



We're All In This Together
Cooperative Learning

We're All In This Together



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Link to Presentation: <http://bit.ly/2FTUgD1>

Session Goals

- ★ Explore benefits of cooperative learning.
- ★ Try out some cooperative learning strategies.
- ★ Get a library of other strategies.

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Stand Up Hand Up

1. Walk around in search of a **partner** with your hand in the air - when you have a **partner** High 5 and put hand down.
2. Decide who is **partner A and B**.
3. **Partner A:**
 - Share story of how you got your first name.
 - Then discuss the school you teach at and what you teach.
4. Repeat with **Partner B**.
5. Find new **partner** - Repeat



Cooperative Learning Strategy: Four Corners

1. Students will **react** to a statement or quote or you can propose a problem.
2. Have **four separate areas** in your classroom.
3. Could be 4 separate things or **Agree/Somewhat Agree/Somewhat Disagree/Disagree**.
4. **Groups discuss together** and then will try and convince others to join their group.



Cooperative Learning Strategy: ABC

1. Working with your table partners think of words to describe what you have learned in this unit so far using the **letters of the alphabet**.
2. Move to the right to the **next group's paper**.
3. The last stop before you get back to your paper - **thesis**.
4. Write **summary** at your paper.



Cooperative Learning



Cooperative Learning is a successful teaching strategy in which small teams, each with students of different levels of ability, use a variety of learning activities to improve their understanding of a subject.

Cooperative Learning



Everyone brings something

Each member of a team is responsible not only for learning what is taught, but also for helping teammates learn, thus creating an atmosphere of achievement.

Cooperative Learning



Research has shown that cooperative learning techniques:

- **Promote** student learning and academic achievement
- **Increase** student retention
- **Enhance** student satisfaction with their learning experience

Kagan, Spencer. Cooperative Learning. 1994

Cooperative Learning



Research has shown that cooperative learning techniques:

- Help students develop **communication skills** and social skills
- Promote **self-esteem**
- Help promote **diversity** of thought

Kagan, Spencer. Cooperative Learning. 1994

Turn and Talk/Think Pair Share



Elbow Partner

1. **Shoulder Partner** - discuss how cooperative learning might help with retention.
2. **Face Partner** - discuss how cooperative learning might foster diversity of thought and student satisfaction.

Elements of Cooperative Learning



1. **Positive Interdependence**

- Each group member's efforts are required and indispensable for group success
- Each group member has a unique contribution to make to the joint effort because of role or responsibility

Kagan, Spencer. Cooperative Learning. 1994

Elements of Cooperative Learning

2. Face to Face Interaction

- Promote each others success/discuss concept
- Teaching one's knowledge to others
- Checking for understanding
- Explaining how to solve problems
- Connecting present with past learning



Kagan, Spencer. Cooperative Learning. 1994

Elements of Cooperative Learning

3. Individual and Group Accountability



- Keeping the size of the group small
- Give task to each student
- Randomly examining students - example: orally calling on one student to present group's work
- Observe each group

Kagan, Spencer. Cooperative Learning. 1994

Elements of Cooperative Learning



4. **Interpersonal and small group skills**

- Trust building
- Communication
- Decision Making
- Conflict management skills

Kagan, Spencer. Cooperative Learning. 1994

Elements of Cooperative Learning



5. **Group processing**

- Group discuss what worked and what didn't
- Group can make decisions about changes

Kagan, Spencer.

Cooperative Learning. 1994

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Blank Placemat



1. Each member of the group has a **box** to write ideas.
2. Our topic will be how you use cooperative learning in your classroom now.
3. Before talking write ideas in your **box**.
4. Group will discuss and write ideas everyone has in **common** in the **circle**.

Grouping Students For Cooperative Learning



- **Informal**

- Turn and talk
- Stand Up Hand Up

These are ad hoc groups that last for a short time - used to clarify expectations for tasks - focus attention - allow time for processing or closure.

Marzano, Pickering, and Pollock 2001

Grouping Students For Cooperative Learning



- **Formal**

- Project
- Multi-day group

These are designed to ensure that students have enough time to thoroughly complete an academic assignment.

Marzano, Pickering, and Pollock 2001

Grouping Students For Cooperative Learning



- **Base Groups**

These are longer term groups designed for ongoing support. This group might be like a home group that touches base throughout the semester.

Marzano, Pickering, and Pollock 2001

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Fishbowl/Inside Outside Circle



- **Inside circle** will be discussing the challenging issues they have had this year.
- **Outside circle** will be taking notes/formulating questions to ask inside circle.
- **Inside/Outside Circle** - talk to person opposite then move around circle. One thing you wish you had known.

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Silent Conversation/Graffiti Wall



- A paper on desk, wall, or a special space you have designated in your room.
- List a quote, a question, a thought for students to reflect on/respond to.
- **Totally silent** - walk around in groups to each area or take turns at wall.

Map Activity - Cooperative Learning in Pre-K/K

Map of Room



<https://www.prekinders.com/map-making-in-pre-k/>

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Jigsaw/Envoy



Jigsaw/Envoy-

- A topic is divided into sections.
- In **'home'** groups of four, pupils take a section each and then regroup into **'expert'** groups.
- The experts work together on their chosen areas, then return to their home groups to report on their area of expertise.
- The home group is then set a task that requires the pupils to use the different areas of expertise for a joint outcome.

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Jigsaw/Envoy



Example Jigsaw/Envoy

3 articles:

- Read and pick out important **words or phrases** you think are important to the main idea of the author.
- Write each word or phrase on a **post-it-note**.
- You will be in a **group with the same article to talk first** and then move back to your original group to be the **expert** on your article.

(Found Poem)

Cooperative Learning Strategy: GIST



GIST -

- Choose **10 words** that have to do with the main idea.
- In a group, come up with **one set of words**.
- Using the words on your list, write a **summary** sentence including the group word list.
Must be 25 words.

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Rally Coach



Rally Coach -

1. Learner **A solves** the first problem, explaining what they are doing.
2. Learner **B** watches, listens, checks and praises.
3. Learner **B solves** the next problem, explaining what they are doing.
4. Learner **A** watches, listens, checks and praises.
5. Repeat

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Rally Robin



Rally Robin -

In pairs, learners alternate generating oral responses. (Can be used to review a lesson/topic)

1. The teacher poses a problem to which there are several possible responses.
2. In pairs, learners take turns giving responses or solutions.

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Who or What Am I?



Who or What Am I?

1. Pictures/names/words are placed on learners' backs.
2. Learners walk around and find another learner and check each other's back to find picture/word.
3. Learners take turns asking 3 yes/no questions.
4. After 3 questions learners change partners and again ask 3 yes/no questions.
5. When a learner guesses who they are, their partner removes the picture/word from their back and gives it to them to wear on their front. They are now helpers giving clues.

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Give One Get One



Give one get one:

1. In **teams**, learners brainstorm ideas.
2. When team agrees on the **best idea**, they write it in the give one space.
3. When the team's **give one** space is full, team is ready to share.
4. Each learner puts up hand and moves to find a **partner** not on their team.
5. In pairs, partners **give one idea and get one idea** - writing their get one in the get one space.
6. **Repeat** 5 until spaces are full.
7. **Return to teams** to share all the ideas they have received.

Cooperative Learning Strategy: Triad



Triad-

Students work in groups of three. One student takes on the role of talker, one the role of questioner and one the recorder. The talker explains something, or comments on an issue, or expresses opinions. The questioner prompts and seeks clarification. The recorder makes notes and gives a report at the end of the conversation.

Next time, students change roles.

Lawyer-Lawyer-Judge



Ticket Out The Door

- ★ One thing you will take back and use in your class.
- ★ **One thing you would like to learn in the future.**

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