

## SUBJECT: EDUCATION

- ▶ Course: B.Ed 1<sup>st</sup> Year
- ▶ Paper 3: Learning and Teaching
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- ▶ Topic: Cooperative Learning (Unit5)

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# William Glaser

▶ We learn

10% of what we read

20 % of what we hear

30% of what we see

50% of what we both see and hear

70% of what is discussed with others

80% of what we experience personally

**95% of what we teach to someone else**

# Three Types of Learning

## Individual

- ▶ Students working independently on their own goals at their own pace in their own space.

- **Competitive**

Students working individually and/or homogeneous groups engaged in a win/lose struggle.

- **Cooperative**

Small heterogeneous groups of students working together to achieve a common goal.



# Cooperative Learning

- ▶ Cooperation -- working together to accomplish shared goals

***Students work together in small groups and learn through interaction with each other while the teacher coaches the process.***

# Definitions-

- ▶ *Cooperative Learning refers to a set of instructional methods in which students work in small, mixed-ability learning teams.*

*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*

## **WHAT IS NOT COOPERATIVE LEARNING ?**

**The panacea for all your instructional problems...**

**The only way to teach effectively...**

**The best way to teach everything....**

# Elements of Cooperative Learning (Johnson and Johnson)



- P** - Positive interdependence.
- I** - Individual Accountability.
- G** - Group processing Skills.
- S** - Small group interpersonal skills. (Social)
- FACE** - Face to face promotive interaction.

# Elements of Cooperative Learning - Positive Interdependence

(sink or swim together)

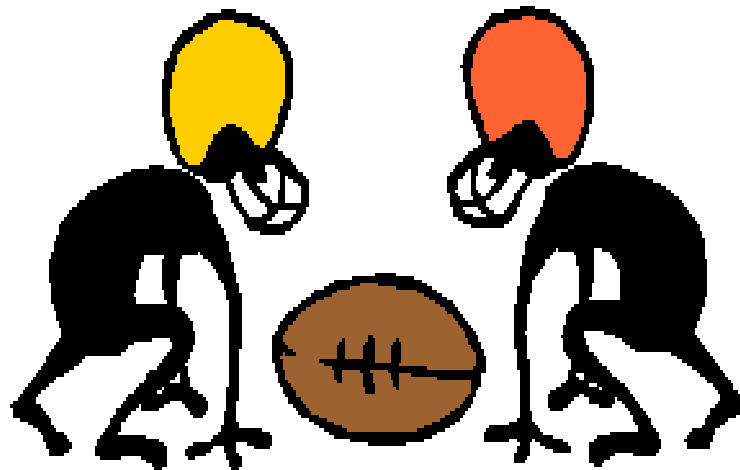
- ▶ Each group member's efforts are required and indispensable for group success .
- ▶ Each group member has a unique contribution to make to the joint effort because of his or her resources and/or role and task responsibilities.





## Face-to-Face Interaction (promote each other's success)

- ▶ Orally explaining how to solve problems
- ▶ Teaching one's knowledge to other
- ▶ Checking for understanding
- ▶ Discussing concepts being learned
- ▶ Connecting present with past learning

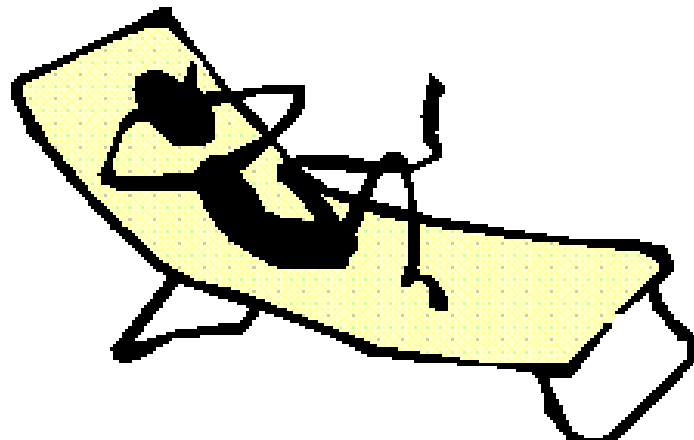


# Face-to-Face Interaction contd.

- ▶ Successful interaction occurs as a result of positive interdependence.
- ▶ To maximize opportunity for success:
  - ▶ keep groups small (2 - 6 students)
  - ▶ keep groups heterogeneous within
  - ▶ assist students with guidelines for interaction:
    - ▶ acceptance, support, trust, respect
    - ▶ exchange of information
    - ▶ motivation

# Individual Accountability

- ▶ Teacher assess (directly or indirectly) how much effort each member is contributing to the group's work.
- ▶ Teacher provide feedback to groups and individual students.
- ▶ Teacher help groups to avoid redundant efforts by members.
- ▶ Teacher ensure that every member is responsible for the final outcome.
- ▶ The smaller the size of the group, the greater the individual accountability may be.



# Group Processing

- ▶ Group members discuss how well they are achieving their goals and maintaining effective working relationships
- ▶ Describe what member actions are helpful and not helpful
- ▶ Make decisions about what behaviors to continue or change.



# Small group Interpersonal Skills (Social skills)

- ▶ Students must get to know and trust one another.
- ▶ Students must communicate accurately and unambiguously.
- ▶ Students must accept and support each other.
- ▶ Students must resolve conflicts constructively.



# Differences Between Cooperative Learning and Traditional Groupwork

<b>Cooperative</b>	<b>Traditional</b>
Positive interdependence	No interdependence
Individual accountability	No individual accountability
Heterogeneous groups	Homogeneous groups
Shared leadership	One leader
Shared responsibility for each other	Responsibility to self only