## 3. Placemat

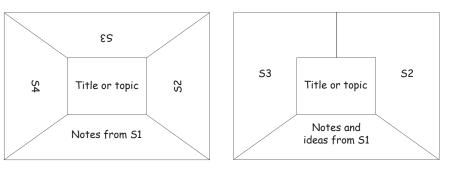


1. Working with

a time line

2<sup>nd</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> grade

This is a good approach for small groups of three or four students – for example, when trying to find ideas for a presentation, or another collective text writing assignment. Instructions: groups of 3–4 students, seated at tables, receive an A3 paper. The paper is then subdivided into sections, as shown below. The title, or topic, is written in the center field.



For about 5 minutes, each student makes notes in their section of the paper, writing down ideas and important points about the common topic. They then present their ideas to the other members of the group, and, using colors and numbers, mark everything they wish to use in their text or presentation. In the next step, they write down the order of the different chapters or main ideas for their presentation or text on a different piece of paper. This way, the groups have established a solid structure for the development of the rest of the text.

## **Planning the structure of the text** (see also #16, Suggestions for text building)

The students learn two techniques which can help them to better structure a text (broken down into introduction/main body/ending, in chronologically correct order). This complements the techniques referenced in part #8 (clusters, mind maps and placemats).



a) The instructor draws (or projects) a timeline (a long arrow; see above) on the board, and explains to the class that it will help them understand how to clearly structure a text.

b) For visualization purposes and clarity, the class will go through a detailed example. A theme with a clear series of events should be chosen, for example: "My summer vacation", "Last weekend", "The life of mother Theresa". Descriptive or reflective topics, such as "My thoughts about Peace", etc., are less suitable for this method (see the following three-part scheme).

c) The instructor works with the class in deciding and marking which words