La Commissione Giudicatrice della selezione, nominata con determina n. 5963/2017 del 13/06/2017, composta da:

PROF.SSA BRAMBILLA MARINA MARZIA - PRESIDENTE
DOTT.SSA DE GAETANO ANNA MARIA - COMPONENTE
DOTT.SSA EMMA PILAR - COMPONENTE
SIG.RA ALBERTAZZI DANIELA - SEGRETARIO

Comunica le tracce relative alla prima prova.

TEMA n. 1
Le competenze linguistiche, insieme alle altre competenze cosiddette trasversali, rivestono nella società di oggi un ruolo fondamentale nella formazione della persona e per l’inserimento nel mondo del lavoro. Il candidato illustri, in particolare, in che modo tutti i percorsi universitari possono contribuire a favorire l’acquisizione delle predette competenze linguistiche, tenendo conto della codifica europea.

TEMA n. 2
Il candidato illustri come le nuove tecnologie applicate alla didattica, in affiancamento ai metodi convenzionali, possano concorrere a potenziare l’efficacia dell’apprendimento, con particolare riferimento agli insegnamenti linguistici.

TEMA n. 3
Il candidato illustri brevemente il sistema formativo universitario e si soffermi, in particolare, sulle modalità di accesso ai corsi di studio e di verifica della preparazione pregressa dei candidati all’iscrizione. I temi appena formulati vengono chiusi in apposite buste che vengono sigillate, siglate sui lembi di chiusura dai componenti della Commissione e prese in consegna dal Presidente.

La Commissione comunica le tracce relative alla seconda prova.

TEMA n. 1
TRADUZIONE: The Sorbonne Declaration was signed in 1998, by the ministers of four countries, namely France, Germany, Uk and Italy. The aim of the Declaration was to create a common frame of reference within the intended European Higher Education Area, where mobility should be promoted both for students and graduates, as well as for the teaching staff. Also, it was meant to ensure the promotion of qualifications, with regard to the job market.

The aims of the Sorbonne Declaration were confirmed in 1999, through the Bologna Declaration, where 29-30 countries expressed their willingness to commit to enhance the competitiveness of the European Higher Education Area, emphasising the need to further the independence and autonomy of all Higher Education Institutions. All the provisions of the Bologna Declaration were set as measures of a voluntary harmonisation process, not as clauses of a binding contract.

As follow-up to the Bologna Declaration, there have taken place Ministerial Conferences every two years, the ministers expressing their will through the respective Communiqués.
With the Prague Communiqué, in 2001, the number of member countries was enlarged to 33, and there has also taken place an expansion of the objectives, in terms of lifelong learning, involving students as active partners and enhancing the attractiveness and competitiveness of the European Higher Education Area. Also, the participating ministers committed themselves to ensure the further development of quality assurance and development of national qualification frameworks. This objective was correlated with the lifelong learning one, as it is considered an important element of higher education that must be taken into consideration when building up new systems. Also, it is important to mention that the topic of social dimension was first introduced in the Prague Communiqué.

ELABORATO: Il candidato predisponga un resoconto sugli esiti di una sessione di final test per la verifica del raggiungimento del livello B2 della lingua inglese.
Il testo deve essere composto di 2.000 caratteri spazi inclusi.

TEMA n. 2
TRADUZIONE: History - In many respects, the Bologna Process has been revolutionary for cooperation in European higher education. Four education ministers participating in the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the University of Paris (Sorbonne Joint Declaration, 1998) shared the view that the segmentation of the European higher education sector in Europe was outdated and harmful. The decision to engage in a voluntary process to create the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) was formalized one year later in Bologna, by 30 countries (The Bologna Declaration, 1999). It is now apparent that this was a unique undertaking as the process today includes no fewer than 47 participating countries, out of the 49 countries that have ratified the European Cultural Convention of the Council of Europe (1954).
At its inception, the Bologna Process was meant to strengthen the competitiveness and attractiveness of the European higher education and to foster student mobility and employability through the introduction of a system based on undergraduate and postgraduate studies with easily readable programmes and degrees. Quality assurance has played an important role from the outset, too. However, the various ministerial meetings since 1999 have broadened this agenda and have given greater precision to the tools that have been developed. The undergraduate/postgraduate degree structure has been modified into a three-cycle system, which now includes the concept of qualifications frameworks, with an emphasis on learning outcomes. The concept of social dimension of higher education has been introduced and recognition of qualifications is now clearly perceived as central to the European higher education policies. In brief, the evolution of the main objectives of the Bologna Process can be seen hereby.
ELABORATO: Il candidato elabora una nota indirizzata agli studenti di un corso di studio per informarli in relazione al placement test e ai corsi erogati in preparazione del final test, con riferimento alla lingua inglese, e per invitare a presentarsi per il sostenimento del placement test.
Il testo deve essere composto di 2.000 caratteri spazi inclusi.

TEMA n. 3
TRADUZIONE: The first Bologna Policy Forum was organized in Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve in 2009 and it was attended by the 46 members of the Bologna Process, at the time, as well as a wide range of third countries and NGOs. The main issues agreed upon by the participants were the following: the key role that HE plays in the development of the society, based on lifelong learning and equitable access at all levels of society to learning opportunities, the importance of public investment in higher education, in spite of the economic crisis, transnational exchanges in higher education should be governed on the basis of academic values, advocating a balanced exchange of teachers, researchers and students between countries, in order to promote fair and fruitful "brain circulation", as an alternative to brain drain. The Second Bologna Policy Forum took place in Vienna, in March 2010, and it was attended by the 47 members and the eight consultative members, as well as third countries and other relevant NGOs. The main topics of discussion included in the Second Bologna Policy Forum Statement refer to the manner in which higher education systems and institutions respond to the growing demands and multiple expectations and the balance between cooperation and competition in international higher education. This Forum's Statement also included some possible concrete feedback to be taken up by the participants, such as nominating contact persons for each participating country which will also function as liaison points for a better flow of information and joint activities, including the preparation of the next Bologna Policy Forum at ministerial level. Also the need for supporting global student dialogue was acknowledged.
ELABORATO: Il candidato predisponga il testo per una pagina informativa del sito interno di un Ateneo, rivolta a gli studenti stranieri che necessitano di informazioni sul corso di lingua italiana a loro dedicato.
Il testo deve essere composto di 2.000 caratteri spazi inclusi.
LA COMMISSIONE

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