

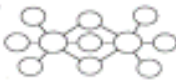

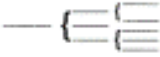
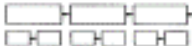


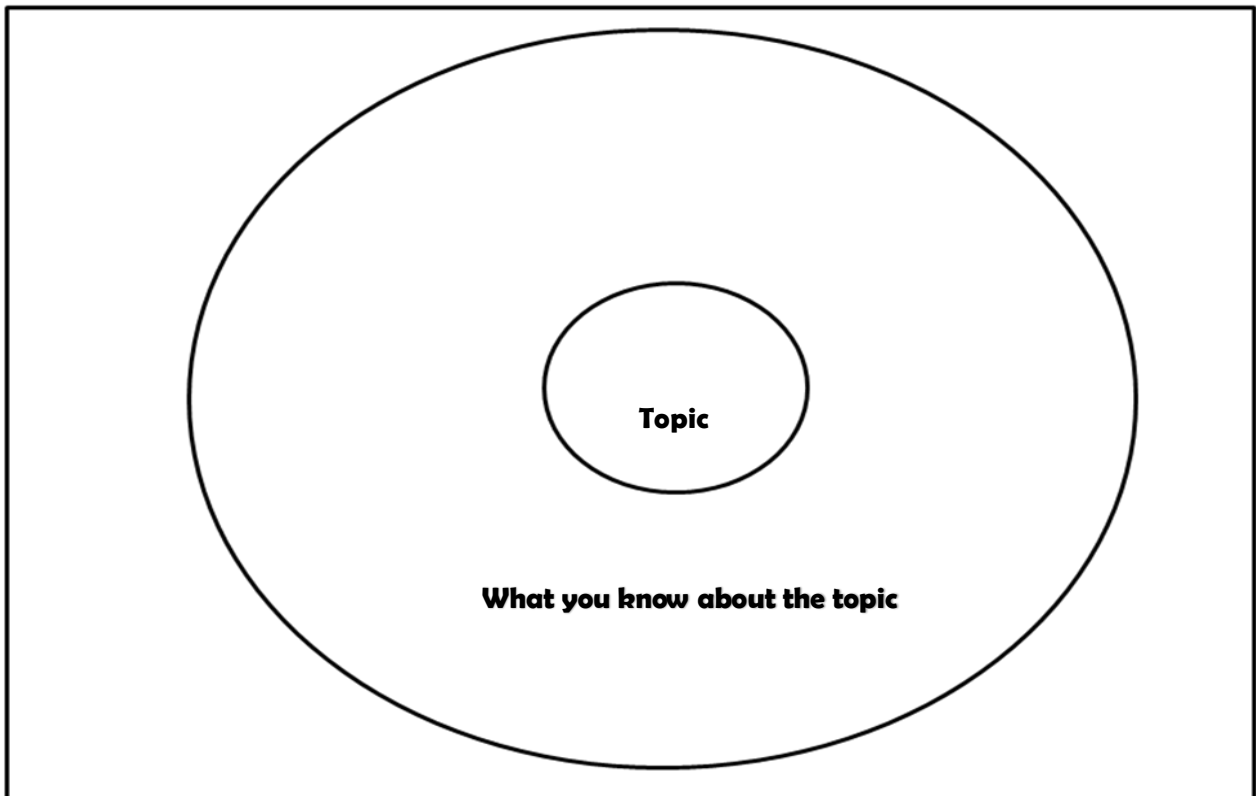


Contents

Questions from Texts, Teachers and Tests	Thinking Processes	Thinking Maps as Tools
How are you defining this thing or idea? What is the context? What is your frame of reference?	DEFINING IN CONTEXT	Circle Map 
How are you describing this thing? Which adjectives would best describe this thing?	DESCRIBING QUALITIES	Bubble Map 
What are the similar and different qualities of these things? Which qualities do you value most? Why?	COMPARING and CONTRASTING	Double Bubble Map 
What are the main ideas, supporting ideas, and details in this information?	CLASSIFYING	Tree Map 
What are the component parts and subparts of this whole physical object?	PART-WHOLE	Brace Map 
What happened? What is the sequence of events? What are the substages?	SEQUENCING	Flow Map 
What are the causes and effects of this event? What might happen next?	CAUSE and EFFECT	Multi-Flow Map 
What is the analogy being used? What is the guiding metaphor?	SEEING ANALOGIES	Bridge Map 



Circle Map



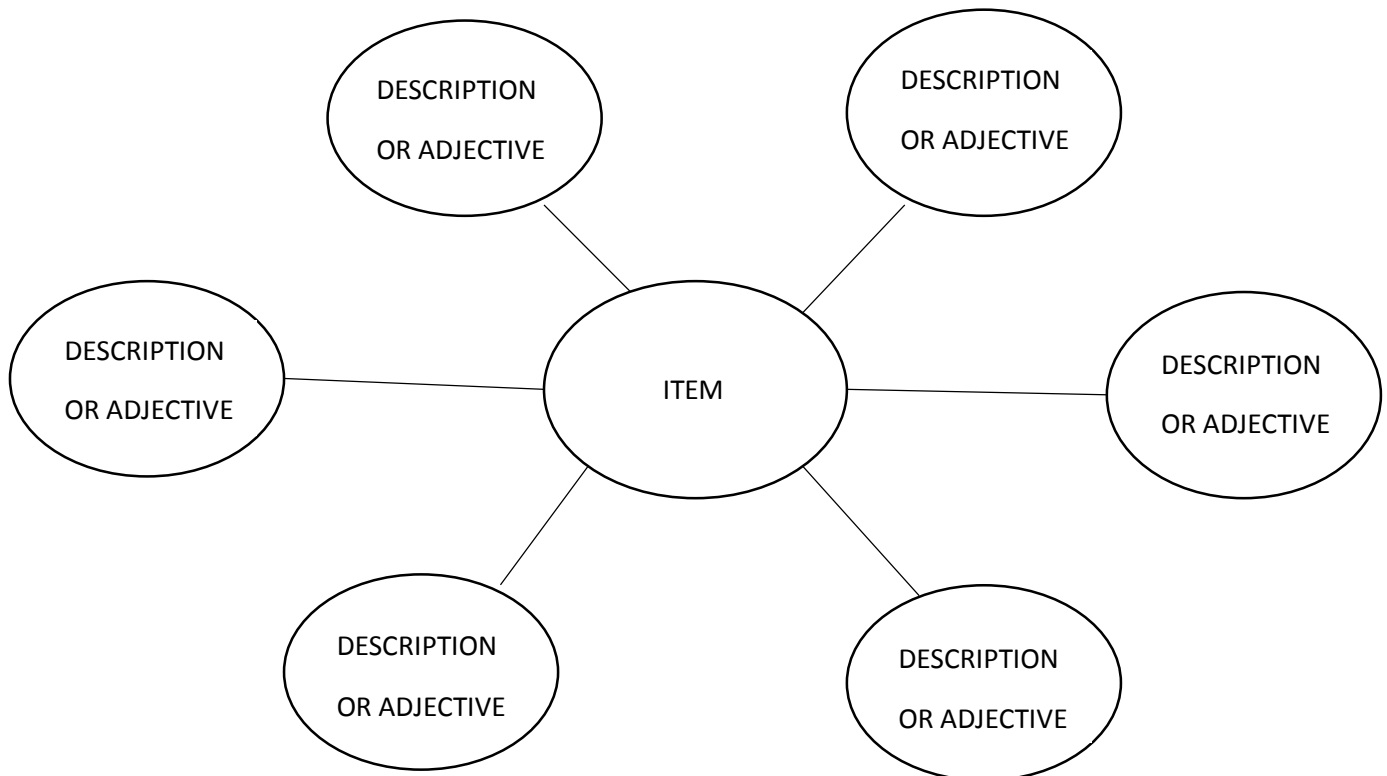
CIRCLE MAP

FOR DEFINING CONTEXT

This map is used for generating as many ideas as you can about a particular subject. It is particularly useful at the start of a topic for identifying what you already know / think you know. Returning to this map at the end of a topic can help show progress.



Bubble Map



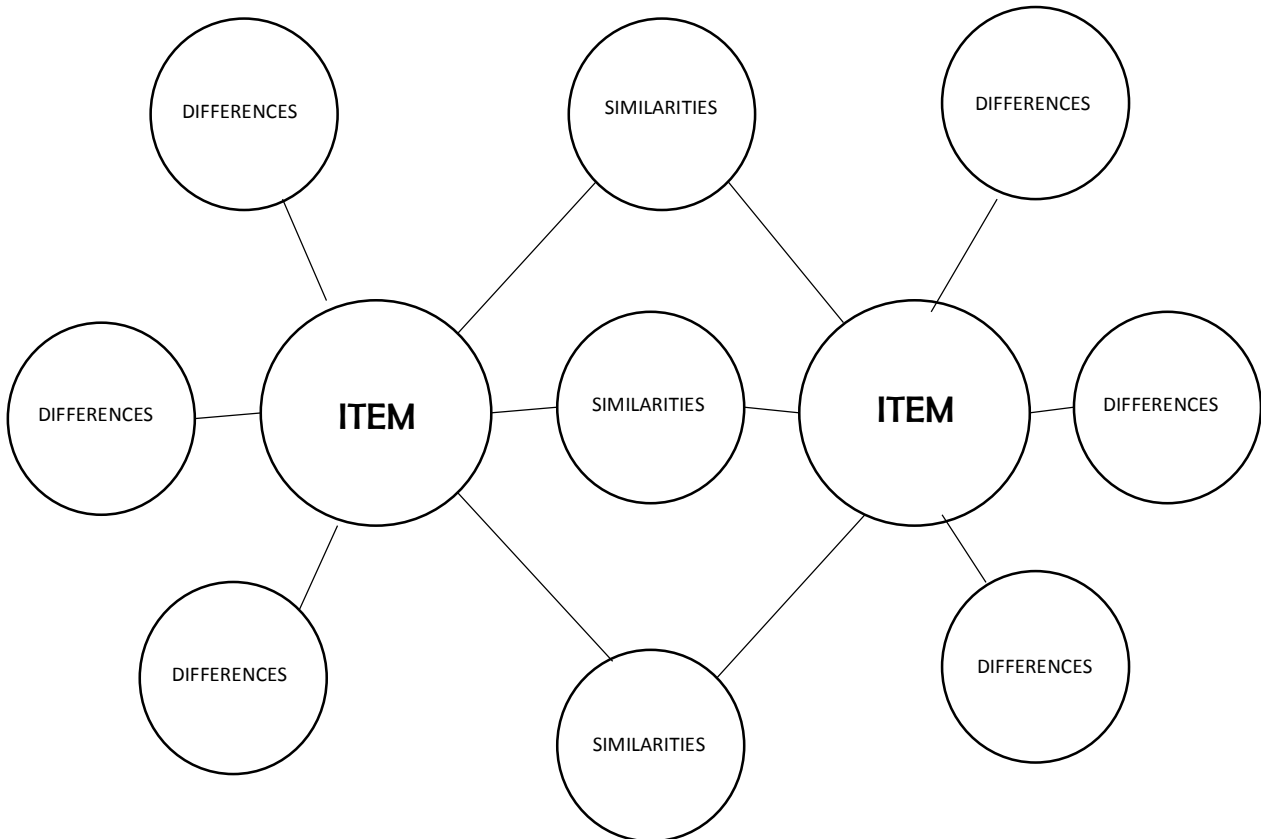
BUBBLE MAP

FOR DESCRIBING USING ADJECTIVES

This Thinking map is used in order to describe. The person/place/object/event being described is written in the centre. Each of the surrounding circles should contain an adjective or short phrase that describes it.



Double Bubble Map



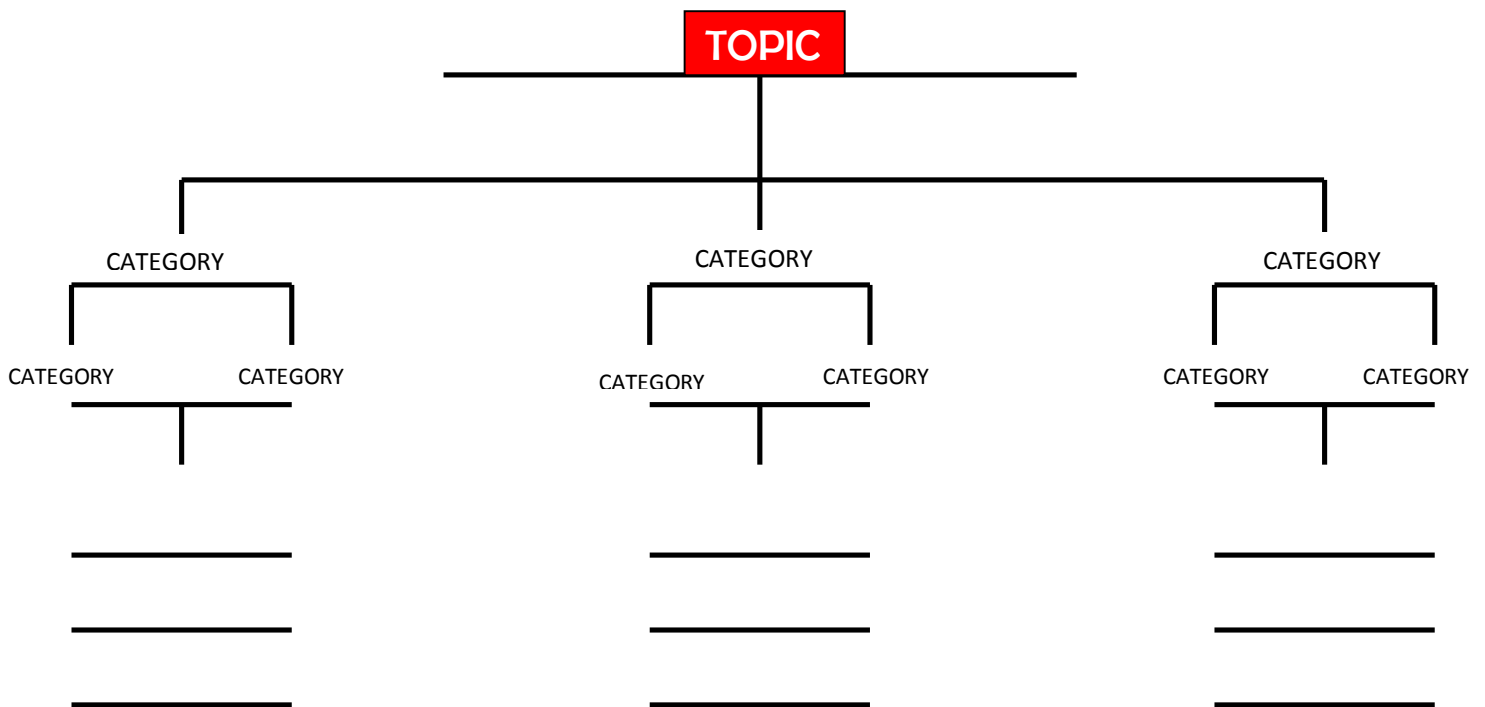
DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP

FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

Used in order to explore the similarities and differences between two people, places, events etc. Similarities are placed in the centre and points of difference are on the outside. As many bubbles as are needed can be included in the map.



Tree Map



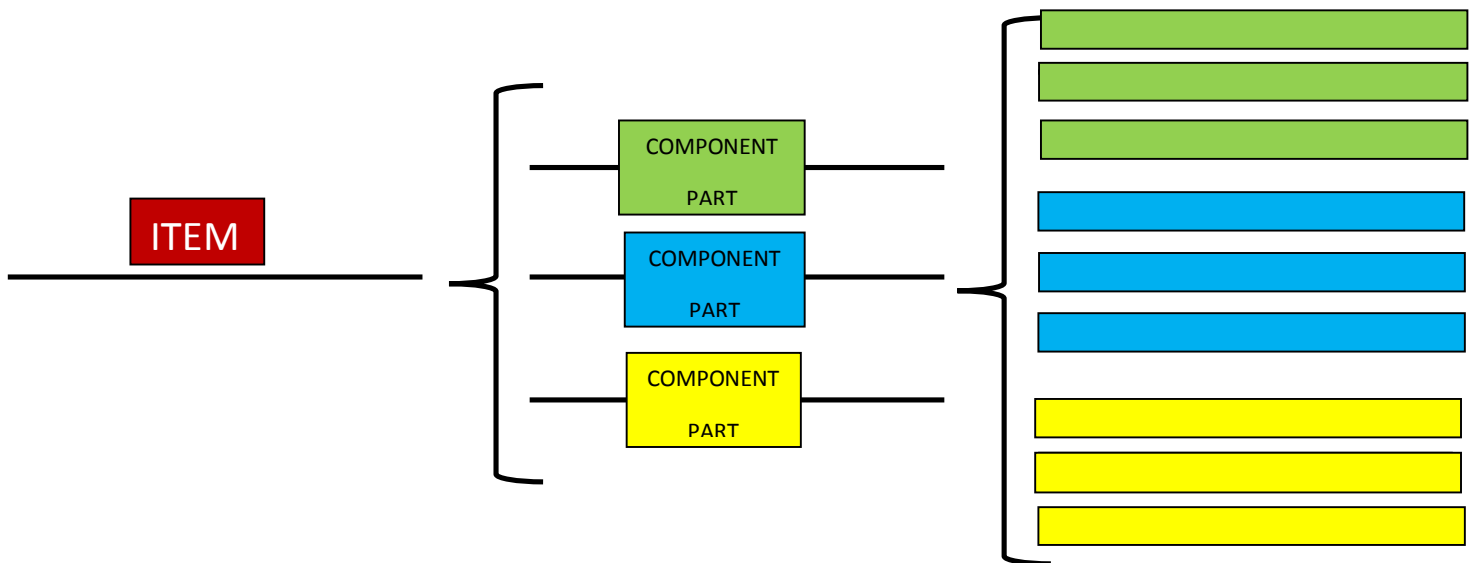
TREE MAP

FOR CLASSIFYING AND GROUPING

Sometimes confused with a Brace Map, but there is a distinct difference – a Tree Map is used to organise lots of different things into different groups whilst the Brace Map is used to break one thing into its constituent parts.



Brace Map



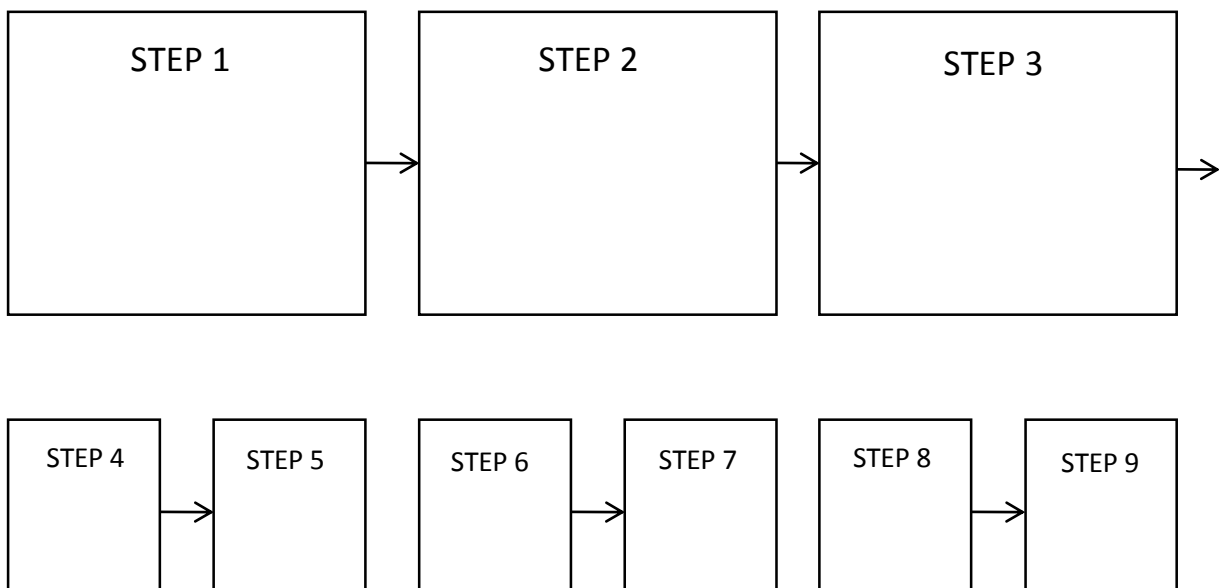
BRACE MAP

FOR ANALYSING WHOLE OBJECTS AND PARTS

Used in order to break down one thing into its constituent parts. The thing that is being broken down into parts is placed on the left and each brace that comes from it can be broken down into as many sub-parts as necessary.



Flow Map



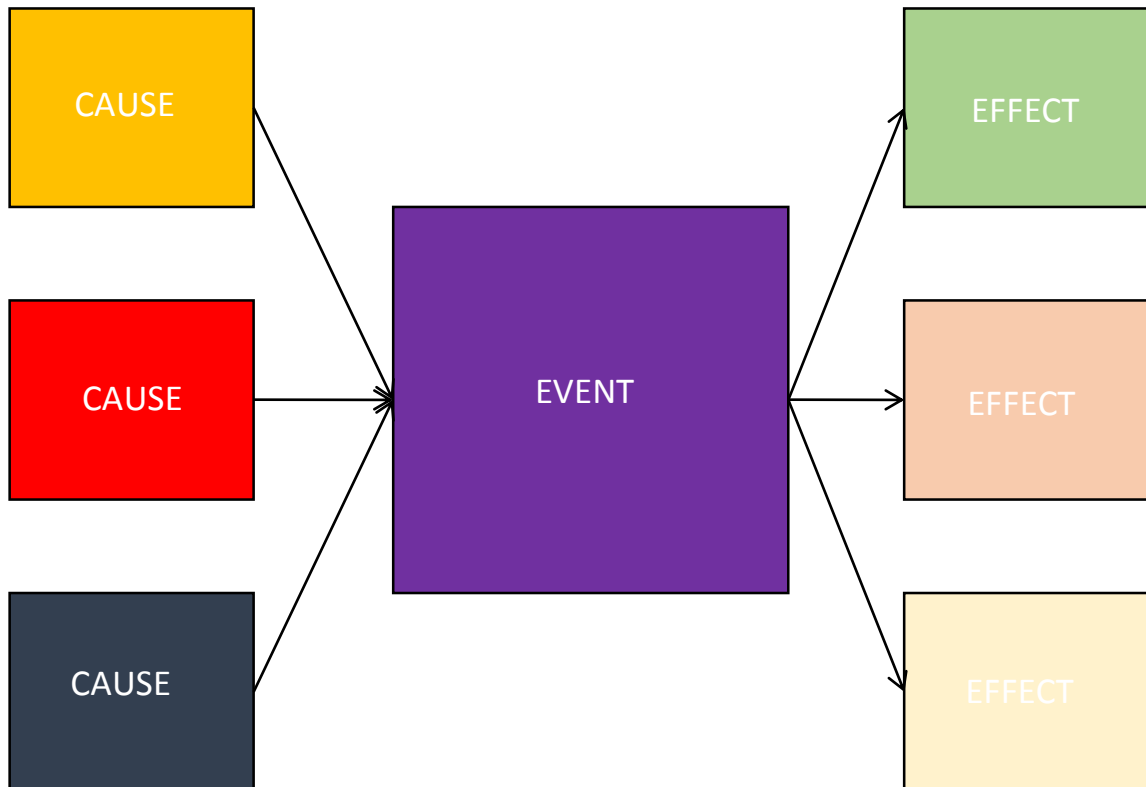
FLOW MAP

FOR SEQUENCING AND ORDERING

Used in order to sequence events or a process into the correct or most effective order. Each stage of the Flow Map can be broken down into sub-stages as appropriate. Students can use as many or few stages as they wish.



Multi-Flow Map



MULTI FLOW MAP

FOR CAUSES AND EFFECTS

The Multi-Flow Map is used in order to explore 'causes and effects'. A 'happening' of some kind is placed in the centre and on the left, all the causes or potential causes of this. On the right, the effects or potential effects should be written.



R Thinking

Tools



Bridge Map

ITEM 1

as

ITEM 3

ITEM 2

ITEM 4

BRIDGE MAP

FOR SEEING ANALOGIES

The Bridge Map is used in order to draw analogies between two different people, place, events, etc. Remember that the 'relating factor' is needed in addition to the map drawn and this connects the two sides of the bridge.

