

The Five Elements of Cooperative Learning.

1. Face-to-Face Promotive Interaction

By using face-to-face promotive interaction, learning becomes active rather than passive. Teams encourage discussion of ideas and oral summarization. Peer assistance clarifies concepts for both helper and the student being helped. Cooperative teams help students learn to value individual differences and promote more elaborate thinking.

2. Positive Interdependence

Students must feel that they need each other in order to complete the group's task, that is, they either "sink or swim together." Positive interdependence can be built into the task by jig sawing information, by limiting materials, by having a single team product, through team roles (recorder, reporter), or by randomly selecting one student to answer for the team. It can be built into a reward structure by assigning team points based on team averages, on members reaching predetermined criteria, or on team improvement rather than outright grades.

3. Individual Accountability/ Personal Responsibility

Students must feel that they are each accountable for helping to complete a task and for mastering material. They must know that a "chauffeur/hitchhiker" situation will not be productive. Ways to build in individual accountability include: students take individual quizzes; each student is responsible for a specific portion of a task; each must be able to summarize another's ideas; any student may be called on at random to answer for the team.

4. Interpersonal and Collaborative Skills

These include skills for working together effectively (staying on task, summarizing, recording ideas) as well as group maintenance skills (encouraging each other). Ways to foster skill development include teacher modeling, brainstorming characteristics of "good" skills, direct practice, process observing, and reflection. Skill practice can be "tacked on" to academic lessons through games (e.g., Talking Chips) or by making social skills a separate objective to be practiced and observed.

5. Reflection/Group Processing of Interaction

Processing means giving students the time and procedures to analyze how well their groups are functioning and how well they are using the necessary collaborative skills. Processing can be individual, team-wide, or at the whole collaborative class level. Examples include: How well did I listen? Did we take turns and include everyone? How could we have coached each other better? How can the class function more smoothly?