

## ANALYZING GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

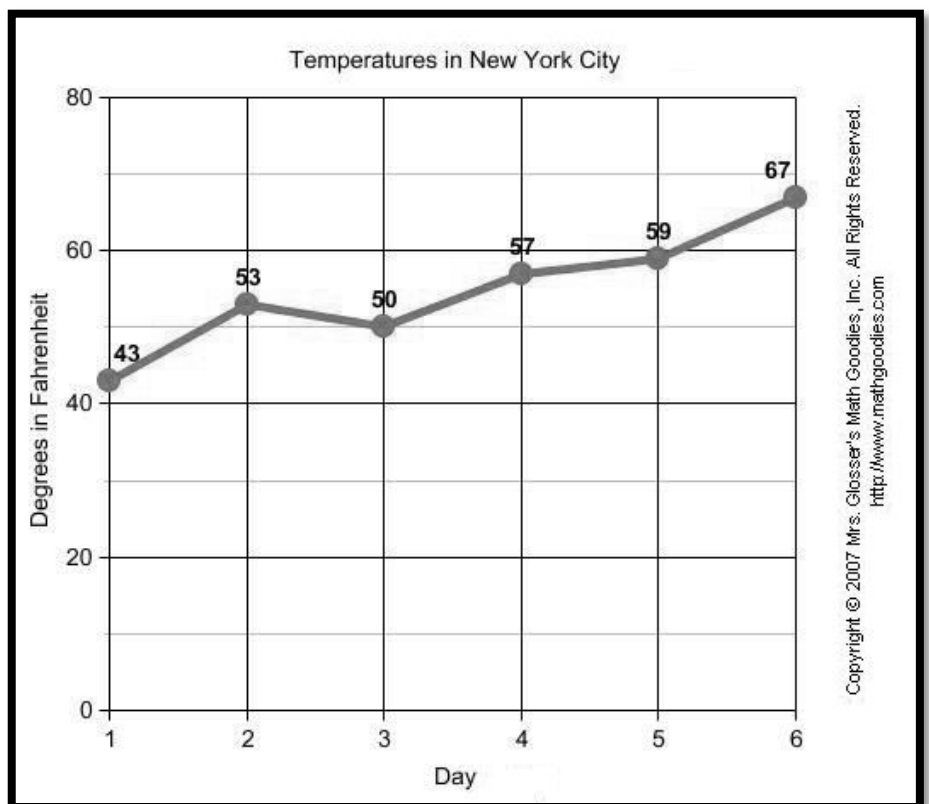
**GLE 41: analyze and synthesize information found in various complex graphic organizers, including detailed maps, comparative charts, extended tables, graphs, diagrams, cutaways, overlays, and sidebars**

Sometimes, when you are researching, you will find graphics and charts to help organize information. You need to be able to **analyze graphic organizers** for the data they provide in order to best use it for your research.

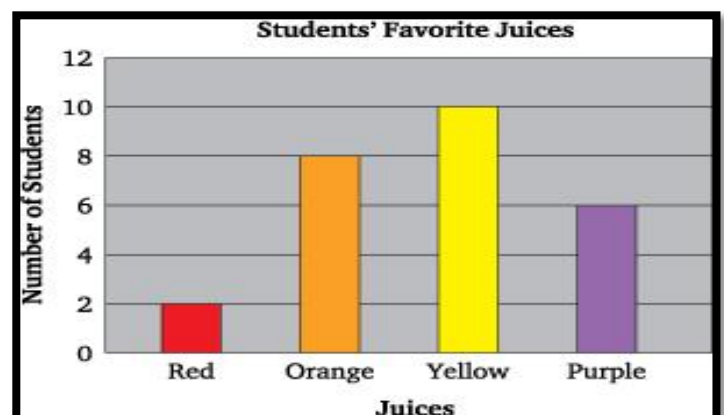
Graphics are often used in magazines, newspapers, and advertisements. Studying graphic features can help you with your research and decision-making. To figure out a graphic, you need to understand how the information is organized and presented. In this section, we will look at the most common types of graphics and graphic organizers.

**Graphs** are helping for showing a lot of information in a small amount of space. They often use numbers to present data. Graphs let you compare information and figure out how items are related. Graphs almost always include keys that show the lines, colors, or symbols used in the graph and what they stand for. Read about these types of graphs, and look at the examples.

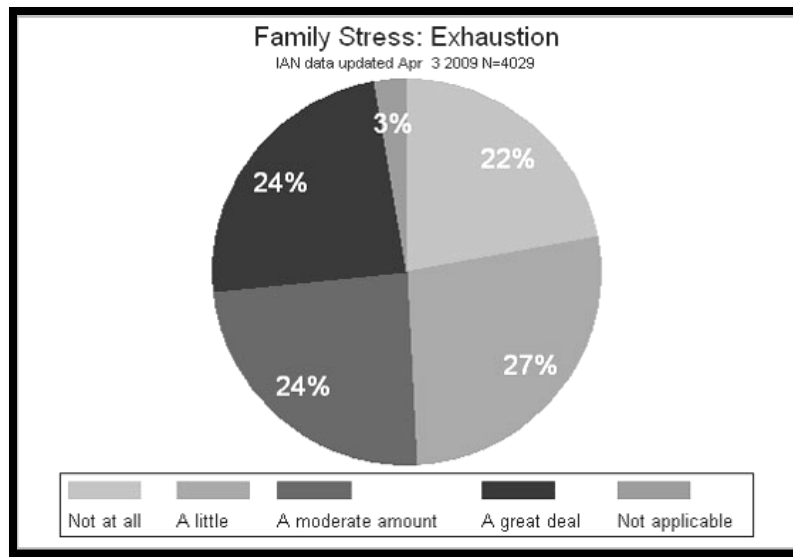
**Line Graphs** usually show how things change over time. They often compare trends or show how two or more events affect each other. See the sample below:



**Bar Graphs** usually compare amounts of items in different categories. A bar graph can also show different quantities or changes over time. See the sample below:



**Charts** keep a large amount of text organized in a way that is easy to understand. **Pie charts** are used to show the various parts of a greater whole. Because of this, pie charts are often used to illustrate percentages. Many times, pie charts are helpful in showing how many people favor each opinion on a given issue.



**Tables** are meant to help readers easily find and compare information. A table shows data arranged in rows and columns. The **rows** of a table go across; the **columns** of a table go up and down. The table heading, usually found at the top of the table, describes what information is contained in the table. The heading also directs you to where you should look to find exactly the information you need.

NUTRITION			GDA	
Typical values	per 100g	per 1/2 pizza	adult	per 1/2 pizza
Energy kJ	815	1475		
Energy kcal	195	355	2000	18%
Protein	9.2g	16.7g	45g	37%
Carbohydrate	24.2g	43.8g	230g	19%
of which sugars	4.6g	8.3g	90g	9%
Fat	6.7g	12.1g	70g	17%
of which saturates	2.8g	5.1g	20g	26%
Fibre.	2.4g	4.3g	24g	18%
Sodium	0.54g	0.98g	2.4g	41%
Equivalent as salt	1.35g	2.45g	8g	41%
GDA = Guideline daily amount				

**Extended tables**, usually found online, are additional sections of a table that are used to expand on the information in the initial base table. They contain links you can click to show you more or less of a specific table on screen.

**Comparative charts** are actually tables; they show two subjects side by side for comparison. For instance, if you are looking at the information about two pizza places in town, you could look at the chart above that compares the two different restaurants based on their types of pizza toppings, sizes, types of crusts, types of cheeses, and so on. Seeing the information displayed in a visual way can help you make an informed decision about which pizza place you would pick for dinner.

**Diagrams** are drawings that show the parts of something or how things work. A diagram often accompanies text to further illustrate a concept. Diagrams can be found in textbooks, magazine and newspaper articles, and instructional booklets.

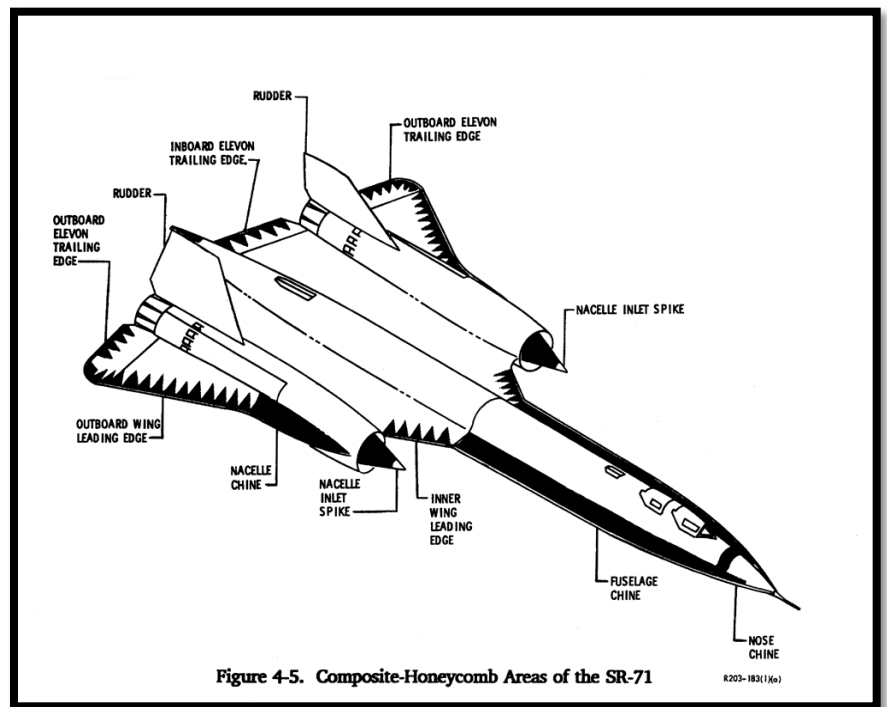
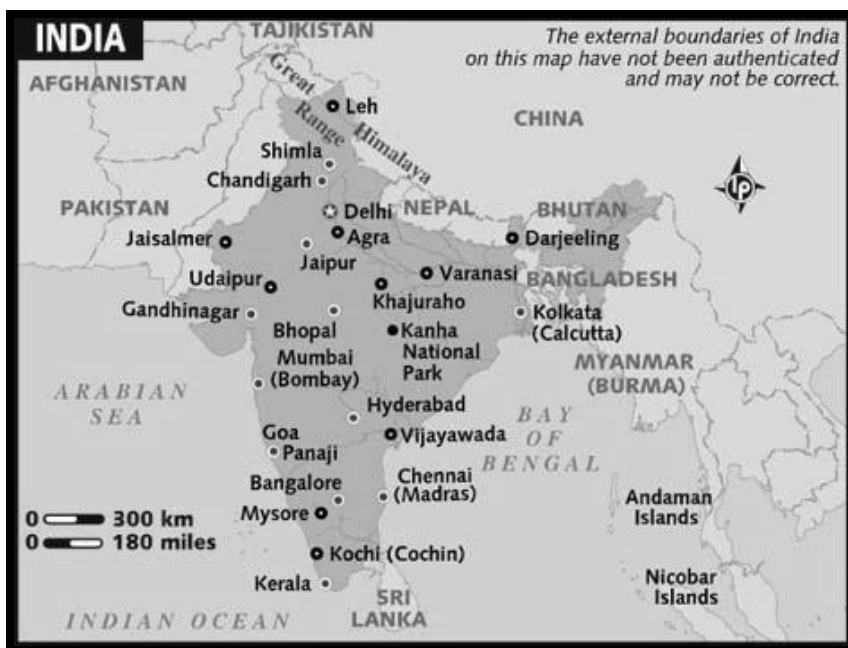


Figure 4-5. Composite-Honeycomb Areas of the SR-71



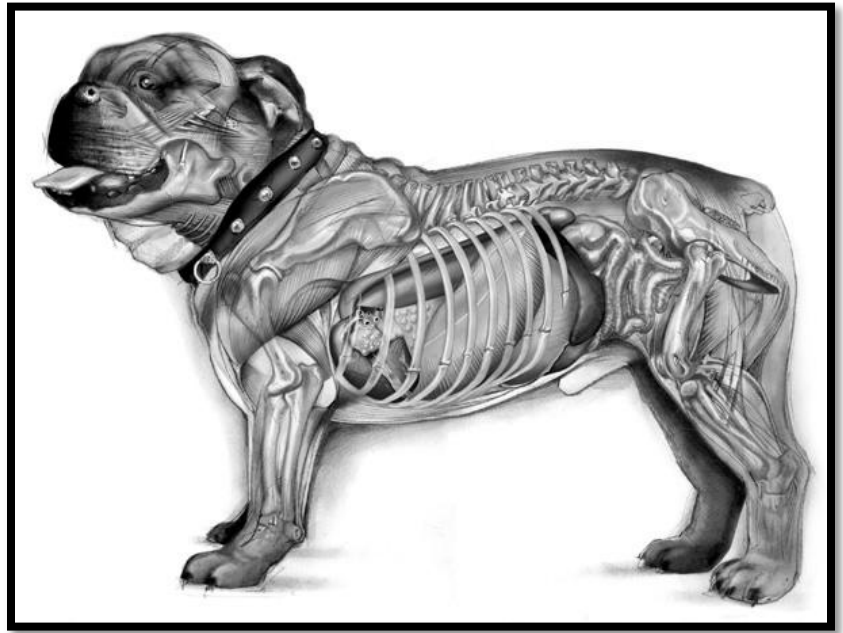
**Maps** are visual representations that detail parts of or the whole of the earth. Maps can be useful in showing the geographic locations or setting of a certain event or population trend. Maps can be as detailed or as general as needed.

A **sidebar** is a panel or box on a page containing graphics or additional text relating to an article. The information in sidebars can encourage the reader to delve into the main article. Sidebars can include quotes, polls, lists, pictures, definitions and so on. This sample sidebar gives information about a director as in something you would see in a program of a play or performance.

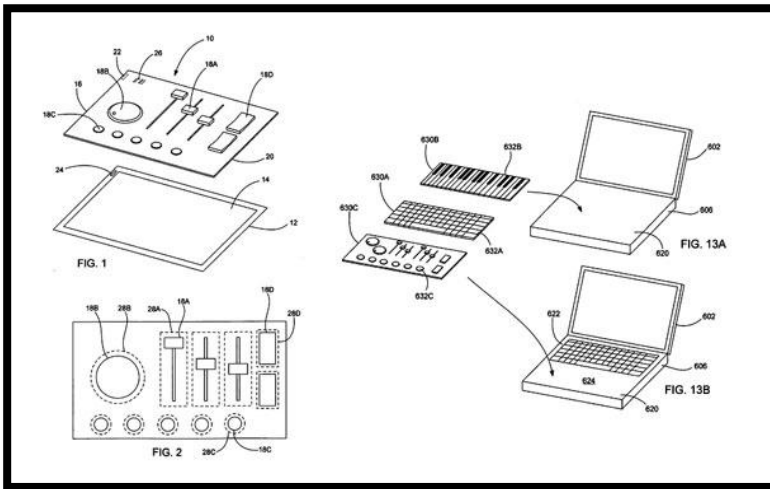
#### ABOUT THE DIRECTOR

T.J. Urban has been involved in theater since he was a young child playing an Oompa Loompa in his school's production of *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Since then, he has written, acted in, and directed many short independent films. He is beyond pleased with his cast for this performance of *Sweeney Todd*. "I'm thrilled with this show!"

A **cutaway** illustrates the inside of something. This type of graphic is true to its name; it is a diagram that seems to “cut away” the outer shell of an object to reveal its unseen inside components. Examples of cutaways could include a diagram showing the rings of tree growth, a picture displaying the parts of an amoeba, or a picture showing the layers of the earth.



**Overlays** are similar to cutaways in that they also allow you to look inside objects. The difference is that overlays can show you many layers, one at a time. Imagine pictures of an object laid on top of one another to illustrate a change that takes place over time, such as the erosion of rock layers in the Grand Canyon. Overlays help you to understand the inner workings of objects. They are especially valuable for showing complex systems, such as those of the human body.



In addition to understanding how graphics are used in sources you read, keep in mind that you can use graphics in your writing as well. First, make sure that incorporating graphics into your written work is something that your teacher wants you to do. Then, be sure that any graphics you decide to use are appropriate to the material and are clearly labeled.

In addition to analyzing each of these graphic organizers, you also need to be able to **synthesize** the information you have found in two or more related graphics.

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## PRACTICE ON GLE 41

- (1) Vanessa is looking at a graphic that shows her the difference between Bill's Pet Shop and the Dog-O-Rama. What is Vanessa most likely studying?  
A. a comparative chart      B. a detailed map      C. an overlay      D. a diagram
- (2) Colton surveyed the students in his class, asking them what careers they wanted to pursue when they grew up. What type of graphic organizer would be best to use for this information?  
A. a cutaway      B. a sidebar      C. a pie chart      D. an extended table
- (3) Kelsey is looking through a beauty magazine article. In the bottom right corner of the page, there is a small box that gives tips on how to apply smoky eye shadow. What is she most likely looking at?  
A. a line graph      B. a cutaway      C. a diagram      D. a sidebar
- (4) The title section in Jamal's paper in "Frog Body Parts and Their Purposes." Which graphic aid would be best to use for this section?  
A. a diagram      B. a map      C. a sidebar      D. an overlay

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Use the Space Exploration Timeline to answer this question.

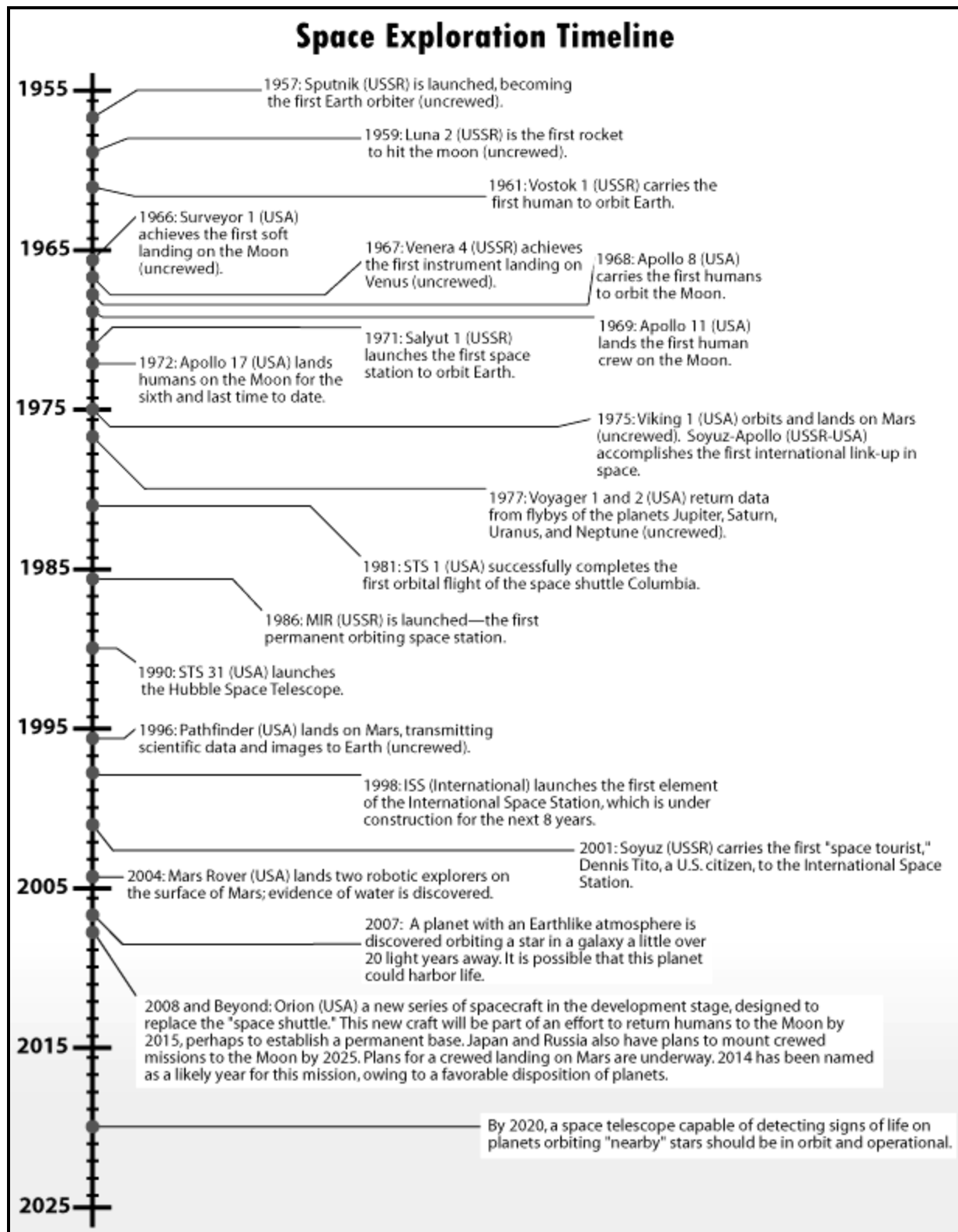
- (1) Which mission shown on the timeline suggests that in the future the space program is likely to provide valuable resources useful on Earth? (41)
- A. Apollo 11      C. Soyuz  
B. Pathfinder      D. Rover



GRAPHIC

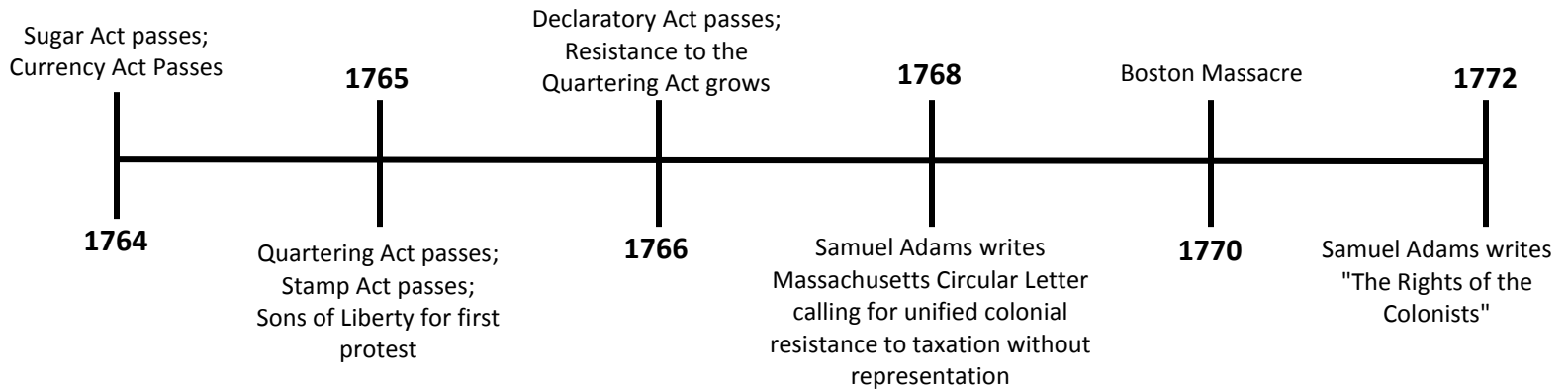
From the *Almanac of Modern Science*

- **Space Exploration Timeline**





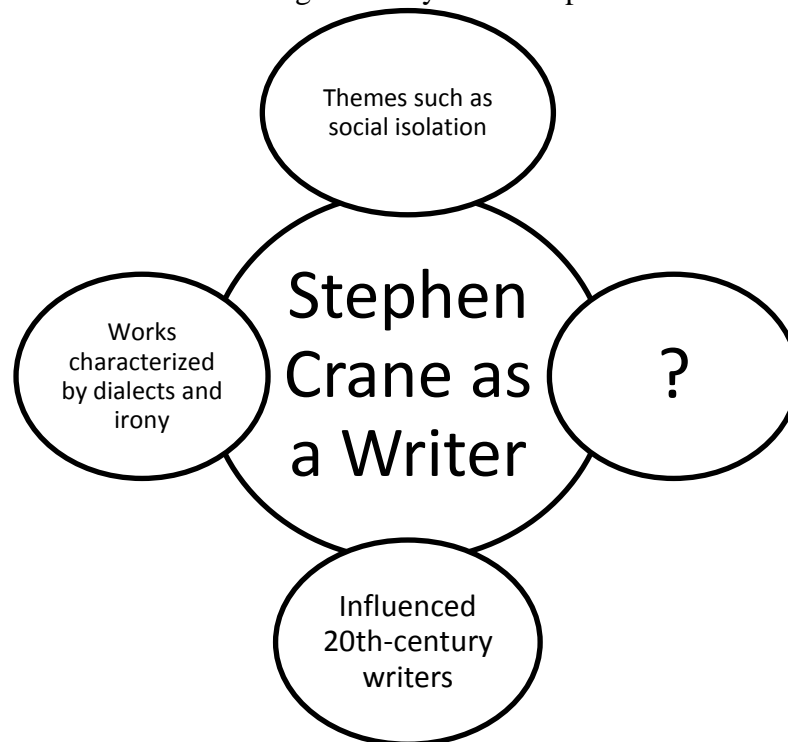
(2) After reading "The Rights of the Colonists," Michael finds the following timeline in a book:



What does the timeline show the reader about Samuel Adam's leaflet ("The Rights of the Colonists")? (41)

- A. It addressed a long-growing conflict between England and the colonies.
- B. It was the cause of the public discontent that led to the Boston Massacre.
- C. It was an attempt to divide the bickering colonists into warring factions.
- D. It began Samuel Adams's involvement in the struggle for self-rule.

(3) Zola is organizing her notes before writing her essay about Stephen Crane's life as a writer.



Which item will best complete the organizer? (41)

- A. Born in New Jersey
- B. Played college athletics
- C. Traveled to Greece
- D. Wrote in different genres