

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, PER L'ASSUNZIONE A TEMPO PIENO ED INDETERMINATO DI N. 14 FUNZIONARI SCOLASTICI - PROFILO DI RUOLO INSEGNANTE SCUOLA INFANZIA.

PROVA ORALE DEL GIORNO 24 MARZO 2025

1. Snowy is a white cat who lives in a small house. He likes playing the violin and he speaks English and a special language for cats. He gets up at 7:00 o'clock in the morning, he dresses, he combs his moustache and after breakfast he goes to school. He likes school. In the classroom he reads, he writes and he learns a lot of new things. When he goes back home after school, he has lunch, he plays a little and he does his homework. In the evening, he eats his dinner and then he cleans his teeth. Then he goes to sleep.

2. Maria Montessori was a pioneer of early childhood education, working at the beginning of the 20th century to develop care and education for preschool children in Italy. Montessori observed children extensively and identified key periods of development, which she called sensitive periods, in which children have interest in a particular aspect of their environment such as order, movement, small detail or language.

3. Preschool teachers have the incredible privilege of guiding children through many growth and development stages. With the support of their teachers, children learn new skills. Without this crucial support, many children would not be able to reach their full potential.
The zone of proximal development underlines this concept by arguing that there is a gap between what children can learn independently and what they can achieve with the support of a skilled partner or teacher.

4. I live in a house near the mountains. I have two brothers and one sister. My father teaches mathematics, and my mother is a nurse at a big hospital. My grandmother also lives with us. She came from Italy. My family is very important to me. We do lots of things together. My brothers and I like to go on long walks in the mountains. My sister likes to cook with my grandmother. On the weekends we all play board games together. We laugh and always have a good time. I love my family very much.

5. Every year we go to Florida. We like to go to the beach.
My favourite beach is called Emerson Beach. It is very long, with soft sand and palm trees. It is very beautiful. Sometimes there are dolphins and whales in the water!
This year I want to learn to surf. It is hard to surf, but so much fun! My sister is a good surfer. She says that she can teach me. I hope I can do it!

6. Jack was hungry. He walked to the kitchen. He got out some eggs.
Next, Jack put the eggs on a plate. He placed the plate on the dining room table. Jack loved looking at his eggs. They looked pretty on the white plate. He ate the eggs with a spoon. They were good.
He washed the plate with dishwashing soap. Then, he washed the pan. Next, Jack watched TV.

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7. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son and one daughter. The son's name is John. The daughter's name is Sarah.
The Smiths live in a house. They have a living room. They watch TV in the living room. The father cooks food in the kitchen. They eat in the dining room. The house has two bedrooms. They sleep in the bedrooms.
The house has a garden. John and Sarah play in the garden. They have a dog. John and Sarah like to play with the dog.
8. Pedagogy is often described as the act of teaching. The most common approach is to define it as the study or science of teaching methods. In this sense, it is the methodology of education. As a methodology, it investigates the ways and practices that can be used to realize the aims of education. The main aim is often identified with the transmission of knowledge.
9. Bruner believed that when children start to learn new concepts, they need help from teachers and other adults in the form of active support. To begin with, they are dependent on their adult support, but as they become more independent in their thinking and acquire new skills and knowledge, the support can be gradually faded.
10. The term "transitional object" was coined in 1951 by Donald Winnicott as a designation for any material object to which an infant attributes a special value. In his observation of infants, Winnicott noted that between the ages of four and twelve months children would often become attached to a particular object that they invested with a primordial significance.
11. Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children move through four different stages of learning. His theory focuses not only on understanding how children acquire knowledge, but also on understanding the nature of intelligence. Piaget's stages are:
Sensorimotor stage: Birth to 2 years
Preoperational stage: Ages 2 to 7
Concrete operational stage: Ages 7 to 11
Formal operational stage: Ages 12 and up
12. The Sensorimotor Stage of Cognitive Development.
During this earliest stage of cognitive development, infants acquire knowledge through sensory experiences and manipulating objects. A child's entire experience at the earliest period of this stage occurs through basic reflexes, senses, and motor responses.
13. The Concrete Operational Stage of Cognitive Development.
While children are still very concrete and literal in their thinking at this point in development, they become much more adept at using logic. The egocentrism of the previous stage begins to disappear as kids become better at thinking about how other people might view a situation.
14. The Formal Operational Stage of Cognitive Development.
The final stage of Piaget's theory involves an increase in logic, the ability to use deductive reasoning, and an understanding of abstract ideas. At this point, adolescents and young adults become capable of seeing multiple potential solutions to problems and think more scientifically about the world around them.

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