

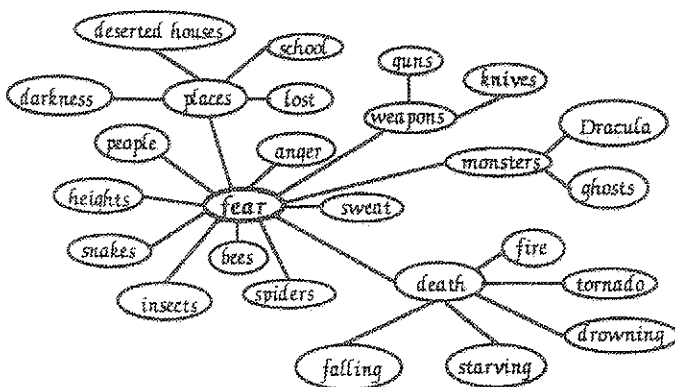
MAPPING

MAPPING is "organized clustering." Mapping moves the student from the random associations explored within the cluster to a sense of logic or structure. Related words can be linked or grouped directly on the cluster by using one of several methods: color-coding, numbering, arrows, shapes, or grids. The map, then, becomes the basis for a piece of student writing.

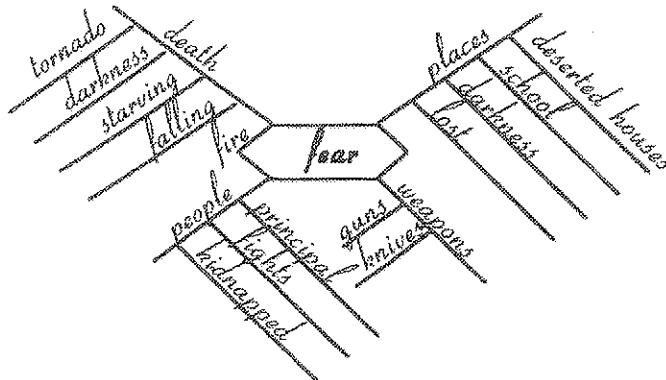
Directions:

- ✎ Have students cluster.
- ✎ Have students study their own clusters to find related words.
- ✎ Link or group related words using color-coding, numbering, arrows, shapes, or grids.

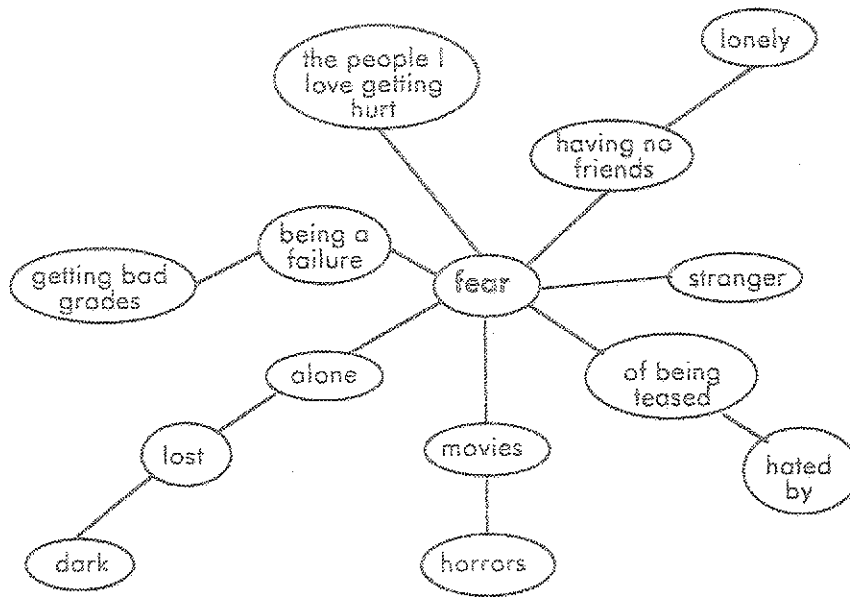
EX: Cluster based on the word "fear"--



Grid based on the "fear" cluster--



EX: Student color-coded cluster based on a class discussion of "fear"--



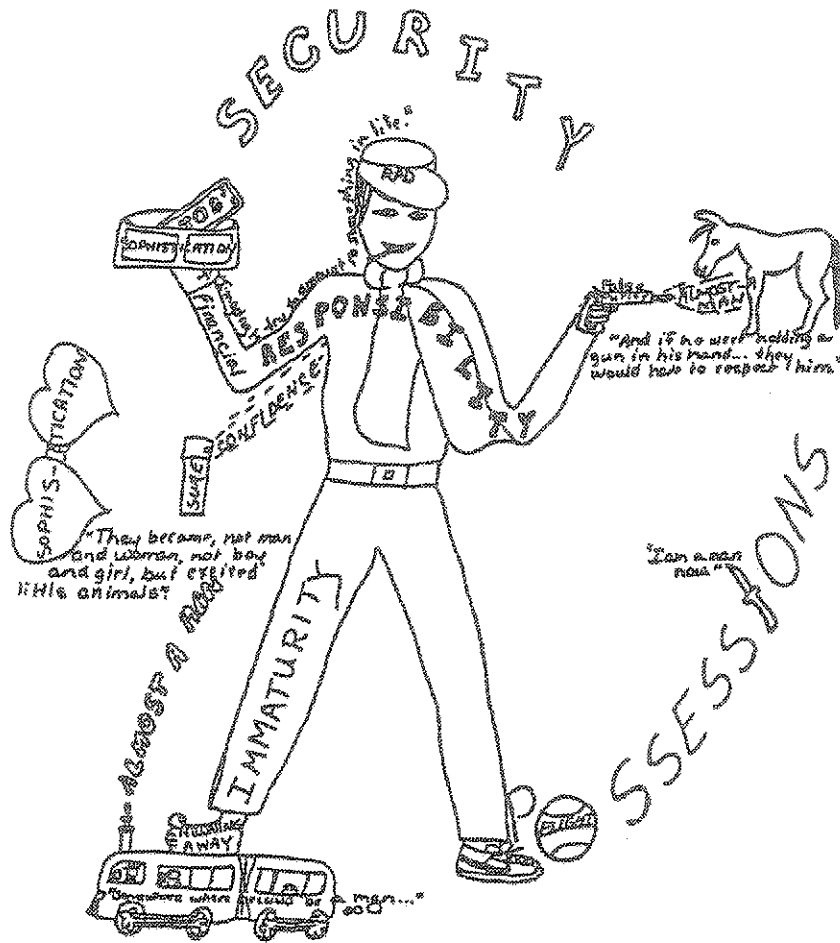
Student writing developed from the above cluster--

The things I have linked in blue concern my feelings. I fear these emotional things. They are not physically there. I fear these because I get hurt inside; I don't get physically hurt by them. It seems sometimes that these things are hard to prevent because everyone in the world you meet cannot like you and you cannot be friends with everyone either. You can try, but it just doesn't work sometimes.

-Beth

Mapping can be used as a summary or review activity to help students discover relationships. Working individually or in groups, students create maps which demonstrate their evolving understanding of these relationships. In addition, the process of mapping helps students discover visual metaphor.

Student maps based on the reading of "The Man Who Was Almost a Man" and the film *Life on the Mississippi*.



-Bob C.