



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS – EFFECTIVE TOOLS FOR TEACHING READING SKILLS

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Presentation Overview

Lead-in

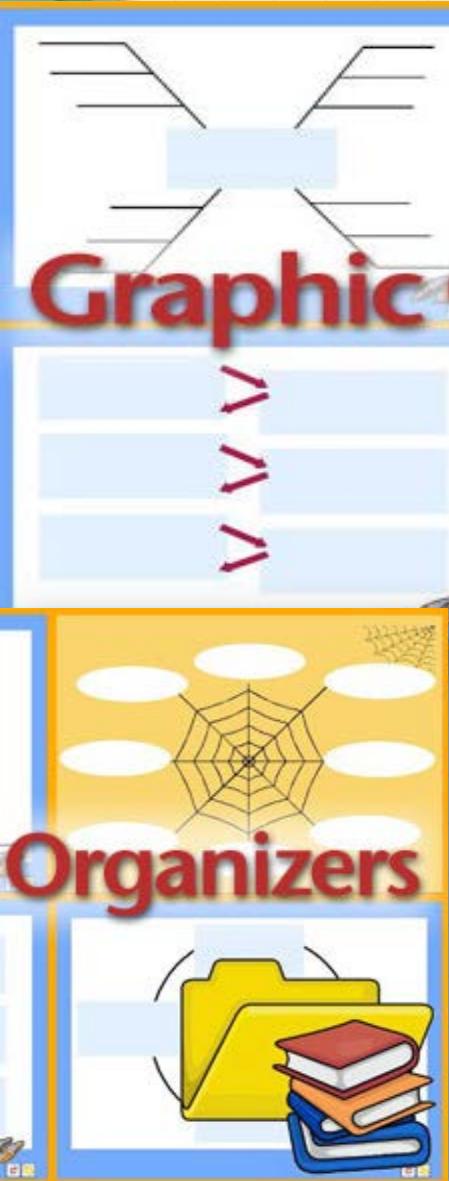
Introduction

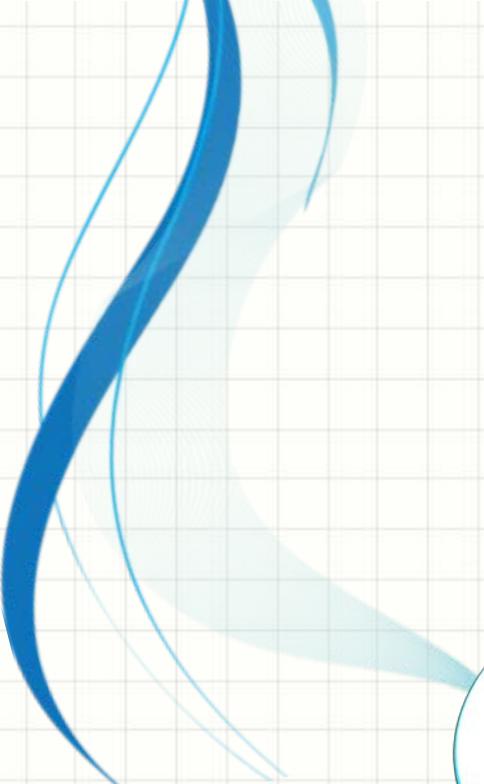
What Graphic Organizers?

Why Graphic Organizers?

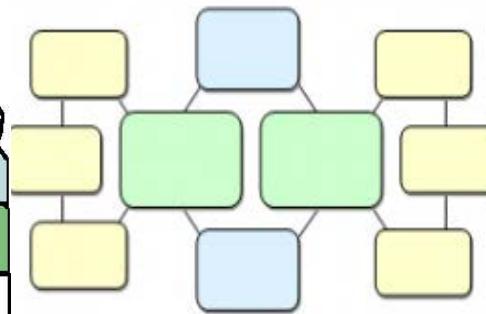
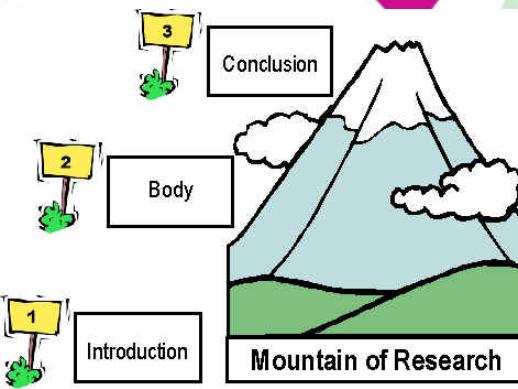
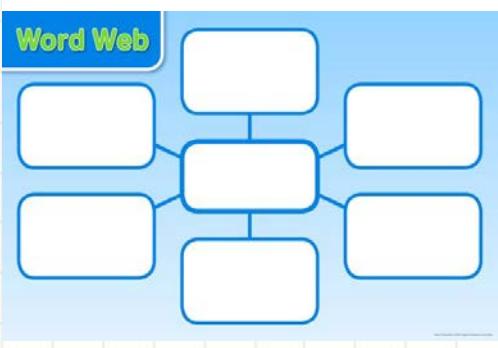
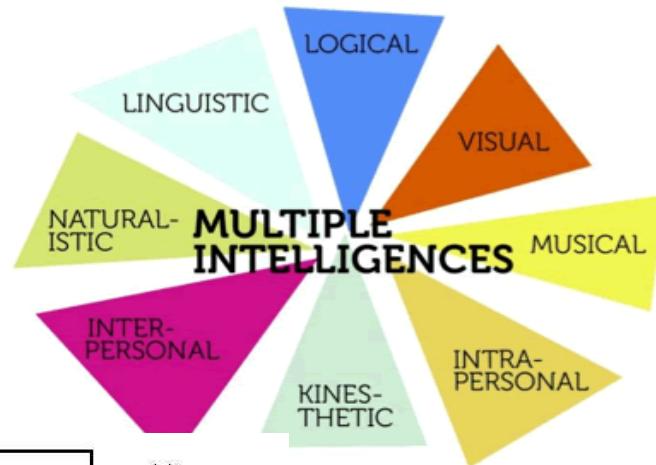
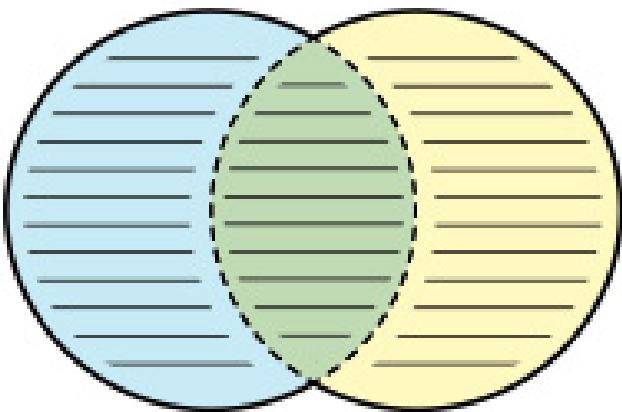
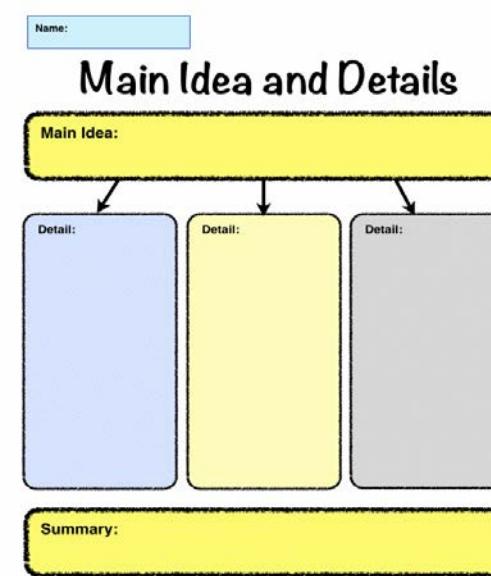
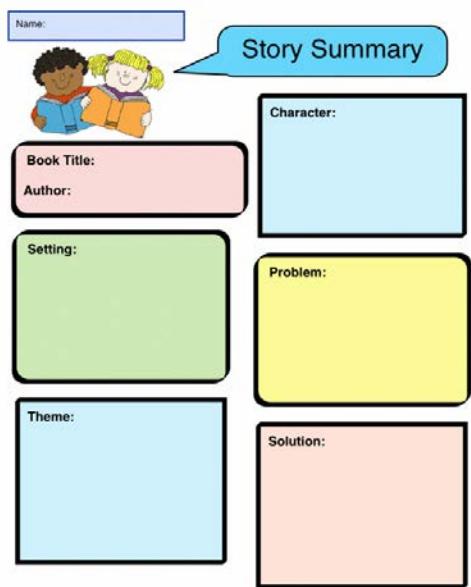
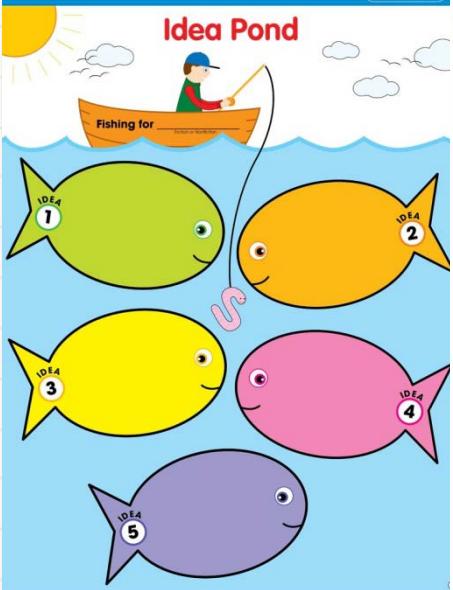
How Graphic Organizers?

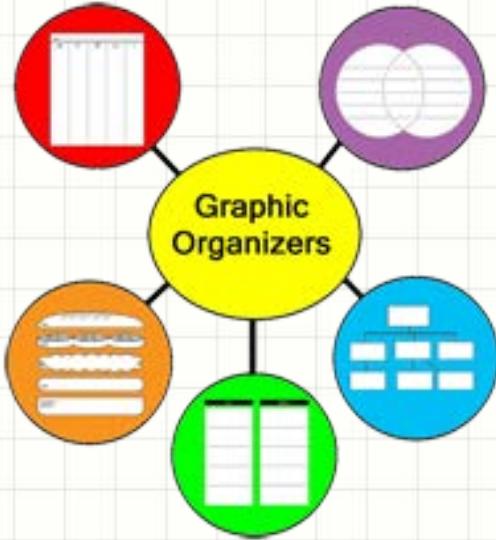
Conclusion





lead - in





Introduction

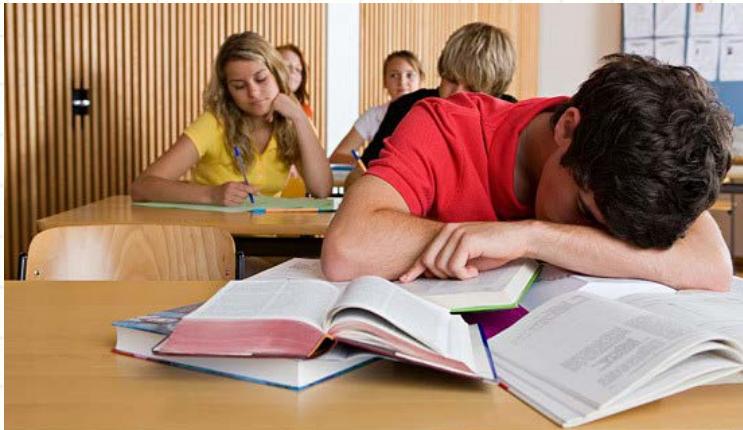
Classroom observations and informal interviews

- Students feel scared.
- Reading lessons are not exciting.
- Reading activities are monotonous.

How to encourage students to learn and improve their reading skills?



Questions

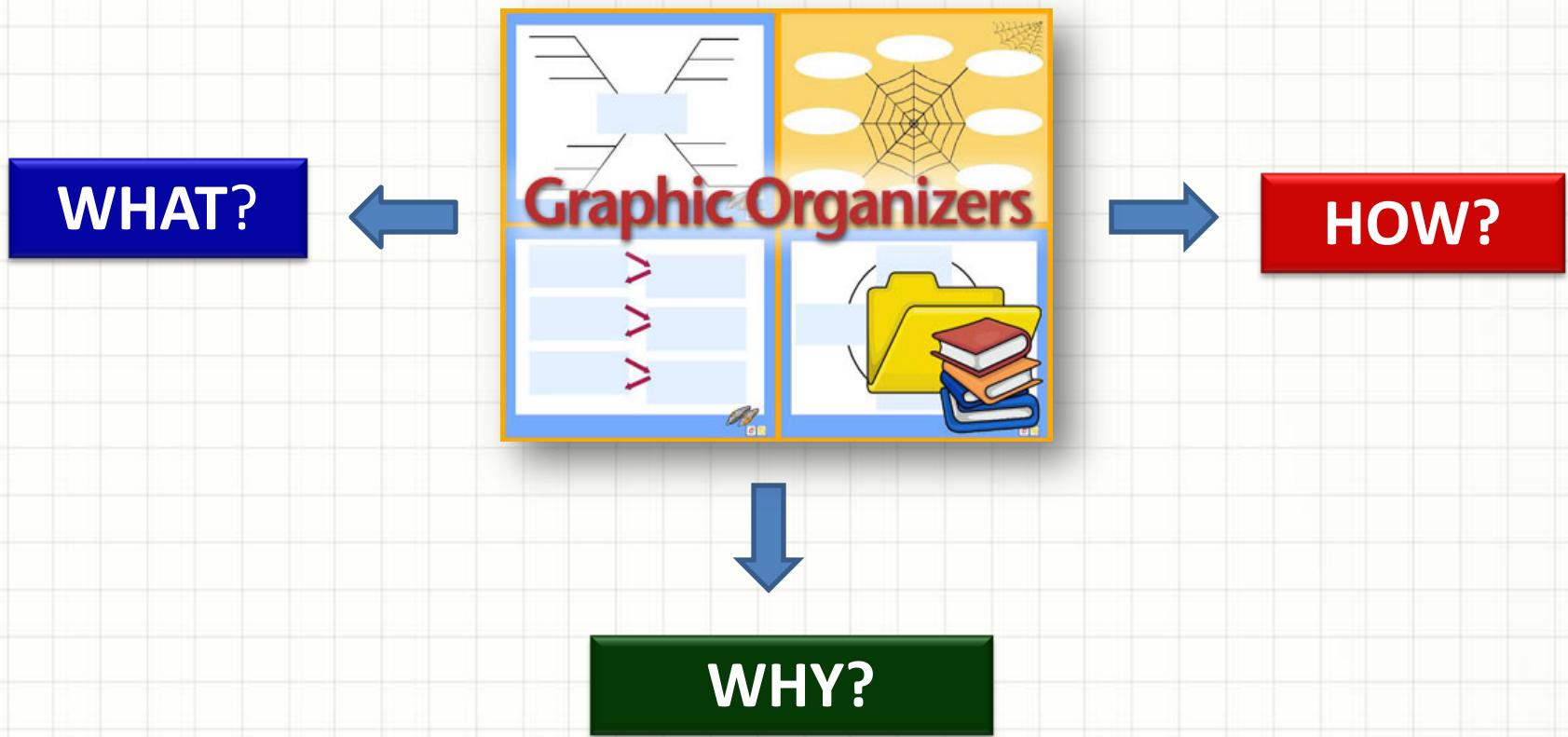


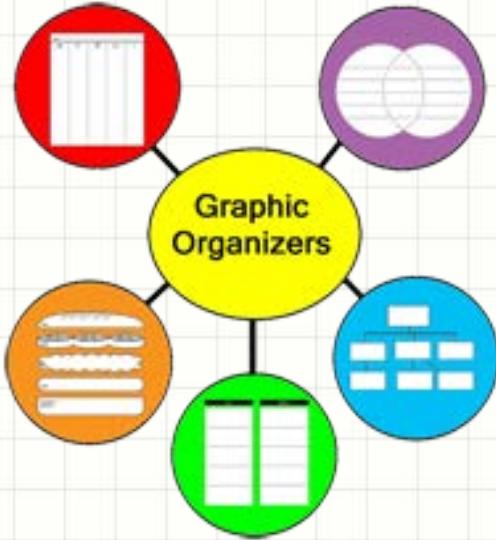
1. Did students really read the text?
2. Do students comprehend with what they read?
3. What will students do if they want to answer comprehension questions according to their favorite learning styles?
4. How do students perform their understanding by using images or visual illustrations instead of responding the questions given in the textbook?
5. How can the teacher motivate and enhance student thinking skills through the reading text?

Possible solutions

Graphic organizers????

BUT



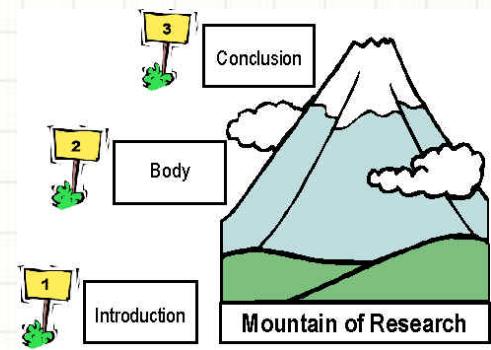
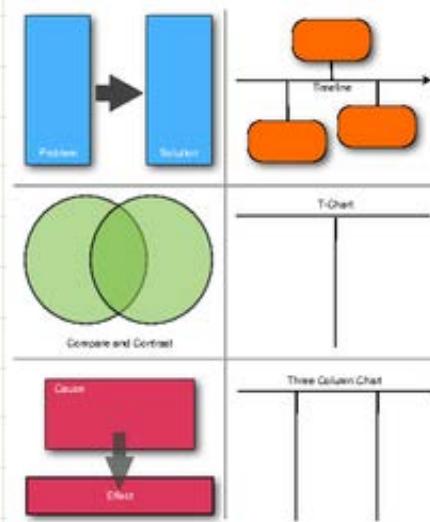
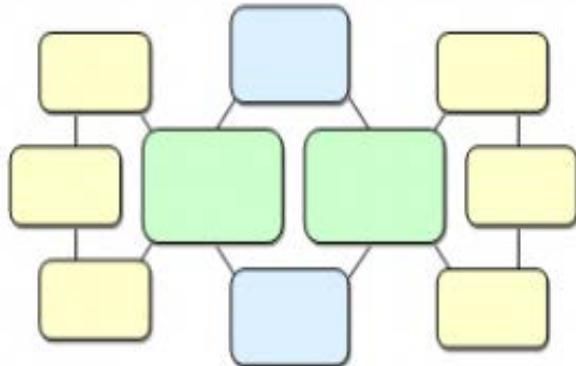


What Graphic Organizers?



What graphic organizers?

A graphic organizer is a visual frame used to represent knowledge and understanding of a subject matter by arranging important aspects of a concept or topic into a logical pattern using labels. There are numerous kinds of graphic organizers called maps, graphs, charts, diagrams, or clusters.

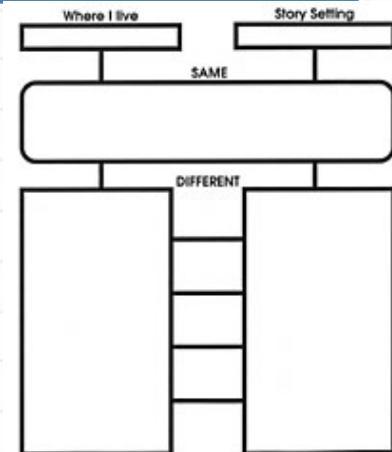
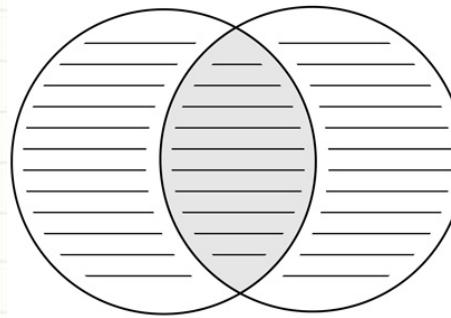
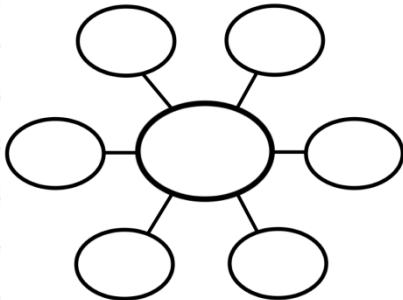
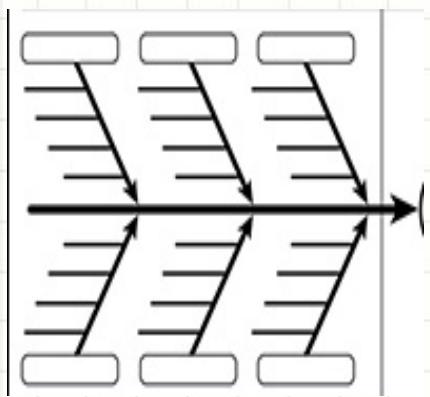


Graphic organizers

what

include:

- Words
- Images
- symbolic patterns (conceptual, hierarchical, cyclical and sequential)



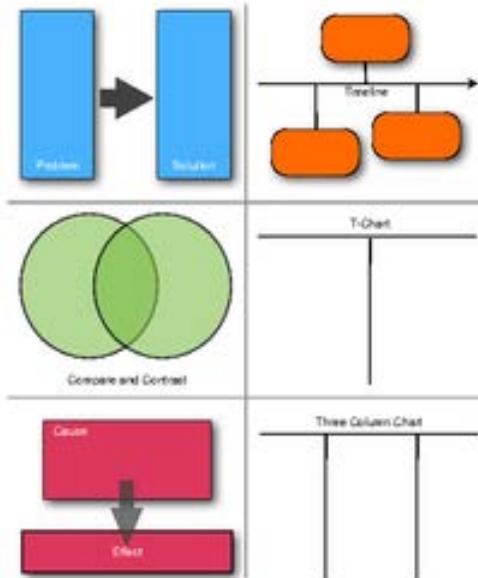
effective with verbal, visual and logical learning styles.



what

Graphic organizers

different lay outs



a similar purpose



- depict the relationships between facts and figures or key concepts and ideas within a learning task



Graphic Organizers?

A variety of types of organizers are chosen for their appropriateness for the content.



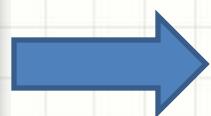
effective tools in planning, instruction, and assessment.

Robinson (1998)



Graphic Organizers?

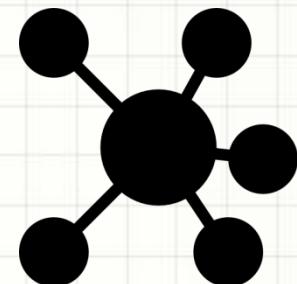
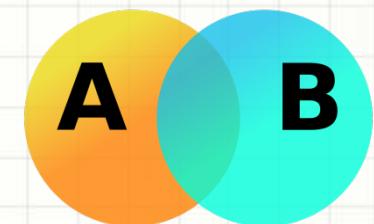
Suitability for the organization of the text

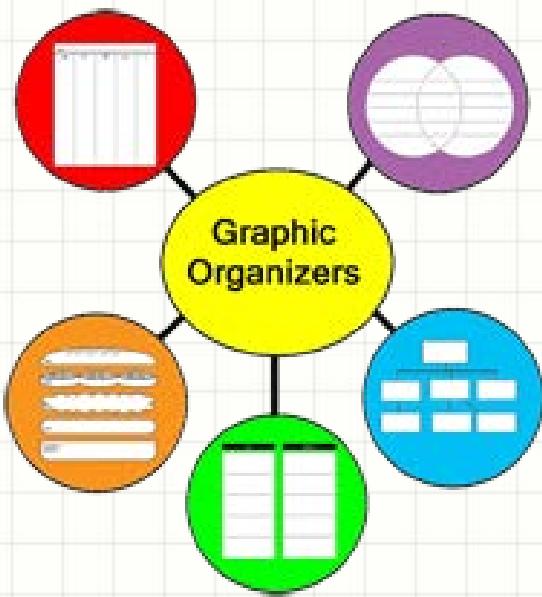


enhance and facilitate students' understanding and develop their full potentials

Example: if the text

- sequential manner
 - a list or a timeline
- a compare/contrast mode
 - a 2-column chart or Venn diagram
- a central theme
 - a mind map or a network tree





Why Graphic Organizers?

Why Graphic Organizers?

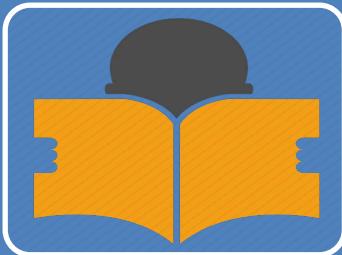
- clear students' thoughts and sharpen their thinking by organizing and connecting key concepts related to what they are reading from the text.
- improve their critical thinking, a kind of cognitive activity that appears in many categories of the cognitive process dimension. *(Krasnic, 2011)*
- the most helpful strategy that the students employed (an experimental study) *(Fisher, 2002)*
- improve student reading comprehension through metacognitive strategies used in instructional activities *(Quist, 1995)*

Why Graphic Organizers?

- help good/poor readers retain, organize, and evaluate the information by explicit instructions
(Langford, Rizzo & Roth, 2003., Irwin-DeVitis & Pease, 1995)
- help students focus on important messages by highlighting key concepts and vocabulary, and their relationships
(Bromley, Irwin-DeVitis, and Modlo, 1995)



Maximizing the benefits of graphic organizers



to help students prepare themselves
for reading



to explore the text with a deeper
understanding



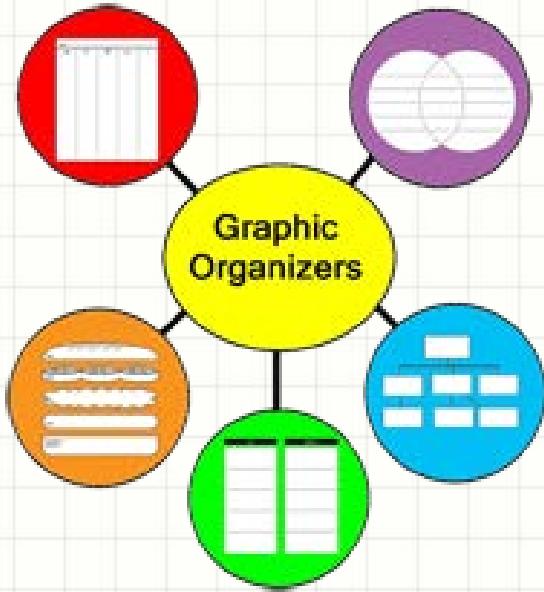
to externalize their thinking, and to
promote effective learning



HOWEVER

The appropriate choice of organizers for the reading lesson depends on

- ✚ the teacher's knowledge of the topic
- ✚ knowledge of pedagogical content
- ✚ and knowledge of language learners



How Graphic Organizers?

How Graphic Organizers?

Six basic graphic organizers applied to teaching reading skills in the English textbook for Grade 10 in Vietnam

Venn diagram

compare & contrast matrix

cause & effect map

network tree

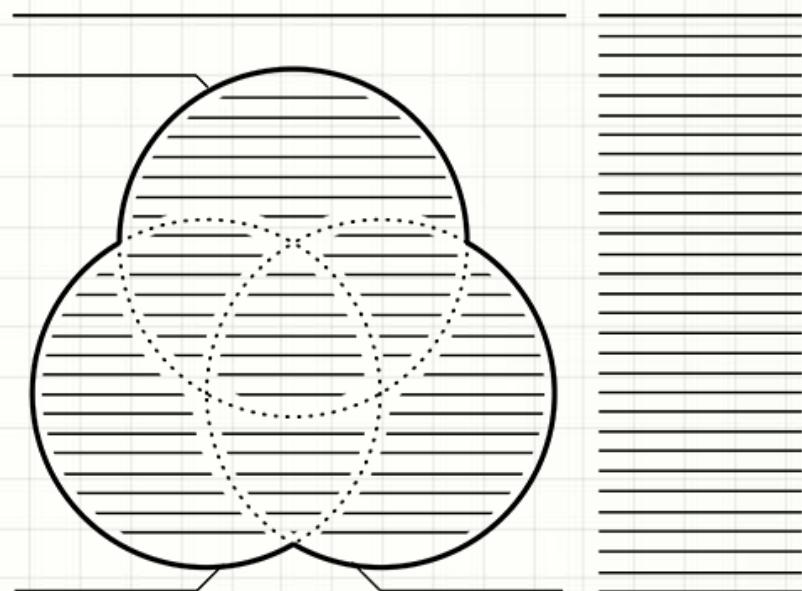
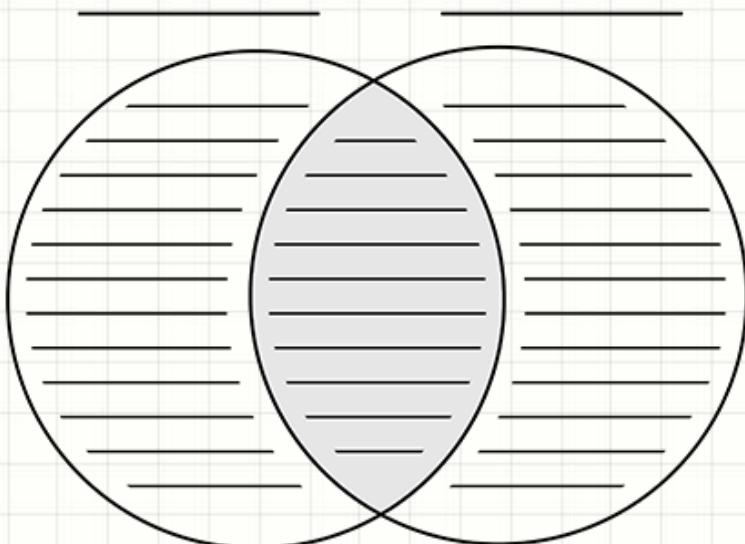
problem & solution map

KWL chart

Venn diagram

Description

A Venn diagram consists of two (or sometimes as many as five) overlapping circles. It is used to help students compare and contrast two characters, settings, events, or other literary elements.



Venn diagram

Procedures:

- Copy the Venn diagram template for students.
- Identify and label above each circle the two people, places or things to compare and contrast.
- Discuss the similarities and differences with students.
- Record shared traits or characters in the overlapping section of the circle.
- Record unique traits and list them in the appropriate circle.

Application

Success for the Americans

The American idea of success has not changed much over the several centuries of its existence. First, success has always meant providing their family with a decent standard of living. Second, as for career development, success means ending their career in a higher and more prosperous position when they began it. To an American, it is clear that success is the result of hard work and self-reliance.

Success for the Vietnamese

For many people, the idea of success varies greatly. However, the Vietnamese share some common views about personal success. First, success always goes along with a high-status job with good income. Second, being respected at work also means success. To a Vietnamese, a successful person is someone with high status and is supported by all people involved in his job.

(Vietnam MOET. (2014) .*Tiếng Anh 10: Student book 2*, p.24. Hanoi: Education Publishing House and Pearson.)

Success for

The American

- Providing family with a descent standard of living

- Success is the result of hard work and self-reliance

The Vietnamese

- **Career development**

- **A high-status job**

- Being respected at work

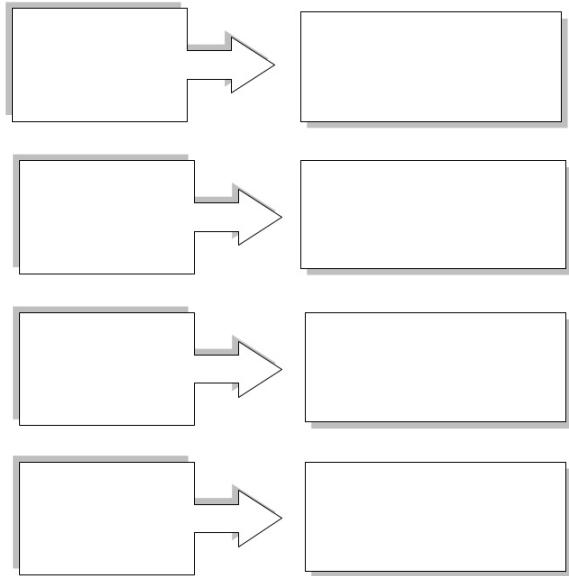
- Successful person is supported by all people involve in the job

Cause & effect map

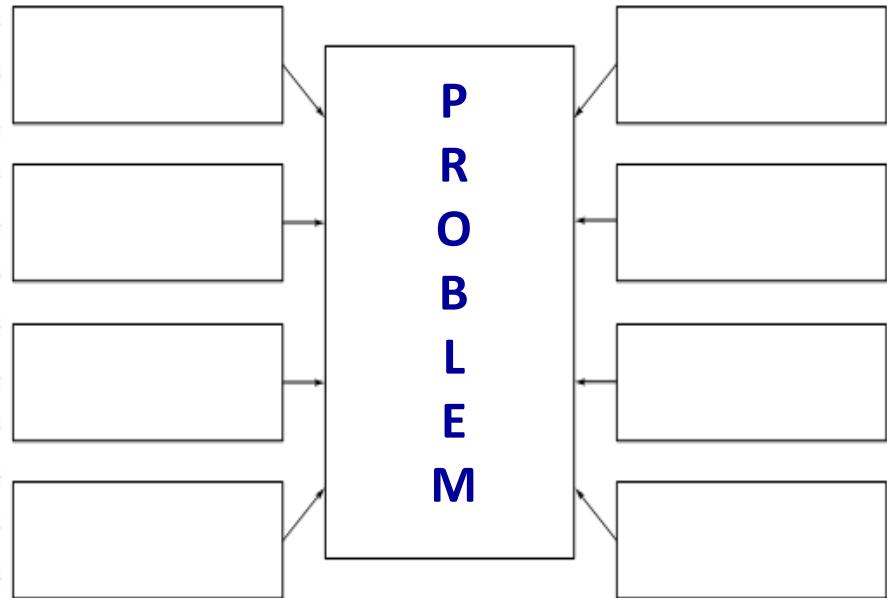
Description

A cause and effect map is one of the effective organizers used to show relationships of all factors (causes) that lead to the given situation (effect). It is usually preceded by cause and effect analysis.

Cause Effects



Causes



Effects

Cause & Effect map

Procedures:

- Copy the cause & effect map template for students.
- List the topic or problem explored in the center of the organizer.
- Discuss the causes and effects with students.
- Record what makes the problem happen in the *Causes* section.
- Record what happens because of these causes and list them in the *Effects* section.

Application

Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution is one of the impacts of human activities on the earth. It is also one of the biggest problems of the world today. The environmental pollution is the cause of some disease that most people do not know about. There are four types of pollution, namely, air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.

Most of the air pollution results from the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets. This can cause acid rain which damages water, soil, vegetation. Air pollution also contributes to the greenhouse effect which can lead to series of environmental problems such as global warming, polar ice melting, rise of sea levels and loss of land.

Soil pollution is a result of dumping plastic or other inorganic waste in the ground and the over use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture. The long-term effects of soil pollution are contaminated vegetation and the decrease of soil fertility.

Water pollution is a result of dumping pollutants such as detergents, pesticides, oil and other chemicals in rivers, which makes the water unclean or contaminated. Rubbish blockages in rivers can also cause pollution. The effects of water pollution include the destructions of ecosystem of rivers, lakes and the pollution of groundwater, surface water and seawater.

Noise pollution is caused by loud and annoying sounds of motor vehicles, railway, aircraft and jet engines, factory machinery and musical instruments. It can cause stress psychological and health problems for humans such as increased heart rate and hearing damage.

Environmental pollution is becoming an increasingly serious problem or threat that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible, not only for the sake of the environment, but also for the people that live in it.

(Vietnam MOET. (2014) .*Tiếng Anh 10: Student book 2*, p.41. Hanoi: Education Publishing House and Pearson.)

Causes

Effects

Air pollution

Soil pollution

Water pollution

Noise pollution

Topic/Problem

**ENVIRONMENTAL
POLLUTION**

Noise- the green effect
- global warming
- polar ice melting
- rise of sea levels
- loss of land pollution

-contaminated vegetation
- decrease of soil fertility

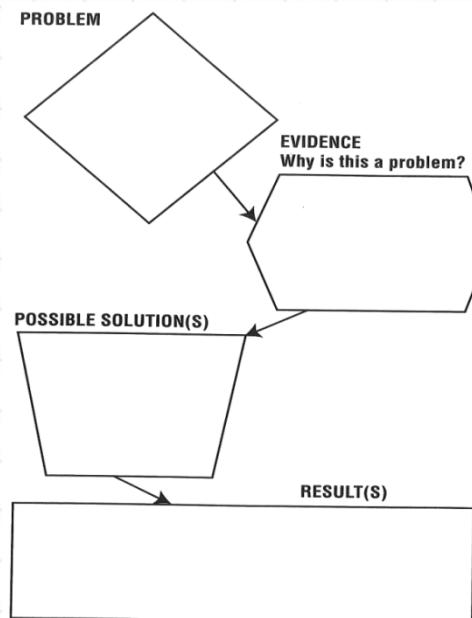
- destruction of ecosystem
of rivers & lakes
- pollution of groundwater
Surface water & seawater

- destruction of ecosystem
of rivers & lakes
- pollution of groundwater
Surface water & seawater

Problem & Solution Map

- **Description**

One of the organizers to promote critical thinking, a problem & solution map is applied to teaching a reading text in which problems and solutions for a problem are discussed. This reading guide also helps students improve productive skills by talking or writing clearly and persuasively about the anticipated results if solutions are carried out.



Procedures:

- Have students identify the problem in the text and write it in the diamond at the top of the template labeled PROBLEM.
- Ask student(s) to find out what specifically makes this a problem. Have the students write the given evidence for defining this as a problem in the box labeled EVIDENCE.
- Let students list each of the solutions presented in the text in the box labeled SOLUTIONS.
- Have students predict and write the results expected from the chosen solutions in the box labeled RESULTS. (optional)
- Students then have presentation about the discussed topic, using the template as a guide. Remind students to use the key organizing words to help connect ideas

Application

Is It Really Ecotourism

Vietnam's natural and cultural potential for ecotourism is well known. However, eco tours in Vietnam involve mainly travel to natural places and the activities are not based on the ecotourism principles.

In Halong Bay, for example, tourists just visit the bay and some caves, without learning about the environment or taking part in any local cultural activities.

In addition, in some national parks, tourists are not fully aware of environment protection. If they throw rubbish or break tree branches, they are not fined. As a result, some tourist areas have suffered from some environmental damage.

What's more, most tour guides have poor knowledge of the ethnic culture. Therefore, ecotourists have little or no understanding of Vietnam's cultural diversity.

Ecotourism: Development or Damage?

Many African countries, with their numerous national parks and safaris, have benefited from ecotourism. However, ecotourism activities have had some negative impacts on the environment and people there.

One of the worst impacts is the mass loss of land. Parks and game reserves require vast land, and the local people's best pasture lands have been taken away.

In Kenya, the tourism industry has employed better educated people from other countries. As a result, ecotourism has not provided more jobs for the local people.

In Tanzania, hunting in some game reserves is allowed. Camping requires firewood for cooking and heating. These activities have caused danger and harm to the environment.

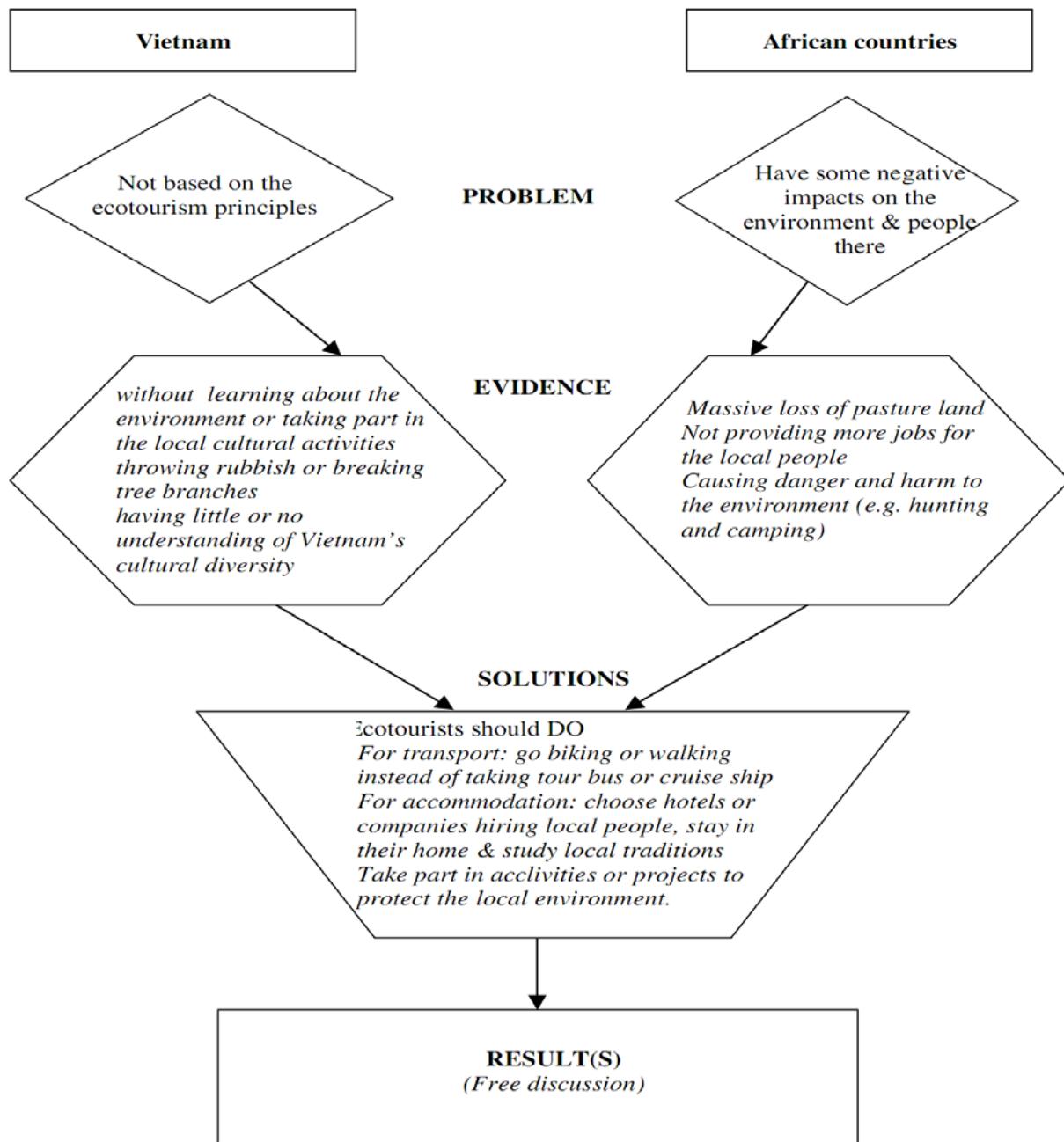
How to become ecotourists?

As for transport, ecotourists might prefer a biking or walking tour to a bus tour which may contribute to air pollution. They often avoid travelling on cruise ship, as a cruise ship is a great source of air and water pollution, with harmful emissions sent into the air and passengers' waste dumped into the sea. A cruise ship might also cause damage to coral reef and the ecosystem that it travels near.

What about accommodation? Ecotourists choose hotels and tourist companies that hire mainly local staff, as a way to contribute to the local economy. They can also directly benefit the local people by staying in their homes and studying local traditions.

What else make tourists become ecotourists? Ecotourists take part in activities or projects to protect the local environment, such as recycling used products or cleaning up the beach. In general, if they make their trip environmentally and socially responsible, they are ecotourists.

PROBLEM & SOLUTION MAP



Compare & contrast matrix

Description

The compare and contrast matrix is used as a means of comparing different historical events, geographical regions, cultural and traditional differences or political systems. It is best suited to text that is full of details and requires the student to learn many facts about different people, places, or events (Miller, 2011)

Compare/Contrast Matrix

	Name 1	Name 2
Attribute 1		
Attribute 1		
Attribute 1		

Compare & contrast matrix

Compare & contrast matrix

Procedures:

- Copy the compare and contrast matrix template for students.
- Help the students create headings for major concepts on the vertical and horizontal axis.
- Walk around as the students read the text together and think aloud.
- Discuss the similarities and differences with them if necessary.
- Make sure the students are recording details from the text in appropriate places on the matrix graphic organizer

Application

SINGAPORE

In Singapore today, people tend to live in nuclear families which consist of parents and children. Families in Singapore are getting smaller. Many children even grow up in single-parent homes. In most Singaporean families, both parents work. Very young children go to nursery schools or stay home with a child-minder when their parents are at work. Old people usually live in their own homes or a nursing home if they cannot look after themselves. Singaporean parents try to spend their free time collaborating with school in educating their children through the activities of the Parent Support Group or Parent Teacher Association.

VIETNAM

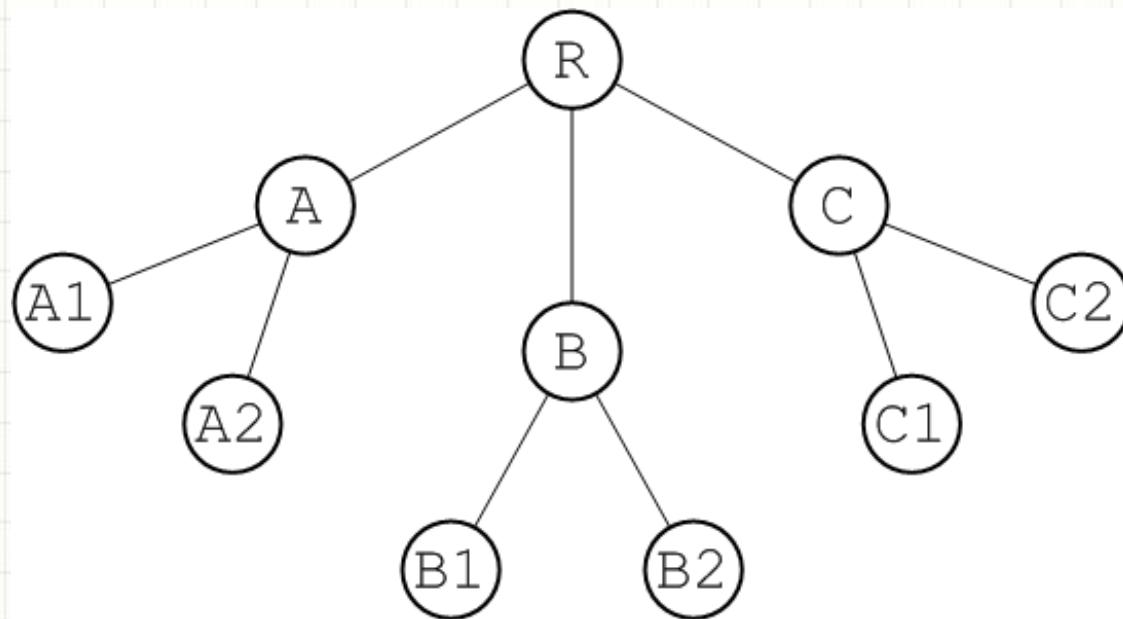
The extended family, which consists of three or even four generations - great grandparents, grandparents, parents and children – is still popular in Vietnam. In most Vietnamese families, when both parents work, young children stay at home and are looked after by their grandparents or great grandparents. On the other hand, it is the duty of the young people to take care of their elderly parents. A person will be considered ungrateful if he / she does not take good care of his/ her parents or grandparents. Vietnamese parents often spend their free time helping their children with their homework or giving them advice on behaviour.

Questions		Answer	
	In Singapore	In Vietnam	
1	What type of family is popular in the country?	<i>nuclear</i>	<i>extended</i>
2	Who take care of young children when their parents at work?	<i>Nursery school or child-minder</i>	<i>Grandparents or great grandparents</i>
3	Who looks after elderly parents?	<i>Nursing homes</i>	<i>Children or grandchildren</i>
4	How do the parents contribute to educating their children?	<i>Taking part in the activities of Parent Support Group or Parent Teacher Association</i>	<i>Helping their children with their homework or giving them advice on behavior</i>

Network tree

Description

A network tree is a type of graphic organizer that shows connections of facts and information related to the reading text. It is made of a series of oval of two or three different sizes connected by many branches to show how facts and information branch off of a main idea or topic.



Network tree

Procedures:

- Copy the network tree template for students.
- Help the students create headings for top large oval and sub-headings for the other large ovals.
- Walk around to observe while the students are reading the text individually or together and record the information in each branch.
- Discuss the connection of the idea in each oval if necessary.
- Make sure the students are recording details from the text in appropriate places on the network tree organizer

Application

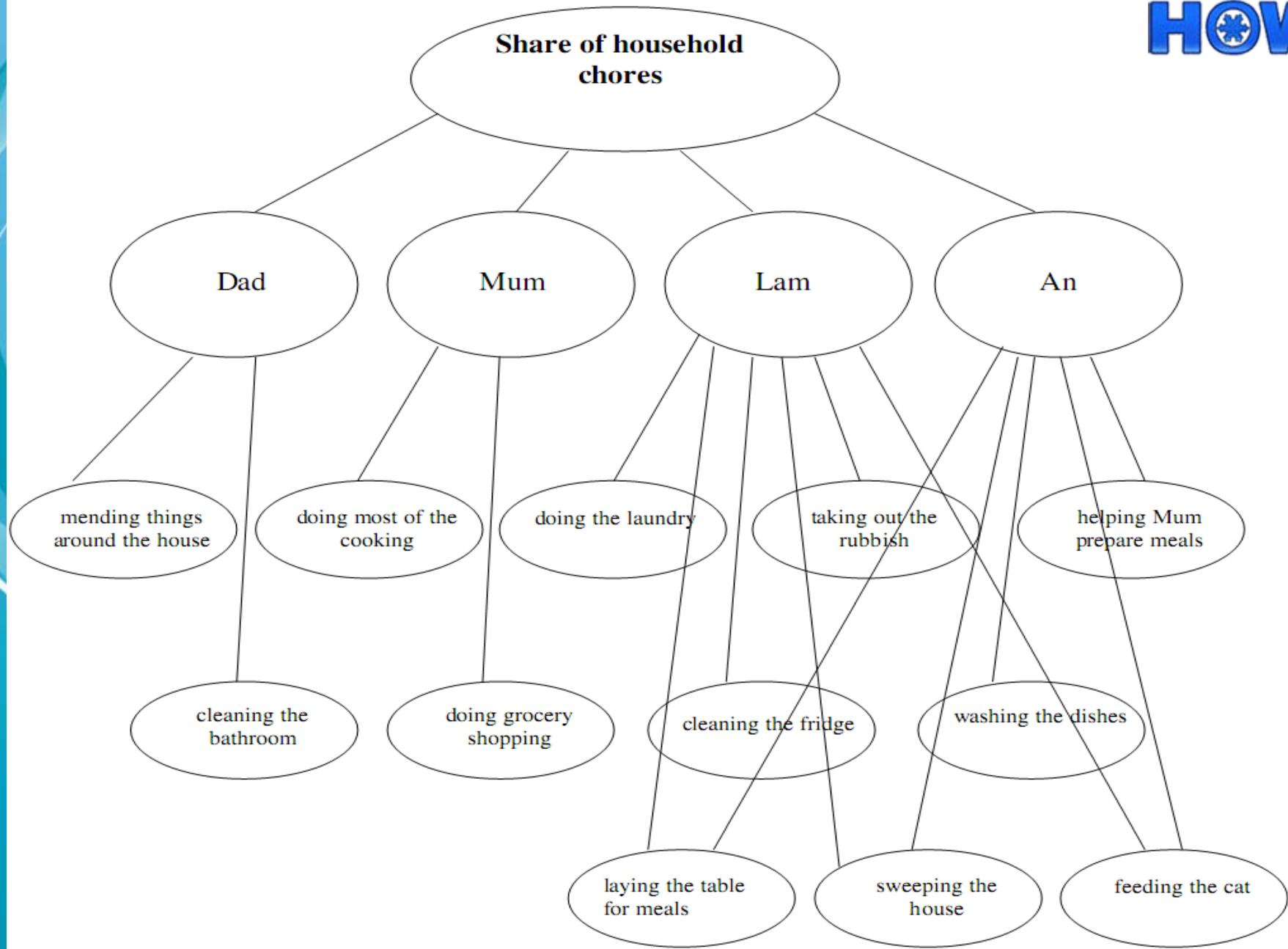
“Many hands make light work.”

I live in a family of four: my parents, my young sister and I. We are all very busy people: my parents work, my sister and I spend most of our time at school, so we split the household chores equally.

My dad is responsible for mending things around the house. He also cleans the bathroom twice a week. My mum does most of the cooking and grocery shopping.

Being the elder child in the family, I take up a large share of housework. I do the laundry, take out the rubbish, and clean the fridge once a week. My younger sister An’s responsibilities include helping Mum to prepare meals and washing the dishes. My sister and I take turns laying the table for meals, sweeping the house, and feeding the cat.

We do our share of housework willingly as we know that if everyone contributes, the burden is less and everyone can have some time to relax. (Vietnam MOET. (2014). *Tiếng Anh 10: Student book 1*, p.12. Hanoi: Education Publishing House and Pearson.)



KWL chart

Description

A K-W-L chart helps students understand what they know (K), what they want to know (W), and what they learned (L) when reading or researching a topic.

KWL CHART

Topic:		
<i>What do I KNOW?</i>	<i>What do I WONDER?</i>	<i>What have I LEARNT?</i>

Procedures:

- Construct the organizer and preteach or review the terms on the template.
- Write the information the students brainstorm about the topic in the **K** (know) column.
- Record the questions the students have about the topic in the **W** (want to know) column. This establishes a purpose for reading or researching.
- After the students have read, researched, and discussed the topic, place the new information in the **L** (learned) column.
- Discuss with students whether they can now confirm or deny any statements listed in the **K** column.

Bromley, K., Irwin-DeVites, L. & Modlo, M. (1999). *50 graphic organizers for reading, writing & more: Reproducible templates, student samples, and easy strategies to support every learner*, pp. 48-49. New York: Scholastic Professional Books

Application

Idol: A Global Smash Hit

Idol is one of the most successful entertainment formats ever launched. *The first Idol, Pop Idol*, began in 2001, and quickly became a world-wide phenomenon with local versions in many countries and territories. Hundreds of millions of viewers worldwide have watched *The Idol* programme since its first launched in the UK. The show has been on the top ten rating lists of the most countries. Year after year, *Idol* remains a global smash hit.

Some Facts

American Idol began in 2002 and quickly became the most popular entertainment series in America with viewers in the hundreds of millions.

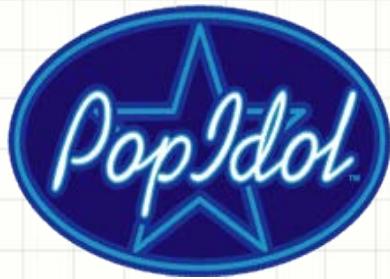
Vietnam Idol is part of Idol franchise created in the UK by Simon Fuller. The first season of *Vietnam Idol* aired on May 23, 2007. *The Vietnam Idol* process includes: auditions, semi-finals, and finals. The final contestants perform live on stage to a television audience. The contestants receiving the fewest viewers' votes are eliminated from the competition.

K-W-L Chart

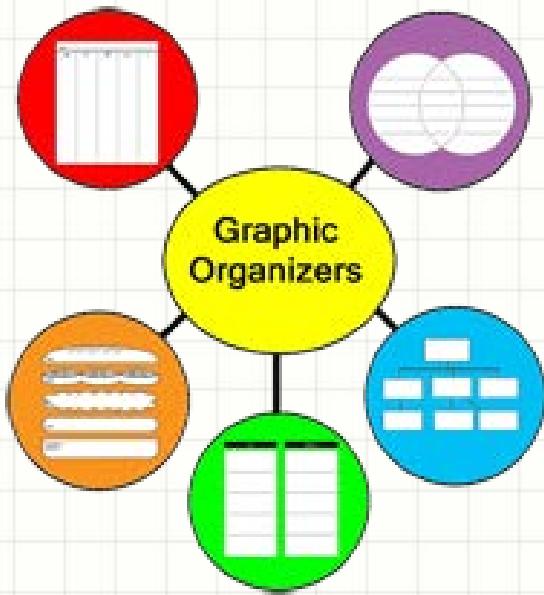
K What (I) we know	W What (I) we want to know	L What (I) we learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Idol</i> format came from the UK. - <i>Pop Idol</i> was first launched in 2001. - Contestants are voted by the audience and TV viewers. - The first season of <i>Vietnam Idol</i> aired in 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who created the <i>Idol</i> format? - Is <i>Vietnam Idol</i> a franchised programme? - When did <i>American Idol</i> begin? - When will <i>American Idol</i> end? - What are the rules of the <i>Idol</i>? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Pop Idol</i>, created by the British entertainment executive Simon Fuller, is a music competition which began on British ITV on October 6, 2001 to select the best new young pop singer in the UK based on viewer voting and participation. - <i>Vietnam Idol</i> is part of the Idol franchised of the original reality program <i>Pop Idol</i> by Simon Fuller. The first season of <i>Vietnam Idol</i> aired on May 23, 2007 on HTV9, and the fourth season aired on August 17, 2012. - American Idol began in 2002 and will end its 15-year run after the upcoming season, finishing in 2016.

Guided questions

1. Look at the logos. Are you familiar with them?

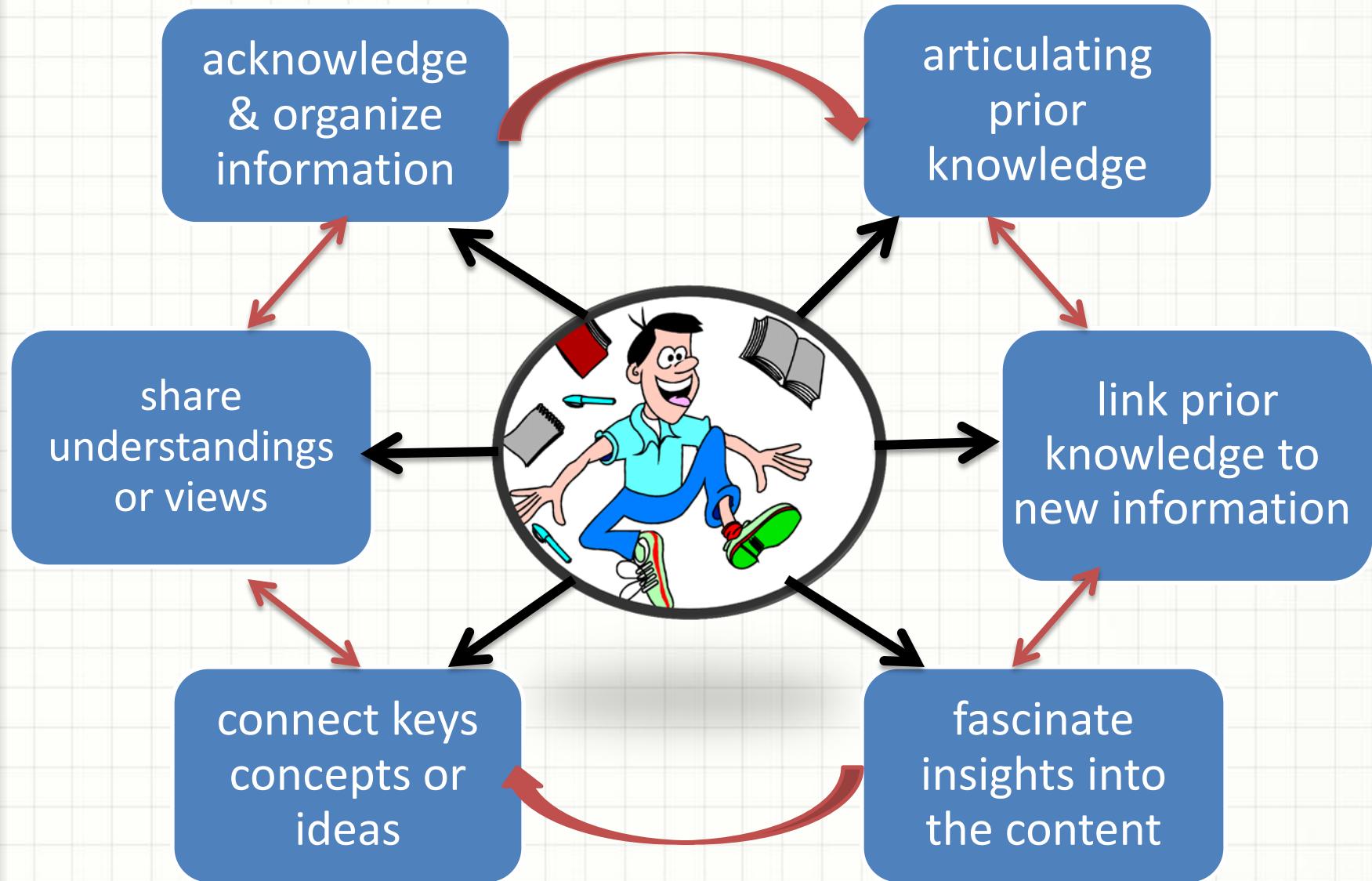


2. What do you know about these kinds of entertainment?
3. What information about these shows you want to know?
- Where did the *Idol* format come from?
 - How long has the *Idol* format lasted?
 - Who created the first *Idol* format?
 - Is *Vietnam Idol* an original programme or a franchised one?
 - What are the rules of the *Idol*?

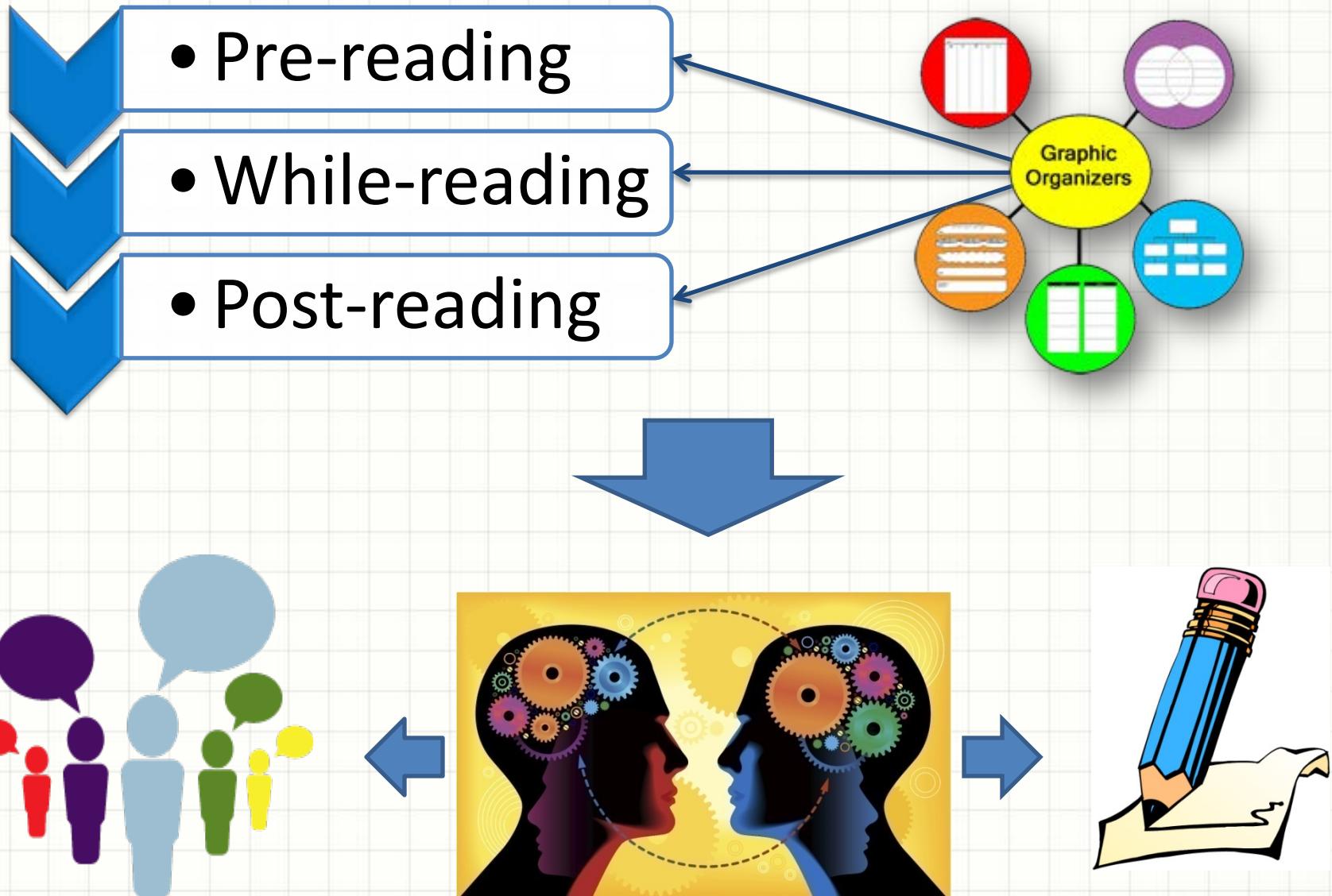


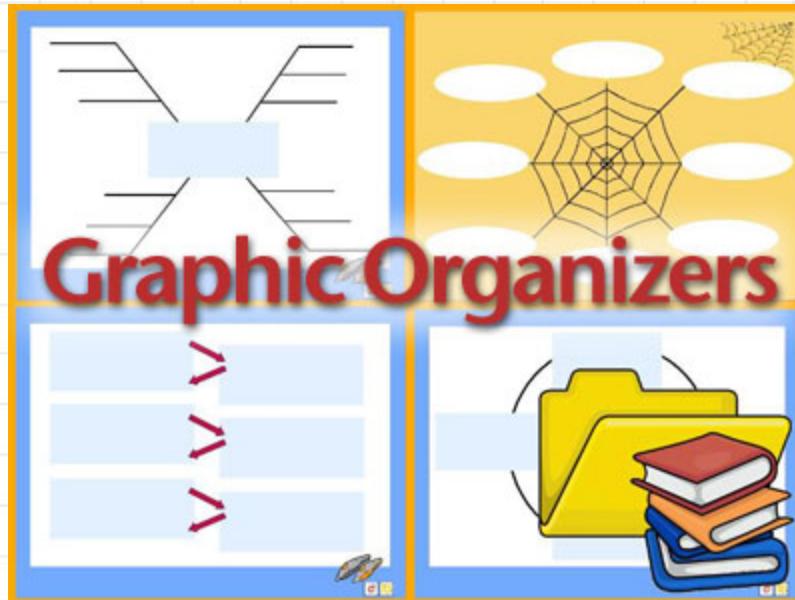
Conclusion

Graphic organizers can be used as practical tools



Graphic organizers can be used as practical tools





Graphic organizers can be seen as teacher-directed activities to get students engaged in learning on their own initiative.



Questions?



for Listening

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