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Double bubble map examples

When it comes to teaching and learning, visuals play an important role in simplifying things. And thinking cards and how to use them. Editable templates for each chart type are also provided. You use them right away. Export them as PNG, SVG or JPEG to include in your documents, presentations or afdprints. What are Thinking Maps Thinking maps include methods that help visualize your thinking or represent your abstract thoughts with concrete visuals. Thought cards enable meaningful learning because they help organize ideas and information in a way that is easy to understand. They also help break down complex information into easy-to-understand sections and discover connections in between. And they can be very useful during critical and creative thinking exercises. Developed by David Hyerle, think cards contain 8 types of graphic organizers. Each thinking card is based on a fundamental thought process or linked to a specific cognitive skill and serves different purposes. They are popularly used in primary and secondary education and is a widely used teaching technique. Circle Map - Defining in Context and Brainstorming Bubble Map - Describe using adjectives Flow Map - Ordering and Sequencing Brace Map - Image of the whole and parts Tree Map -Classify and Group Double Bubble Map - Compare and Contrast Multi-flow map - analyzing causes and effects Bridge map - Seeing analogies There are several advantages to using thinking maps in education Helps in learning and preserving information Can easily be used in various different disciplines and in different grade levelsCan give students the freedom to explore their critical or creative thinking maps with editable thinking map templates Circle Map The circle map is a tool used to describe something or convey our understanding of a subject. It's a great tool for both individual and group brainstorming activities. How to create a circular map Step 1 – Start drawing a circle in the center of the canvas or paper. Write down the subject you're going to focus on, in it. Step 2 - Draw a larger circle around it and brainstorm and write down everything you know about the topic inside. Here you can use nouns, adjectives, or verbs to what you know. Step 3 - Draw a square around the larger circle. This box is known as the frame of reference and is used to indicate how you have gathered your knowledge of the subject. For example, did someone tell you about it? Did you see it in a documentary? Documentary? Map template (Click the template to edit it online) Bubble Map Bubble maps are used to describe a topic using adjectives. Bubble cards can be very useful in analyzing a character from a novel or story, introducing new lessons in the classroom, etc. How to make a bubble card Step 1 - Draw a circle and write the subject of your choice in the middle of it. Step 2 – Add connection circles around the main subject in the center. In it you write down adjectives, attributes, etc. that describe the subject. Bubble Map Template (Click on the template to edit it online) Flow Map The flow map represents the flow of something. It can be used to organize information in a logical order, record steps of a process or event, and identify patterns. The flow card contains a series of arrow-linked boxes that can be drawn horizontally and vertically. Images can also be used instead of boxes to convey the order. Create a flow map Step 1 -Start by identifying the steps of the event. Place them on a flow card in a logical order to display the order. Step 2 – Add substages are the smaller boxes below the main steps. They can be used to break down an important step in substappen. Substages should be connected to the main order with lines, not arrows. Flow Map Template (Click the template to edit it online) Brace Map Brace maps are used to display the components of a concrete object or event. For example, the parts of a car. It shouldn't be used for something abstract like a concept or idea that you don't physically take apart. How to make a brace card Step 1 - Start the card with the object that you break apart. Step 2 - Brainstorm and add the components or whatever the main object is made of in the front, connected by a brace/bracket. Step 3 - Divide the components if necessary. Also connect it to the card with a bracket. Brace Map Template (Click the template to edit it online) Structure map is used to categorize and organize information. You use this to plan essays or speeches by listing phrases or paragraphs under the subcategories. Or you use it in math to display different types of equations. How to make a tree map Step 1 - On top of the canvas, place the main topic or idea your card would be about. For example, it could be different types of food. Step 2 - Place the supporting categories under the main topic connected by lines. In our example, this would be vegetables, meat, etc. Step 3 – List of examples or supporting details under each subcategory. For example, you can write down types of vegetables under the related category. Tree Map Template (Click on the template to edit it online) Double call card You use the double bubble card to create different and similar qualities between things like characters, books, cultures, etc. The two middle circles represent the topics you analyze. The circles that are common to both subjects contain similarities, while others represent differences. You also use a Venn diagram to compare and contrast things, but in comparison, the double bubble card to identify the characteristics of the two items. Step 2 - Referring to the cards you've created before, compare and contrast the two ideas using a double bubble map (Click on the template to edit it online) Multi-Flow Map The multi-flow map can be used to identify the causes and effects of a situation. For example, you use it to depict a historical incident like World War II. In a multi-flow map, the causes do not correspond to the effects, but to the situation. You also draw a multi-flow map that only displays effects or effects only when needed. Create a multi-flow map Step 1 – Write down the event or situation you want to analyze in the middle of the canvas. For an example World War 1. Step 2 – Write down the left side of the map. In our example, this could be the rise of nationalism, militarism, imperialism. Step 3 – Write down the effects of the event that took place in the boxes on your right. In our example, this would be the demise of monarchies such as Germany, Turkey, Russia, etc., the end of colonialism and so on. Multi-Flow Map Template (Click on the template to edit it online) Bridge Map The bridge map can be used to understand the relationships between words or to display analogies between ideas or objects. Bridge cards can be used to assess inside information or to do in-the-blank exercises. How to use the bridge map Step 1 - Draw the as pyramid. Place the two information pairs on each side of the pyramid as shown below. Make sure they are written in a format that can be used in a sentence. Step 2 – Define the related factor that will help connect the two pairs of information. By writing it down, you can follow the correct sentence pattern. Bridge Map Template (Click on the template to edit it online) How do you use the thinking cards in the classroom? In this post we have covered the 8 types of thinking cards. However, there are many other types of diagrams and techniques that help with teaching, learning, brainstorming and basically visualizing any idea or concept. Some of them include concept cards, diagram, mind map, flowchart, storyboards etc. Here are some useful sources that you refer to to learn more in detail about these other techniques. Ultimate Flowchart Tutorial The ultimate guide to concept maps the ultimate guide to Fishbone Diagrams Diagrams Diagrams Map examples to visualize and organize your ideas The ultimate list of essential visual brainstorming techniques Tips on using these thinking cards effectively? Share with us in the comments below. brace map bridge map bubble map double bubble map multi flow map thinking maps templates tree map types think maps used for comparing and contrasting, the third map to be introduced is the Double Bubble Map. This map is made with two Bubble Maps. Two larger circles are drawn with the things that need to be compared. Middle bubbles are added to show the similarities between the two. Outside bubbles are attracted by the two larger circles with words that show the differences. Teachers used the Double Bubble this way: On one card, we compared a child to a toddler. On another map, we compared a child to an adolescent. We use it in Social Studies to compare two different characters from two stories we read in Open Court. Students compared and contrasted how the main character, Zinkoff, and the rest of the teammates reacted after losing their first football game. This was from our novel, Loser. Students kept the discussion and ideas going as they described the stupid and absurd ways the teammates responded. We put these cards on the wall outside the classroom. After reading the story, The Tree House, we compared the two characters and the treehouses in which they each played. We continued the next day and compared the friendship between the girls (building bridges). Student card examples:

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