

Prova orale n. 1 (prova estratta)

Un'Università, nell'ambito della propria strategia di erogazione di MOOC, deve decidere se attivare una piattaforma istituzionale o diventare partnership di Coursera. Quali sono le differenze tra le due prospettive strategiche, anche dal punto di vista tecnologico?

Prova inglese n.1

A massive open online course is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web. In addition to traditional course materials, such as filmed lectures, readings, and problem sets, many MOOCs provide interactive courses with user forums or social media discussions to support community interactions among students, professors, and teaching assistants, as well as immediate feedback to quick quizzes and assignments. MOOCs are a widely researched development in distance education, first introduced in 2008, that emerged as a popular mode of learning in 2012.

Early MOOCs (cMOOCs) often emphasized open-access features, such as open licensing of content, structure and learning goals, to promote the reuse and remixing of resources. Some later MOOCs (xMOOCs) use closed licenses for their course materials while maintaining free access for students.

Domanda Office n.1

Come si può utilizzare una tabella realizzata in Microsoft Excel in Microsoft Word?

Prova orale n. 2 (traccia estratta)

Cosa si intende per “progettazione didattica” in un progetto di MOOC e qual è il ruolo del Project manager rispetto a questo aspetto?

Prova inglese n.2

The first MOOCs emerged from the open educational resources (OER) movement, which was sparked by MIT OpenCourseWare project. The OER movement was motivated from work by researchers who pointed out that class size and learning outcomes had no established connection, with Daniel Barwick's work being the most often-cited example.

Within the OER movement, the Wikiversity was founded in 2006 and the first open course on the platform was organised in 2007. Ten-week course with more than 70 students was used to test the idea of making Wikiversity an open and free platform for education in the tradition of Scandinavian free adult education, Folk High School and the free school movement. The term MOOC was coined in 2008 by Dave Cormier of the University of Prince Edward Island in response to a course called Connectivism and Connective Knowledge (also known as CCK08). CCK08, which was led by George Siemens of Athabasca University and Stephen Downes of the National Research Council, consisted of 25 tuition-paying students in Extended Education at the University of Manitoba, as well as over 2200 online students from the general public who paid nothing.

Domanda Office n.2

Che cosa si intende per “Macro” quando si parla di Microsoft Excel?

Prova orale n. 3 (traccia estratta)

Quali sono gli aspetti chiave della user experience che vanno tenuti in considerazione nella progettazione di un percorso di digital learning?

Prova inglese n.3

As MOOCs developed with time, multiple conceptions of the platform seem to have emerged. Mostly two different types can be differentiated: those that emphasize a connectivist philosophy, and those that resemble more traditional courses. To distinguish the two, several early adopters of the platform proposed the terms "cMOOC" and "xMOOC".

cMOOCs are based on principles from connectivist pedagogy indicating that material should be aggregated (rather than pre-selected), remixable, re-purposable, and feeding forward (i.e. evolving materials should be targeted at future learning). cMOOC instructional design approaches attempt to connect learners to each other to answer questions or collaborate on joint projects. This may include emphasizing collaborative development of the MOOC.[37] Andrew Ravenscroft of the London Metropolitan University claimed that connectivist MOOCs better support collaborative dialogue and knowledge building.

xMOOCs have a much more traditional course structure. They are characterized by a specified aim of completing the course obtaining certain knowledge certification of the subject matter. They are presented typically with a clearly specified syllabus of recorded lectures and self-test problems.

Domanda Office n.3

Microsoft Excel: quali tipologie di grafici è possibile creare?

Prova orale n. 4

Quali sono gli aspetti fondamentali da prendere in considerazione per la progettazione dell'interfaccia di un portale di digital learning?

Prova inglese n.4

In the fall of 2011, Stanford University launched three courses. The first of those courses was Introduction Into AI, launched by Sebastian Thrun and Peter Norvig. Enrollment quickly reached 160,000 students. The announcement was followed within weeks by the launch of two more MOOCs, by Andrew Ng and Jennifer Widom. Following the publicity and high enrollment numbers of these courses, Thrun started a company he named Udacity and Daphne Koller and Andrew Ng launched Coursera.[citation needed]

In January 2013, Udacity launched its first MOOCs-for-credit, in collaboration with San Jose State University. In May 2013, the company announced the first entirely MOOC-based master's degree, a collaboration between Udacity, AT&T and the Georgia Institute of Technology, costing \$7,000, a fraction of its normal tuition.

Concerned about the commercialization of online education, in 2012 MIT created the not-for-profit MITx The inaugural course, 6.002x, launched in March 2012. Harvard joined the group, renamed edX, that spring, and University of California, Berkeley joined in the summer. The initiative then added the University of Texas System, Wellesley College and Georgetown University.

Domanda Office n.4

Microsoft Power Point: quali tipologie di media è possibile inserire?