

PRUEBA TEÓRICO-PRÁCTICA DEL CONCURSO PÚBLICO DE LISTA DE ESPERA DE LA ESCALA DE TÉCNICOS ESPECIALISTAS: ESPECIALIDAD COMUNICACIÓN Y DIFUSIÓN DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y TRANSFERENCIA (R-288/2012) DE 13 DE JUNIO DE 2012.

APELLIDOS:	NOMBRE:	Nº PLICA
DNI:	FECHA:	

Nº PLICA

1. According to art. 38 of Law 14/2011 indicate at least three of the objectives that the actions of the Public Programs for Scientific and Technical Research will pursue regarding to scientific and technological culture.
2. Within the FECYT context, indicate the meaning of the following terms: UCC+I, ComCiRed, SINC, TARACEA, ICONO, WoK.
3. Indicate which Unit at the University of Murcia deals with scientific culture; indicate its mission and the FECYT's lines that this Unit carries out.
4. Name several "noticiability criteria", particularly, related to scientific information.
5. Explain what "Network Society" means.
6. ¿Which aspects would you take into account for an effective media call in case of an official ceremony where the Research Annual Numbers will be presented?
7. Within the context of the new science communication models in the internet era, what is understood by "Bypassing journalistic intermediation"?
8. In the context of the press releases: What is an "embargo"?
9. Define the term "Web 2.0" and give some examples.
10. What are the parts of this news article? Mark them in the text.

NASA's SDO Sees Massive Filament Erupt On Sun

On August 31, 2012 a long filament of solar material that had been hovering in the sun's atmosphere, the corona, erupted out into space at 4:36 p.m. EDT.

ScienceDaily (Sep. 4, 2012)

The coronal mass ejection, or CME, traveled at over 900 miles per second. The CME did not travel directly toward Earth, but did connect with Earth's magnetic environment, or magnetosphere, with a glancing blow causing aurora to appear on the night of Monday, September 3.

What is a solar prominence?

A solar prominence (also known as a filament when viewed against the solar disk) is a large, bright feature extending outward from the Sun's surface. Prominences are anchored to the Sun's surface in the photosphere, and extend outwards into the Sun's hot outer atmosphere, called the corona. A prominence forms over timescales of about a day, and stable prominences may persist in the corona for several months, looping hundreds of thousands of miles into space.

The red-glowing looped material is plasma, a hot gas composed of electrically charged hydrogen and helium. The prominence plasma flows along a tangled and twisted structure of magnetic fields generated by the sun's internal dynamo. An erupting prominence occurs when such a structure becomes unstable and bursts outward, releasing the plasma.

What is a coronal mass ejection or CME?

The outer solar atmosphere, the corona, is structured by strong magnetic fields. Where these fields are closed, often above sunspot groups, the confined solar atmosphere can suddenly and violently release bubbles of gas and magnetic fields called coronal mass ejections. A large CME can contain a billion tons

Scientists are still researching how and why prominences are formed

of matter that can be accelerated to several million miles per hour in a spectacular explosion. Solar material streams out through the interplanetary medium, impacting any planet

Scientists are still researching how and why prominences are formed.



Four images of a filament on the sun from August 31, 2012 are shown here in various wavelengths of light as captured by NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO). (Credit: NASA/SDO/AIA/GSFC).

or spacecraft in its path. CMEs are sometimes associated with flares but can occur independently.

For more information, visit NASA's Spaceweather Frequently Asked Questions page (http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/sunearth/spaceweather/index.html)