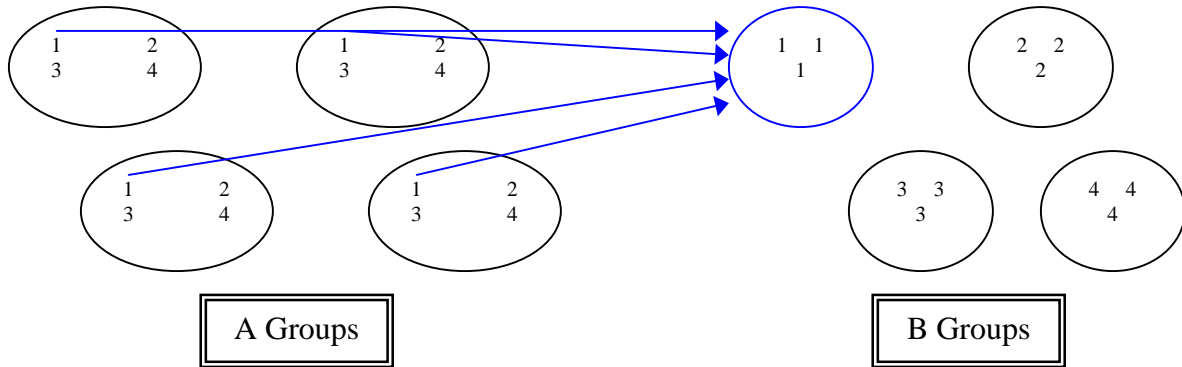


JIGSAW

Directions: Today, students, working in small groups, will take turns teaching one another. This method of teaching is known as the [jigsaw](#) method. Jigsawing is a great way to make sure all students participate and learn. The best way to describe how it works is with a visual:



First, divide students into groups (A groups) of from two to five students. Three or four work best. The easiest way to do this is to give them numbers so each group has a 1, a 2, and so on. They don't do anything with these groups yet, but they'll come back to these groups after their B groups.

Then, you move them into their B groups: all 1's together, all 2's together, and so on. Once they're in these groups, you'll assign each group a reading. Working in their B groups, they'll read the portion of *The Odyssey* they have been assigned and record notes on the focus questions and graphic organizers you provide them with. The next step is to move them back into their A group. In their A groups, students must present the notes and graphic organizers they did with their B groups to the rest of their A group.

Before class, divide students into groups for two sets of the [jigsaw](#) activity. Try to group students with similar abilities but different styles for the B groups so they will have to work together, rather than have one student do the work while others relax. They will be reading books 3 and 7 of *The Odyssey* today. If possible, give each group only one half a book (i.e., the 1's get the first half of book 3, 2's get the second half, 3's get the first half of book 7, and 4's get the second half). Book 3 is longer than book 7 so assign book 7 to slower readers. The same will hold true in Lesson 30, in which book 23 should be assigned to the slower readers and book 18 the faster.