

TRACCIA A

Il candidato descriva le caratteristiche più rilevanti a proprio giudizio, da considerare nell'elaborazione di un Piano delle Attività di Comunicazione nell'ambito di un progetto di ricerca.

TRACCIA B

Il candidato descriva le caratteristiche più rilevanti a proprio giudizio, da considerare nell'elaborazione di un prodotto audiovisivo relativo ad un progetto di ricerca.

TRACCIA C

Il candidato descriva le caratteristiche più rilevanti a proprio giudizio, da considerare nell'allestimento di uno stand che divulghi le attività di un progetto di ricerca o le attività di una istituzione scientifica.

BUSTA A

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le attività di *dissemination* tipiche di un progetto internazionale.
2. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente l'uso di 2 social media a sua discrezione, per la divulgazione di un progetto di ricerca.
3. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le caratteristiche e le finalità di un sito web e /o di un blog nell'ambito della divulgazione di un progetto scientifico.
4. Dalla lettura del breve articolo di seguito il candidato ricavi 2 tweet in lingua italiana.

Machu Picchu was hit by strong earthquakes during construction

By Sid Perkins

The Incan citadel of Machu Picchu in Peru is known for its marvelous stonework. But several structures at the site suffered through at least two earthquakes as they were being built, a new study suggests. Those temblors not only damaged walls, but also triggered a sudden change in construction techniques.

*The study—an archaeological survey of three of Machu Picchu's most significant temples—reveals more than 140 examples of damage. These include large blocks of stone that have shifted or whose corners have been chipped. Some of this damage can be attributed to slumping rocks or soil beneath the temples. But the movement of many damaged blocks, including substantial gaps between some formerly interlocking blocks of stone, was likely driven by seismic shaking from at least two major quakes, the team concludes. That's because the type of damage seen on the corners of blocks embedded in the stone walls only occurs as they rhythmically clatter against each other during an earthquake, researchers report this month in the *Journal of Seismology*. The quakes that rattled Machu Picchu likely occurred between 1438 and 1491 C.E., the period when the main parts of the city were developed and well before Europeans arrived in the area. A lack of written records or oral tradition make it difficult to narrow that window of time. Regardless of when those quakes occurred, construction thereafter shifted to a cheaper and easier scheme of merely stacking smaller blocks of rock (upper layer of stones, above right), not carving them so that they interlocked.*

BUSTA B

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente cosa si intende con *citizen science* e come tale concetto sia legato alla divulgazione.
2. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente l'importanza dell'uso del logo.
3. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente cosa si intende per *branding*.
4. Dalla lettura del breve articolo di seguito il candidato ricavi 2 Tweet in lingua italiana.

Global impacts of thawing Arctic permafrost may be imminent

By Paul Voosen

The Arctic permafrost, frozen soil that is chock full of carbon, is a ticking time bomb. When it thaws because of global warming, sometimes slumping into pits like on Herschel Island in Canada (above), scientists believe it is likely to release more carbon than it absorbs from new plant growth—adding to the atmosphere's burden and accelerating climate change. But studies in the Arctic have been so limited that no one could say when that time would come.

It's here now, according to research published today by a large team of scientists in Nature Climate Change. By pooling observations from more than 100 Arctic field sites, scientists from the Permafrost Carbon Network estimate that permafrost released an average of 1662 teragrams of carbon each winter from 2003 to 2017—double that of past estimates. Meanwhile, during the summer growing season, other surveys have found that the landscape absorbs only 1032 teragrams—leaving an average of more than 600 teragrams of carbon to escape to the atmosphere each year.

The study remains limited by the paucity of Arctic observations; the overall uncertainty of Arctic winter emissions, for example, is 813 teragrams, nearly half the total emissions. The study also found no rise in emissions since 2003. Still, researchers say, it's a sign that the permafrost feedback—which would see carbon emissions from permafrost lead to warming that would in turn thaw more permafrost—is already underway.

BUSTA C

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2. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente l'uso di 2 social media a sua discrezione, per la divulgazione di un progetto di ricerca.
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