



1) Portrait: a picture of major figure or figures that will help you remember their characteristics/relationships

2) Map: can be a literal map, showing locations and outcomes (as with battles); can also be a picture of a road with events occurring along it

3) Comic: shows sequences of events

4) Comparison/Contrast: can be words, symbols/pictures, or a combination

5) Venn diagram: compare two or more things' similarities and differences

6) Seesaw: show the balance between ideas, events, etc.

7) Bar graph: compare amounts—people, money, time, etc.

8) Pie chart: Show how much of a total amount is split between different groups/people

9) Timeline: Show sequences of events

10) Equation: Show how different things interact

11) (Freytag's) Plot Pyramid: Show beginnings, middles, and ends of events (rising action, climax, falling action)

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 Source: Musgrove, L. "21 Formats Poster." accessed at <http://www.handmadethinking.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/21-Formats-11-x-17-Poster.jpg> on 5 Nov. 2013

Handmade Thinking Method by Laurence Musgrove

Laurence Musgrove is a professor and head of the English Department at Angelo State University. He developed a method to help students take better notes by drawing as they read. On the opposite side are some of his techniques.

Let's look at some examples, based on the story of "The Three Little Pigs."

① Pigs' Beliefs / Wants



② Lesson of the story

When it comes to the important stuff in life, what's better is:

having fun



doing the job right

③ Inputs and Outcomes

