

10 Graphics and Pictures

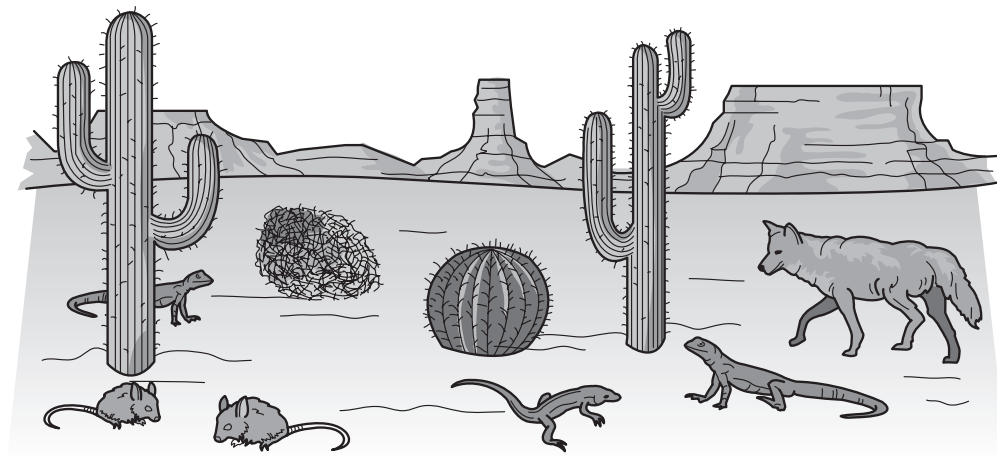
3.B.3.3.3

Graphics, including pictures, help you understand what you read. There are many different kinds of graphics, including **graphic organizers** such as Venn diagrams, time lines, and webs. Graphic organizers help organize information.

Charts also help organize information. They may provide information not found in the rest of the passage. **Pictures** including photographs, can show you what a person, place, or thing looks like. They may also hint about what will happen in a passage, or what a passage is mostly about.

Example

Below is an illustration from a science book.



1 What do you think the lesson will mostly be about?

- (A) how people live in the desert
- (B) desert animals
- (C) weather in the desert
- (D) coyotes

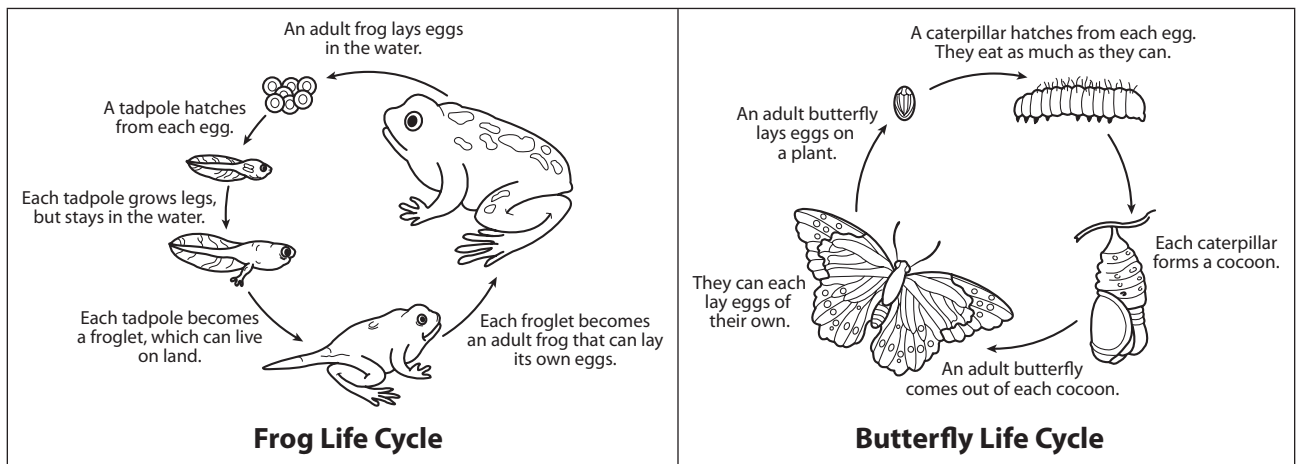
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- (A) There are no people in the picture, so this is probably not the answer.
- (B) While there are also some plants in the picture, the main thing it shows are desert animals.

- (C) The lesson will probably mention weather, but weather is not the main thing shown in the picture.
- (D) There is one coyote, but there are also lots of other things. The coyote is only a small part of the picture.

Practice It

Use the graphic below to answer questions 2 and 3.



2 What happens right after a frog lays its eggs in the water?

- (A) Froglets become adult frogs.
- (B) Tadpoles become froglets.
- (C) Tadpoles grow legs.
- (D) Tadpoles hatch from the eggs.



Hint—Follow the direction of the arrows. What does the next arrow after the eggs point to?

3 How could you compare the frog and butterfly life cycles?

- (A) Frogs and butterflies go through the same steps in their life cycles.
- (B) Their life cycles are similar, but frogs go through more steps.
- (C) Their life cycles are similar, but butterflies go through more steps.
- (D) They are not at all similar.



Hint—*Similar* usually means “close” or “almost.” *Same* usually means there are no differences.