material is ½" thick.

hinge



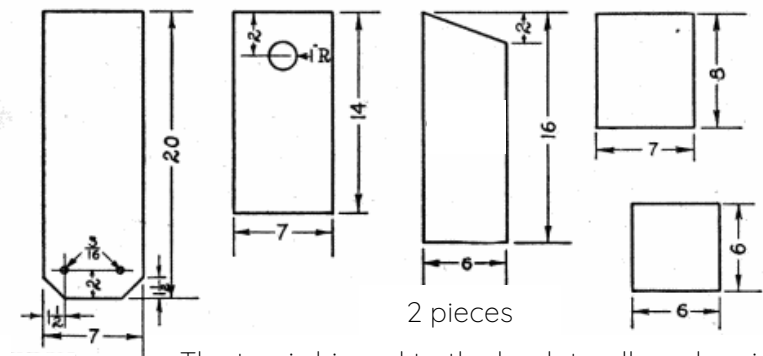
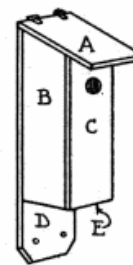
Wren House



2 pieces

The back piece may be attach with screw to allow the house to come apart for cleaning.

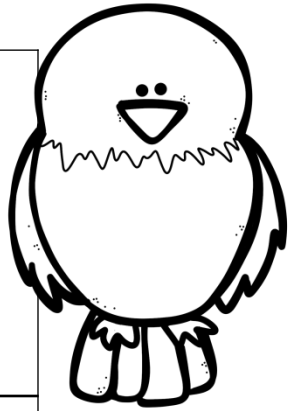
Woodpecker House



2 pieces

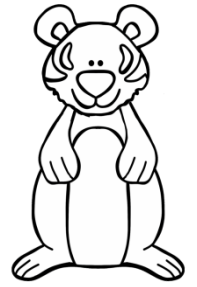
The top is hinged to the back to allow cleaning.

Building a Birdhouse



<p>1. Select the 2 types of graphics that were used in the instructions.</p> <p>_____ chart</p> <p>_____ map</p> <p>_____ diagram</p> <p>_____ graph</p>	<p>2. Which other graphic would BEST organize information about how to build a birdhouse?</p> <p>a) cause-and-effect diagram</p> <p>b) a main idea map</p> <p>c) Venn diagram</p> <p>d) sequence chart</p>
<p>3. According to the chart, which bird is the largest?</p> <p>a) bluebird</p> <p>b) wren</p> <p>c) woodpecker</p> <p>d) robin</p>	<p>4. According to the illustrations, how many pieces of wood are needed to build each house?</p> <p>bluebird _____</p> <p>wren _____</p> <p>woodpecker _____</p>
<p>5. According to the chart, which bird likes to be closest to the ground?</p> <p>a) bluebird</p> <p>b) wren</p> <p>c) woodpecker</p> <p>d) robin</p>	<p>6. Why does the lumber need to be square?</p> <p>a) to prevent insects from coming in</p> <p>b) to keep out drafts and rain</p> <p>c) to keep the house from falling apart</p> <p>d) to keep chicks from falling out</p>
<p>7. According to the illustration, which birdhouse hangs from a tree branch?</p> <p>a) bluebird</p> <p>b) wren</p> <p>c) woodpecker</p> <p>d) robin</p>	<p>8. According to the chart, which bird needs the smallest door?</p> <p>a) bluebird</p> <p>b) wren</p> <p>c) woodpecker</p> <p>d) robin</p>

The Journey to the Great Oz



Read this short summary plus excerpt describing the events in Chapter 7 “The Journey to the Great Oz” of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

Dorothy, Tin Woodman, the Cowardly Lion, and Scarecrow walk for hours. First, they come to a large ravine. After contemplating, Lion figures he can jump the length. One by one Lion carries each member of the party across to the other side on his back.

The travelers continue through the dark and gloomy forest hearing strange noises. Lion tells the others that the Kaliahs live in this area. Lion goes on to explain that Kaliahs are monstrous beasts with bodies like bears and heads like tigers...

The Lion was about to reply when suddenly they came to another gulf across the road. But this one was so broad and deep that the Lion knew at once he could not leap across it.

So they sat down to consider what they should do, and after serious thought the Scarecrow said:

“Here is a great tree, standing close to the ditch. If the Tin Woodman can chop it down, so that it will fall to the other side, we can walk across it easily.”

“That is a first-rate idea,” said the Lion. “One would almost suspect you had brains in your head, instead of straw.”

The Woodman set to work at once, and so sharp was his axe that the tree was soon chopped nearly through. Then the Lion put his strong front legs against the tree and pushed with all his might, and slowly the big tree tipped and fell with a crash across the ditch, with its top branches on the other side.

They had just started to cross this bridge when a sharp growl made them all look up, and to their horror they saw running toward them two great beasts with bodies like bears and heads like tigers.

“They are the Kalidahs!” said the Cowardly Lion, beginning to tremble.

“Quick!” cried the Scarecrow. “Let us cross over.”

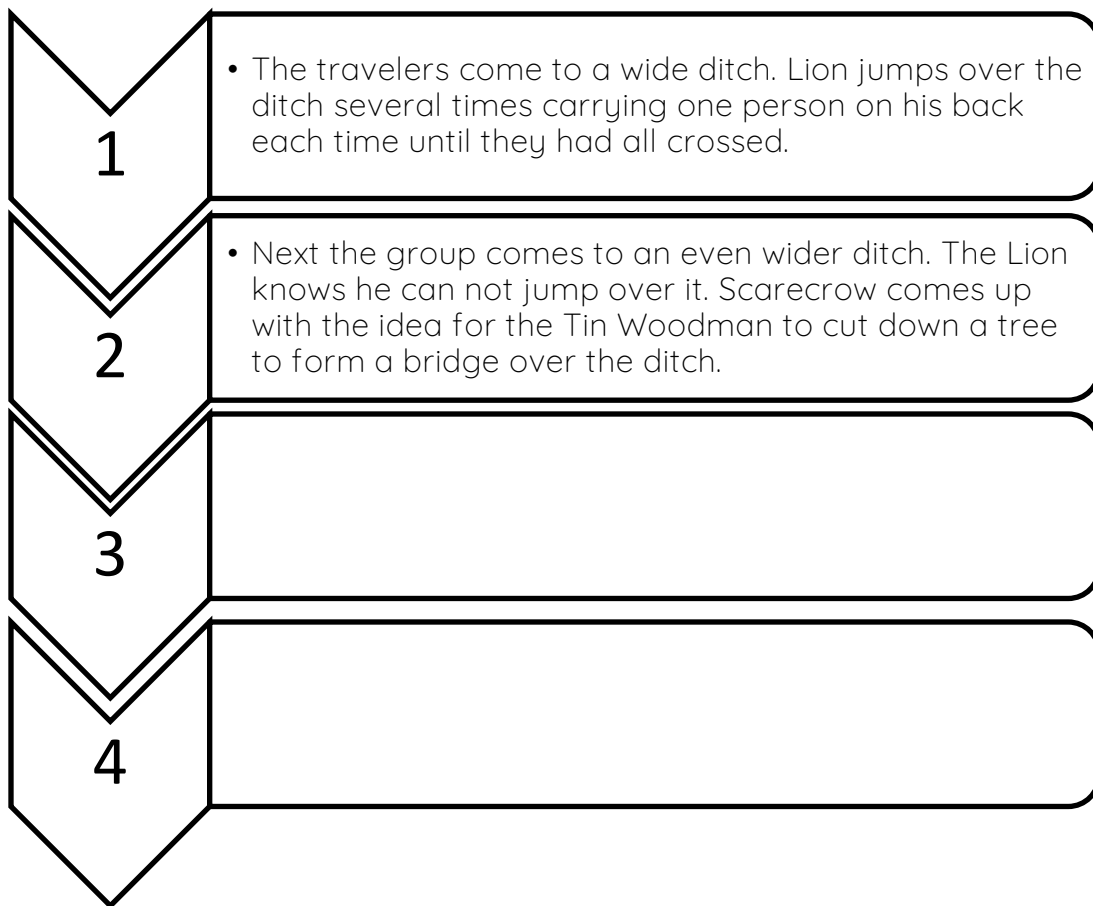
So Dorothy went first, holding Toto in her arms, the Tin Woodman followed, and the Scarecrow came next. The Lion, although he was certainly afraid, turned to face the Kalidahs, and then he gave so loud and terrible a roar that Dorothy screamed and the Scarecrow fell over backward, while even the fierce beasts stopped short and looked at him in surprise.

But, seeing they were bigger than the Lion, and remembering that there were two of them and only one of him, the Kalidahs again rushed forward, and the Lion crossed over the tree and turned to see what they would do next. Without stopping an instant the fierce beasts also began to cross the tree. And the Lion said to Dorothy:

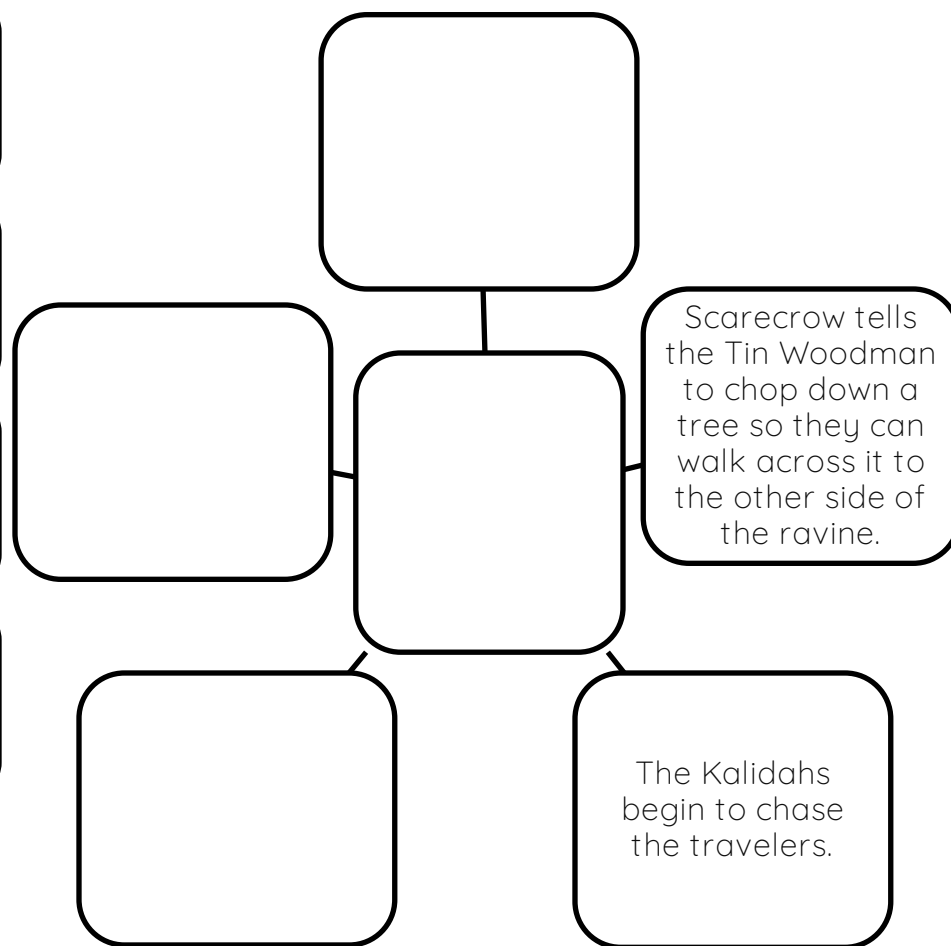
“We are lost, for they will surely tear us to pieces with their sharp claws. But stand close behind me, and I will fight them as long as I am alive.”

“Wait a minute!” called the Scarecrow. He had been thinking what was best to be done, and now he asked the Woodman to chop away the end of the tree that rested on their side of the ditch. The Tin Woodman began to use his axe at once, and, just as the two Kalidahs were nearly across, the tree fell with a crash into the gulf, carrying the ugly, snarling brutes with it, and both were dashed to pieces on the sharp rocks at the bottom.

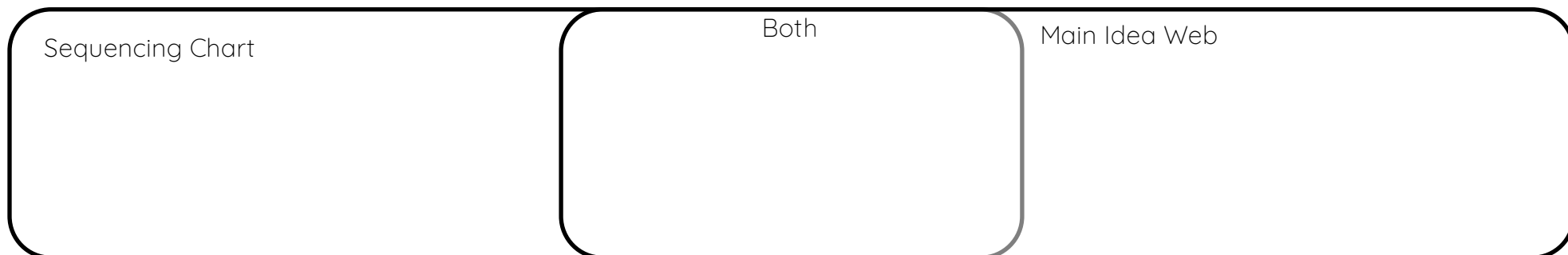
Complete this sequencing chart to summarize the events in “The Journey to the Great Oz.”



Complete this main idea web the events in “The Journey to the Great Oz.”



Complete this Venn diagram to explain the similarities and differences between the sequencing chart and main idea web.



Answer Keys

Definitions

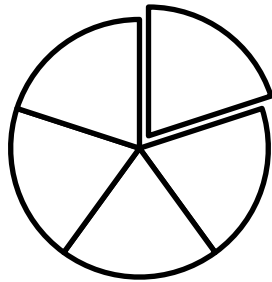
1. <u>h</u> graphic	a) a 2D picture of a geographical area of Earth
2. <u>c</u> graphic organizer	b) an illustration that uses overlapping circles and other shapes to show how things are alike and different
3. <u>i</u> cause-and-effect diagram	c) a chart or other visual means that displays information using boxes, arrows, lines, circles, and so on to better analyze facts and show relationships between pieces of information
4. <u>g</u> chart	d) shows sequential order (steps in a process or event) in which events occur
5. <u>n</u> concept map	e) a detailed illustration often with labels that shows how parts work together
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7. <u>m</u> graph	g) a table that gives information
8. <u>i</u> main idea web	h) a picture, diagram, illustration, or chart that helps a reader understand and visualize information
9. <u>a</u> map	i) shows the main idea and supporting details of a text
10. <u>f</u> picture	j) shows the chronological order (how things happen in order of time) of events)
11. <u>d</u> sequence chart	k) shows how two objects are different
12. <u>k</u> T-chart	l) uses arrows and boxes to show cause-and-effect relationships
13. <u>j</u> timeline	m) a diagram that shows a relationship between two or more things using lines, bars, dots, or portions of a circle (often used to plot and compare numbers) – includes line and pie graphs
14. <u>b</u> Venn diagram	n) shows relationships between the main idea and other information using circles and boxes that are linked together with arrows

Definitions

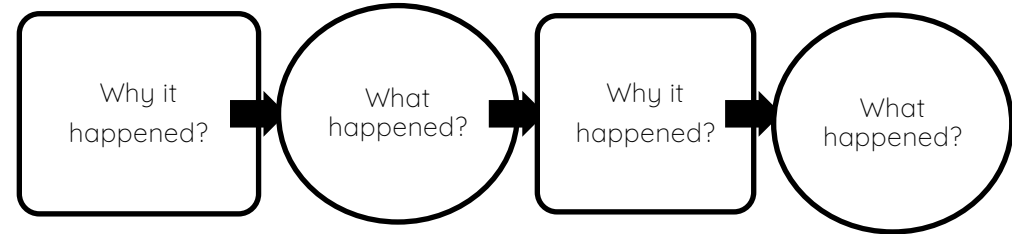
graphic	a picture, diagram, illustration, or chart that helps a reader understand and visualize information
graphic organizer	a chart or other visual means that displays information using boxes, arrows, lines, circles, and so on to better analyze facts and show relationships between pieces of information
cause-and-effect diagram	uses arrows and boxes to show cause-and-effect relationships
chart	a table that gives information
concept map	shows relationships between the main idea and other information using circles and boxes that are linked together with arrows
diagram	a detailed illustration often with labels that shows how parts work together
graph	a diagram that shows a relationship between two or more things using lines, bars, dots, or portions of a circle (often used to plot and compare numbers) – includes line and pie graphs
main idea web	shows the main idea and supporting details of a text
map	a 2D picture of a geographical area of Earth
picture	a painting, drawing, or photograph that shows what something looks like
sequence chart	shows sequential order (steps in a process or event) in which events occur
T-chart	shows how two objects are different
timeline	shows the chronological order (how things happen in order of time) of events
Venn diagram	an illustration that uses overlapping circles and other shapes to show how things are alike and different

Label these different types of graphics using the words from the word box.

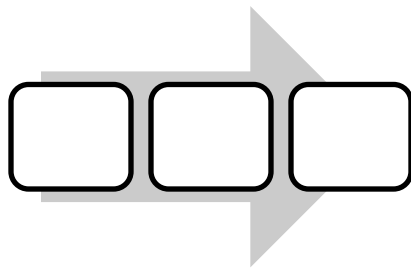
graph	Venn diagram	concept map	T-chart
main idea web	cause-and-effect diagram	timeline	sequence chart



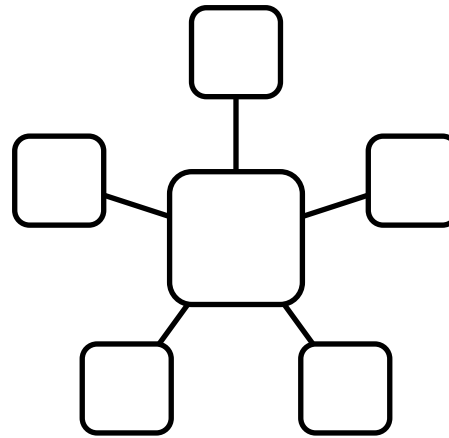
graph



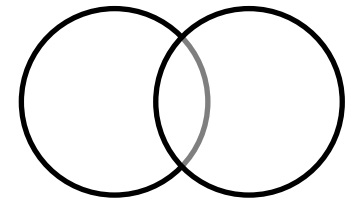
cause-and-effect diagram



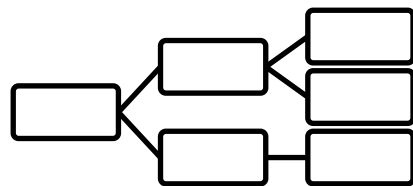
timeline



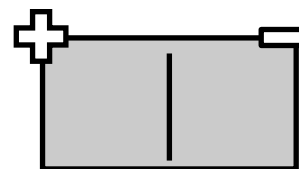
main idea web



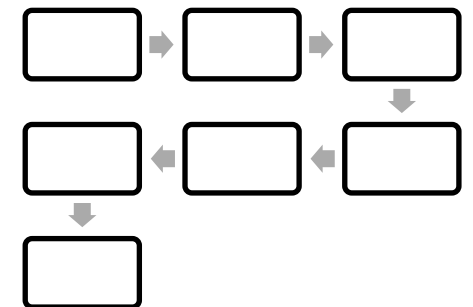
Venn diagram



concept map

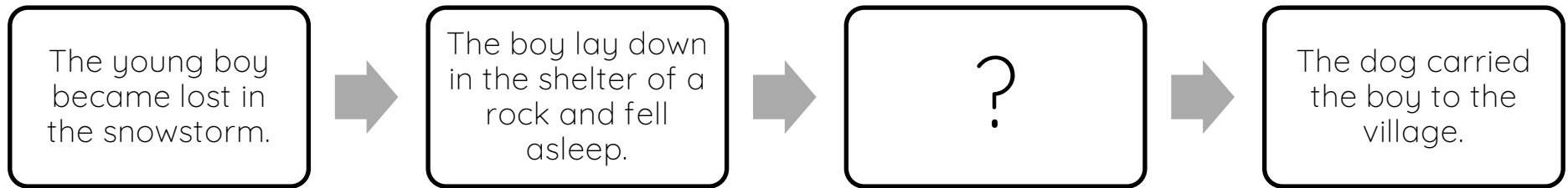


T-chart



sequence chart

The Rescue

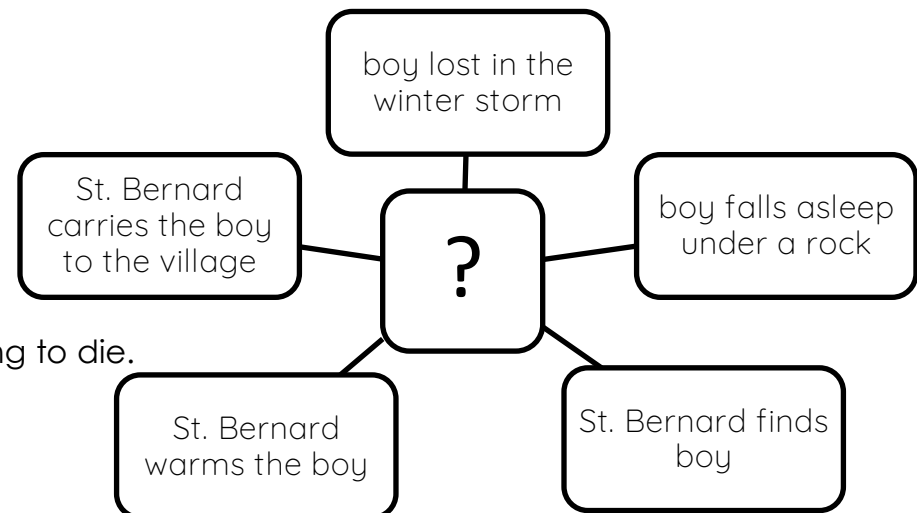
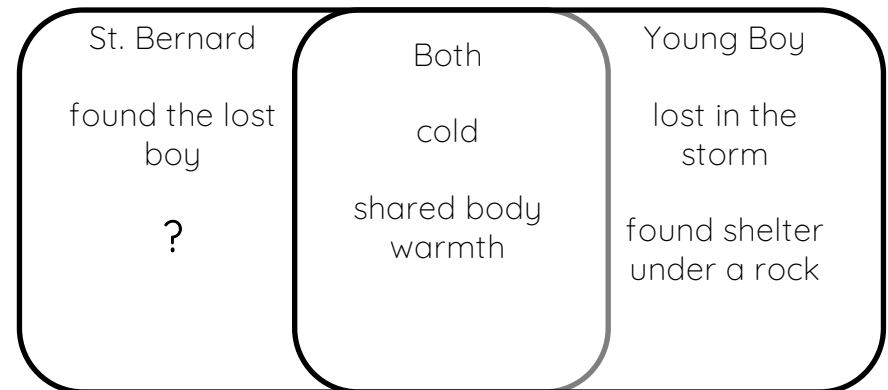


- Which sentence BEST completes the sequence chart?
 - The St. Bernard's owner filled his bottle with water.
 - The storm became violent with howling winds and bitter temperatures.
 - A St. Bernard discovered the boy and warmed him with his body.**
 - The villagers sent a rescue party out to look for the lost boy.

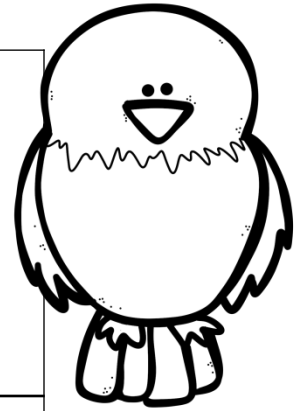
- Which graphic would BEST organize the ideas from this passage?
 - a picture
 - a cause-and-effect-diagram**
 - a timeline
 - a graph

- Which detail BEST completes the Venn diagram?
 - communicated instructions with gestures**
 - cried himself to sleep
 - thought all hope was lost
 - wanted to be left alone

- Which detail BEST completes the main idea web?
 - The St. Bernard rescues the lost boy.**
 - The St. Bernard gives the boy water from his bottle.
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 - The boy becomes lost in the snowstorm and thinks he is going to die.

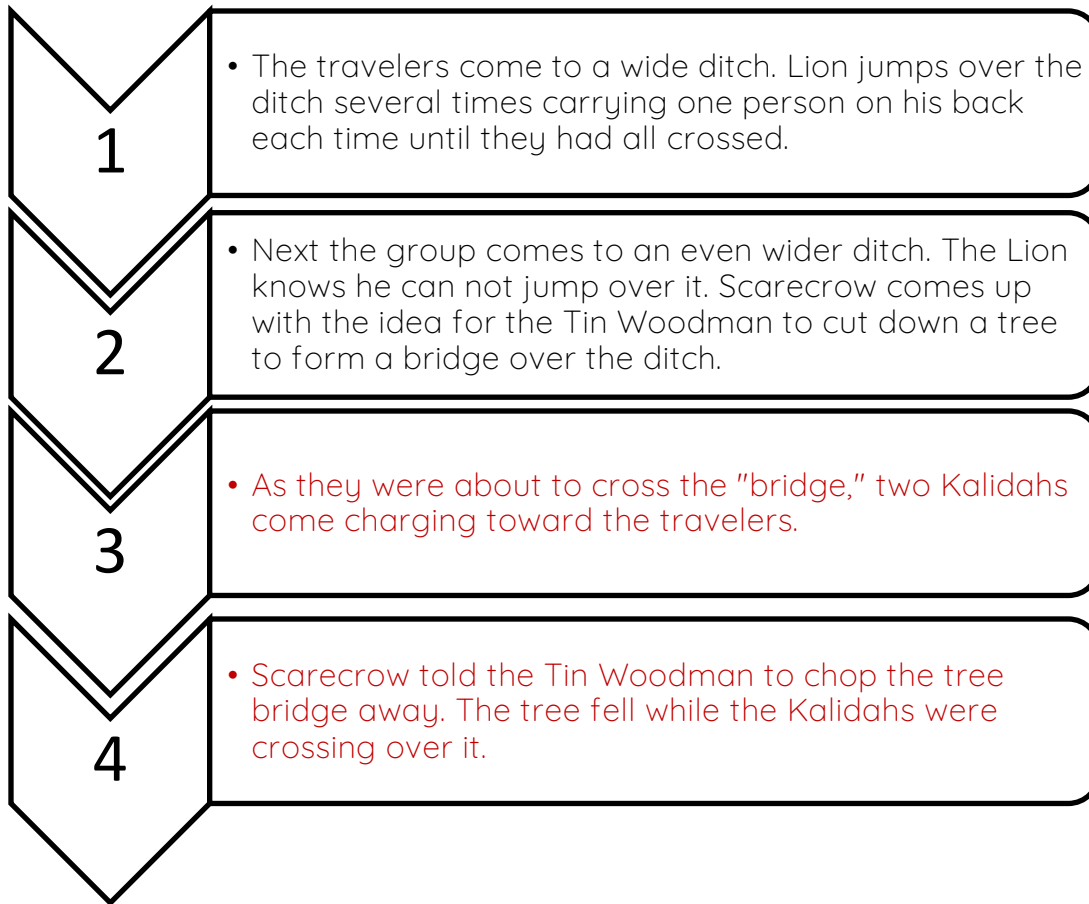


Building a Birdhouse

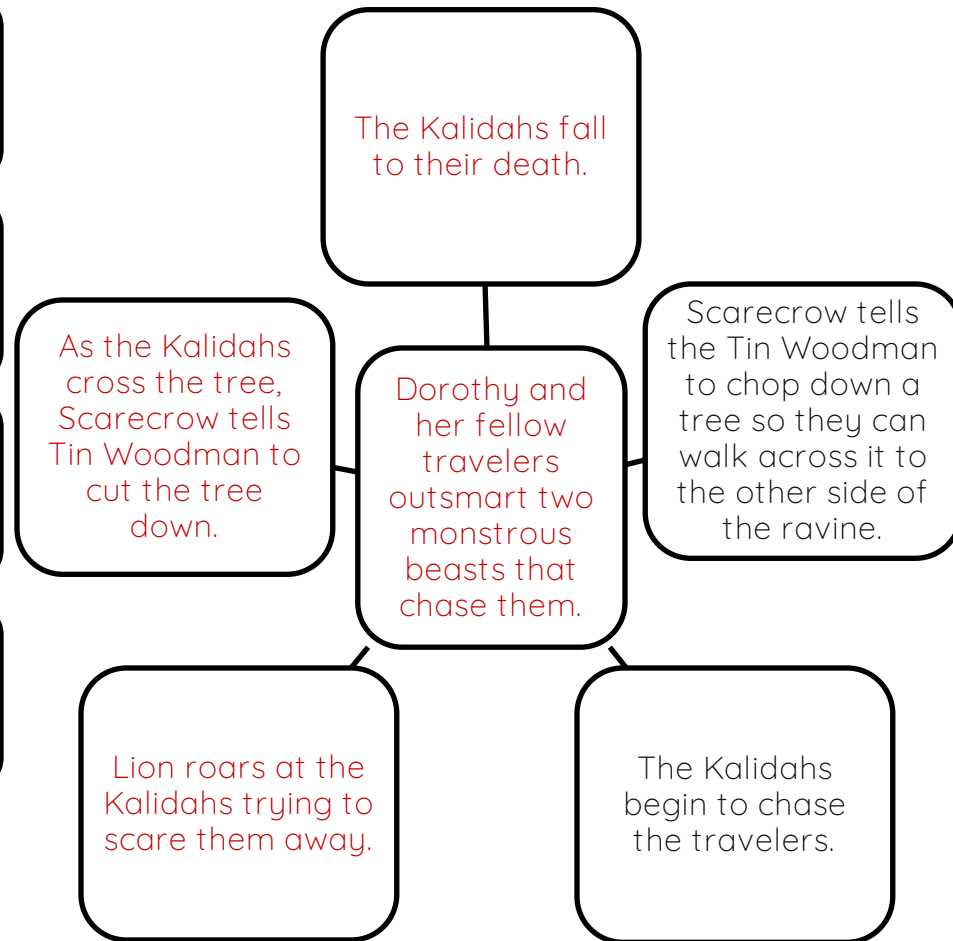


<p>1. Select the 2 types of graphics that were used in the instructions.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chart</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> map</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diagram</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> graph</p>	<p>2. Which other graphic would BEST organize information about how to build a birdhouse?</p> <p>a) cause-and-effect diagram</p> <p>b) a main idea map</p> <p>c) Venn diagram</p> <p>d) sequence chart</p>
<p>3. According to the chart, which bird is the largest?</p> <p>a) bluebird</p> <p>b) wren</p> <p>c) woodpecker</p> <p>d) robin</p>	<p>4. According to the illustrations, how many pieces of wood are needed to build each house?</p> <p>bluebird <u>7</u></p> <p>wren <u>6</u></p> <p>woodpecker <u>6</u></p>
<p>5. According to the chart, which bird likes to be closest to the ground?</p> <p>a) bluebird</p> <p>b) wren</p> <p>c) woodpecker</p> <p>d) robin</p>	<p>6. Why does the lumber need to be square?</p> <p>a) to prevent insects from coming in</p> <p>b) to keep out drafts and rain</p> <p>c) to keep the house from falling apart</p> <p>d) to keep chicks from falling out</p>
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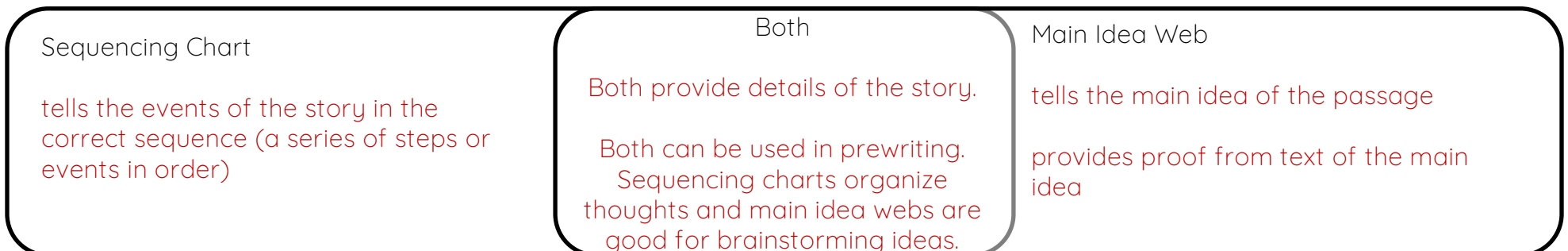
Complete this sequencing chart to summarize the events in “The Journey to the Great Oz.”



Complete this main idea web the events in “The Journey to the Great Oz.”



Complete this Venn diagram to explain the similarities and differences between the sequencing chart and main idea web.



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