

CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER L'ASSUNZIONE DI SEI VICE ASSISTENTI [PROFILO AMMINISTRATIVO] NELL'AREA OPERATIVA DEL PERSONALE DI RUOLO DELLA COMMISSIONE NAZIONALE PER LE SOCIETÀ E LA BORSA, DA DESTINARE ALLE SEDI DI ROMA (QUATTRO UNITÀ) E DI MILANO (DUE UNITÀ) [COD. «186/22»]

DOMANDE PER LA PROVA ORALE – Seduta del 20 aprile 2023

ARGOMENTI DI CULTURA GENERALE

1. Iliade e Odissea.
2. Lo sviluppo dei social: vantaggi e criticità.
3. Il patrimonio artistico italiano.
4. La cura della salute, il sistema sanitario italiano e le prestazioni sanitarie obbligatorie.
5. La solidarietà, l'assistenza e il volontariato
6. La nascita della Repubblica.
7. L'evoluzionismo dell'uomo.
8. Cosa si intende per smart working e lavoro da remoto? Quali sono le recenti evoluzioni?

Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including a large 'TP' and a signature with a '1' above it.

ELEMENTI DI INFORMATICA

1. Come definiresti un computer? Quali sono le sue componenti essenziali?
2. Quali sono le principali funzioni di un word processor? cosa lo distingue da un text editor?
3. Quali sono gli elementi caratteristici di una presentazione multimediale?
4. Quali sono le finalità della Sicurezza Informatica?
5. Quali tipologie di computer conosci? come si differenziano?
6. Cosa sono e a cosa servono i 'Template' in un word processor?
7. Quali sono le principali operazioni per la gestione delle diapositive di una presentazione multimediale?
8. Cosa s'intende con IT Security, quali sono i suoi ambiti di applicazione?

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NOZIONI DI DIRITTO

1. Regolamenti europei e direttive.
2. Il diritto di elettorato attivo e passivo.
3. Che cosa si intende per eguaglianza formale di cui all'art. 3 comma 1 della Cost.?
4. Che cos'è la libertà personale e come è protetta dalla Cost.?
5. Le principali funzioni delle autorità indipendenti.
6. Occorre motivare i provvedimenti amministrativi?
7. Che cosa si intende per partecipazione al procedimento amministrativo?
8. Quali sono le competenze dell'ANAC – Autorità nazionale anticorruzione.

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NOZIONI DI ECONOMIA

1. La propensione al risparmio (aumento del risparmio in seguito all'aumento del reddito).
2. Beni durevoli e non durevoli, di consumo e strumentali.
3. Da cosa sono influenzate le spese di consumo?
4. Da cosa dipende il prezzo di un bene?
5. Funzione creditizia.
6. Operazioni passive per la banca.
7. Educazione finanziaria.
8. Debito pubblico.

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COLLOQUIO IN LINGUA INGLESE – Seduta del 20 aprile

1. Global Internet coverage

A satellite start-up company has successfully launched its first satellites in a project aimed at delivering "affordable" Internet access to every corner of the globe. The London-based company is called OneWeb. Its first six satellites were put into orbit last week in a launch from French Guiana. A Soyuz rocket transported the pioneering spacecraft. OneWeb said it eventually wants to have around 900 spacecraft in an extensive network in space. Only 648 satellites are needed to provide global Internet coverage. OneWeb will start sending more Internet satellites into space towards the end of this year. The company intends to launch several rockets every month, each carrying 39 satellites.

OneWeb CEO Adrian Steckel was ecstatic about the launch of the multi-billion-dollar project. He said it would greatly transform the lives of millions of people. He told reporters: "We're going to connect lots of people who are not currently connected."

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2. Smartphone ban in France

France voted to ban digital devices from schools. A new law will prohibit students up to the age of 15 from bringing smartphones to school. The ban is part of a campaign to reduce smartphone addiction. In 2019, France's president promised to ban digital devices in schools. The education minister said the devices were harmful to children's development and a "public health crisis". The law protects children from the "phenomenon of screen addiction".

Students have not been allowed to use their devices in lessons since 2010. Many lawmakers do not believe the new ban is enough. Schools must decide themselves whether or not to apply the new law to 15-year-olds. Experts say the increased use of mobile devices causes cyber-addiction, sleep disruption and bullying. Opponents of the ban say it is a backward step. They say it will not increase learning.

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3. Popular Summer Festival in the UK

One of the most popular summer festivals in the UK is the Edinburgh Festival. It isn't actually one festival; eight festivals are held in the city simultaneously, including the Art Festival, the Book Festival, the International Festival, the Fringe and the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo.

The Edinburgh Festival has happened in August every year since 1947, except for 2020. The idea for a festival came from Rudolf Bing, an Austrian who loved and sponsored the arts. Bing was the general manager of the famous Opera House at Glyndebourne in the South of England. He wanted to organise an international festival of music and opera to help fund the Opera House. Different cities were considered, including Oxford, but finally, Edinburgh, which already had a long history of festivals, was chosen.

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4. Black Water in a Roman Fountain

The Last Generation is a group of climate activists. They take action to protect the natural world. Last week, three men and one woman stepped into a famous fountain in Rome, Italy. The Barcaccia fountain is from the 17th century. It is at the bottom of the famous Spanish Steps. Thousands of tourists come here every day. The activists poured black liquid into the fountain and the water turned black. On social media, the activists say that changing weather has a bad impact on water in the world.

There is less rainfall than in the past and farmers do not have enough water to grow crops. Sea levels are rising and world leaders and people do not care about these problems. Law enforcement officers in Rome arrested the activists.

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5. Two US banks collapse

Last week, US Silicon Valley Bank failed, because it couldn't pay back customers' deposits.

Deposits of up to 250,000 dollars were insured, but the problem was that most customers had deposits of billions of dollars. US president Joe Biden said that the US banking system was safe, and he promised that customers would get their money back.

After the bank failed, authorities closed another bank in New York. Experts said that similar things would happen again because banks took too much debt which they couldn't pay back.

European banks made tough regulations after the news, but they already lost 100 billion dollars in just one week.

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6. The AUKUS deal

The UK, the USA and Australia introduced a plan to make a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines. The model of the submarine is called SSN-AUKUS, and workers will build it in Britain and Australia. The design will be British, but the ship will use technologies from all three countries.

Australia is a nuclear-free country, and these will be its first nuclear submarines. US president Joe Biden said that this fact will not threaten Australia's promise to stay a nuclear-free country. The deal is called the AUKUS deal, and the three countries want to reduce China's power in the Indo-Pacific region. China strongly reacted against the plan, and its officials said that it would make the world's situation even more dangerous.

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7. Will AI take people's jobs?

For many years, people worried that one day, robots could take their jobs. Now, it seems that it may start happening. ChatGPT is an AI chatbot, which is the fastest-growing application. It had 100 million active users only two months after launching. Chatbots are very creative, and they can do things, which we thought only people could do. Chatbots can work with information, do research, and write reports or commands.

Some companies already realize this, and they have started using chatbots because they work very fast and they don't need a break. Several UK law companies already use chatbots to write legal letters or come up with arguments in legal cases, which means less work for the staff.

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8. US companies to make chips

In August last year, the US government passed a law which will support tech companies.

The CHIPS Act will provide subsidies of about 40 billion dollars and the aim is to keep the US ahead of China. But there are some rules, which the companies applying for a subsidy will have to keep. They will have to share their profit, and they will also have to provide childcare to their employees.

Some companies already announced more than 30 new projects which will increase US production. Many people hope that the USA will become a leader in the semiconductor business and that the country will become independent of chips from Taiwan.

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