

# Five Whys? Tool

Topic: Why am I attending this in-service?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Why?

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Why?

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Why?

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Why?

5. \_\_\_\_\_

<p>Quality Tools are great for organizing information.</p>	<p>Quality Tools are great for all learners, especially "concrete" learners.</p>	<p>Quality Tools are FUN!</p>
<p>The use of Quality Tools makes a nice presentation.</p>	<p>Why use Quality Tools?</p>	<p>Quality Tools are fresh and different from some traditional graphic organizers.</p>
<p>Quality Tools offer unlimited possibilities.</p>	<p>Quality Tools can be used across all curriculums and at any grade level.</p>	<p>Quality Tools can be used effectively for both individual and group learning.</p>

The Lotus Diagram is a brainstorming and organizational tool that is used to define key concepts or parts of a whole. It is based on the concept that the center of the diagram is the main idea or focus, and the eight surrounding boxes are representative of the petals of the lotus flower. Each of the eight ideas would be related to the central concept. Students can use this tool to brainstorm around a particular topic or break down a bigger idea.

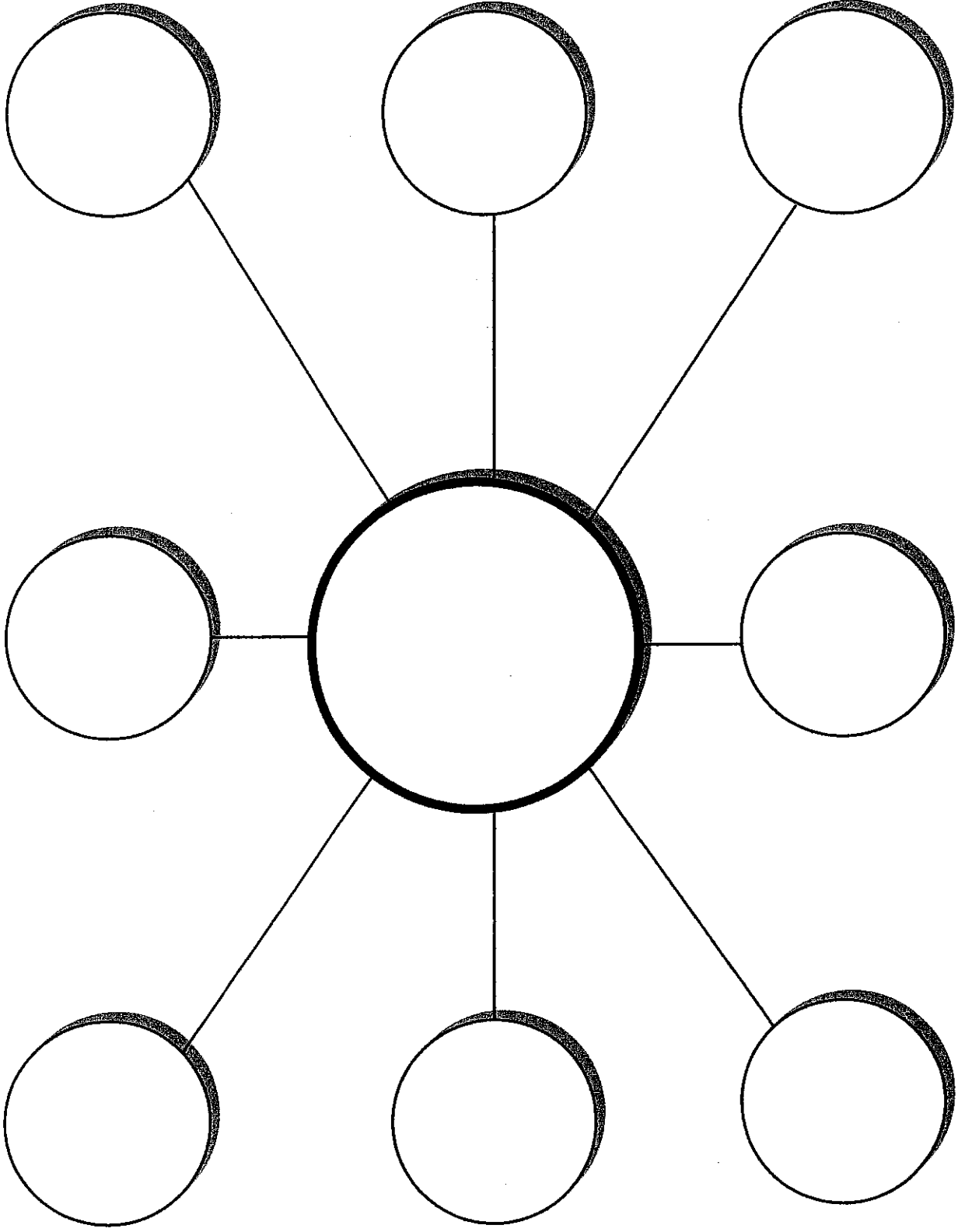
## Lotus Diagram


# LOTUS DIAGRAM TOOL

		<b>STUDENT-LED CONFERENCES</b>	

Lotus Diagram: Planning for Basic Addition Facts

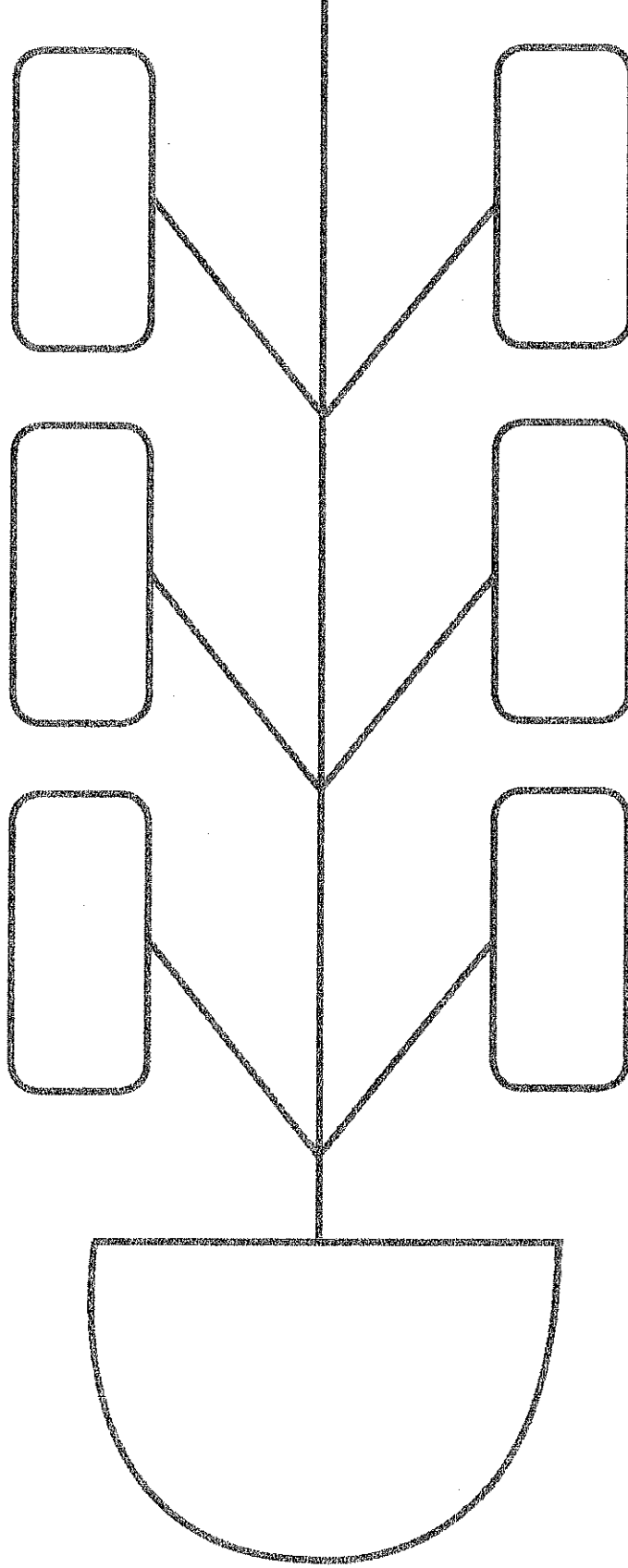
2+2	2+3	2+4	3+2	3+3	3+4	4+2	4+3	4+4
2+5	<b>two</b>	2+6	3+5	<b>three</b>	3+6	4+5	<b>four</b>	4+6
2+7	2+8	2+9	3+7	3+8	3+9	4+7	4+8	4+9
5+2	5+3	5+4	6+2	6+3	6+4	7+2	7+3	7+4
5+5	<b>five</b>	5+6	6+5	<b>six</b>	6+6	7+5	<b>seven</b>	7+6
5+7	5+8	5+9	6+7	6+8	6+9	7+7	7+8	7+9
8+2	8+3	8+4	9+2	9+3	9+4	10+2	10+3	10+4
8+5	<b>eight</b>	8+6	9+5	<b>nine</b>	9+6	10+5	<b>ten</b>	10+6
8+7	8+8	8+9	9+7	9+8	9+9	10+7	10+8	10+9



Bubble

The Fishbone Diagram (or Ishikawa Diagram) is used to display the causes for a specific effect, event, or problem. It is also known as a cause-and-effect diagram. Write the effect or outcome at the head of the diagram. Write the causes that lead to that effect on each of the "bones" that spread out from the center line. Students can use this tool to analyze the factors that lead to the desired effect. They can also use it to define the causes of a certain problem.

## Fishbone Diagram



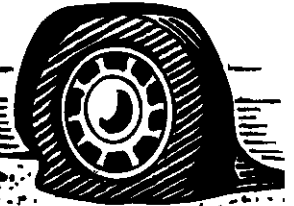
# Force Field Analysis

Goal: \_\_\_\_\_



Drivers

(beliefs, attitudes, behaviors)



"Flat Tires"

(beliefs, attitudes, behaviors)

## Action Plan

Who	What	When

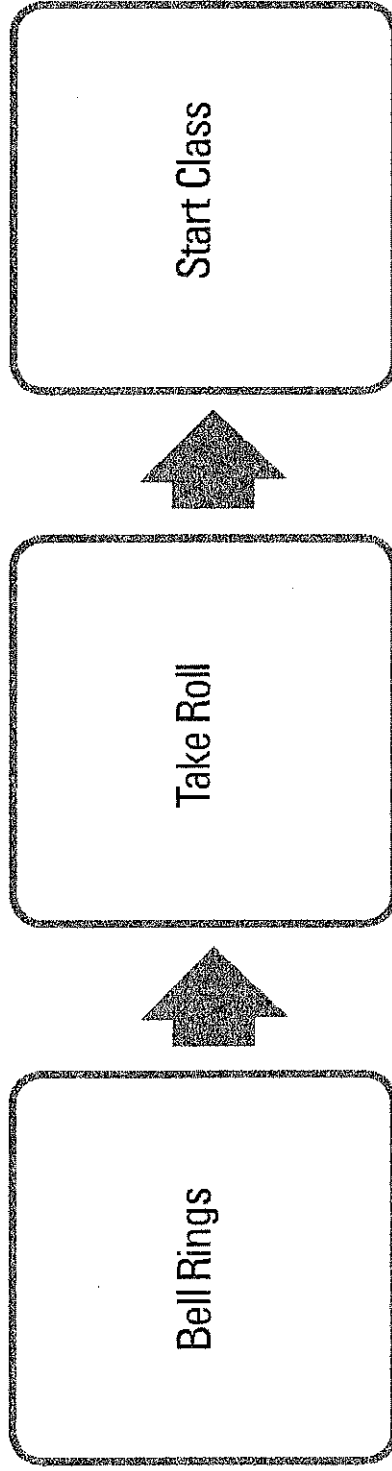


# Flowchart

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The Flowchart is an organizational tool that is helpful in planning and describing a process. Students can use this tool to organize a step-by-step plan for projects in all subject areas, or keep a record of daily procedures.

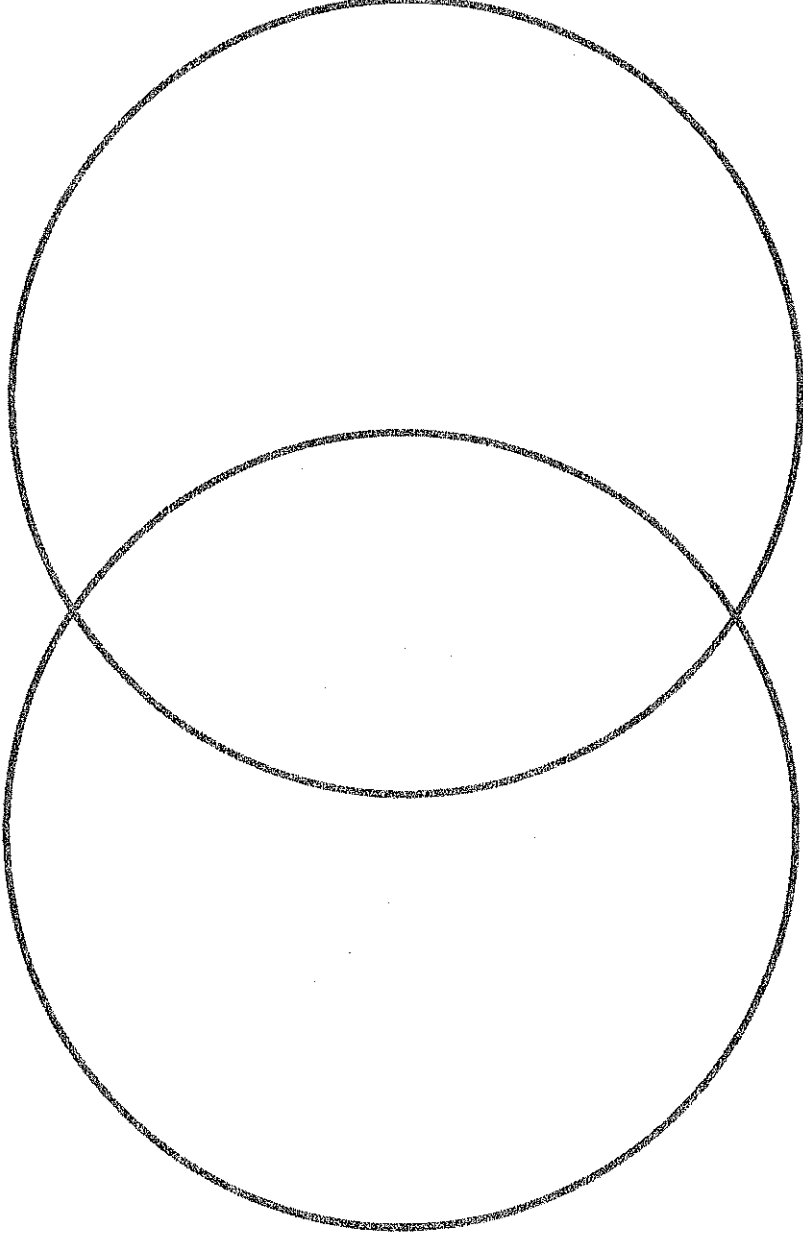
Example:



The Venn Diagram is an organizational tool that was invented in 1881 by John Venn. This tool is used to show the logical relationship between objects or concepts. Students can use this tool to compare and contrast people, events, ideas, and many other concepts. At the elementary level, Venn diagrams typically show two overlapping circles, although more can be used if desired. In grades 4 and up, students can practice comparing three concepts.

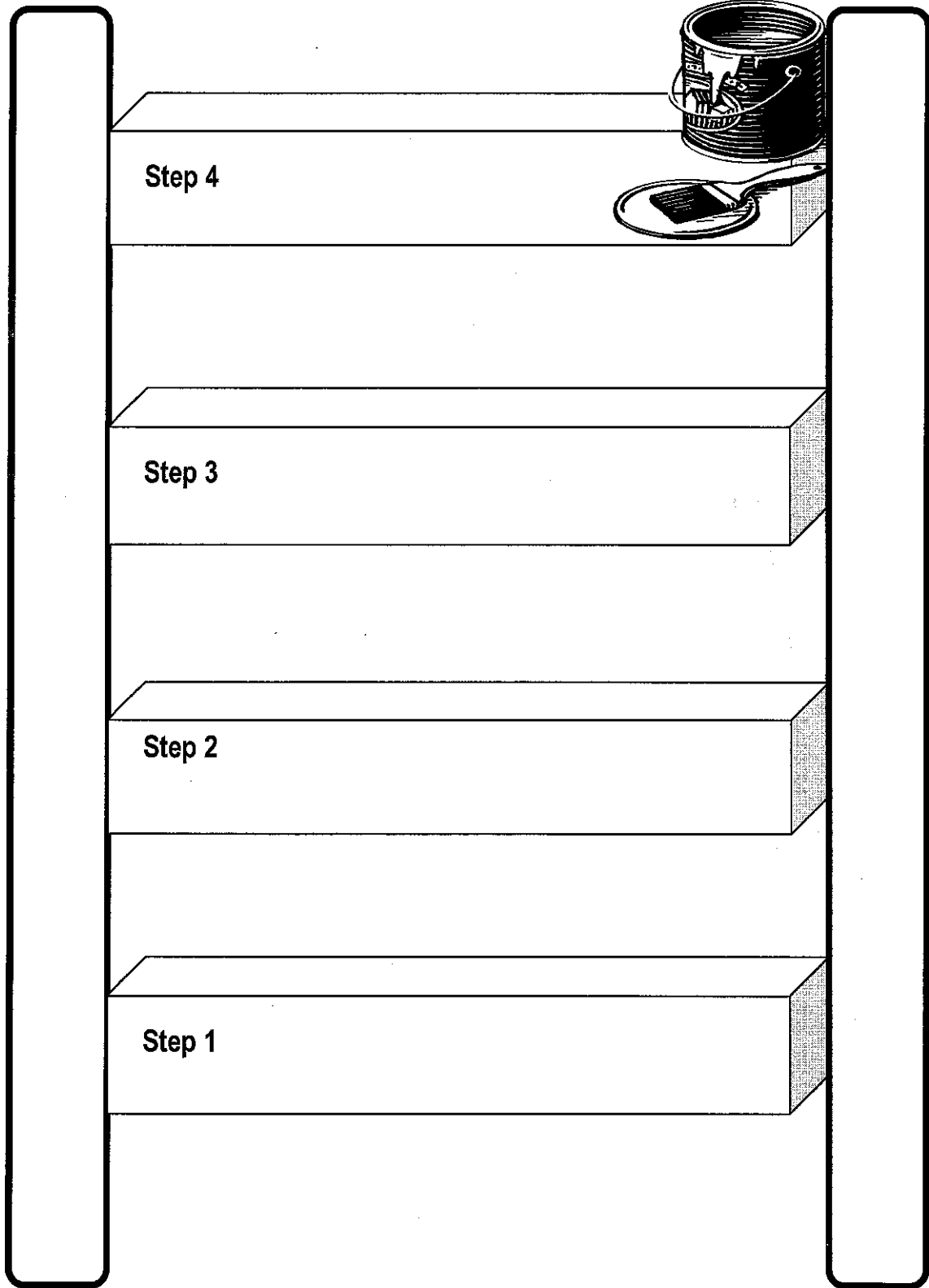
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## Venn Diagram



# The Ladder

Directions: List the steps you will take to solve the problem or reach the goal.



The image shows a ladder-like structure with four horizontal steps. The steps are labeled from bottom to top as Step 1, Step 2, Step 3, and Step 4. On the top step (Step 4), there is an illustration of a paint can and a paintbrush. The ladder is enclosed in a vertical frame on both sides.

# Consensogram

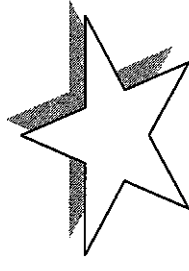
**Question:**

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

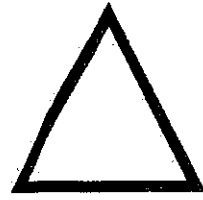


# Consensogram

Question: \_\_\_\_\_



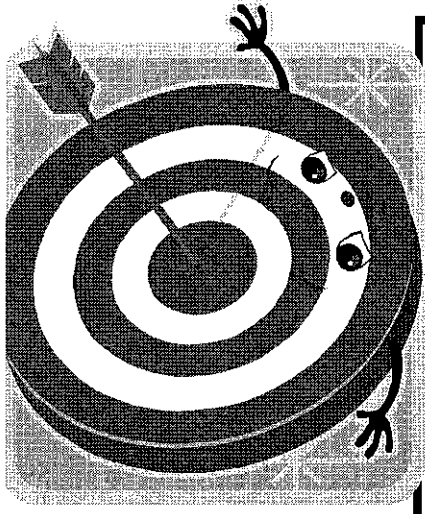


# Plus/Delta

Plus + (What is working that we want to continue?)	Delta $\Delta$ (Opportunities for improvement)



# Plan, Do, Study, Act



**Plan: (problem)**

**Do: (improvement strategy)**

**Act: (analysis)**

**Study: (measuring the results/data collection)**



# Parking Lot



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