ANALITICAL SUMMARY

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Aging, Education and technological virtualization

ABSTRACT: The article presents an overview of the relationship between ageing and digital technologies. It analyzes the social context characterized by the over-ageing and general digitalization of developed societies. In this context, an emerging area of study and innovation around Gerontechnology is presented and the role that pedagogy and education can play in this new multidisciplinary framework is defined.

KEY WORDS: older people; digital technology; technological virtualization; gerontechnology.

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Robots for the care of elderly people. Taxonomy of a promise

ABSTRACT: Population ageing is testing traditional care practices and institutions for older people in Europe. The development of technological «solutions» has been gaining ground in this field. This work focuses on the advances of geron-robotics. Robots that appear in the digital media and are designed to provide some service to older people have been tracked and classified. They were classified according to whether they were medical, service, social, recreational, educational, rehabilitative or therapeutic potential robots. An analysis was also made of the content of the different sources found. The devices identified have recent developments. Very few of them are present in Spain. In the sample found, a great variety of robotic devices is appreciated, as well as a tendency to produce the expectation of new and better machines to come that will provide independence, well-being and company to its users.

KEY WORDS: Geron-robotics; robots; elderly; aging; care.

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Computer Cognitive Rehabilitation in Older People: GRADIOR Program

ABSTRACT: In the process of aging, there is a cognitive decline due to age. Cognitive impairment is one of the most common symptoms of neurodegenerative diseases such as dementia. Throughout decades, different types of cognitive interventions and approaches have been developed with the main objective of improving or maintaining the cognitive capacities of the elderly. Such is the case of computer cognitive rehabilitation that has been shown to be an effective form of stimulation capable of improving cognitive functioning in the older people. This document describes the computerized cognitive rehabilitation program GRADIOR 4.5 (latest version), specifying its different components, application methodology and its most relevant aspects. The experience developed during the more than 20 years of existence of the program with thousands of patients coming from different devices and the different studies of efficacy and usability developed, in order to satisfy the needs, capacities, limitations and preferences of the users, have given place to this new improved version that makes it a flexible, dynamic, simple, useful and easy to use tool.

KEY WORDS: cognitive rehabilitation; stimulation; computer; older people.

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«I do everything, but I don't know how to make anything work»: Affective and relational learning of social media in later life

ABSTRACT: This exploratory paper argues that treating older adults learning as «representational knowledge» acquisition is not adequate if we want to understand how they learn to use digital technologies in general, and social media technologies in particular. Using examples taken from an ethnographic study exploring social media use in later life, the case is made for a range of digital practices and affective relations through which learning happens. The idea of communities of practice is a useful approach, however it also needs to be expanded to account for the practices that happened outside of the social and cultural centers and outside of the groups of interest formed around the interests in digital technologies. It is also useful to answer the question of how and why particular forms of «pedagogical authority» are enacted through particular digital practices, which are highly relational and affective, and how these forms of expertise become identity traits. We further discuss the implications of this for our understandings of identity and ageing within the digital society. Finally, we suggest that the term learning ecologies captures much better the practices of learning of older adults.

KEY WORDS: learning; social media; later life; affects; relationships; digital technologies.

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Teaching the use of ICT to older people: an account of an experience

ABSTRACT: In this article, we present the research we have been developing for the last two years, working with ICT resources and tools to teach older people about its use, functionalities and benefits that can be provided to them. We believe that in today's society we have not given a satisfactory response to the formation of this group of older people that we think is disadvantaged in terms of the use of ICT training and we are considering it a necessity in the face of constant advances and changes related to technologies. The tools we have incorporated are the digital board and tablets for Internet browsing and use of some applications related to Android devices and referred to drawing and cognitive improvements, basic robots to start programming, emotional involvement and logical thinking and glasses of virtual reality to bring the immersive novelty in the knowledge or memory of different environments. The good results obtained in this period encourage us to continue and consolidate the research project and define the most appropriate didactic models and the relevant digital basic competences.

KEY WORDS: Educational Technology; digital whiteboard; seniors; ICT.

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A burlesque and inclement satire on the educational sphere in the Franco's Dictatorship

ABSTRACT: This paper is a review of Guillermo Castán's novel *El orden de las cosas* [*The Order of Things*], which narrates the repressive regime that prevailed in Piarists› classrooms and in other institutional spheres under Franco's Dictatorship in Spain. The paper intends to offer: 1) an assessment of the novel's literary qualities, and 2) a favorable view of the novel's sociological value as a tool to better understand, through its burlesque approach, the Spanish education system, particularly in some Catholic religious schools, in the 1950s and 1960s.

KEY WORDS: memory of education; Píous Schools (Piarists); Franco's Dictatorship; violence in the classroom.

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Textbooks History of Brazil for high school (1930-1945): among authors, teachings and curricula

ABSTRACT: This text aims to analyze the textbooks History of Brazil for high school in Vargas Era (1930-1945) with emphasis on the relationship between authors, teachings and curricula in the perspective of Brazilian education history. For both we selected three textbooks of two authors. We found some peculiarities about the textbooks in this period: the «new method» stands as didactic and pedagogical content, some approaches in the textbook precede to the curricula, and the presence of President Getúlio Vargas speeches reinforce the value of the «October Revolution of 1930» in these textbooks. This allows us to conclude, in line with Choppin (1992), the textbook as an educational instrument inscribed on a long tradition, is inseparable from teaching conditions of his time.

KEY WORDS: History of Brazil; High School; Vargas Era; Textbooks.

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Research with children: Reflection on the listening of children's voices through interviewing processes

ABSTRACT: In this paper we expose the listening of the voices of children as an integral part of the research processes in education, taking the child the status of research subject. From research works of academic scope oriented by the authors, the interviews with children stand out and are valued, being developed in this framework a process of reflection on its implementation and relevance while building strategy of the wider knowledge of the child and the childhood, through the expression of their ideas and meanings of everyday life and the world in general. In this way, we found the pertinence of understanding the child as a subject of research and, throughout the text we highlight the process of listening through interviews to preschool children, focusing on the challenges that arise on them during the course research.

KEY WORDS: children; research; interviews; knowledge.

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The necessary competences in mentor's role: key to success in the induction process

ABSTRACT: The insertion of beginner teachers in the schools is very difficult and a real challenge. The reality shock confronts and threats the teachers' identity and their stay in the scholar system. For this reason, different induction systems has emerged for the purpose to guide this difficult period in life of beginner teachers. Nevertheless, mentoring involves a very different professional expertise, with specific competences, that are not similar to necessary competences in the classroom. For this, is crucial that the mentor develops specific competences that will allow guiding the mentoring process in an effective and relevant way.

KEY WORDS: mentor; competences; induction.

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The optimization of learning in the university through its architecture: planning, human scale and living community

ABSTRACT: Higher education, channelized through teaching & learning processes, is a necessary spatial experience; this conviction constitutes the essential theoretical foundation which supports the present article. With the intention of optimizing motivation of students towards their formation, it becomes transcendental to combine three of the principles of the *Educational Campus* paradigm: spatial planning, human scale and existential communities of learning & research. Through the planning process, universities can draw long term evolution of their places, paying special attention to those characterized by their human scale. With such a sound strategy, students will increase their feeling of belonging towards the Institution, building up easily true communities of learning & research. With all these topics in mind, the purpose of the present text is to remark for the future the need of conceiving higher education spaces inspired on the concept of *Educational Campus*, which respond from innovation and sensitiveness to the contemporary situation and trends, enriching both the motivation of its users towards formation as well as its transcendental social projection.

KEY WORDS: Architecture; Education; University; innovation; educational campus; spatial planning.

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Social inclusion paths in Portugal - two case studies focusing on local policies for people with special needs

Abstract: The investigation work that presents looks to identify the politics and social educative projects that promote social inclusion of people with special needs in the cities. The study focused on the Portuguese cities that are a part of the International Association of Educating Cities, which the Letter of Principles aims for an intervention of the local authorities, in a way of fighting social exclusion, promoting, trough formal, non-formal and informal education, projects centred on the communities and that contribute, through the participation of the citizens, social institutions and educational institutions, to a more inclusive city.

Key words: social inclusion; educating and inclusive cities; special needs and local politic.