### Jigsaw

The **jigsaw method** is a cooperative structure that holds each student accountable for the success of his or her group.

* Students are divided into base groups of about 4 students.
* Students count off (1, 2, 3, 4 etc.)
* The students then meet with the same number from the other groups- 4s, 3s, 2s, 1s, to form an expert group.
* The job of the expert group is to study a particular area of the content and then meet back with their base groups to teach that content to the base groups.

You can **differentiate this strategy by;**

* Readiness of the content.
	+ One group lists provinces and capitals in their group
	+ The other expert group designs a travel brochure for a particular province
	+ Another compares and contrasts two provinces and or capitals

Upon return to the base group they each have something to share that they will be the expert on.

* Readiness of content
	+ Struggling students can all be in the same expert group( they are all number 3 in their home group) and assign this group a subtopic less complex, such as identifying the settings found in several short stories for a study of story elements. At the same time, you could assign advanced readers to an expert group with a subtopic that requires higher-level thinking, such as comparing the themes found in several short stories.
* Differentiate the end products;
	+ Let the base groups choose, based on their learning preference or intelligences how they’ll show what they’ve done. For example, when studying careers, one group member might choose to perform silent pantomimes of various jobs, one may make a pie graph of currently popular jobs, another might chose to write to write and then read to the others descriptions of various jobs, another may chose to create logos showing different careers.
* This process fosters shared responsibility for learning. Everyone has the chance to participate in their group and benefits from the dialogue with the more advances learners in their home group as well.