



El uso del seguimiento ocular (eyetracking) para el estudio de la comprensión lectora

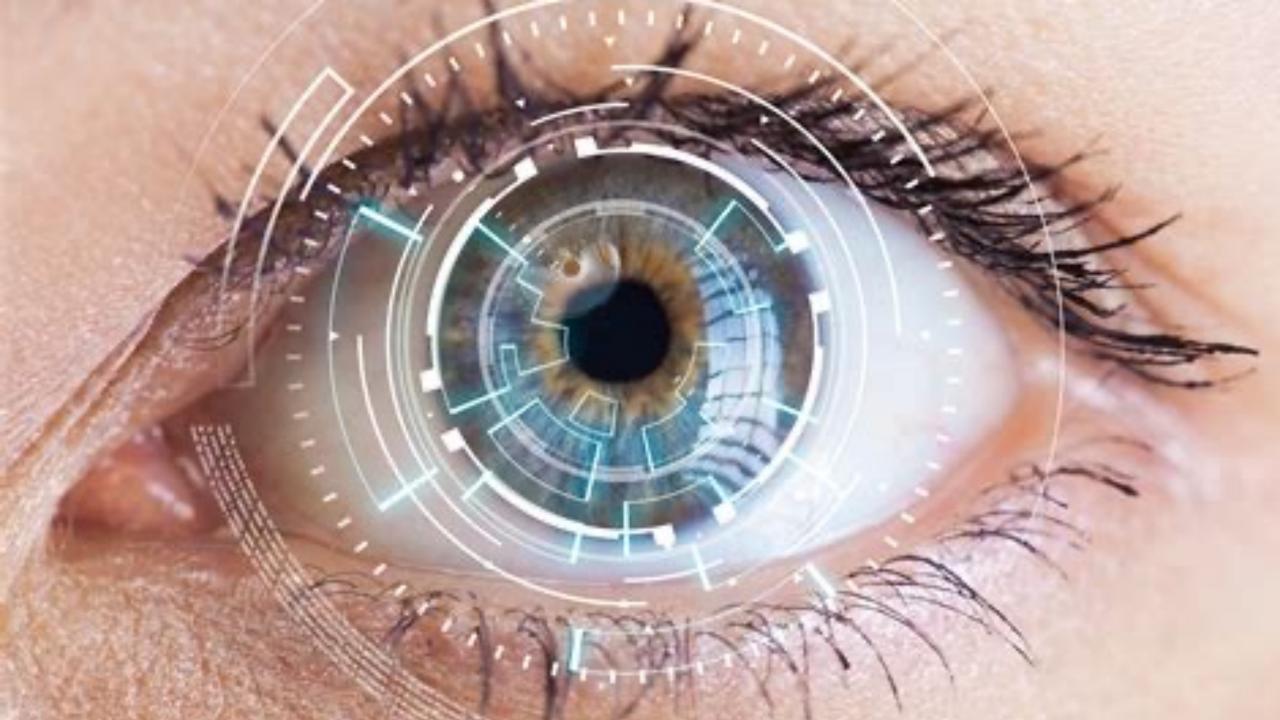
en la enseñanza-aprendizaje del inglés como segunda lengua (ISL): aspectos lingüísticos y multimodales.

INNOVA 251 2022-2023



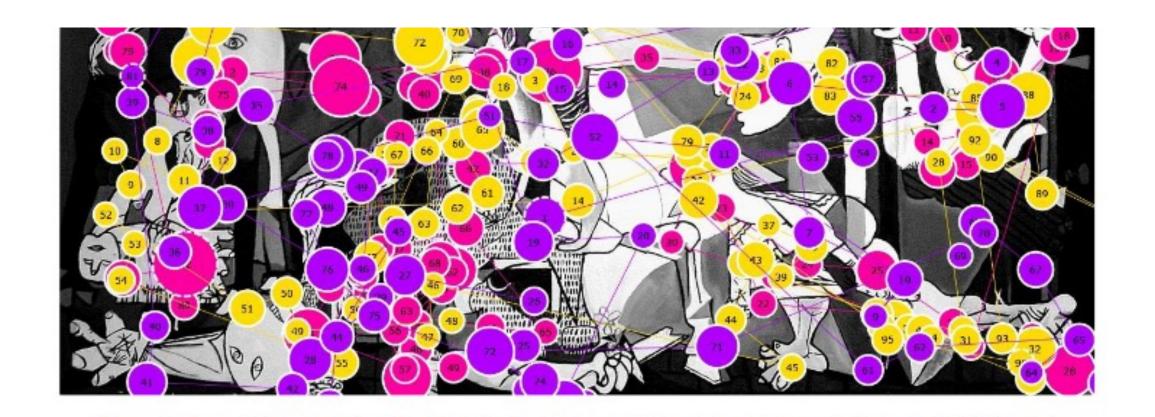








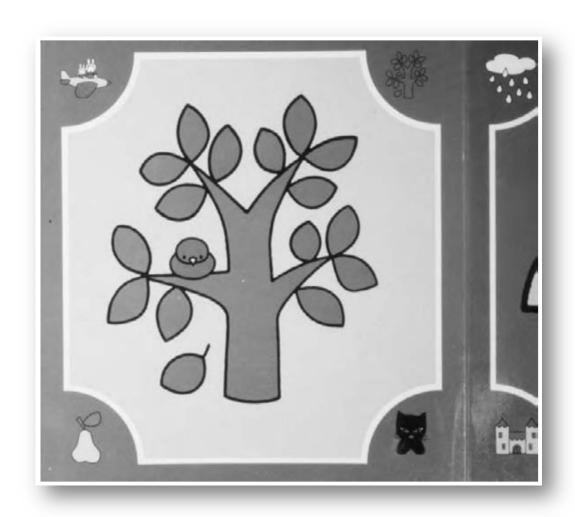




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Reading images: the grammar of visual design

G. Kress and T. Van Leeuwen

Publisher: Routledge 2006 2nd edn.

A biography of Kilian Jornet



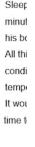
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But ultra-distance and mountain runner Kilian Jornet Burgada ascended the mountain in May 2017 alone, without an oxygen mask or fixed ropes for climbing. Oh, and he did it in 26 hours. With food poisoning. And then, five days later, he did it again, this time in only 17 hours.

Born in 1987, Kilian has been training for Everest his whole life. And that really does mean his whole life, as he grew up 2,000 metres above sea level in the Pyrenees in the ski resort of Lles de Cerdanya in Catalonia, north-eastern Spain. While other children his age were learning to walk, Kilian was on skis. At one and a half years old he did a five-hour hike with his mother, entirely under his own steam. He left his peers even further behind when he climbed his first mountain and competed in his first cross-country ski race at age three. By age seven, he had scaled a 4,000er and, at ten, he did a 42-day crossing of the Pyrenees.

He was 13 when he says he started to take it 'seriously' and trained with the Ski Mountaineering Technical Centre (CTEMC) in Catalonia, entering competitions and working with a coach. At 18, he took over his own ski-mountaineering and trail-running training, with a schedule that only allows a couple of weeks of rest a year. He does as many as 1,140 hours of endurance training a year, plus strength training and technical workouts as well as specific training in the week before a race. For his record-breaking ascent and descent of the Matterhorn, he prepared by climbing the mountain ten times until he knew every detail of it. even including where the sun would be shining at every part of the day.

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All this is thanks to his childhood in the mountains and to genetics, but it is his mental strength that sets him apart. He often sets himself challenges to see how long he can endure difficult conditions in order to truly understand what his body and mind can cope with. For example, he almost gave himself kidney failure after only drinking 3.5 litres of water on a 100km run in temperatures of around 40°C.

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Life on Mars



A new study published in the journal Science shows definitive evidence of organic matter on the surface of Mars. The data was collected by NASA's nuclear-powered rover Curiosity. It confirms earlier findings that the Red Planet once contained carbon-based compounds. These compounds – also called organic molecules – are essential ingredients for life as scientists understand it.

The organic molecules were found in Mars's Gale Crater, a large area that may have been a watery lake over three billion years ago. The rover encountered traces of the molecule in rocks extracted from the area. The rocks also contain sulfur, which scientists speculate helped preserve the organics even when the rocks were exposed to the harsh radiation on the surface of the planet.

Scientists are quick to state that the presence of these organic molecules is not sufficient evidence for ancient life on Mars, as the molecules could have been formed by non-living processes. But it's still one of the most astonishing discoveries, which could lead to future revelations. Especially when one considers the other startling find that Curiosity uncovered around five years ago.

The rover analyses the air around it periodically, and in 2014 it found the air contained another of the most basic organic molecules and a key ingredient of natural gas: methane. One of the characteristics of methane is that it only survives a few hundred years. This means that something, somewhere on Mars, is replenishing the supply. According to NASA, Mars emits thousands of tons of methane at a time. The level of methane rises and falls at seasonal intervals in the year, almost as if the planet is breathing it.

NASA suspects the methane comes from deep under the surface of the planet. The variations in temperature on the surface of Mars cause the molecule to flow upwards at higher or lower levels. For example, in the Martian winter the gas could get trapped in underground icy crystals. These crystals, called clathrates, melt in the summer and release the gas. However, the source of the methane is still a complete mystery.

The world of astrobiology considers both of these studies as historical milestones. According to this information, Mars is not a dead planet. On the contrary, it is quite active and may be changing and becoming more habitable.

Of course, this means further research is necessary. Scientists say they need to send new equipment to Mars, equipment that can measure the air and soil with more precision. There are already missions underway. The European Space Agency's ExoMars ship lands in 2020 and will be able to drill into the ground on Mars to analyse what it finds. Additionally, NASA is sending another Mars Rover in the same year to collect samples of Martian soil and

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The possibility of life on Mars has fascinated humans for generations. It has been the subject of endless science-fiction novels and films. Are we alone in the universe or have there been other life forms with the contract of the contract

If the current missions to the Red Planet continue, it looks as if we may discover the answer very soon.

return them to Earth.





"Power" by Adrienne Rich: An Attempt at Understanding the Poem | AmorSciendi



Adrienne Rich in Chile: an Interview | The Critical Flame

Power

by Adrienne Rich

Living in the earth-deposits of our history

Today a backhoe divulged out of a crumbling flank of earth one bottle amber perfect a hundred-year-old cure for fever or melancholy a tonic for living on this earth in the winters of this climate.

Today I was reading about Marie Curie:
she must have known she suffered from radiation sickness
her body bombarded for years by the element
she had purified
It seems she denied to the end

It seems she denied to the end
the source of the cataracts on her eyes
the cracked and suppurating skin of her finger-ends
till she could no longer hold a test-tube or a pencil

She died a famous woman denying
her wounds
denying
her wounds came from the same source as her power.

"Power" by Adrienne Rich

Are the sentences true or false?

1. In the poem, history is not capitalized. It should be capitalized since it refers to the idea of history in human existence and the world at large

rue Fal

2. The poem opens addressing remedies for healing both organic and psychic illnesses

True False

3. The "winters of this climate" is a metaphor

True F

4. Radiation sickness is produced by handling radium. Its effects are lethal

True False

5. Marie Curie denied her poor health condition due to her long-life involvement in her

True Fa

6. Curie was only famous within the scientific community

True Fa

7. Denial is a psychic mechanism which severely hinders acceptance of reality

rue Fal

8. The poem states women did not have sources to establish their power in society, this is why they often got sick, depressed, or even passed away

ue Fal





"The Peace of Wild Things by Wendell Berry, A Poetry Film by Charlotte Ager & Katy Wang



Wendell Berry on His Hopes for Humanity

The Peace of Wild Things

by Wendell Berry

When despair for the world grows in me and I wake in the night at the least sound in fear of what my life and my children's lives may be, I go and lie down where the wood drake rests in his beauty on the water, and the great heron feeds I come into the peace of wild things who do not tax their lives with forethought of grief. I come into the presence of still water.

And I feel above me the day-blind stars waiting with their light. For a time
I rest in the grace of the world, and am free.

"The Peace of Wild Things" by Wendell Berry

Are the sentences true or false?

1. The poem begins in daylight

True False

2. The speaker goes from fear to fearlessness regarding one's/ humanity's end

True False

3. The speaker cannot sleep and goes out to sleep in the midst of Nature

True Fals

4. For the speaker Nature only cannot remedy fear and existential anguish

True False

Despite the harsh realities of life and nature, even a few moments of peace and beauty can be beneficial

rue Fals

6. The speaker in the poem knows the light of the stars never ceases to be seen

True False

7. Finally, the troubled speaker finds solace in Nature

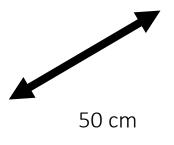
True False

8. Nature proves to be endowed with healing power

True Fals









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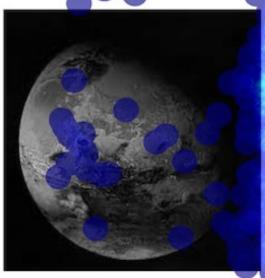
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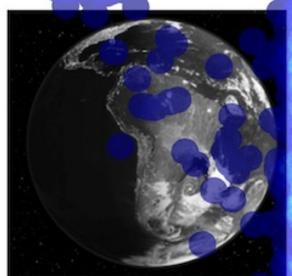
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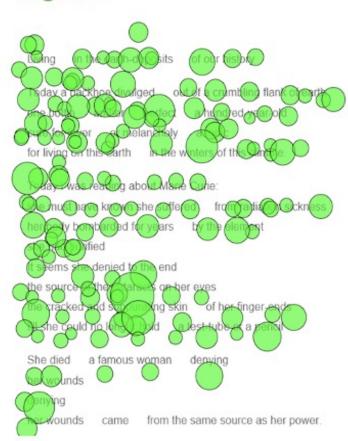
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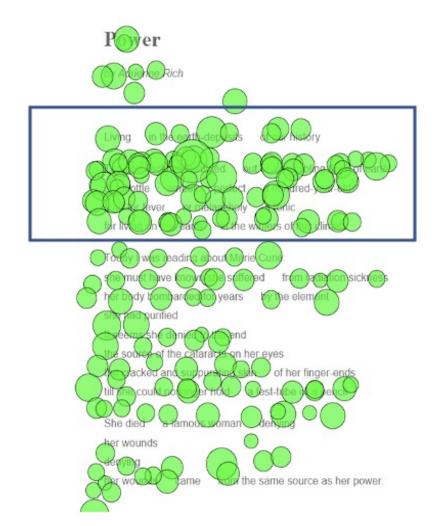
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Power







The Peace of Wild Things

by Wendell Berry

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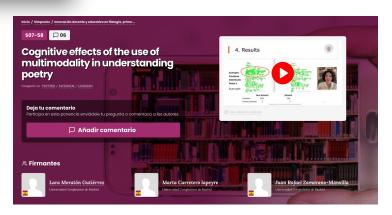
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MESA INNOVACIÓN 3

INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF MULTIMODALIY ON SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS: AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY

Lara Moratón Gutiérrez
U. Complutense de Madrid (España)



Muchas gracias

El uso del seguimiento ocular (eyetracking) para el estudio de la comprensión lectora

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