



**SELEZIONE PUBBLICA N. 2024L47, PER TITOLI E COLLOQUIO, AL FINE DI REPERIRE N. 1 COLLABORATORE ED ESPERTO LINGUISTICO DI LINGUA SPAGNOLA, DA ASSUMERE MEDIANTE CONTRATTO DI LAVORO SUBORDINATO DI DIRITTO PRIVATO A TEMPO DETERMINATO, A TEMPO PARZIALE (CON IMPEGNO ORARIO PARI A N. 500 ORE SU BASE ANNUA), PER 12 MESI, PRESSO IL CENTRO LINGUISTICO DI ATENEO DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA. – PROFILO PER LO SVOLGIMENTO DI ATTIVITÀ DIDATTICHE INTEGRATIVE FINALIZZATE ALL'APPRENDIMENTO DELLA LINGUA DA PARTE DEGLI STUDENTI, DI ATTIVITÀ DI FORMAZIONE LINGUISTICA NON CURRICULARI PER STUDENTI E PERSONALE DELL'ATENEO E ALTRE ATTIVITÀ DI SOSTEGNO E SERVIZIO IN CAMPO LINGUISTICO.**

### QUESITI COLLOQUIO

#### ELENCO N. 1

- A.1 Problemas en la didáctica del contraste indicativo subjuntivo
- B.1 Recursos lingüísticos útiles para mejorar la comprensión escrita
- C.1 Recursos online útiles para la evaluación

#### Inglese n. 1

Unipd research. How a mother's language shapes the newborn brain We know from experience that it is much easier to learn a language as a child than as an adult. The so-called "window of opportunity" demonstrates that the first months and years of development are fundamental for language acquisition. Learning a second language as an adult is much more difficult, furthermore, the acquisition of language begins during the pregnancy as a fetus can hear the sound that propagates - albeit distorted - inside the mother's womb. Children, therefore, hold some exposure to the language spoken by their mothers even before they are born. The study "Prenatal experience with language shapes the brain" published in Science Advances by researchers from the University of Padua investigates how the brains of newborns are influenced by their previous exposure to language

#### ELENCO N. 2

- A.2 Problemas en la didáctica de los tiempos verbales del español
- B.2 Recursos lingüísticos útiles para mejorar la comprensión oral
- C.2 Recursos online útiles para las actividades colaborativas

#### Inglese n. 2

Unipd research. How a mother's language shapes the newborn brain Researchers from Unipd explain, "We asked ourselves how the activity of newborns' brains changes after hearing sentences in their own language or in other languages and we hypothesized that these changes are the neural basis of learning the mother tongue. We then moved on to measure the infants' neural activity as they listened to sentences in French, their native language, as well as in Spanish and English, two unfamiliar languages. All this using electroencephalography, a standard technique for measuring neuronal activity. Our study shows that neuronal activity is more complex after exposure to the native language and preserves a memory of neuronal responses given in the past. In fact, these responses become more frequent."

#### ELENCO N. 3

- A.3 Cuestiones fundamentales en la didáctica de las variedades diatópicas del español
- B.3 Recursos lingüísticos útiles para mejorar la expresión escrita
- C.3 ¿Qué plataformas online para la didáctica de las lenguas conoce?

### **Inglese n. 3**

Unipd research. How a mother's language shapes the newborn brain To measure this form of complexity in the time domain we used a technique called Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (DFA) which helps to understand how well a system remembers what happened before and does so by measuring how similar a process is to itself at different time scales. We can call self-similar a process in which small variations recur in the same way even on longer time scales (as when a melody repeats itself in a recognizable way); on the contrary, completely random processes (such as the numbers generated by rolling dice) do not show any type of regularity, or memory, and therefore have a lower complexity in their temporal structure.>The main result of the DFA is a number  $\alpha$ , called the "Hurst exponent": it is this  $\alpha$  that holds the key to the "memory" of the neuronal signal. The larger  $\alpha$  is for a signal, the more past experiences influence what happens next which corresponds to processes. The larger  $\alpha$  is for a signal, the more past experiences influence what happens next which corresponds to more complex neuronal processes.

### **ELENCO N. 4**

**A.4** Problemas fonéticos y léxicos en la didáctica de las variedades diafásicas y diastráticas

**B.4** Recursos lingüísticos útiles para mejorar la expresión oral

**C.4** Ventajas y desventajas de un curso blended

### **Inglese n. 4**

Unipd research. How a mother's language shapes the newborn brain We found that when a newborn is made to listen to the language they were exposed to in utero their brain activity shows a peak in  $\alpha$ , which does not happen when the language is different. This fact – says Judit Gervain of the Department of Developmental and Social Psychology of the University of Padua – indicates that in the brain of newborns, exposure to the mother tongue triggers brain processes of a complex nature, neuronal dynamics which are probably associated with language learning. These processes are much less strong when newborns hear another language, and we can conclude that they were generated and evolved during prenatal development.

### **ELENCO N. 5**

**A.5** Contraste español italiano en el plano fonético-fonológico

**B.5** ¿Podría desarrollar la idea del Marco común europeo de referencia para las lenguas, los niveles que establece y el concepto de Portfolio?

**C.5** Ventajas y desventajas de un curso mixto

### **Inglese n. 5**

Unipd research. How a mother's language shapes the newborn brain In other words, the newborn's brain seems to be structured to remember and respond differently to the language it has heard before birth and this greater response indicates a sort of linguistic "privilege" that shapes the early stages of language learning. This is a revelation – concludes Professor Gervain – which highlights the extraordinary ability of the brain to adapt, especially in relation to the great complexity of human language."