

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

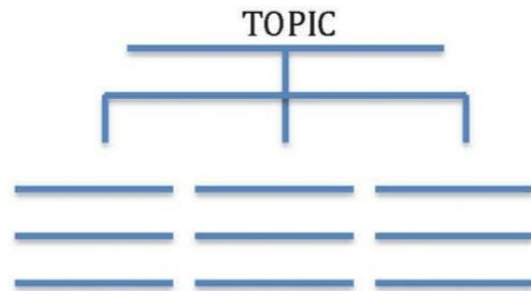
Description / Descripción

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
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Single-line Categorical Matrix:

	Physical Attributes	Needs	Equipment for Care
Dog	Four legs Tail Fur	Exercise Love Shelter Food	Leash Muzzle 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
Prompts/questions	Tell me about _____. What does it look like? What does it do? Describe _____. What are some of the characteristics of _____? Identify some components of _____.
Indicaciones y preguntas	<i>Háblame de _____. ¿A que se parece? ¿Qué hace?</i> <i>Describe _____. ¿Cuáles son algunas de las características de _____?</i> <i>Identifica algunos componentes de _____.</i>
Sentence Frames	The _____ is/are/has _____ (and _____). It has/they have _____. _____ consists of _____. _____ can be defined by its _____ and _____. The characteristics of _____ are _____ (and _____).
Ejemplos de frases	<i>El _____ tiene _____ para _____ .</i> <i>El/ella tiene _____.</i> <i>_____ es (una característica/ o consiste) de _____ .</i> <i>_____ se define por _____ y _____ .</i> <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 (4th – 6th Grade)

Description / Descripción

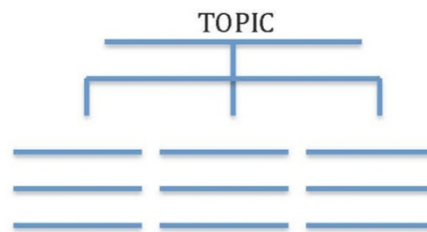
Summary

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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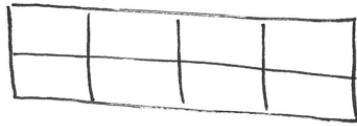


Single-line Categorical Matrix:

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Note-Taking Tools

Table



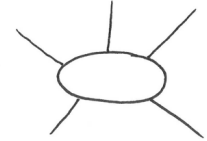
T-Graph



Boxes & Bullets



Web



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Ejemplos de frases	El _____ tiene _____ para _____. El/ella tiene _____. _____ es (una característica/ o consiste) de _____. _____ se define por _____ y _____. Las características de _____ son _____ y _____.

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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Photos of Description:

