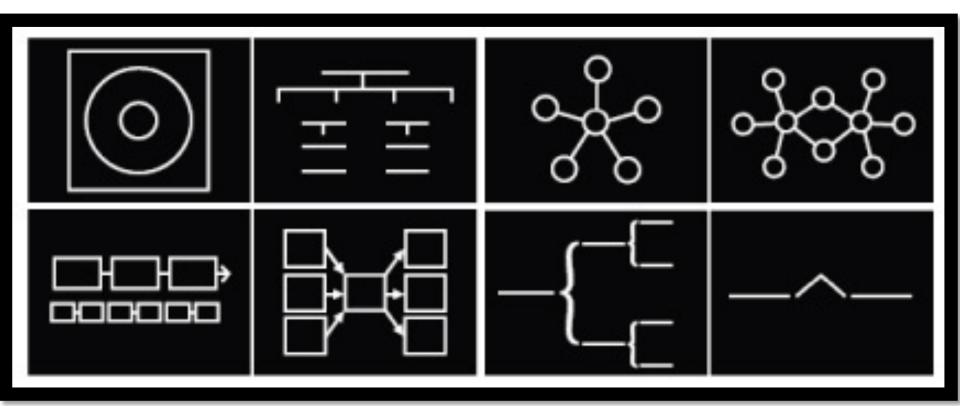
<u>An Introduction to</u> <u>Thinking Maps</u>



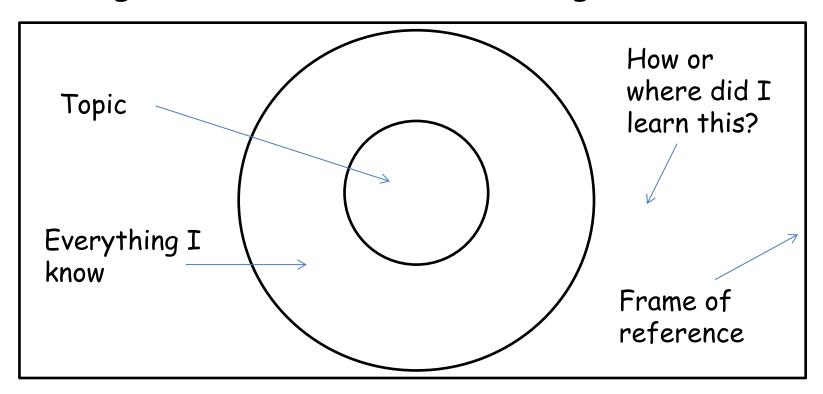
Thinking Maps

Thinking Maps are a set of graphic organiser techniques used in both primary and secondary education.

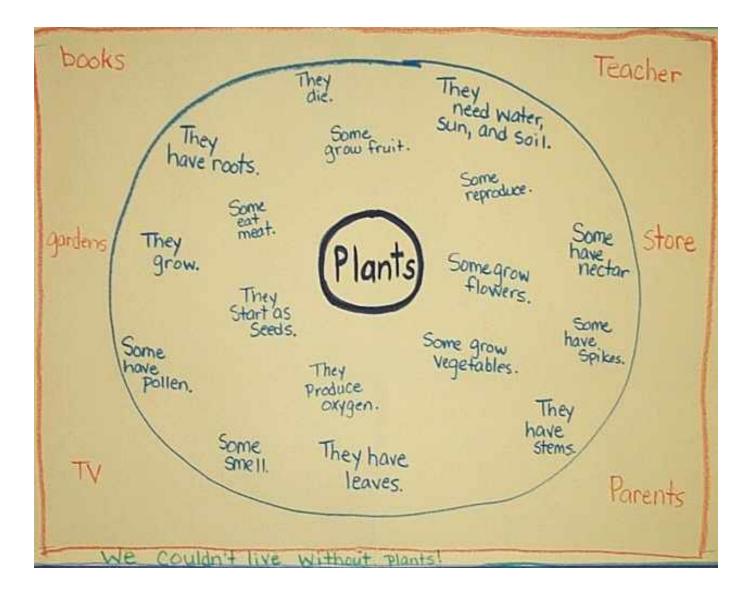
There are eight diagram types that are intended to correspond with eight different fundamental cognitive processes. They provide a common visual language designed to help students structure their thinking.

Circle Map

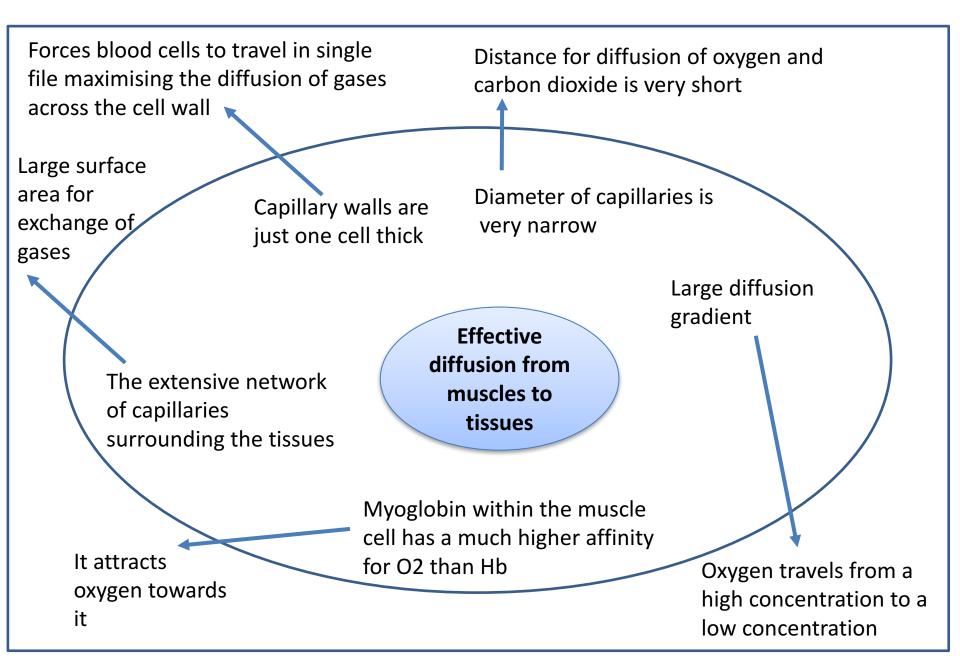
• Defining in Context or Brainstorming



• Can be used for: Brainstorming, diagnosing prior knowledge, Closure/review

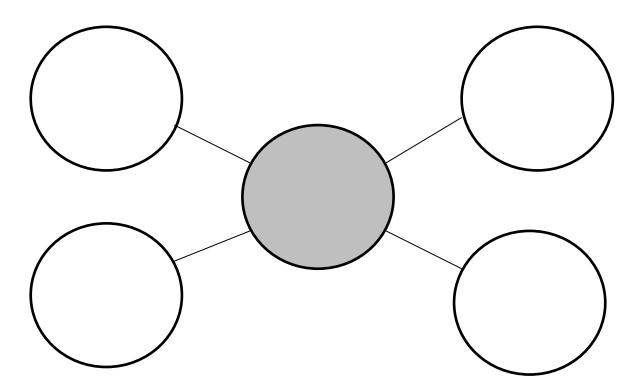


Factors that ensure effective diffusion from muscles to tissues



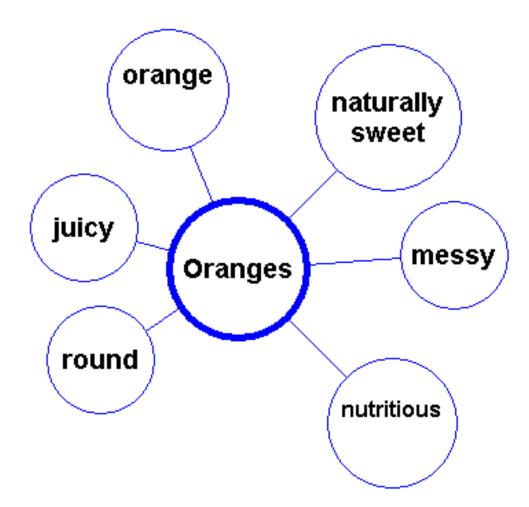
Bubble Map

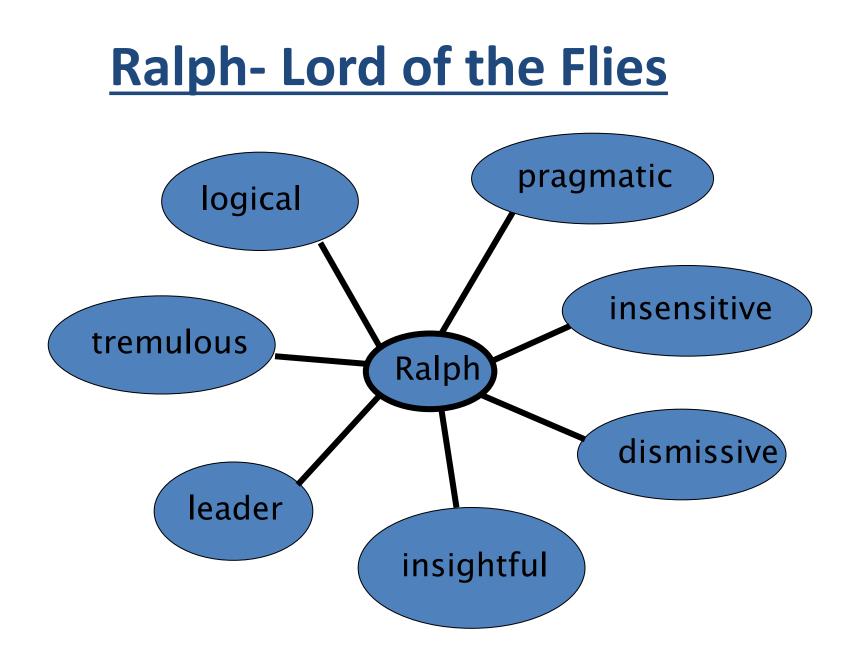
• Describing (adjectives or adj. phrases only)



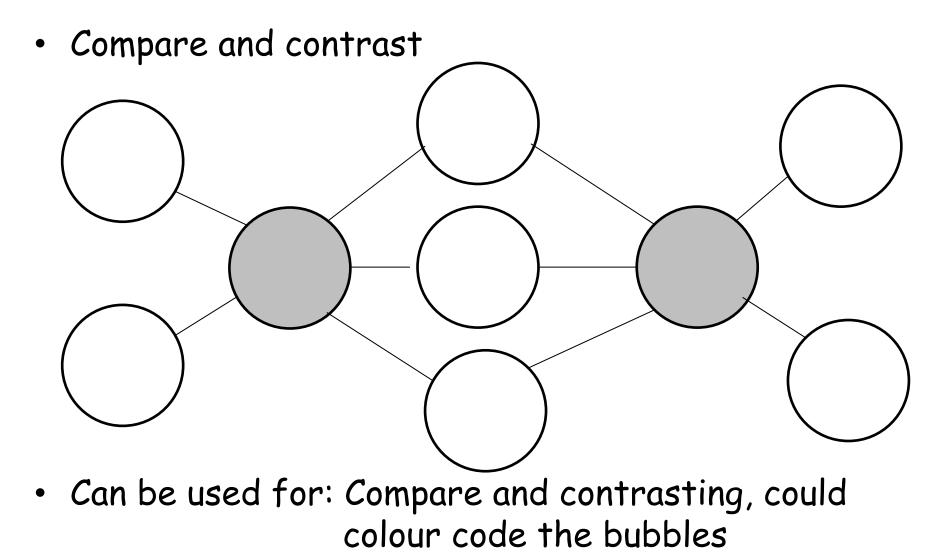
• Can be used for: Identifying and describing qualities, adjectives only!

The Bubble Map

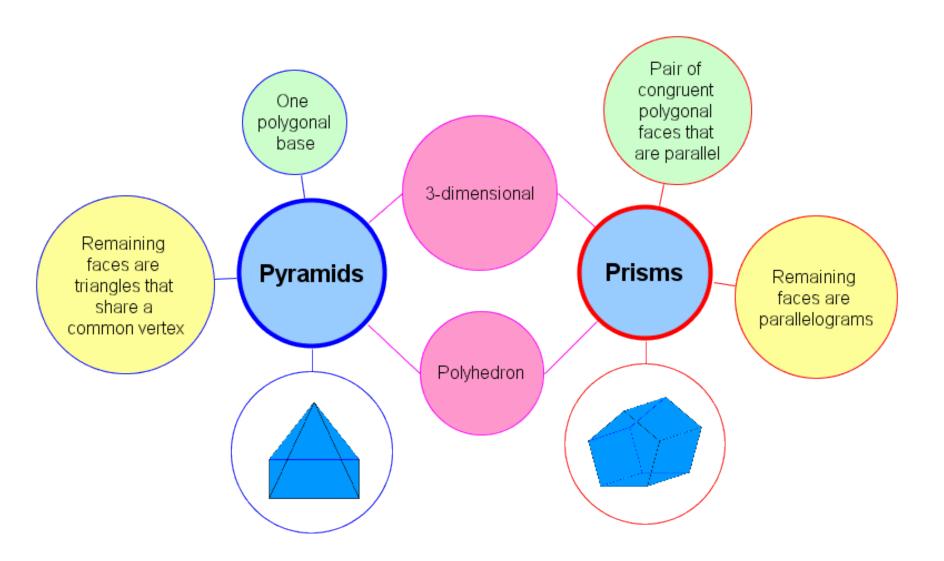




Double Bubble Map



The Double Bubble Map

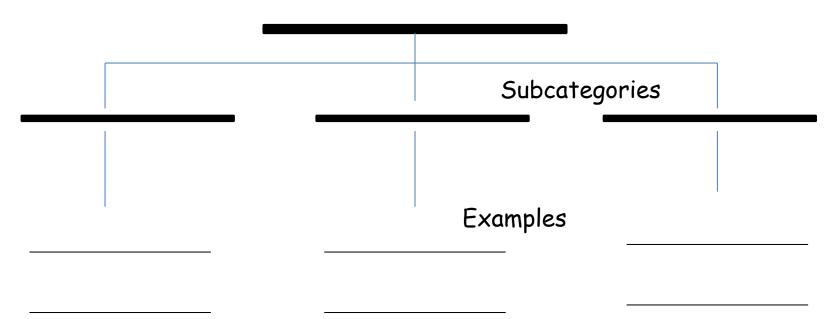




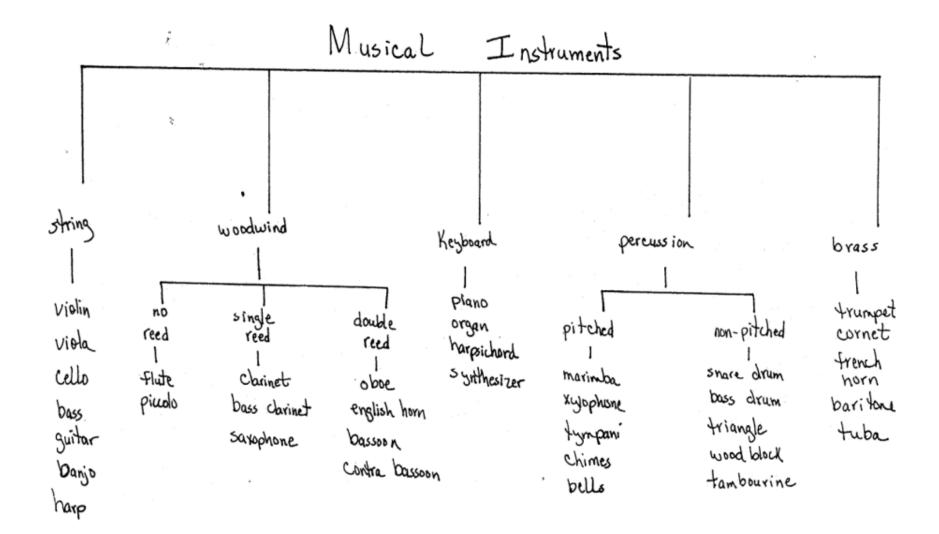
Tree Map

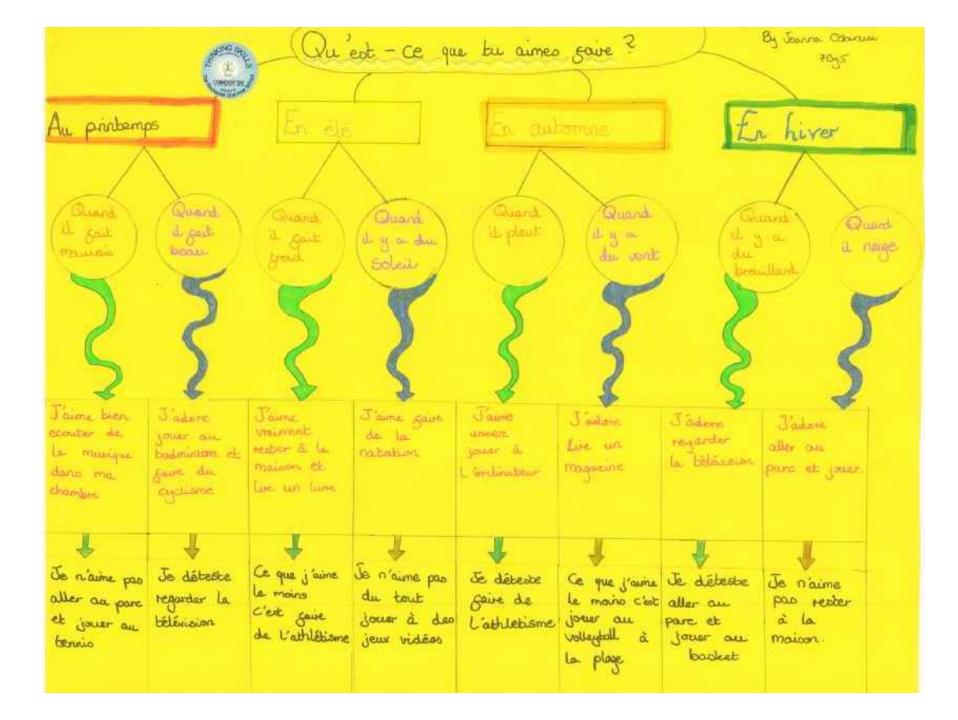
Title

• Classify, group, sort



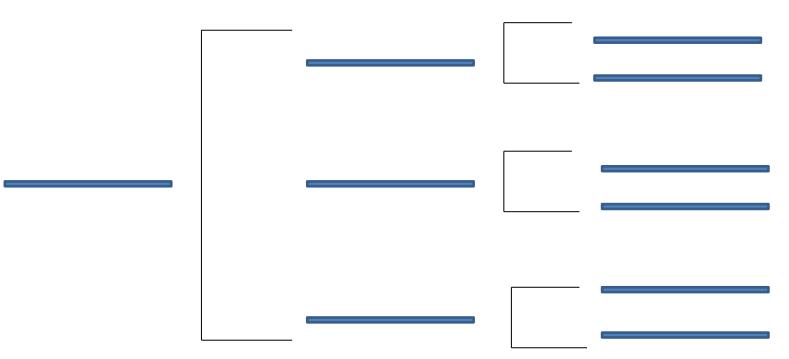
 Can be used for: Classifying ideas, types of..., Kinds of...



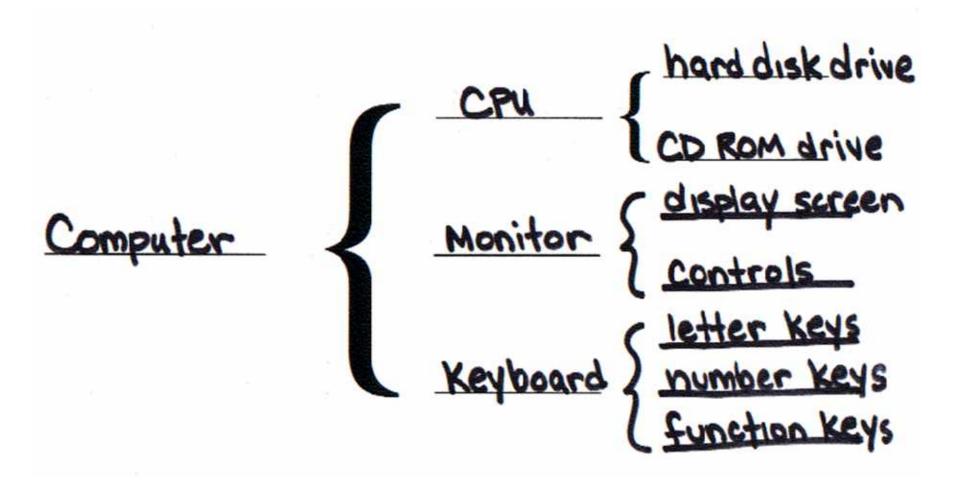


Brace Map

• Part-whole relationships, structure

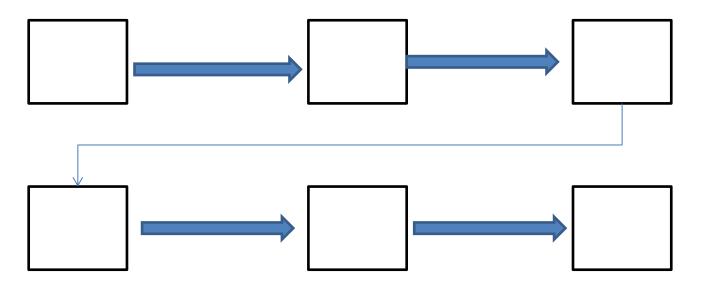


 Can be used for: Seeing and analysing whole to part relationships, physical objects only



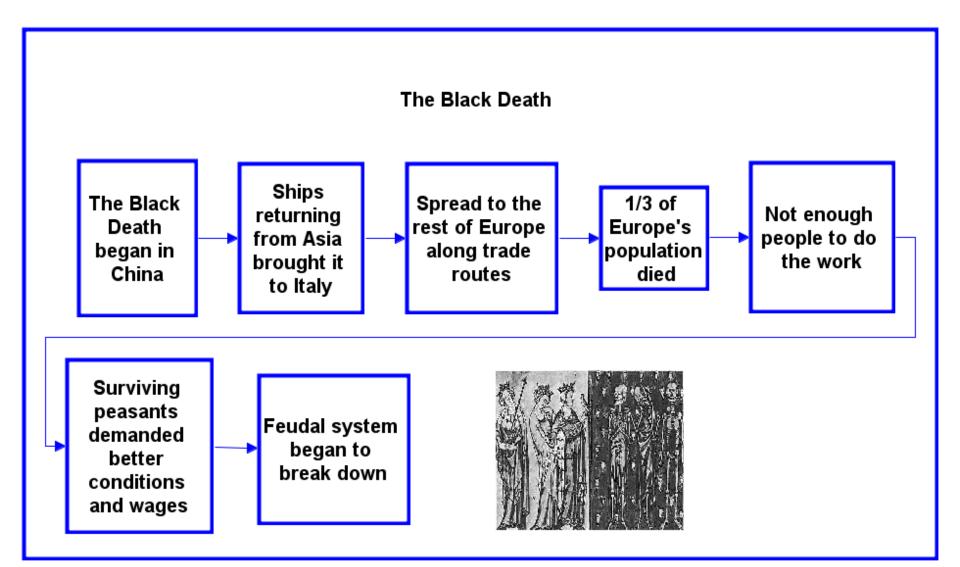
Flow Map

• Sequence, order, cycles, etc



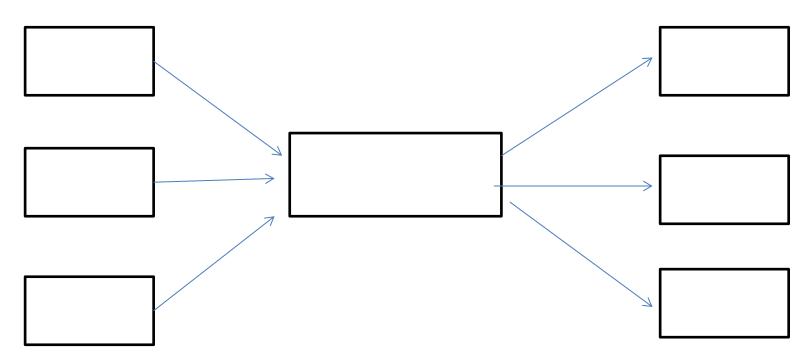
 Can be used for: sequencing and ordering information, plots, processes, chronology

The Flow Map



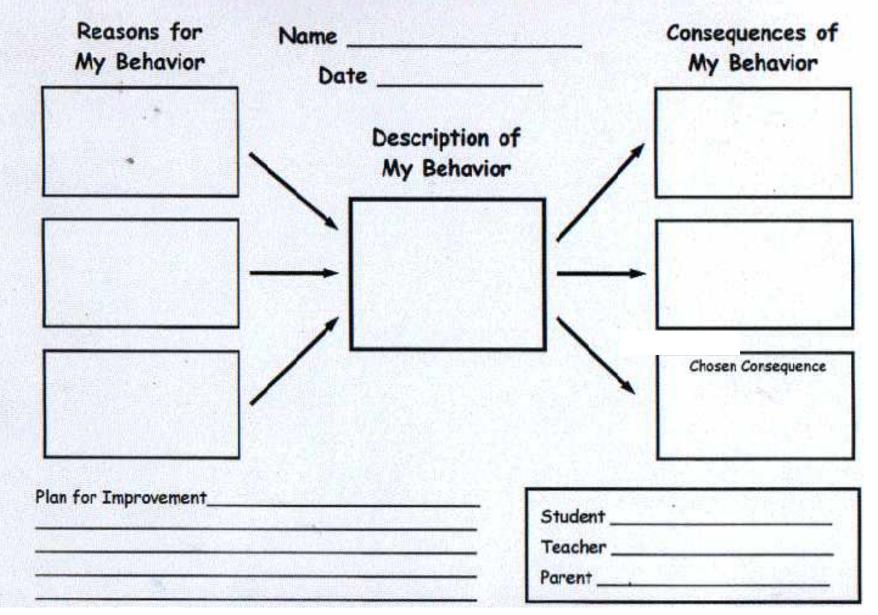
Multi-flow Map

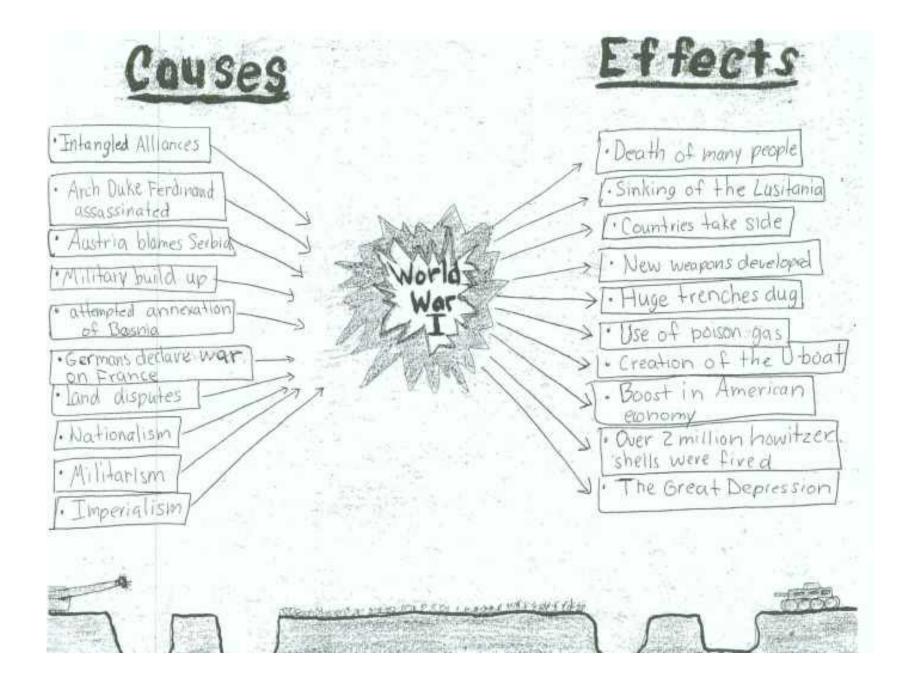
• Cause and effect reasoning, Prediction



 Can be used for: "if...then", cause and effect, projecting consequences, analysing effects

Behavior Reflections





Bridge Map

• Seeing analogies. Transferring similar relationships



Relationship factor:_____

 Can be used for: Seeing analogies, How can they be related? A is to B as C is to D



_ relating factor = 'Needs'

