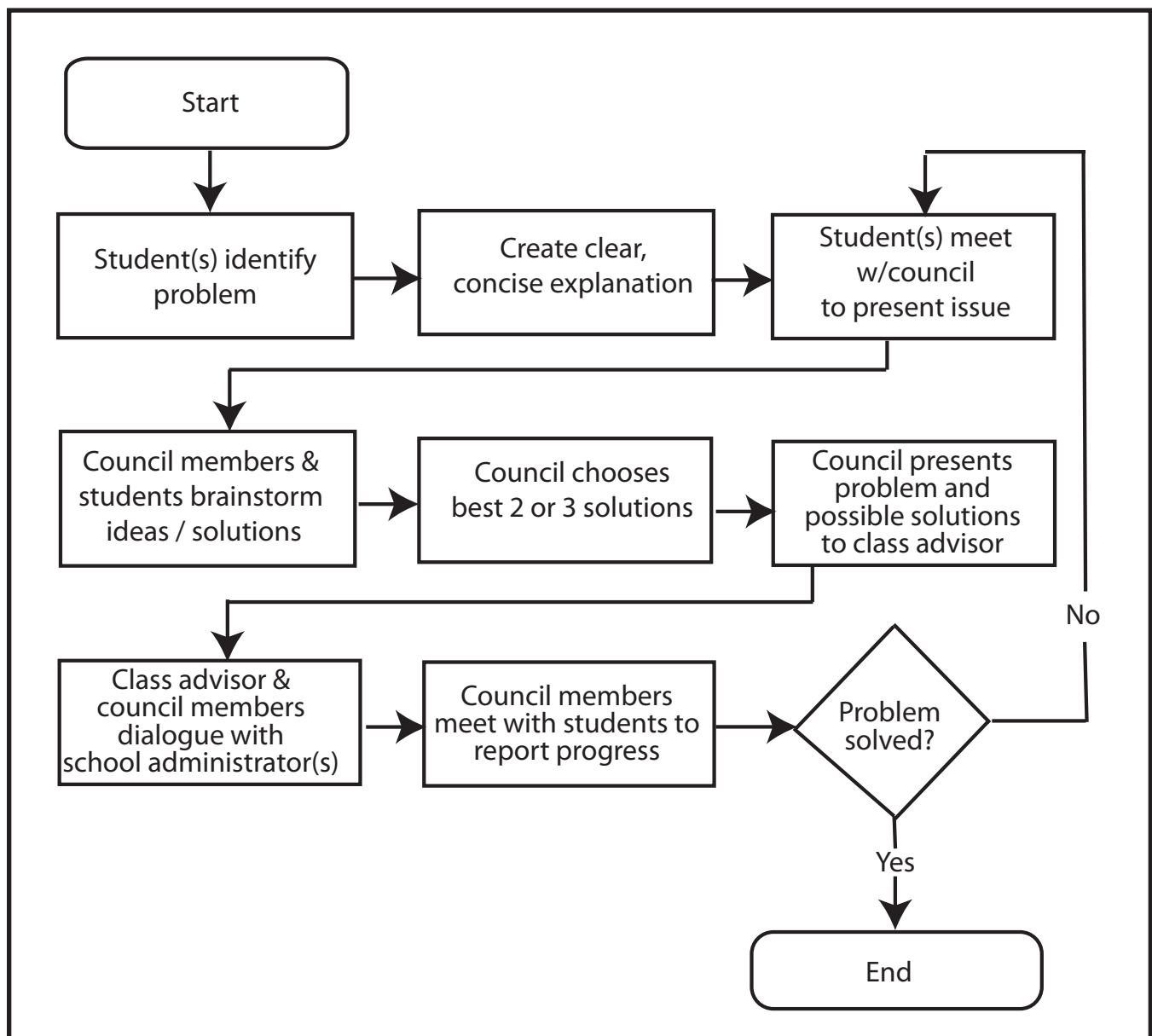# Sample Lesson #2

Graphic Organizers: Flowcharts

Flowcharts are graphic organizers that show steps, stages, or phases that occur one after another. A flowchart displays a series of items in sequential order and may be used for chain-of-events maps, cause-effect charts, or directions for putting something together. A flowchart usually has a clear starting point, and then arrows or lines show how one event leads to the next. Some examples of flowcharts that you have probably used are diagrams of the water cycle or rock cycle, dichotomous keys, family tree charts, and story sequencing charts. An example is shown here. This flowchart shows the process that high school students might use to solve problems with the help of their student council.

```
                    Start
                      │
                      ▼
  ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────┐
  │ Student(s)   │→ │ Create clear,│→ │ Student(s) meet │
  │ identify     │  │ concise      │  │ w/council       │
  │ problem      │  │ explanation  │  │ to present issue│
  └──────────────┘  └──────────────┘  └──────────────┘
         ▼
  ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────┐
  │ Council      │→ │ Council      │→ │ Council presents│
  │ members &    │  │ chooses      │  │ problem and     │
  │ students     │  │ best 2 or 3  │  │ possible        │
  │ brainstorm   │  │ solutions    │  │ solutions       │
  │ ideas/       │  │              │  │ to class advisor│
  │ solutions    │  │              │  │                 │
  └──────────────┘  └──────────────┘  └──────────────┘
         ▼
  ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────┐      ◇ Problem      No
  │ Class advisor│→ │ Council      │→     solved?    ──────►
  │ & council    │  │ members meet │      ◇
  │ members      │  │ with students│           │
  │ dialogue with│  │ to report    │          Yes
  │ school       │  │ progress     │           ▼
  │ administrator│  │              │        ( End )
  └──────────────┘  └──────────────┘
```

1. According to the chart, who is responsible for identifying problems and presenting them to student council?

    administrators   students   council members   class advisors

2. Student council members meet with whom first, their advisor or the administrator?

    _____

3. Whose responsibility is it to come up with ideas for solutions to problems proposed by students?

    _____

4. What happens if the problem is not solved or if students feel that the solution is not satisfactory?

    A) The parents of students will have to get involved.
    B) The school administrator will probably speak to the superintendent.
    C) The students meet with student council members again.
    D) Students have the option of filing a grievance.

5. Attempting to answer the questions from old quizzes and tests is a form of _____.

    review   retrieval practice   reinforcing learning   all of these

6. Choose the word that best completes the synonym analogy. Use a dictionary or thesaurus if you need help.

    battle : fight : : laud : _____

    praise   speed up   recruit   believe

7. List the four steps to summarizing information. Use the mnemonic (**M**any **s**tudents . . . .)

    A) _____

    B) _____

    C) _____

    D) _____

8. Anyone can become more organized because being organized is _____.

    A) a required class in high school   C) a learned behavior
    B) natural and easy   D) not that important