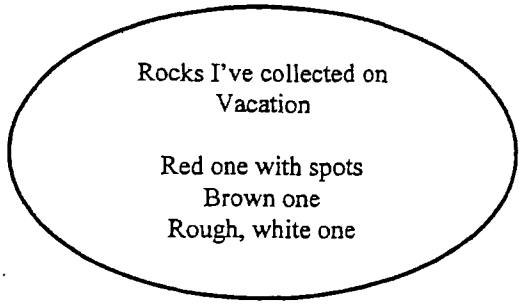
CONNECTORS: line labels stating the relationship between two or more ideas

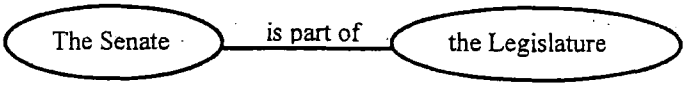
DESCRIPTIVE STRUCTURES

1. Explanation

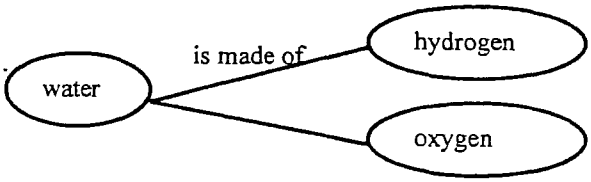
Clustering: Single group of information categorized by common relationships
- ____ is similar to ____
- ____ works like ____



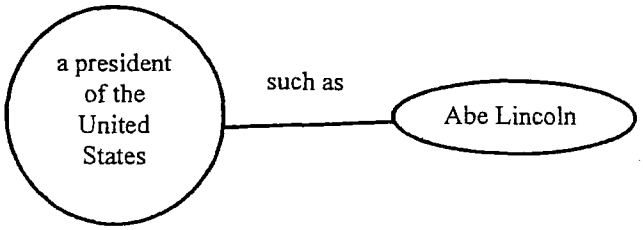
Parts: Arrangement of items that make up a whole
- ____ is a part of ____
- ____ makes up ____



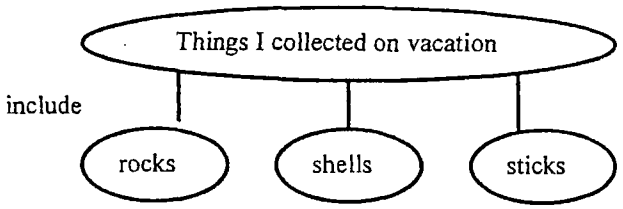
Characteristics: List of qualities that define an item
- ____ defines ____
- ____ is made of ____
- ____ is ____



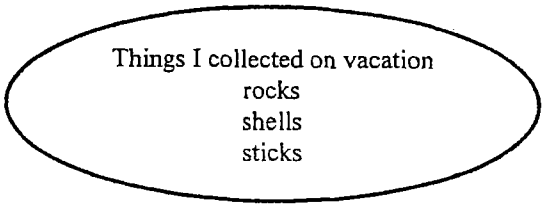
Examples: Representatives of a group or topic (May include nonexamples for contrast)
- ____ is an example of ____
- ____ is not an example of ____
- ____ such as ____



Hierarchy: 2 or more groups of information categorized by levels of specificity, importance, etc.
- ____ is related to ____
- ____ is categorized with ____
- ____ includes ____



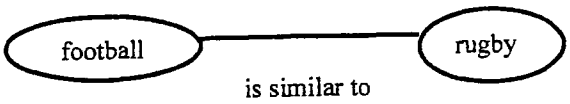
Collection: Single group of items that belong together, but that are not related in any of the above or more specific ways



2. Comparison

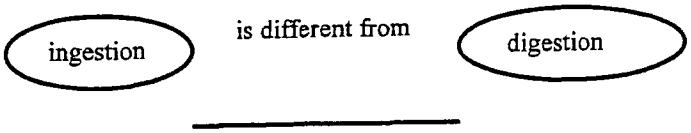
Comparison: Identification of similarities among topics

____ is the same as ____
____ is similar to ____
____ parallels ____



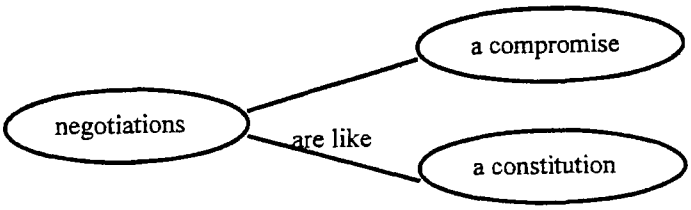
Contrasting: Identification of differences among topics

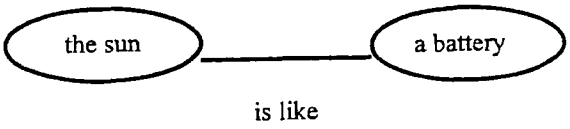
____ is different from ____
____ contrasts ____
____ versus ____



Comparing and contrasting: Identification of both similarities and differences among topics

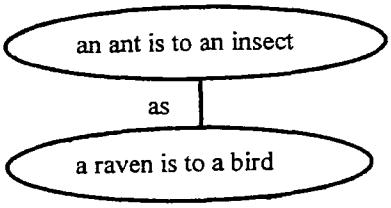
____ is like ____ and not like ___
____ parallels ____ and contrasts ____



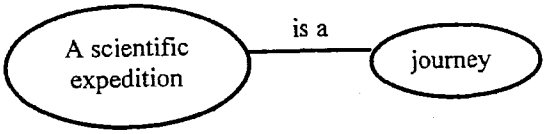


Analogy: Correspondence in some way(s) between items otherwise dissimilar

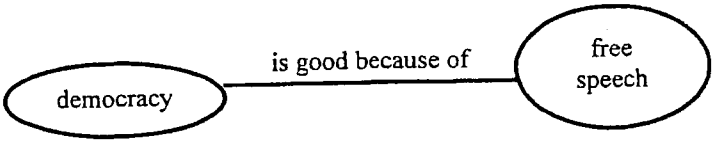
____ is to ____ as ____ is to ____
____ is like ____



Metaphor: Corresponds in all conceptual ways between items otherwise factually dissimilar

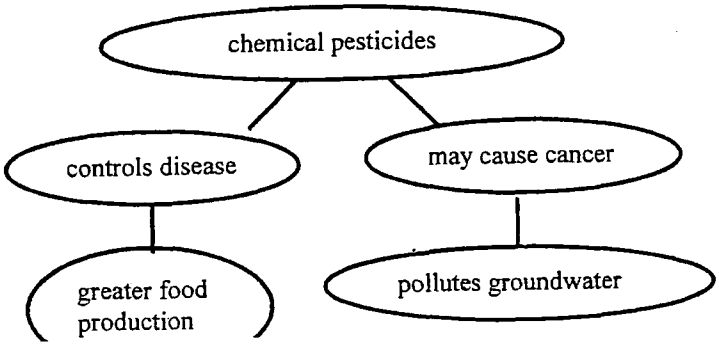


3. Deliberation



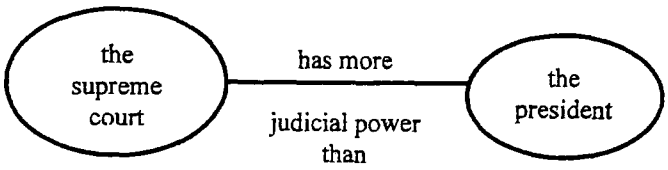
Pros and cons: Lists of advantages and disadvantages of a topic

____ is good because ____
____ is bad because ____
____'s advantages are ____
____'s disadvantages are ____



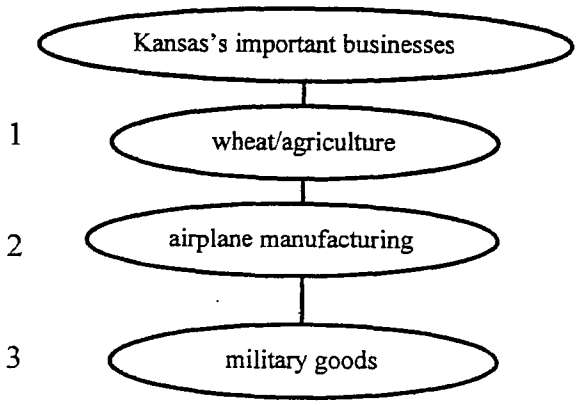
SEQUENTIAL STRUCTURES

1. Order



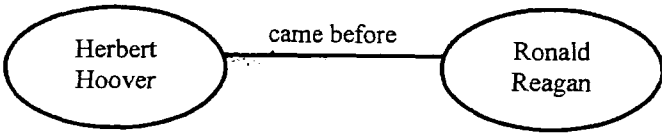
Rank: Information organized according to some comparative value (e.g. size, priority, importance)

____ is larger than ____
____ is more colorful than ____
____ is most important ____



Time: Unrelated events that do not influence each other's place in time

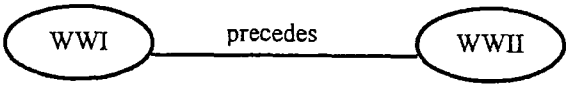
____ came before ____
____ came after ____



2. Process

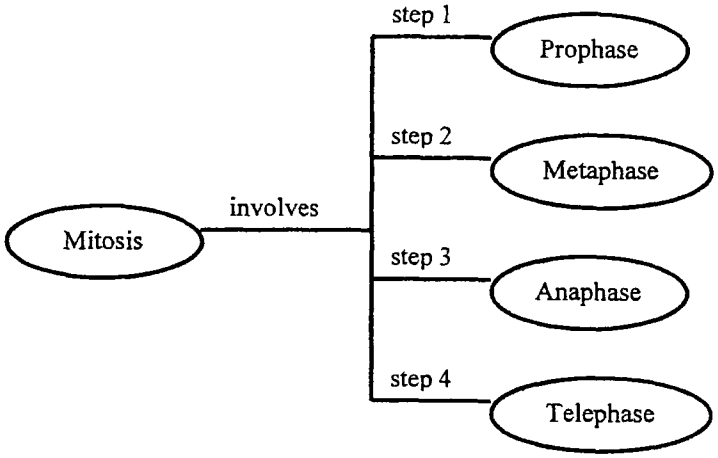
Timing: Related events organized according to time

____ comes before/after ____
____ follows ____
____ precedes ____



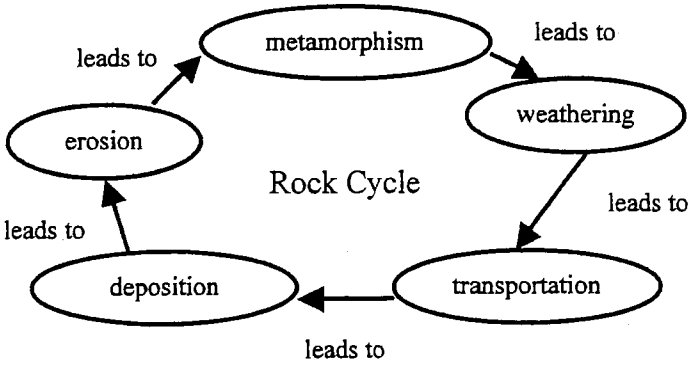
Steps: Steps of a process organized according to their occurrence

____ is the first step of ____
____ is the last step of ____



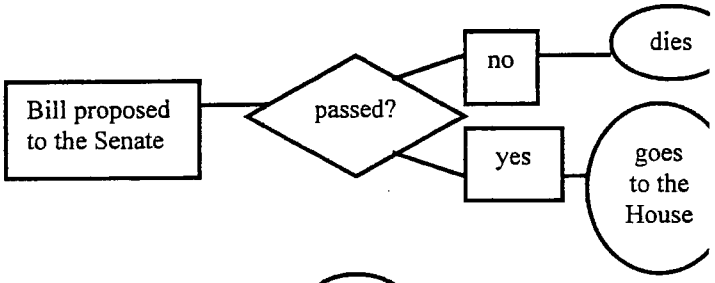
Cycle: Shows process or series that repeats itself

____ returns to become ____
____ is once again ____
____ becomes ____ becomes ___
____ causes ____ causes ____
____ leads to ____ leads to ____
____ then ____ then ____ then __

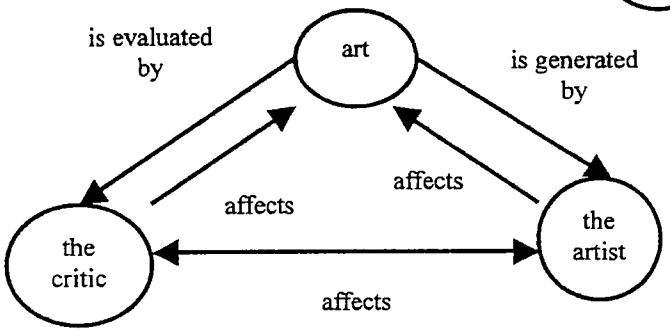


Flowchart: Shows the progression of steps, events, etc. in which the order is determined by decisions or outcomes at each step

____ causes ____ which causes
____ which causes ____
____ lead to ____ which leads to ____ which leads to ____



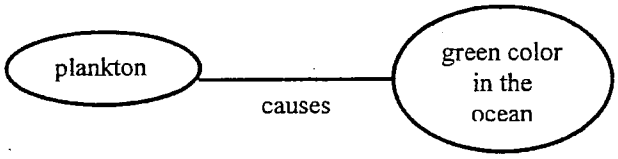
Feedback loop: Shows a process or series that may return to the beginning (or some previous step) depending on any one intermediate outcome in the chain of events



3. Causality

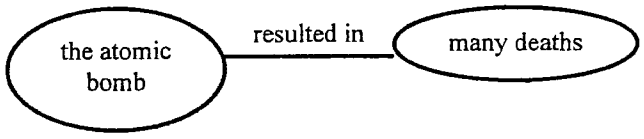
Cause and effect: Shows an outcome and what led to that outcome

____ causes ____
____ effects ____
____ results in ____



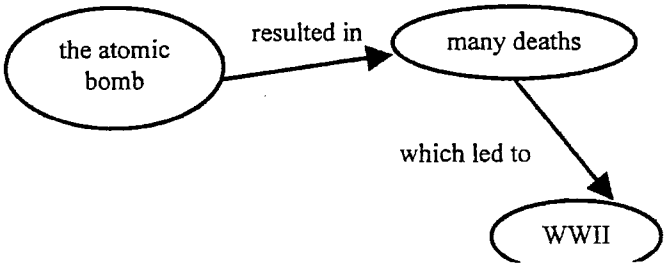
Occurrence and consequence: Shows an event and the result of that event

____ caused ____
____ resulted in ____



Cause-effect-consequence: A chain of causality showing a final outcome (consequence), an intermediate force (effect), and the initial reason for the chain (cause).

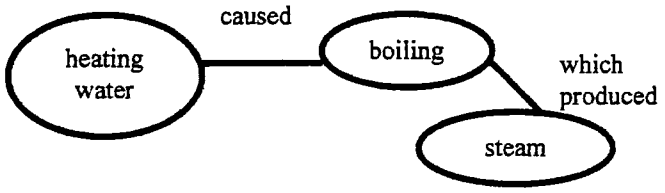
____ causes ____ because of ____
____ is caused by ____ which is necessary because of ____



Causal timeline: A timeline indicating events in the order they influence one another

____ first caused ____, which then caused ____

____ lastly produces ____

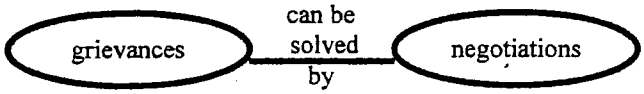


4. Problem and Solution

Problem and Solution: Identification of a challenging situation and its resolution (actual or potential)

____ could be/is solved by ____

____ resolves ____



Problem, solution and results: Potential or actual challenge(s), resolution(s), and implications of the resolution(s).

____ solves ____ which causes ____

____ is solved in ____ which results in ____