

Figure 1.13. Organizers for Compare-and-Contrast Structures in Social Studies Texts

Useful Organizers:

Differences	Differences
Similarities	

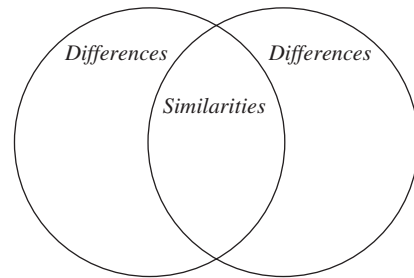


Figure 1.14. Organizers for Problem-Solution, Cause-Effect, and Question-Answer Structures in Social Studies Texts

Useful Organizers:

Problem	Solution	Result	Cause	Effect	Question	Answer	Details

Figure 1.15. Organizer for a Concept Structure in Math Texts

Useful Organizers:

Concept	Definition	Mathematical/Visual Illustration

Principle structures explain mathematical generalizations and often use mathematical formulas or visualizations to clarify the principle. Sometimes, real-world applications of the principle are described as well; see Figure 1.16.

Figure 1.16. Organizer for a Principle Structure in Math Texts*Useful Organizer:*

Principle	Explanation	Mathematical/Visual Representation	Application

Figure 1.17. Word Problem Organizer for Math Texts*Useful Organizer:*

What are the facts?	What steps will I take in solving it?
What is the question?	How can I represent the problem visually?
Solution	

Word problem structures ask students to read a problem, set it up in mathematical terms, and solve it; an example of a word problem organizer is shown in Figure 1.17. (See Note Making and Mathematical Problem Solving in Chapter 2 for a note-making system designed to help students solve word problems.)

Reading Charts, Maps, Graphs, and Tables in Science and Social Studies

Textbooks contain a lot of graphic material that can play a central or complementary role in textbook comprehension. Designed to help students better understand the prose they are reading, graphic material often has the opposite effect. Nevertheless, despite the importance of graphic material and the trouble it poses for students, instruction designed to process graphic material is rare (Fry, 1981).