# Student Sheet

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Title**: Jigsaw Reading and Research

**Purpose**: To research and become an expert on a topic. Then, using the information you have gathered, you will create a mini-lesson to teach your classmates.

My Group Members:

Our Topic:

Length of Lesson:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

**Procedures:**

Please fill out the information in the spaces given to help you organize your research and plan your lesson. Where applicable, explain how you will implement the element of lesson design. Attach extra paper if needed.

# 1. Define your Topic: (In two or three sentences explain what you think yourself and your classmates should know about this topic. Do this in your own words.)

2. **Lesson Content**: (During your research identify 3 main ideas you believe are most important to help your classmates understand your topic. Include any vocabulary you think might be important.)

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3**.** **Attention Grabber and Topic Introduction:** (An attention grabber is an effective and interesting way to begin any lesson. It should create interest and lead directly into your topic. Attention grabbers are short and to the point. Examples include object lessons or pictures. )

4. **Topic Presentation**: (You will need to decide how you will present the main body of your lesson, including the main ideas. Keep in mind the attention spans of your classmates and the time limits of your lesson. The following is a list of ideas, you may choose to use one or several of them in your lesson: brainstorming, audiovisual material, buzz sessions (small group or partner discussions), case studies, comparisons (metaphors and similes), demonstrations, dioramas, dramatizations, drawing activities, readers theaters, matching games, guessing games, maps, memorization, music, pictures, stories etc. Remember it doesn’t have to be fancy just effective.)

## 5. Application/Retention: (One of the most important parts of a lesson is that your audience leaves and is able to know why they should care about your topic or how to apply it to their lives. In your lesson you want to include techniques to help facilitate this. A good way to do this is to write specific application or thought questions relevant to your topic. Explain why you care about it (You may have to really think!!!). You might also write a poem or song to help.)

6. **Check for Understanding**: (You can teach all you want but if you don’t pay attention to your learners it makes no difference. If the class looks bored be sure to involve them. Ask questions, provide handouts or fill in the blanks to make sure you know your audience is actually grasping what you are presenting. At the end of the presentation all students should be able to define your topic.)

**Notes on Other Presentations**: