

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. LEARNING THEORIES

1.1. Behaviorism

- Theoretical Principles: John B. Watson
- Key Concepts:
 - o Classical Conditioning: Learning (reinforcement) of certain learning skills that need a better review to progress.
 - o Operant Conditioning: Positive reinforcement of skills for a better development of these.
 - o Approach: The student must consider what he fails in so that he can have a plan for improvement in that field.

1.2. Cognitivism • Theoretical principles:

- Key Concepts:
 - o Cognitive Processes: Different processes will be developed through cognitive means so that it is as easy and efficient to understand as possible.
 - o Cognitive Development: The process will be done virtually and based on its difficulties a brief explanation will be made so that it can be reinforced.
 - o Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD): From a certain level that we have grasped, progress will be assessed with talks and basic tests on the topic.

1.3. Constructivism

- Theoretical principles: Jean
- Key Concepts:
 - o Active Construction of Knowledge: The process will be supported with different tests so that students feel satisfied with what they have achieved themselves.
 - o Meaningful Learning: Depending on the progress shown by the student, the load of topics can be released or increased so that the student can improve at the same time.
 - o Problem-Based Learning: The opposite of the above, a plan will be made for students who do not understand certain basic terms, comparing it with other topics so that they can improve.

1.4. Humanism

- Theoretical Principles:
- Key Concepts:

o Hierarchy of Needs: First, the topics seen will be reviewed, then basic topics that are generally forgotten will be reinforced.

o Student-Centered Learning: Ro

1.5. Social Learning • Theoretical Principle:

- Key Concepts:

o Social Learning Theory: It is argued that people learn best by seeing.

o Self-Efficacy: After being provided with different exercises and learning methods we will make a decision to let the student create a kind of study plan depending on how he or she feels.

2. Key Learning Concepts

2.1. Memory • Types:

- Processes: A plan will be developed based on learning, exercise and at the end a small test testing all the reinforced skills.

2.2. Transfer of Learning

- Definition: Application of reinforcement in students from 6th to 9th grade
- Types: Transfer of basic reinforcements for the subject and grade with problems

2.3. Motivation

- Intrinsic Motivation: As such, motivation cannot be given since it is a reinforcement for the student with problems in subjects
- Extrinsic Motivation: cannot.

2.4. Learning Strategies

- Metacognitive Strategies: Each student's process will be known through points given for successfully completed exercises.
- Processing Strategies: Basic and simple learning methods.

3. Pedagogical Approaches and Models

3.1. Cooperative Learning

- Description: Students will be able to compete against other students depending on their learning level.

4. Emerging and Technological Theories

4.1. Adaptive Learning

- Description: Uses basic technology available to any technological device via the Internet.

4.2. Online and Distance Learning

- Description: Use digital media to reach different audiences and, if possible, other schools.