
QUESITO 1

La gestione dell'eterogeneità entro la classe è al centro della progettazione didattica. Si indichino e giustifichino possibili scelte di insegnamento e strumenti valutativi dell'apprendimento coerenti con le esigenze della didattica personalizzata.

QUESITO 2

Valorizzare il potenziale cognitivo dell'interazione sociale nei processi di insegnamento-apprendimento è cruciale dal punto di vista didattico. A tal fine, si illustrino le prerogative delle tecnologie dell'informazione e della comunicazione per la realizzazione di ambienti collaborativi e cooperativi.

QUESITO 3

L'azione di orientamento è tra quelle fondamentali della scuola primaria e si esprime in questo grado scolastico con aspetti di continuità. Si individuino modi e strategie attraverso cui l'offerta formativa e l'azione didattica possono sostenere il progetto di vita di ogni alunno.

QUESITO 4

1) Read the text and summarize it in your own words. Use between 60 and 90 words. Information about the brain can lead us to better ways to reach our students, and to make our time with them more effective. The study of the brain and intensive work in cognitive psychology have resulted in a significant shift in orientation away from the behaviourist principles that once dominated educational thought and practice. Rote learning, habit formation, and observable outcomes are being replaced by an emphasis on meaningfulness, metacognition, and process. For the behavioural psychologist, the student is considered to be a relatively passive subject, to be manipulated through reinforcement techniques and drill. The cognitive psychologist, by contrast, sees students as active participants in the learning situation, controlling and shaping their own learning processes. In the behaviourist classroom, the students respond to stimuli and reinforcement, whereas in the classroom based on cognitive psychology, the student's own internal motivation drives the learning process. One of the most important principles of cognitive psychology for the early language teacher is that information is best learnt and retained if it is made meaningful to students.

2) Read the text below. Modify the word given in capital letters at the end of some of the lines and form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Example: Pictures are useful tools for teaching USE

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| It is unclear whether children learn languages better at a young age. | |
| Many people (1) _____ that they do, however, and a number of different | BELIEF |
| (2) _____ have been offered. | EXPLAIN |
| It may simply be, of course, that (3) _____ children have more opportunities | YOUTH |
| than adults. They are learning all the time without having the worries and | |
| (4) _____ of adults; their parents, friends and teachers all help them in | RESPONSIBLE |
| learning. | |