

# Graphic Organizers and Sentence Frames (TK – 3rd Grade)

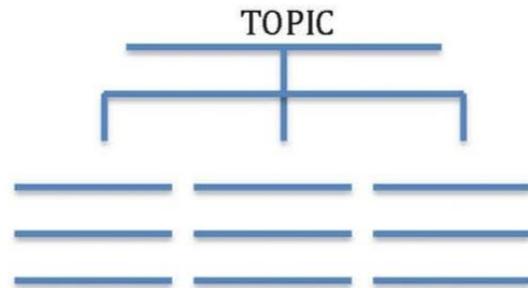
## Description / Descripción

### Summary

Graphic organizers for **description** include the Web (La ed), the T-Chart (Tabla en forma de T) and the Categorical Matrix. These provide a visual scaffold that clarifies the meaning of a thing, a character, an event or a concept. In the Web, the topic is labeled in a central circle. Descriptors, examples, behaviors and characteristics are linked to the topic through spokes that emanate from the circle, showing their connection. On a T-Chart, the event or thing being described is labeled at the top of a page, with columns under it that are labeled “looks like”, “sounds like”, “acts like”, etc. A Tree Map, similar to a T-Chart, creates columns relating to characteristics of the thing being described, providing component labels or key verbs that support students in description. A Categorical Matrix (single line) is also a form of graphic organizer that later scaffolds into compare and contrast functions.



| Looks like | Sounds like |
|------------|-------------|
| -----      | -----       |
| -----      | -----       |
| -----      | -----       |



### Single-line Categorical Matrix:

|     | Physical Attributes      | Needs                               | Equipment for Care         |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dog | Four legs<br>Tail<br>Fur | Exercise<br>Love<br>Shelter<br>Food | Leash<br>Muzzle<br>Dog bed |

## Inherent Academic Language

| English  | Spanish   |
|--|---|
| Describe, description                                  | <i>Describir, la descripción</i>                  |
| Web  | <i>La red</i>                                     |
| Spokes   | <i>Los rayos</i>                                  |
| Characteristics, characterized by                      | <i>Las características, caracterizado por</i>     |
| Attributes   | <i>Los atributos</i>                              |
| Components   | <i>Los componentes</i>                            |
| Parts, aspects   | <i>Las partes, los aspectos</i>                   |
| Qualities  | <i>Las cualidades</i>                             |
| Properties   | <i>Las propiedades</i>                            |
| Contains   | <i>Contener, Contiene</i>                         |
| Consists of  | <i>Consistir en, constar de</i>                   |
| Defined by   | <i>Se define como</i>                             |
| Exhibits   | <i>Muestra, Mostrar, Demonstrar</i>               |
| In addition  | <i>Además</i>                                     |
| Looks like, smells like, tastes like, sounds like..... | <i>Se ve como, huele a, sabe a, suena como...</i> |

## Grammatical Aspects

- Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adjective phrases, articles, nominalization, conjunctions, connecting phrases.
- The verb “to be” using common nouns and adjectives
- The verb “to have” using common nouns and adjectives

## Scaffolds

|                                 | From simple to complex  |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Prompts/questions</b>        | Tell me about _____. What does it look like? What does it do?<br>Describe _____. What are some of the characteristics of _____?<br>Identify some components of _____.   |
| <b>Indicaciones y preguntas</b> | <i>Háblame de _____. ¿A que se parece? ¿Qué hace?</i><br><i>Describe _____. ¿Cuáles son algunas de las características de _____?</i><br><i>Identifica algunos componentes de _____.</i>   |
| <b>Sentence Frames</b>          | The _____ is/are/has _____ (and _____).<br>It has/they have _____.<br>_____ consists of _____.<br>_____ can be defined by its _____ and _____.<br>The characteristics of _____ are _____ (and _____).   |
| <b>Ejemplos de frases</b>       | <i>El _____ tiene _____ para _____ .</i><br><i>El/ella tiene _____.</i><br><i>_____ es (una característica/ o consiste) de _____ .</i><br><i>_____ se define por _____ y _____ .</i><br><i>Las características de _____ son _____ y _____ .</i> |

## Key Standards

### Common Core:

-  Language Arts Reading Literature #3: *Describe characters, settings and major events in a story, using key details*
-  Language Arts Speaking and Listening #4: *Describe people, places, things and events with relevant details. (First Grade adds "...expressing ideas and feelings clearly").*
-  Language Arts Speaking and Listening #5: *(In presentations) Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions to provide additional details.*

### English Language Development

-  ELD I.B.6: Reading/Viewing Closely. *Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g. how earthworms eat) and text elements (e.g., setting, characters) based on understanding of a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia.*
-  ELD I.C.9: Presenting. *Plan and deliver brief oral presentation (e.g., show and tell, describing a picture, describing an animal, retelling a story, recounting an experience).*
-  ELD I.C.12. Selecting language resources. *Retell texts and recount experiences using key words.*
-  ELD II.B.4. Using nouns and noun phrases. *Expand noun phrases in order to add details about ideas, people, things.*
-  ELD II.B.5. Modifying to add details. *Expand sentences with prepositional phrases to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause).*
-  ELD II.C.7. Condensing ideas. *Condense clauses to create precise and detailed sentences.*

### Desired Results Developmental Profile

-  Measure 18: Comprehension of age-appropriate text: *Demonstrates understanding of text by describing*
-  Measure 15: Expression of self through language: *Uses more complex language or vocabulary to describe events that are imaginary, to explain, etc.*

## Notes

# Graphic Organizers with Sentence Frames (4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> Grade)

## Description / Descripción

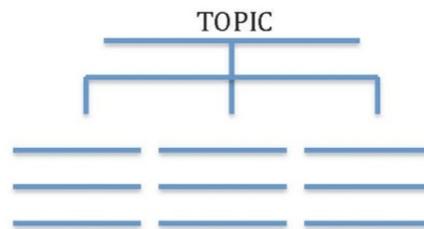
### Summary

Graphic organizers for **description** include the Web (La red), or Bubble Map, the T-Chart (Tabla en forma de T) and the Categorical Matrix. These provide a visual scaffold that clarifies the meaning of a thing, a character, an event or a concept. In the Web, the topic is labeled in a central bubble or circle. Descriptors, examples, behaviors and characteristics are linked to the topic through spokes that emanate from the bubble, showing their connection. On a T-Chart, the event or thing being described is labeled at the top of a page, with columns under it that are labeled “looks like”, “sounds like”, “acts like”, etc. A Tree Map, similar to a T-Chart, creates columns relating to characteristics of the thing being described, providing component labels or key verbs that support students in description. A Categorical Matrix (single line) is also a form of graphic organizer that later scaffolds into compare and contrast functions.

### Graphic Organizers



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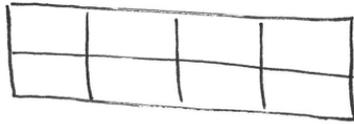


Single-line Categorical Matrix:

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## Note-Taking Tools

Table



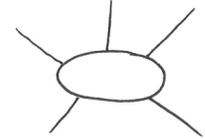
T-Graph



Boxes & Bullets



Web



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## Description Chants

### Description Chant

By Heather Skibbins

(Tune: *If You're Happy and You Know It*)

If you say what it looks like – you describe,  
If you say what it sounds like – you describe,  
If you say what it smells like, tastes like, or feels like,  
If you tell its qualities – you describe.

### Canto de descripción

Por Heather Skibbins

(Tune: *If You're Happy and You Know It*)

Si tu dices como parece – tu describes  
Si tu dices como suena – tu describes  
Si tu dices como huele o que sabor tiene,  
Si tu dices las cualidades – tu describes

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