How Proficient Collaborators Th	How Proficient Collaborators Think and Act		
Strategy	Examples/Actions		
1. Be responsible to the group	 Come prepared: work completed, materials and notes in hand Bring along interesting questions/ideas/artifacts Take initiative, help people get organized Live by the group's calendar, work plan, and ground rule. Settle problems within the group Fess up if unprepared and take on some other work 		
2. Listen actively	 Make eye contact Nod, confirm, look interested Lean in, sit close together Summarize or paraphrase Use names Take notes when helpful 		
3. Speak up	 Join in, speak often, be active Connect your ideas with what others have said Ask lead and follow-up questions Use appropriate tone and voice level Draw upon the notes, materials, or drawings you've brought Overcome your shyness 		
4. Share the air and encourage others	 Show friendliness and support Take turns Be aware of who's contributing; work to balance the airtime Monitor yourself for dominating or shirking Invite others to participate Build upon and learn from others' ideas 		
5. Support your views and findings	 Explain and give examples Refer to specific passages, evidence, or artifacts Connect or contrast your ideas to others' Dig deeper into the text or topic; revisit important ideas 		
6. Show tolerance and respect	 Receive others' ideas respectfully; no put-downs allowed Try to restate opposing views Use neutral language in disagreeing Offer your different viewpoint; don't be steamrolled Welcome and seek insight in divergent viewpoints 		
7. Reflect and correct	 Do frequent reflections or "think-backs" on group processes Identify specific behaviors that helped or hurt the discussion Talk openly about problems Make plans to try out new strategies and review their effectiveness Keep written record of group processing 		

From Stephanie Harvey and Harvey Daniels, Comprehension and Collaboration: Inquiry Circles in Action (2009).

Strategy	Looks/Sounds Like	Doesn't Look/Sound Like
1. Be responsible to the group	"Does everyone have their articles? Good, let's get	"What? There's a meeting today?"
	going."	"I left my stuff at home."
	"Let me show you this great website I found"	"Teacher, Bobby keeps messing
	"I'm sorry, guys, I didn't get the reading done."	around."
	"OK, then today I'll take notes on the meeting."	Arriving late, unprepared, without materials
2. Listen actively	"Joe, pull your chair up closer."	Not looking at others
	"I think I heard you say"	"Huh? I wasn't listening."
	"So you think"	Playing with pencils, shuffling
	Asking follow-up questions	materials
3. Speak up	"What you said just reminded me of"	Silence
	"Can I piggyback on this?"	Whispering or shouting
	"What made you feel that way?"	Not using/looking at notes
	"Let me show you my drawing."	Hiding form participation
4. Share the air and encourage others	"Can you say more about that, Chris?"	"Blah blah blah blah blah
	"We haven't heard from you in a while, Joyce."	blah"
	"I better finish my point and let someone else talk."	"I pass."
	"That's a cool idea, Tom."	"You guys are so boring."
	·	Declining to join in when invited
5. Support your views and findings	"I think Jim treats Huck as a son because" "Right here on page 15, it says that" "The person I interviewed said"	"This book is dumb." "Well, that's my opinion anyway." "No, I didn't consider any other
	"My thinking was a lot like Jennifer's"	interpretations."
5. Show tolerance and respect	"Wow, I thought of something totally different." "I can see your point, but what about" "I'm glad you brought that up; I never would have seen it that way."	"You are so wrong!" "What book are you reading?" "Where did you get that idea?" Rolling eyes, disconfirming body language
7. Reflect and correct	"What sent well today and where did we run into	"We rocked."
	problems?"	"We sucked."
	"We are not sharing the talk time evenly."	"It was OK."
	"OK, so what will we do differently during our next meeting?"	"Who cares?"