

Argomenti di attualità e cultura generale

- 1) Chi è l'attuale Ministro degli Affari Esteri?
- 2) Chi è l'attuale Ministro dell'Interno?
- 3) In che anno si concluse la prima guerra mondiale?
- 4) Quale è il limite di velocità nelle strade extraurbane principali?
- 5) Chi ha scritto "*L'Orlando furioso*"?
- 6) Chi venne soprannominato "*Eroe dei due mondi*"?
- 7) Chi è l'attuale Presidente della Commissione Europea?
- 8) Chi è l'attuale Presidente del Parlamento Europeo?
- 9) Chi è l'attuale Presidente della Camera dei Deputati?
- 10) Chi è l'attuale Presidente del Senato della Repubblica?
- 11) Chi scrisse la Divina Commedia e in quante cantiche e in quanti canti è divisa l'opera?
- 12) Chi scrisse la poesia "*A Silvia*"?
- 13) Quale è la capitale della Turchia?
- 14) Quale è la capitale della Norvegia?
- 15) Chi scrisse "*Le ultime lettere di Jacopo Ortis*"?
- 16) Chi scrisse "*Se questo è un uomo*"?
- 17) Chi scrisse "*Il Principe*"?

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Elementi di diritto

- 1) L'art. 2 Cost., oltre al riconoscimento e alla garanzia dei diritti inviolabili dell'uomo, richiede l'adempimento di cosa?
- 2) In cosa consiste il principio di decentramento amministrativo, previsto dall'art. 5 Cost.?
- 3) La tutela dell'ambiente è stata recentemente introdotta nell'art. 9, comma 3, Cost.?
- 4) Ai sensi dell'art. 55, comma 1, Cost., il Parlamento si compone?
- 5) Cosa si intende per diritto di elettorato attivo?
- 6) Cosa sono i decreti legge?
- 7) Chi delibera lo stato di guerra?
- 8) Per quanti anni è eletto il Presidente della Repubblica?
- 9) Chi è il Capo dello Stato?
- 10) Da chi è composto il Governo?
- 11) Da chi è nominato il Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri?
- 12) Chi nomina i ministri?
- 13) Ai sensi dell'art. 95, comma 1, Cost., quali sono i compiti del Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri?
- 14) Ai sensi dell'art. 95, comma 2, Cost., di cosa sono responsabili i ministri?
- 15) Cosa prevede l'art. 95, comma 3, Cost., in materia di Presidenza del Consiglio e di ministeri?
- 16) Quali sono i tre fondamentali principi previsti dall'art. 97, comma 2, Cost.?
- 17) Ai sensi dell'art. 97, comma 4, Cost., come si accede agli impieghi nelle pubbliche amministrazioni?

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Ordinamento, organizzazione e compiti istituzionali della Consob

- 1) Che cosa è la Consob?
- 2) Quando la Consob ha acquisito lo status di “autorità indipendente” e in cosa si concretizza ciò?
- 3) Il procedimento di deliberazione concernente il regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento, quello relativo al trattamento giuridico ed economico del personale e quello relativo alla contabilità.
- 4) Come è determinato il trattamento giuridico ed economico del personale della Consob e il relativo ordinamento delle carriere?
- 5) Le principali funzioni del Vice Direttore Generale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 6) Le principali mansioni del personale appartenente al *profilo amministrativo* ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 7) Le principali mansioni del personale appartenente al *profilo supporto amministrativo* ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 8) L'avanzamento in carriera del personale appartenente all'*Area Operativa* ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*: i concorsi interni per l'accesso all'*Area Manageriale e Alte Professionalità*.
- 9) Le assunzioni del personale di ruolo ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 10) Il periodo di prova a seguito del superamento di un pubblico concorso per l'assunzione nel ruolo del personale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 11) I principali obblighi del personale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 12) I principali divieti sanciti per il personale della Consob dal *Regolamento del personale*.
- 13) Il lavoro da remoto ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 14) Ordinamento, organizzazione e compiti istituzionali della Consob.
- 15) Le sanzioni disciplinari previste dal *Regolamento del personale* a carico dei dipendenti in caso di violazioni di doveri.
- 16) Le cause di cessazione del rapporto d'impiego dei dipendenti della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 17) Le finalità della vigilanza e il relativo riparto di competenze tra la Consob e la Banca d'Italia ai sensi del *Testo Unico della Finanza*.

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Lingua inglese

1) Wearable Technology

Wearable technology, or “wearables”, is the name for the type of electronic devices we can wear as accessories, implanted in our clothing or even in our body. Wearables are hands-free gadgets with microprocessors and a connection to the internet. Wearables have existed for hundreds of years. Pocket watches, which later became wristwatches or glasses were some of the first examples in the history of wearable technology. People wore them to have a more comfortable life, and we still do. Glasses help you see, and watches give you helpful information. But modern wearable devices are more complicated. They are electronic, and they use the internet to collect, store and send different kinds of information.

2) Pancake Day

In the UK, people celebrate Pancake Day. This festival takes place in February, on Shrove Tuesday; the day before Lent. Lent is an important time in the Christian calendar. During Lent, people traditionally stop eating delicious food, like cakes and chocolate so they make pancakes to use up rich food like eggs, milk and sugar.

Many British towns hold pancake races on Shrove Tuesday. People wear fancy dresses and run down the street with a pancake in a pan. They must throw the pancake in the air and catch it in the pan as they run. The tradition of pancake races started in Olney, Buckinghamshire. According to a story, a housewife made pancakes on Easter Sunday in 1445 and this tradition continues to modern times.

3) Batteries for electric cars

Volkswagen is the biggest carmaker in Europe. Now, the company is planning to invest in mines. Volkswagen wants to control the supply chain of the materials to make batteries. These days, carmakers do not want to depend on parts or materials from other companies. Soon, carmakers will make only electric cars and they will need raw materials for batteries. The problem is that mines do not produce enough materials. If carmakers control the mines, the production process will be easier for them. Volkswagen wants to build battery plants in Europe and North America and it intends to send batteries to other carmakers.

4) Ukrainian children finally come home

A rescue mission successfully reunited more than 30 children with their families in Ukraine.

These children stayed in areas which Russia occupied during the war. Russian authorities promised these children to stay in the summer camps for only two weeks. But the children had to stay there for four to six months and they often moved from place to place.

The children travelled across four countries before they could meet with their relatives and they were so happy and relieved to see their families again.

5) Italy's government may punish use of English

Italy may introduce a law to stop people using English words in the Italian language. People could get a fine for using non-Italian words in official communications. Government member Fabio Rampelli is worried about the growing number of English words in Italian. He called it "Anglomania". He wrote: "We are continuing our battle for the use of Italian instead of English". He said English was damaging the Italian language and he wants people to get a fine for using English words. The fines could be up to €100,000. But not all Italians agree with fines for the use of English because they believe that the English language is important to communicate with the whole world.

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6) Fastest disappearing coastline in Europe

A pig farm in Yorkshire is slowly being lost to sea. The owners, Shawn and Yvonne Mars, are currently losing a 1 metre wide strip of land from the edge of their property every month. When they took over Cliff House Farm 10 years ago, the North Sea was about 120 metres away from their home and land.

Today the cliff edge is less than 19 metres away and the farm buildings are being dismantled to prevent them from falling onto the shore.

Also, the farm animals were sold a few months ago when the access track became too dangerous for feed trucks to drive along. The farmhouse itself is likely to be habitable for only a few more months. The couple were also told that no compensation was available. This coastline is the fastest disappearing in Europe, and the section where Mr and Mrs Mars live erodes three times faster than other parts of the coast.

7) Alpacas in Wales

Several alpacas, which originally live in Peru, found a new home on a farm in West Wales.

The alpacas are currently on a farm with 12 sheep. Scientists from Aberystwyth University are studying how the animals live with each other and what impact the alpacas have on the environment in the area. The alpacas more easily see predators, for example, foxes, which helps keep the sheep safe. Another benefit is that the alpacas eat invasive species of grass which leaves better grass for the sheep to feed on.

Scientists said that the alpacas had a big impact on the environment because they helped save the wetland areas. The Welsh government is looking to move its focus away from agricultural production towards conservation management and carbon reduction and as a result improve the local environment.

8) Swiss banking and financial system

Switzerland is not only well-known for chocolate and its watch-making industry. It is also famous for its banking and financial system. Banks play an important role in Switzerland's economy. Swiss banks are considered to be the most secretive in the world.

Banking in Switzerland goes back to the 18th century. In the past, not only rich people but also authoritarian regimes and dictators secured their money in Swiss banks. At the moment, foreigners who live in unstable and troubled areas also tend to keep money in secure Swiss bank accounts instead of their own. During World War II German Nazis deposited much of the country's wealth, especially money and gold, in Switzerland.

9) Private space stations

The International Space Station will probably end by 2030. Companies like Sierra Space from Pittsburgh are working on a new concept of a space station. In the past, only governments used to put money into the space business. Now, the situation is changing and other private companies are starting to invest in the space industry. These companies do not only do their business in traditional "Space Cities" like Florida or Houston. Space business could bring many new jobs and the industry is expanding as more people become interested in space travel, too.

The company is planning to make a simulation of its space station. It has much more space than the International Space Station and scientists can work there. It is possible for them to make new materials and medicine and do other research that is needed.

10) Large protests in France

Last summer was the hottest summer in France in history. Officials are looking for ways to help farmers grow crops and there is a plan to build a water reservoir in Western France. Farmers can use water from this reservoir when it does not rain and irrigate their fields.

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However, many people have protested against the reservoir. They say that the reservoir is too big and they are worried that only large farms will have water from it. 10,000 people protested against the government last week because they do not want the water reservoir. Other large protests are happening in France at the moment. The government is also considering passing a new law about pensions, but many people are angry about this decision.

11) Top US judge gets expensive gifts

Democratic US Representatives want to get rid of Clarence Thomas who is a top judge in the United States Supreme Court. Harlan Crow, a rich businessman, paid for these expensive holidays as a donation to the judge. The media reported that Judge Thomas took these gifts and did not tell anyone. According to a Federal law, a judge must tell if he or she receives gifts from people. Judge Thomas claimed that he did not need to report the gifts and that he always followed all rules.

12) Gabon Forests and Tourism

Gabon is one of the last places in the world where you can see gorillas, leopards, elephants, or hippos. Gabon's forests are the largest in the world and they are still intact. The country's profit from oil decreased last year and the government is looking for new ways to make money without destroying the forest. A new project called Grande Mayombe aims to get money from logging, farming and ecotourism. Workers are building safari houses which will cost 2,000 dollars per night and up to 20 people can stay there at the same time. An Italian company is cutting trees sustainably, which means that it cuts down the correct number of trees for the forest to regenerate.

13) Cyclist versus a bridge

A cyclist attempted to cross a rising bridge in Wisconsin, USA, and she got through the barriers, but fell into the gap of the bridge a few seconds later. The operator of the bridge stopped it immediately, and people ran to the woman to help her. Police arrived immediately to assist. Fortunately, she was not seriously injured, but went to the hospital to receive treatment for some minor facial injuries. People who were there said that the woman was very lucky. The police also said that bike riders need to pay more attention when riding to avoid accidents.

14) New Police Training Centre

Cop City is a police training centre situated outside Atlanta in the United States. Currently, the training centre is under construction and the price of the project is about 90 million dollars. Its purpose is to support community spirit after the murder of George Floyd in 2020. But there are many problems at the moment. Some groups terrorise workers and local people, and other groups of people continue to protest at the site. Recently, police arrested more than 30 local residents who attacked the officers. During one protest, police officers killed a 26-year-old activist.

15) War crime arrest for Putin

The International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant against Russian President Vladimir Putin. It means that if Putin enters one of the 123 member countries of the ICC, the police must arrest him. Both Ukraine and Russia are not members of the ICC, but Ukraine said that it would arrest Putin if he entered the country. The ICC has no police, so it is up to the member countries to arrest someone or not. The war crime committed by Putin was that he took hundreds of children from Ukrainian orphanages and children's homes and put them up for adoption.

16) Licence plate sells for record price

We rarely notice car license plates. Maybe we should because some are valuable. A license plate just sold for \$15 million in Dubai. It had the letter and number P7 on it. It is the world's most expensive plate. The previous record was set in Dubai. In 2008, someone paid \$14.3 million for the

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number "one" plate. No one knows who broke the new record and it will be difficult for the person's identity to stay a secret. Dubai's drivers will be looking for the P7 plate. The money from the sale will help poor people and it will go to the One Billion Meals charity that was started by Dubai's ruler.

17) Eiffel Tower full of rust

The Eiffel Tower is a world-famous tourist attraction. The 324-metre-tall tower gets millions of tourists every year. It has been an important part of the Paris skyline for 133 years. However, it is getting older. Engineers conducted a survey of the tower and found that its metal is full of rust. They said it was "in poor condition". There are many cracks in the iron and so it needs many repairs. Building of the Eiffel Tower started in 1887. It opened to the public two years later. It was built for the 1889 World Fair in Paris. It contains 10,100 tons of iron, 18,000 sections and 2.5 million bolts. The original plan was for the tower to be demolished after 20 years, but the French government changed its mind and kept it. The tower is now being repainted for the 2024 Olympics.

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