JIGSAW


Jigsaw creates interdependence among teammates. Students are divided into small groups (groups of four are suggested). Students have the individual responsibility to learn the assigned material with peer support. Then they share what they’ve learned with the members of their original group. It requires students to listen, speak, read and write.

Procedures

1. Introduce the concepts to be studied (e.g., mammals)

2. Divide students into groups of four (group number may change depending on the number of subtopics under study; make groups even, if possible)

3. Explain that they will work together to learn the concepts. Share the subtopics (e.g., 1. characteristics, 2. habitat, 3. food, 4. enemies, 5. life cycle) and assign a number to each subtopic.

4. Assign a number to each student in the group to match the number of subtopics. (In the example above there would be 5 students in each Home group/5 topics to be research.)

5. Identify where each of these subtopic groups will meet and what materials will be provided for them to do their research. They are known as the “Expert” group. The amount of time students will work in the Expert groups will depend on how much research will be required. It could be 20 minutes or several days. It depend on the age group and whether they will be asked to search for additional information beyond the material initially provided.

6. Expert groups prepare a presentation to take back to their Home group. This could be an outline of the main details, a poster board, slides, process grid … Digital tools may also be included, such as, Jamboard, Google slides, Google draw, padlet, flipgrid …

7. Experts return to their Home Team and teach their peers what they learned.

8. For closure each Home Team could prepare a presentation or a written report. Students could be encouraged to use a digital tool to accomplish this.