

The SIOP Model: Interaction

The Interaction component of the SIOP Model has the following components:

- Frequent opportunities for interactions and/or discussion between teacher/student and among students that encourage elaborated responses about lesson concepts
- Grouping configurations support language and content objectives of the lesson
- Sufficient wait time for student response
- Ample opportunities for students to clarify key concepts in L1 as needed with aide, peer, or L1 text

Kagan Cooperative Learning Structures

Spencer Kagan's cooperative learning structures are a quick way to introduce more pair and small group activities into your lessons. Many of his structures can be used across grade levels and content areas. The resource center has a number of Kagan books available for checkout.

The following are some easy-to-use Kagan structures:

Think-pair-share	Teacher poses a question or issue, allows time for students to think. Students share ideas with a partner.
Think-pair-square	Teacher poses a question or issue, allows time for students to think. Students share ideas with a partner, then with the other members of their small group.
Inside-outside circle	Students form two concentric circles. They interview or quiz each other using flash cards or questions provided by the teacher, then one circle rotates so that students change partners.
Mix-freeze-pair	Students mingle, conversing on an assigned topic. The teacher calls "Freeze" and students pair up with the person they are talking to in order to quiz or interview each other.
Numbered heads together	Students work in small groups and have numbered off. The teacher poses a question or problem, and all students work on it, with group members conferring. The teacher then calls a number, and all students with that number are ready to respond.
Roundtable	The teacher asks a question with multiple correct responses. Students in small groups pass paper around, with each student providing one response.
Send a problem	Students working in small groups prepare a problem or question, then send it to another group for them to answer or solve.
One stray, three stay	One group member acts as a reporter and visits another group to

observe what they are doing and then report back to the home group.

Three stray, one stay

Three group members rotate to another group, while the fourth group member remains behind to describe their project to the three visiting students.

Value lines

The teacher introduces an issue, and students arrange themselves in a line according to their beliefs regarding the issue (strongly agree on one end; strongly disagree on the other end). The teacher can have the students fold the line and talk to a partner about their beliefs.