



CONCORSO PER TITOLI ED ESAMI DI CUI AL BANDO LNGS/OT8/21763 PER L'ASSUNZIONE PRESSO I LNGS DI DUE UNITÀ DI PERSONALE CON CONTRATTO DI LAVORO A TEMPO DETERMINATO RISERVATO ALLE CATEGORIE PROTETTE DI CUI ALL'ART. 1 DELLA L. 68/99, CON PROFILO DI OPERATORE TECNICO DI VIII LIVELLO PROFESSIONALE

prova orale

GRUPPO A: Argomenti di cultura generale

- A1) Quali poteri dello stato Italiano sono esercitati rispettivamente da: Parlamento, Governo e Magistratura.
- A2) Come si può definire il protocollo informatico della Pubblica Amministrazione
- A3) Principali forme di governo e differenze.
- A4) Che cos'è un referendum?
- A5) Le procedure di acquisto in una Pubblica Amministrazione.
- A6) Definizione di Posta elettronica e suo utilizzo. Differenze tra Posta elettronica ordinaria (PEO) e posta elettronica certificata (PEC).
- A7) Che cos'è la Brexit?
- A8) Alcuni principi fondamentali della Costituzione Italiana.

GRUPPO B: Lingua inglese

B1) Science is an area of study to help people to understand the world around them. It uses observation, experiments, and deduction to explain what happens in the real world. There are many areas of science. Each one tries to understand part of the world of nature: Astronomy deals with the study of things in outer space, such as planets or galaxies; Chemistry studies how atoms and molecules change; Biochemistry studies the chemical reactions that take place in living things; Physics studies matter and energy and their changes and movements; Biology studies life on Earth.

B2) Physics is the study of energy and matter in space and time and how they are related to each other. Physicists assume the existence of mass, length, time and electric current and then define all other physical quantities in terms of these basic units. Mass, length, time, and electric current are never defined but the standard units used to measure them are always defined. In the International System of Units, the Kilogram is the basic unit of mass, the Metre is the basic unit of length, the Second is the basic unit of time, and the Ampere is the basic unit of electric current.

B3) Physics studies very large things, and very small things. For instance, physicists can study stars, planets and galaxies but could also study small pieces of matter, such as atoms and electrons. They may also study sound, light and other waves. As well as that, they could examine energy, heat and radioactivity, and even space and time. Physics not only helps people understand how objects move, but how they change form, how they make noise, how hot or cold they will be, and what they are made of at the smallest level.

B4) Enrico Fermi was an Italian atomic scientist who won the Nobel Prize in 1938. The Nobel Prize is one of the



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
LABORATORI NAZIONALI DEL GRAN SASSO

six international awards given each year for outstanding work in Physics, Physiology, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, Economics, and the promotion of peace. Enrico Fermi lived to be 53 years old. He built the first nuclear reactor in 1942. He showed how elements can be changed into radioactive forms by shooting neutrons at them. "Fermions" are tiny pieces of matter, smaller than atoms and are named after Fermi's ideas.

B5) The British Museum in London is one of the world's largest and most important museums of human history and culture. It has more than seven million objects from all continents. They illustrate and document the story of human culture from its beginning to the present. As with all other national museums and art galleries in Britain, the Museum charges no admission fee. The British Museum set up in 1753 and opened in 1759. It was the first museum in the world to be open to everyone. The museum gradually grew over the next two hundred years. It has nearly six million visitors a year and is the third most popular art museum in the world.

B6) The London Eye is a large metal panoramic wheel. It is also known as the Millennium Wheel and is one of the largest observation wheels in the world. Since mid-January 2015 it has been known in branding as the Coca-Cola London Eye, after an agreement signed in September 2014. The Eye was opened in 2000. It is 135 metres high. At the time it was built, in 1999, it was the tallest giant wheel in the world. It offered the highest public viewing point in London. It is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom: there are over 3.5 million visitors annually, and the Eye has made many appearances in popular culture.

B7) Big Ben is the nickname of a bell that rings in the clock tower at the northern end of the Houses of Parliament of Westminster, London, England. The tower itself is called the Elizabeth Tower in honor of Elizabeth II. Most people call the tower "Big Ben", because it is very large. It weighs 13 tons. It was built by Sir Adam Jonas from Norfolk, England in 1858 by his team of architects and builders.

B8) The Parliament of the United Kingdom is based in the Palace of Westminster in London and it is also referred to as the Westminster Parliament. The parliament is bicameral, meaning that the parliament has two chambers. The first one is the House of Commons and the second one is the House of Lords. Only the House of Commons is elected by public elections and is the most important chamber. A bill has to pass the House of Commons first and then the House of Lords. The UK Parliament is also called the Mother of the Parliaments

GRUPPO C: Nozioni di informatica

C1) Che cos'è internet? Quali sono le sue principali funzioni?

C2) Che cos'è Excel? Quali sono le sue principali funzioni?

C3) Effettuare un backup significa.....

C4) Cosa significa comprimere un file?

C5) Fare un esempio di periferiche di output.

C6) Quali sono le possibili estensioni di un file video?

C7) A che si riferisce il termine download?

C8) Quali sono i comandi rapidi per copiare, tagliare e incollare un testo selezionato in WORD?