

## Depth and Complexity

The following methods are effectively used as part of the thinking process with visual tools and inquiry. Please reference the handouts on Thinking Maps, Frame of Reference (with Thinking Maps), Collaborative Learning, Powerful Questions and Shared Inquiry.



### Note Details

elaborate; identify attributes; note the parts; important factors

### Identify The Rules

state the explicit or implicit factors that affect an area of study; the structure; the order; the hierarchy; the elements that set the standards

### Observing Patterns

identify reoccurring elements and events; determine the order of events; predict what comes next

### Recognizing Trends

note factors that cause events to occur (social, political, economic, geographic); identify patterns of change over time

### Identify Ethical Considerations

determine elements that reflect bias, prejudice, discrimination; state observations and arguments in terms of ethics

### Powerful Questions

use questions to: identify unclear ideas or missing information; discuss areas yet to be explored or proven; note conclusions that need further evidence or support

### What is the Generalization, Principle, Theory or Big Idea

identify a rule or general statement that summarizes information or draws conclusion based on evidence drawn from a collection of facts or ideas

### Relationships Over Time

describe relationships between past, present and future; relationships within a time period; how or why things changed or remained the same

### Multiple Frames of Reference (Perspectives)

discuss multiple perspectives related to area of study; explore different viewpoints; reflect on diversity within a society

### Interdisciplinary Connections

relate and integrate the area of study to include the methodology of other disciplines