

## Week 1 literature circles jigsaw answers

Answer for Reading 1 – jigsaw reading

Questions:

**1. What are the key features of literature circles? Define them. (Original pagination: p. 340, 347)**

The key features are choice (Ss choose the scheduling, discussion, and roles, the book), literature (should be interesting, manageable, and at Ss' level), and response (meeting times with role work).

**2. What is one of the best ways to prepare students for literature circles? (p. 341)**

By reading aloud to them and involving them in grand conversations. Teachers can demonstrate ways to respond and therefore model the types of responses that Ss should attempt to try/aspire to.

**3. Have you ever heard of or tried literature circles as a learner or as a teacher? (share experience)**

**4. What is needed for literature circles to be successful? (p. 344)**

Classrooms need to become communities of learners. Teachers need to make sure that Ss can work together (collaboratively) and that Ss are also self-directed (responsible for their own learning), and supportive of others' efforts.

**5. What are the seven steps for used to organize literature circles? (pp. 344-345)**

The seven steps are: 1) select books (5-7 books); T gives 'book talk' to introduce the book; Ss preview the book); 2) form literature circles (students gather to read each book, set a schedule); 3) read the book (all or part, done on their own; prepare for discussion; 4) participate in a discussion (meet, talk in turns); 5) teach minilessons (Ts teach a minilessons before or after group meetings; 6) share with the class (Ss share with peers about what they have read); 7) assess learning (teachers monitor Ss' progress in the LC; self-reflections).

**6. Would you like to try like to try literature circles both as a student and as a teacher? Why? (share)**

**7. How are literature circles managed for first and second graders? (p. 346)**

They can meet in small groups to read and discuss (like older kids), but they choose books at their level, listen to the teacher read a book aloud, or participate in a shared reading activity. Groups can meet to talk about a book, while the T guides the discussion at first (modeling how to share ideas and participate in a discussion).

**8. What is "The Goldilocks Strategy" of choosing books? (p. 350)**

It is a strategy based on the level of difficulty for a book: 'Too Easy' (Ss can read it fluently), 'Too Hard' (unfamiliar and confusing), and 'Just Right' (just a few unfamiliar words).

**9. What is SSR? How does it work? (p. 353) Have you ever tried SSR in class? Do you want to? (share)**

SSR (Sustained Silent Reading) is an independent reading time set aside during the school day for students in one class or the entire school to read self-selected books. It is used to increase the amount of reading students do and to encourage the habit of reading. The goal is to boost reading input, not discuss or share with peers.