**Human Interaction Outline**

The Human Interaction Outline is a graphic organizer that is effective for organizing events in terms of action and reaction. It is also used to show the nature of an interaction between persons or groups. It is mostly useful for social sciences and the Humanities. For instance, describing the relationship between the American Settlers and the American Indians. In this Algebra lesson, this strategy will be used to help students understand the substitution method as they are solving equations. The Human Interaction Outline will keep their steps organized, assist them in asking critical thinking questions as they solve the problem and study the relationship/ interaction between two equations.

**Concept Map**

A concept map is a diagram or graphical tool that visually represents relationships between concepts and ideas. Most concept maps depict ideas as boxes or circles (also called nodes), which are structured hierarchically and connected with lines or arrows (also called arcs). These lines are labeled with linking words and phrases to help explain the connections between concepts. Linking words or phrases are located on the lines connecting objects in a concept map, and these words describe the relationship between two concepts. They are as concise as possible and typically contain a verb. Examples include "causes," "includes" and "requires."

**Timeline**

A timeline is the presentation of a chronological sequence of events along a drawn line that enables a viewer to understand temporal relationships quickly. The term is also sometimes extended to mean a chronology that is tabular, year-by-year paragraphs or purely conceptual. Increasingly, timelines are illustrated in infographics combining text and graphic images for a better presentation.

**Reading Grid**

A reading grid or grid for reading is list of critera used to summarize the main ideas and supporting details covered in a text. Criteria depend on text genre and use context. E.g. a grid could be made to help pupils understand the structure and the contents of a fairy tale.

**Matrix or Matrices**

A set of numbers arranged in rows and columns so as to form a rectangular array. The numbers are called the elements, or entries, of the matrix. Matrices have wide applications in engineering, physics, economics, and statistics as well as in various branches of mathematics. A matrix can also be used for other purposes such as collecting data, summarizing research, as well as other functions.

**Word definition map**

A word map is a visual organizer that promotes vocabulary development. Using a graphic organizer, students think about terms or concepts in several ways. Most word map organizers engage students in developing a definition, synonyms, antonyms, examples, characteristics, and a picture for a given vocabulary word or concept.

**Three-column chart**

In the first column, write the main subjects or topics from the text. In the second column, write significant details you learned from reading the text, from research or discussion. In the third column, jot down opinions, observations, thoughts, etc. This form can be used for a KWL chart, sequencing events, cause/effect.

**Plot organizer or diagram**

A plot diagram is a tool that is commonly used to organize a story into certain segments. Once the parts of the plot diagram are identified, it is easier to analyze the content. Writers can use plot diagrams to organize their characters, sequences, location, and other elements of their story before finalizing a draft. This helps them keep track of new developments in the story and to determine which elements can be removed without affecting the story.

**Argument claim map**

An argument map or argument diagram is a visual representation of the structure of an argument. An argument map typically includes the key components of the argument, traditionally called the conclusion and the premises, also called contention and reasons. Argument maps are box-and-line diagrams that lay out visually reasoning and evidence for and against a statement or claim. A good map clarifies and organizes thinking by showing the logical relationships between thoughts that are expressed simply and precisely.

**5 Ws chart**

Five W's diagrams are a type of graphic organizer that let the student think about and list the "Who, When, Where, What, and Why" of a story or event in a simple visual way.

**Column hierarchy**

Organizational charts (or hierarchy charts) are the graphical representation of an organization’s structure. Its purpose is to illustrate the reporting relationships and chains of command within the organization. Hierarchy charts can also be used to organize other types of information when you want to represent order flowing from the top level to the next level where it continues to move down to the bottom.

**Sequence of Events chart**

Sequence chart or sequence graphic organizer is a tool that helps graphically represent the order of steps in a process, a timeline of events, etc. It can also be used to plan lessons or to take down notes during a lesson. The sequence chart helps in representing a smooth flow initiated from one end to another while they are simpler and easier to maintain. Secondly, any changes in the transitional flow can be easily updated in a sequence chart. Thirdly, sequence diagrams can be beneficial in the real applications of any system.

**Spider map**

A graphic organizer used to describe the attributes and functions of a central idea or theme. Each central theme has four or more branches to organize details, resembling a spider.

**Problem Solution map**

A problem-solution map is graphic organizer that captures a problem statement, definition, causes, and effects, leading to a possible solution. Visualizing your thoughts makes them much clearer; ideas are automatically organized; your productivity is maximized by leveraging mind mapping and other types of diagrams.

**Venn diagram**

A Venn diagram is an illustration of the relationships between and among sets or groups of objects that share something in common. Usually, Venn diagrams are used to depict set intersections.

**Multi-flow map**

The Multi-Flow Map is a Thinking Map used to show the relationships between events. It is a way to show the causes of an event, which are put on the left hand side. Then on the right hand side, the effects of the event are added. This map can also be used as a partial flow map where depending on the learning intention it can be used to focus on just one side. It gives an overview and easily depicts an event and its causes and effects

**Cyclical flow chart**

The circular flow model demonstrates how money moves through society. Money flows from producers to workers as wages and flows back to producers as payment for products. In short, an economy is an endless circular flow of money.

**Linear flow chart**

A linear flowchart is used to show the sequential order of events in a process. It starts with the start state and ends with the end state. The arrows show the order in which things happen. Linear flowchart is a common type of flowchart that organizes the process in linear order.

**Storyboard**

A sequence of drawings, typically with some directions and dialogue, representing the shots planned for a movie or television production.

**Running concept list**

Running concept lists are handy tools for learning new concepts. But they are even more helpful for learning the connections between concepts . . . thus developing your critical thinking skills! Concept lists are also called connection pages because they help you see connections. Choose a concept, such as “plasma membrane functions,” that you see show up frequently in your reading or class discussions. Put the name of the concept at the top of your list. Write notes on everything you know about this concept so far. Be brief but direct and clear. Draw pictures if that helps you understand the concept better. Whenever the concept appears again, add the new information or the new example to your concept list. Make a separate list for each concept.