

Three-Box Theory for Addressing Learning Loss and Learning Outcomes

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Abstract

The study aimed to propose a three-box theory to address educational loss and improve its educational outcomes. The study relied on direct observation and in-depth interviews. The study sample included (100) students from various classes in the sixth grade of primary school within the intermediate stage of a school in the city of Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The study results demonstrated the feasibility of applying this theory to various schools and at various age levels, from the fourth grade of primary school to the second grade of secondary school.

Introduction

Imagine opening a new window into our students' minds—a window that reflects their thoughts, reveals the extent of their understanding of information, and inspires them to further exploration and discovery. This is exactly what you will achieve with “The Three Boxes,” a simple yet effective tool that will transform your lessons into an enjoyable journey filled with challenges and accomplishments. Are you looking for a simple yet effective educational tool to enhance your students' understanding of difficult concepts? “Creativity Boxes” is the perfect solution! This simple tool will help your students connect theoretical information with practical application, transforming acquired knowledge into applicable skills in everyday life. Let's discover together how The Three Boxes can be the key to exploring young minds. “Is your classroom boring? Are you looking for innovative ways to engage your students?”

Creativity boxes are more than just tools; they are an opportunity to make learning a fun and motivating experience for our students. Through my research and exploration of the three boxes, I found that the “Start, Follow, and Stop” boxes provide an innovative and effective mechanism for tracking student progress and encouraging active learning. The proposal relies on a visual reward system (colored diamonds) and dividing students into cooperative groups. This mechanism aims to motivate students to actively participate in class, identify their strengths and weaknesses, and provide continuous feedback.

Significance of the Study

The importance of this study lies in the fact that the Creativity Boxes are more than just tools; they are an opportunity to make learning an enjoyable and stimulating experience for our students. Through my research and exploration of the three boxes, I found that the “Start, Continue, stop” boxes provide an innovative and effective mechanism for tracking student progress and encouraging active learning. The

proposal relies on a visual reward system (colored diamonds) and dividing students into cooperative groups. This mechanism aims to motivate students to actively participate in class, identify their strengths and weaknesses, and provide continuous feedback.

Study Problem and Questions

Many education systems suffer from what is known as learning loss, which results from repetition and dropout on the one hand, and from the lack of utilization of academic time on the other. This results in students unable to learn, potentially creating educational gaps between successive generations within a single society. The Three Boxes Theory proposes practical solutions to the problem of learning loss and attempts to mitigate and address its impact. Looking at the study's questions, we find that it includes a set of questions related to learning loss, which forms the core of the Three Boxes Theory, as follows:

What is Learning Loss?

It is the overall loss in knowledge and educational skills, or the gap in education that occurs between what a student was expected to acquire at a given stage and what they actually attain.

Types of Learning Loss

- Cognitive A lack of basic knowledge and skills in various subjects.
- Skill-based A lack of skills necessary for learning, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic.
- Emotional Students' mental and emotional health is affected by difficult events.

Reasons for Educational Loss

- Low family income, poverty, ignorance, and low wages
- Low awareness of the importance of education
- Students suffering from learning difficulties
- Family disintegration
- Sahil Saraf -Invitation-Letter Difficulty of curricula, leading to

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- students dropping out of school
 - The COVID-19 pandemic and distance learning

Study Tool

Direct observation and in-depth interviews were used with (100) female students in primary education.

Study Limits

- Human Limit: (100) female students in primary education.
- Spatial Limit: Intermediate School, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Temporal Limit: Academic Year 2024/2025.

What are the benefits of Learning Loss?

- It provides opportunities for learning and development for students who are experiencing difficulties in continuing their studies.
- It leads to an advancement in educational level, without compromising economic and social development.
- It increases their awareness and responsibilities, and prevents them from feeling frustrated by their inability to achieve their educational goals.
- It enables individual support for students.
- Increased class size:
- It allows teachers to design different teaching plans to meet the needs of each student.
- Diversity in academic levels among students
- It results from the teacher's ability to help all their students achieve success.
- It does not lead to psychological and emotional stress.

Study Procedures

Bridging Educational Gaps

- Accurate Diagnosis: Conducting diagnostic tests to identify each student's strengths and weaknesses.
- Individual Support Programs: Providing intensive, personalized educational programs for each student based on her needs.
- Using Technology: Leveraging interactive educational applications and programs that help students learn easily and effectively.
- Parental Collaboration: Involving parents in the learning process and providing them with the necessary information to support their daughters.

Addressing Learning Loss

Strengthening Basic Skills

- Reading and Writing: Encourage students to read regularly and provide an environment that stimulates creative writing.
- Arithmetic and Mathematics: Provide practical exercises and activities to enhance understanding of mathematical concepts.
- Critical and Creative Thinking Skills: Organize activities that encourage students to think independently and find innovative solutions to problems.
- Communication Skills: Encourage students to participate in group discussions and debates.

Increasing Academic Achievement

- Clear and Measurable Goals: Set clear academic goals for each student and provide the necessary support to achieve them.
- Effective Study Techniques: Teach students time management, task management, and effective study techniques.
- Continuous Feedback: Provide students with constructive and encouraging feedback on their performance.
- Motivational Rewards: Offer symbolic or monetary rewards to students to motivate them to put in more effort.

Boosting Self-Confidence

- Constant Encouragement: Offering positive words of encouragement and support to students at all times.
- Celebrating Successes: Celebrating students' small and large accomplishments.
- Social Skills Training: Teaching students how to interact with others and express themselves confidently.
- Role Modeling: Providing positive examples of successful women in various fields.

What are the three boxes?

They are designed to increase motivation, enthusiasm, and positive encouragement for students.

How do the Three Boxes Work?

They measure the depth of students' response to the lesson's concepts, objectives, and content. They are also considered an assessment and feedback process for what has been learned, whether at the end of the lesson, the beginning of the lesson, or as a review of a previous lesson. They can be used as a benchmark for other subjects, such as mathematics, science, and English. They are a very effective way to easily measure learning loss and acquired and lost skills. We can address these gaps through remedial plans and appropriate enrichment for each subject.

How do the Three Boxes Work?

Simply put, blank sheets of paper are distributed to students at the beginning of each lesson. Students record the most important points and milestones they went through during the lesson on them. At the end of the lesson, each student places their answer sheet in the appropriate box:

Box 1: For students who fully understood the lesson.

Box 2: For students who have questions or need clarification.

Box 3: For students who did not fully understand the lesson.

How to Design the Tool

Distribute blank sheets of paper to students at the beginning of the lesson, and record the lesson title for each group.

As a group, students record the most important information, lesson stages, and objectives, then place this sheet in the appropriate box.

Why the Three Boxes?

- Strong motivation
- Accurate measurement
- Continuous feedback
- Positive motivation
- Gives students a sense of responsibility and active participation in the learning process.
- Reveals students' understanding of concepts in a straightforward and simple way.
- Helps teachers adapt their teaching to meet students' needs.
- Creates a fun and encouraging learning environment.

Benefits of the Three Boxes

- Encourage critical and analytical thinking.
 - Provide an interactive learning environment.
 - Identify learning gaps and address them immediately.
 - Increase student self-confidence.
 - Provide valuable feedback to both teachers and students.
 - Implementing the Three Boxes in Various Subjects:
- The benefits of the Three Boxes are not limited to a specific subject; they can be successfully applied in all academic subjects, such as mathematics, science, and English.

Nothing can dampen students' enthusiasm in the classroom and during class as long as motivation and encouragement are present throughout each class, with a variety of examples, connections to real-life situations, and real-life examples that reflect students' interests, inclinations, and age levels. There are three levels of student assessment and rewards, as well as three colors:

- Blue for excellent.
- Pink for very good.
- The final color is a combination of colors for acceptable.

Discussion Questions

- How can this proposal be applied across different subjects?
- What challenges might a teacher face when implementing this proposal?
- How can the effectiveness of this proposal be evaluated?

How can this Proposal be Applied Across Different Subjects?

The "Start, Continue, Stop, What You Learned, Two Interesting Things in the Lesson, and a Question You Still Have" boxes can be successfully applied across different subjects, including science, mathematics, languages, and even the humanities. Here are some examples:

Science: Boxes can be used to categorize science experiments that students understand well, those that need further clarification, and those they don't understand at all.

Mathematics: Students can categorize mathematical problems based on their difficulty and understanding.

Languages: Boxes can be used to categorize vocabulary and grammar learned.

Humanities: Boxes can be used to assess students' understanding of historical events, important figures, or philosophical concepts.

What Challenges Might a teacher Face when Implementing this Proposal?

Teachers may face some challenges when implementing this proposal, including:

Extra time: The teacher may need additional time to evaluate students' work and provide necessary feedback.

Diversity of levels: The teacher may face difficulty dealing with the diversity of students' levels in a single class.

Intrinsic motivation: Some students may need more motivation and support to be honest in their self-assessment.

Resources: The teacher may need to provide additional resources, such as worksheets or educational games.

How can the Effectiveness of this Proposal be Evaluated?

The effectiveness of the "Start, Continue, Stop, What You Learned, Two Interesting Things in the Lesson, and a Question You Still Have" proposal can be evaluated in several ways, including:

Student observation: The teacher can observe the students' interaction with the system, their enthusiasm for participation, and the development of their understanding of the material.

Student performance analysis: Students' performance can be compared before and after implementing the system, and the improvement in test and assignment results can be measured.

Student surveys: Student surveys can be conducted to determine their opinions about the system and its usefulness.

Teacher Feedback: Teachers can record notes on the system's strengths and weaknesses, as well as suggestions for improvement.

Indicators of the system's success: Increased student engagement in class - Improved student understanding of the material - Increased student self-confidence - Improved teacher-student relationships.

Conclusion

Each teacher can measure the effectiveness of their students and the information they have acquired in each lesson through these boxes. After a period of time, for example, a full semester, the teacher has reached a good level with their students. The box titles can be changed to:

What did you learn?

Two interesting things in the lesson?

Do you still have a question?

To avoid repetition and create a spirit of enthusiasm and positivity in each lesson?

The "Start Boxes," "Continue," "What You Learned," "Two Interesting Things in the Lesson," and "A Question You Still Have" approach is an innovative and effective teaching tool that can contribute to improving the learning process. However, it requires careful planning by teachers and adapting the system to suit the needs of their students [1-6].

Motivating students requires continuous effort from teachers, parents, and the community as a whole. By implementing these strategies, we can empower students to reach their full potential and contribute to building a better society.

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