

1

1

Cooperative Learning

Classroom Management Cards

Countless ways to group your students to work together.



The Positive Engagement Project
THE POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT PROJECT
Making a difference...not a dollar.

Original Idea by Lauree Simpson

23



Cooperative Learning Classroom Management Cards

The Common Core is bringing about some pedagogical shifts to our classrooms and the ways kids are to interact with one another. One of the most significant changes taking place in our schools today is the shift from teacher-centered instruction to student-centered learning. Cooperative learning is a result of this paradigm shift from a focus on teacher to student. In a cooperative setting, teachers allow the group to find the information, present it, and teach it to the other students.

Our job as teachers in a cooperative classroom is to guide and facilitate the learning experiences of our students by providing them with opportunities to work, share, and discuss in different groups throughout the school day. Our **Cooperative Learning Classroom Management Cards** offer numerous ways for teachers to group their students, from pair-share partners to groups of four. Instead of regurgitating the research that goes along with cooperative learning and the importance of it with the Common Core, The Positive Engagement Project is going to show you how to effectively use these cards to create those collaborative opportunities in the classroom.

How are the cards set up?

The cards have been set up with the mindset that students are situated in groups of four, with multiple groups within the classroom. Each set in this document will have four cards, which equates to a set for one group.

These cards have been backed on orange construction paper...making this the orange group.

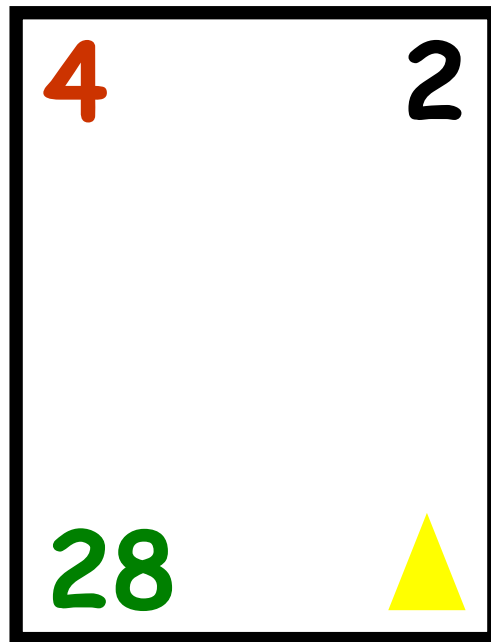


← Here is a sample of a group of cards.

What are the numbers and shapes?

The cards have four major components: there are different colored numbers in three of the corners and a colored shape in the final corner.

The orange numbers are intended for jobs within the group. There are only four possible numbers in this corner: 1, 2, 3, and 4.



The black numbers are intended for learning partners within the group. There are only two possible numbers in this corner: 1 and 2.

The green numbers are numbered from 1 – 35. This is the section of the card that allows you the most flexibility in grouping your students! If you have 28 kids, don't use the last two pages of this document.

There are four shapes per group (triangle, square, rectangle, and circle). Each group is also made up of four colors (yellow, purple, blue, and red).

Each group of four is designed with two odd and even numbers in the green number section.

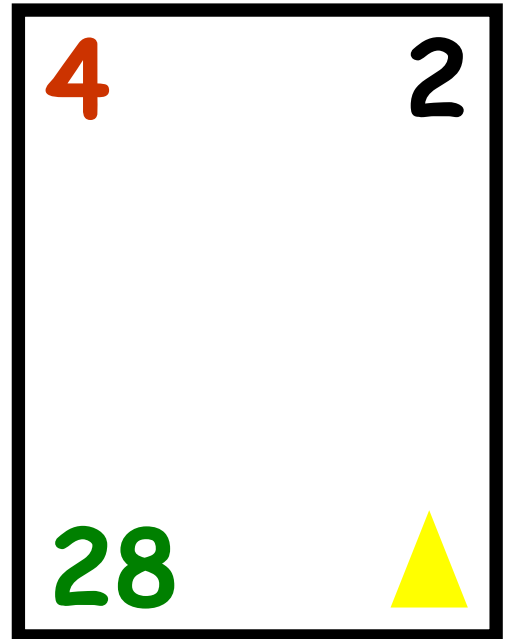
How do you use the numbers and shapes on the cards?

Let's start with the orange number in the upper left-hand corner.

Each set of four cards will have the numbers 1, 2, 3, or 4 written in orange in the upper left-hand corner.

Possible ways to use this for cooperative learning groupings:

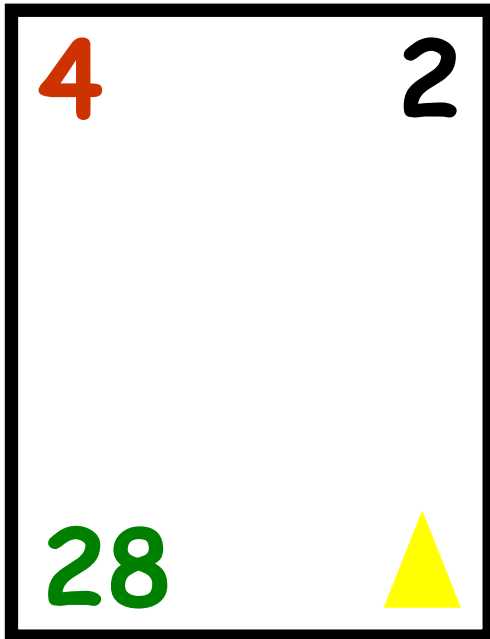
- All of the orange 1s can work as a group, all of the orange 2s can work as a group, etc... For example, you can say, "If your orange number is a 1, go work as a group in this corner of the room. If your orange number is a 4, go work in that corner of the room."
- As paired Learning Partners...For example, you can say, "Look at your orange number. Find one other person who has the same orange number. That is your learning partner for the next activity."



Possible ways to use this for differentiated instruction:

- All of the orange 1s can work on problems 1 – 5. All of the orange 2s can work on problems 6 – 10. All of the orange 3s can work on problems 11 – 15. All of the orange 4s can work on problems 16 – 20.
- If your orange number is a 3 you are going to use a brace map to explain the paragraph just read. If your orange number is a 2 you are going to use a flow map to explain the paragraph just read...etc....
- Basically anyway you want to break up instruction for different kids doing different things.

Let's move onto the black number in the upper right-hand corner.



Each set of four cards will have the numbers 1 or 2 written in black in the upper right-hand corner. There are two 1s and two 2s in each set.

This corner of the card is intended for paired groupings at the table group. Have each black 1 work with a black 2 at their group...or...have each black 2 work together and each black 1 work together.

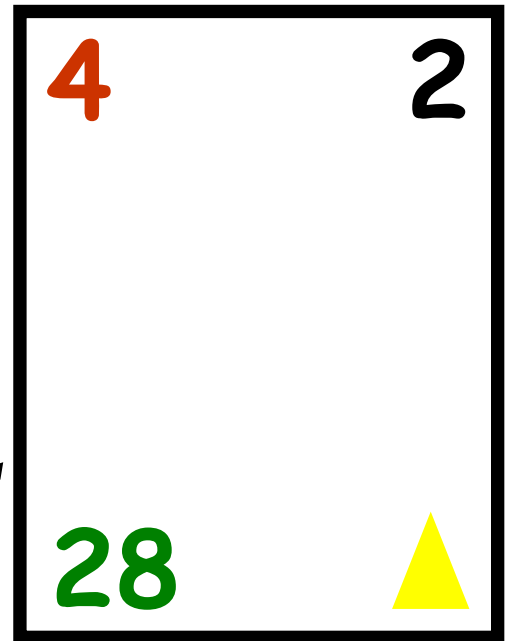
For ways and cues to have students work in pairs, see our Active Learning Cycle download at www.PEPhonprofit.org There are several variations of both pieces of the Active Learning Cycle – Turn and Learn and Return Q + A. Though these are simple concepts, they are sometimes the easiest parts of a lesson to skip.

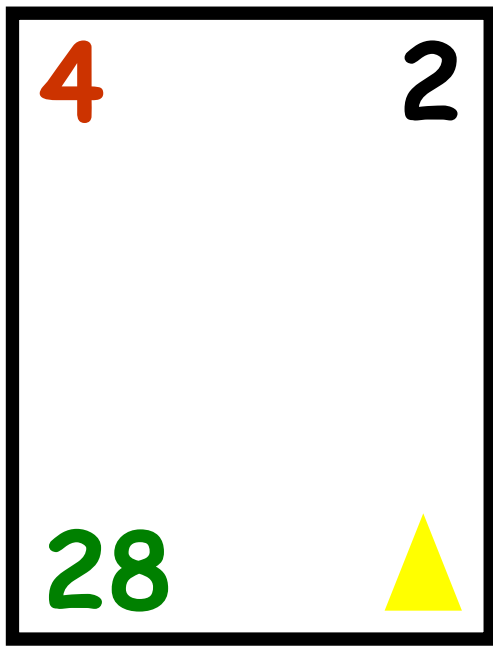
Let's move onto the most flexible of the corners, the green number in the lower left-hand corner.

Each set of four cards will have numbers ranging from 1 – 35. This is the section of the card that allows you the most flexibility in grouping your students! If you have 28 kids, don't use the last two pages of this document.

Possible ways to use this for cooperative learning groupings:

- Perfect for grouping in pairs or larger groups.
- Split class in half, if your green number is odd...you are over here. If your green number is even...you are over there.
- For pairs, look at your green number...if your number is odd, find another odd green number from a different group to be your partner.
- If your green number is 1 – 5 you are a group. If your green number is 6 – 10 you are a group...etc...
- Considering you should change your cards every week from group to group, the students green number changes each week as well, which makes selecting a student by their green number great for random calling. Sticks in a jar with numbers on them are a great way to randomly call on students, which match the green number on their card for that week.





Let's move onto the last corner, lower right-hand, which houses the shapes on the card.

There are four shapes per group (triangle, square, rectangle, and circle). Each group is also made up of four colors (yellow, purple, blue, and red). Some groups will have a yellow triangle, blue rectangle, purple square, and a green circle....while a different group will have the same four shapes and colors, with slight variations. For example, another group might have a blue triangle, purple rectangle, green square, and a yellow circle.

Possible ways to use this for cooperative learning groupings:

- Pairs, where students use their shape to find another person with the same shape....a triangle finds a triangle.
- Pairs, where students use their shape color to find another person with the same color...a yellow triangle can work with a yellow circle.
- Groups, where all triangles form a group. All circles form a group...ect...
- Groups, where all yellows form a group. All blues form a group...ect...

How do I make my cards?

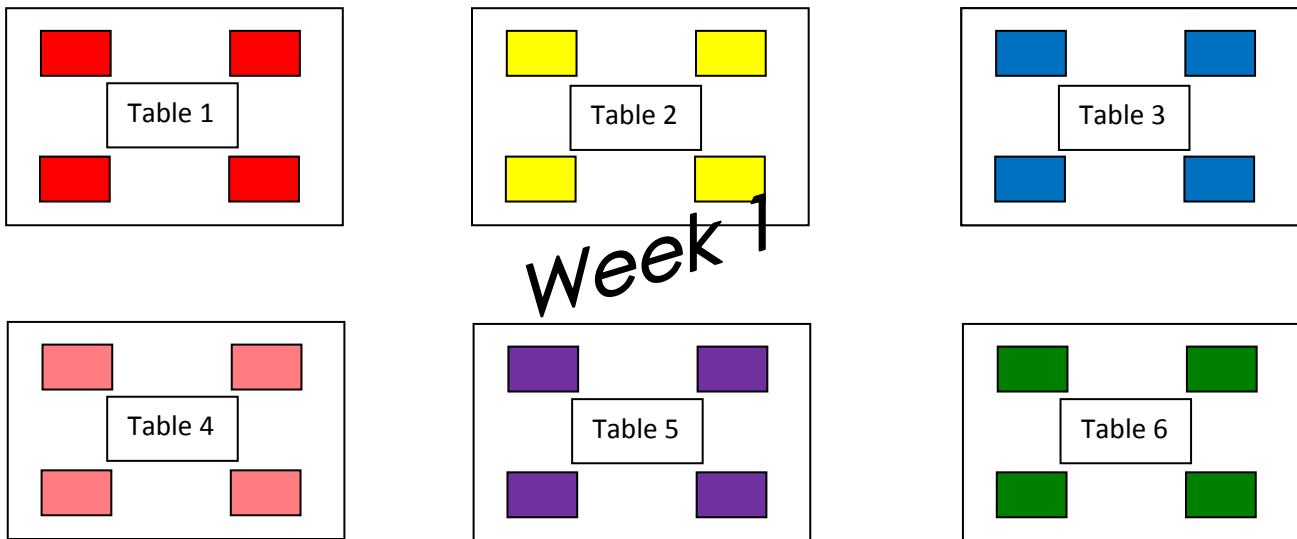
As you print out the cards, be sure to do so in color. It is important that each set of four cards are identified as a group, so you should glue the entire printed sheet of four cards to a piece of construction paper of the same size (8 ½ by 11 inches). Once you have your pages glued to different colors of construction paper, cut out each card. You will have four orange group cards, four blue group cards, four red group cards, and so on.

Laminate your cards for durability purposes.

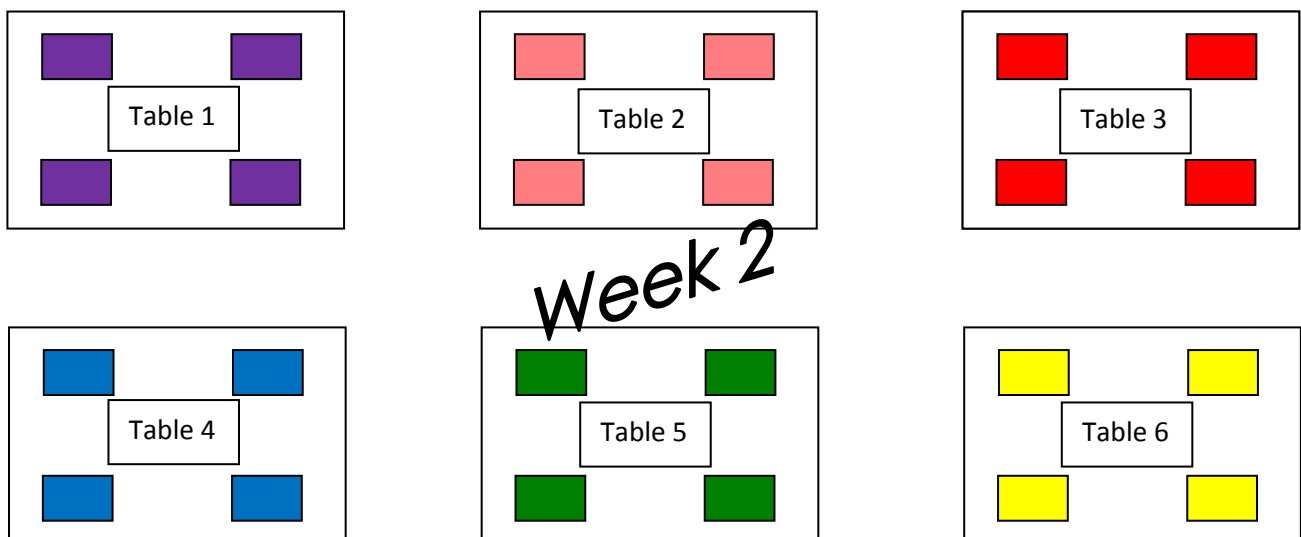
How do I use the cards in my class?

On the first day of the week, give each group of four students their cards face down (so the construction paper color is showing). This is their card for the week. Just because table one was red group this week, doesn't mean they will be red group next week. See the examples below.

In this set up, each group gets a set of colored Cooperative Learning cards.
Notice the groupings for each table group.



Notice that the groups of students don't change, but for week 2, you can pass out different colored sets of Cooperative Learning Cards to the tables. Where Table 1 was red in the example above, they are now purple in the example below, meaning different green numbers and different groupings for the week.



What is the WILD card for each set?

The WILD card is intended to be open ended at the teacher's discretion. The student with the WILD card can be the group leader, reporter, materials person...basically anything you decide.

Why are there 36 cards in total?

The cards are grouped in sets of four....one set (or group) per page. We have designed the sets to allow for multiple pairings and groupings of different students. Our very last set, group 9 of 9, is the only group that has consecutive green numbers 33 – 36...making it set up a pinch differently than the other group.

If you have a class of 30 students, use the first 8 sets...be sure to construct each set with a different color of construction paper on the back (red, blue, green, yellow, orange, purple, turquoise, grey, brown).

If you have any questions or concerns about how to use the Cooperative Learning Classroom Management Cards, please contact us at pepreps@yahoo.com. We provide highly interactive trainings on all of our materials (see our **About Us** section at www.PEPnonprofit.org)

Respect!

The Positive Engagement Project

PS...A huge THANK YOU to our dear friend Lauree Simpson for the initial idea of these cards...brilliant lady with equally brilliant ideas!



www.PEPnonprofit.org

1

1

1



2

2



10



3

1

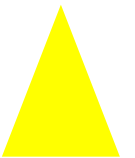
19



4

2

28



1

2

20



2

1

11



3

2



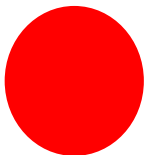
29



4

1

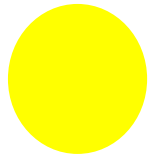
2



1

2

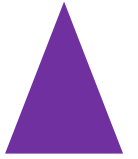
12



2

1

30



3

2

3



4


1



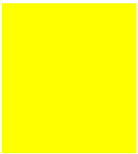
21




1 2

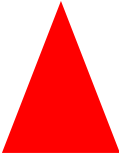
22 

2 1

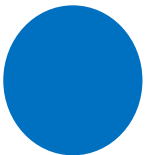
13 

3 2




31 

4 1


4 

1 1

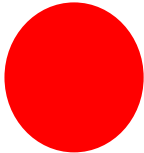
5 

2 1

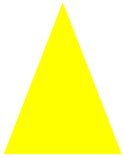
WILD

14 

3 2

23 

4 2

32 

1

2

6



2

2

15



3

1



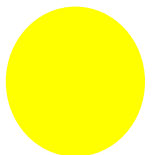
9



4

1

24



1 2

WILD

7 ●

2 1

16 ▲

3 1

17 ■

4 2

26 ■

1

2

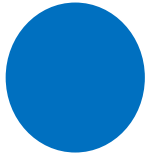
27



2

1

18



3

2



8



4

1

25



1

2

33



2

1



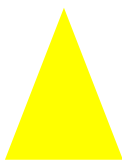
34



3

2

35



4

1

36

