

Argomenti di attualità e cultura generale

- 1) Chi fu il primo re del Regno d'Italia?
- 2) Chi fu il Capo provvisorio dello Stato con titolo e attribuzioni del Presidente della Repubblica?
- 3) Chi è l'attuale Ministro degli Affari Esteri?
- 4) Chi è l'attuale Ministro dell'Interno?
- 5) Chi è l'attuale Ministro dell'Economia e delle Finanze?
- 6) Chi è l'attuale Ministro della Giustizia?
- 7) Chi è l'attuale Ministro della Difesa?
- 8) In che anno ebbe inizio la partecipazione dell'Italia alla prima guerra mondiale?
- 9) In che anno si concluse la prima guerra mondiale?
- 10) In che anno ebbe inizio la partecipazione dell'Italia alla seconda guerra mondiale?
- 11) In che anno si concluse la seconda guerra mondiale?
- 12) Chi fu il Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America dopo George W. Bush?
- 13) Chi ha scritto il romanzo *"Sei personaggi in cerca d'autore"*?
- 14) In che giorno dell'anno si commemora e cosa si ricorda con *"il giorno della memoria"*?
- 15) Chi ha scritto il *"Decameron"*?
- 16) Quale è il limite di velocità nei centri abitati?
- 17) Quale è il limite di velocità nelle autostrade?
- 18) Quale è il limite di velocità nelle strade extraurbane principali?
- 19) Quale è il limite di velocità nelle strade extraurbane secondarie ed extraurbane locali?
- 20) Dove morì Garibaldi?
- 21) Chi ha scritto *"L'Orlando furioso"*?
- 22) Chi ha scritto *"La coscienza di Zeno"*?

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Elementi di diritto

- 1) Ai sensi dell'art. 1, comma 2, Cost., a chi appartiene e come viene esercitata la sovranità?
- 2) L'art. 2 Cost., oltre al riconoscimento e alla garanzia dei diritti inviolabili dell'uomo, richiede l'adempimento di cosa?
- 3) L'art. 3, comma 1, Cost., prevede il principio di eguaglianza formale o sostanziale?
- 4) L'art. 3, comma 2, Cost., prevede il principio di eguaglianza formale o sostanziale?
- 5) In cosa consiste il principio di decentramento amministrativo, previsto dall'art. 5 Cost.?
- 6) In cosa consiste il principio di autonomia previsto dall'art. 5 Cost.?
- 7) La tutela dell'ambiente è stata recentemente introdotta nell'art. 9, comma 3, Cost.?
- 8) Ai sensi dell'art. 11 Cost., l'Italia ripudia la guerra in termini assoluti?
- 9) Ai sensi dell'art. 13 Cost., una persona può essere privata della libertà personale, in via immediata e diretta, da una previsione contenuta in una legge, in un decreto legge o in un decreto legislativo?
- 10) Ai sensi dell'art. 14 Cost., in che cosa consiste la così detta inviolabilità del domicilio?
- 11) In base all'art. 16 Cost., il diritto di circolazione e soggiorno può essere limitato?
- 12) Ai sensi dell'art. 17 Cost., comma 2, Cost., per le riunioni, anche in luogo aperto al pubblico, è necessario darne preavviso alle autorità?
- 13) Cosa dispone l'art. 23 Cost. in materia di prestazioni personali o patrimoniali imposte?
- 14) Cosa prevede l'art. 28 Cost. in materia di responsabilità dei pubblici dipendenti?
- 15) Ai sensi dell'art. 42, comma 3, Cost., la proprietà privata può essere espropriata?
- 16) Ai sensi dell'art. 48, comma 1, Cost., chi sono gli elettori?
- 17) Ai sensi dell'art. 55, comma 1, Cost., il Parlamento si compone?
- 18) Cosa si intende per diritto di elettorato attivo?
- 19) Cosa si intende per diritto di elettorato passivo?
- 20) Ai sensi dell'art. 70 Cost., da chi è esercitata la funzione legislativa?
- 21) Ai sensi dell'art. 73, comma 1, Cost., da chi vengono promulgate le leggi?
- 22) Cosa sono i decreti legislativi?

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Ordinamento, organizzazione e compiti istituzionali della Consob

- 1) Che cosa è la Consob?
- 2) Quale era, all'atto della sua istituzione, l'inquadramento della Consob nell'ambito dell'ordinamento giuridico?
- 3) Quando la Consob ha acquisito lo status di "autorità indipendente" e in cosa si concretizza ciò?
- 4) Come è composta la Commissione e come sono scelti i suoi componenti?
- 5) Il procedimento di nomina dei componenti la Commissione e durata del relativo mandato.
- 6) I vincoli concernenti l'esercizio di altre attività da parte dei componenti la Commissione.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Cosa succede in caso di impossibilità di funzionamento o di continuata inattività della Commissione?
- 9) Come è determinato il trattamento giuridico ed economico del personale della Consob e il relativo ordinamento delle carriere?
- 10) Le principali attribuzioni del Presidente della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 11) La vicarietà del Presidente della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 12) L'articolazione delle strutture della Consob e il relativo procedimento di determinazione ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 13) Le principali funzioni del Segretario Generale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 14) Il procedimento di nomina del Segretario Generale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 15) Le principali funzioni del Direttore Generale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 16) Il procedimento di nomina del Direttore Generale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 17) Le principali funzioni del Vice Direttore Generale della Consob ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.

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- 18) Le principali funzioni dei Funzionari generali ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 19) Il Comitato tecnico ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*: composizione e funzioni.
- 20) Competenze in materia di assunzione di personale e sua utilizzazione ai sensi del *Regolamento di organizzazione e funzionamento*.
- 21) L'articolazione del personale appartenente all'*Area Manageriale e Alte Professionalità* ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.
- 22) L'articolazione del personale appartenente all'*Area Operativa* ai sensi del *Regolamento del personale*.

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Lingua inglese

1) One of the greatest inventions

The invention with the biggest impact in the world is probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924 and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were also sent.

2) Tornado causes damage in Washington State

A tornado landed at 7.45 am in the town of Frederickson, Washington in early April. The tornado moved through the Boeing Company's Fredrickson site where one building sustained minor damage. The tornado also turned over empty rail cars and smashed windows near the Boeing facility. Some vehicles and some relatively lightweight structures were lifted up in the air and then dropped back down, but nobody got hurt. The weather conditions produced very strong winds of more than 100 miles per hour along the coast. The tornado was approximately one mile wide and was on the ground for about 5 minutes. In total, the tornado caused an estimated \$250,000 worth of damage, but luckily no people were injured.

3) The lie detector machine

The polygraph or lie detector machine was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman named John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. A lawyer named William Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence. Today, many people believe these machines work and polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI.

4) 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.

5) Online Shopping

My name is Sara, and I love shopping online. I prefer mobile phone apps, but sometimes I use my computer. The phone is more convenient for me, and I can even do my shopping from my bed. I love shopping so much that I buy everything I need at home. I get food, electronics, books, and even large pieces of furniture like my sofa all online. But I still prefer getting clothes from a store so I can try them on to be sure they fit me fine.

I am a very busy person and I am a little forgetful too. If I think of something I need, then it is ideal that I can buy it at that moment. My friends aren't as comfortable with buying things online as I am because they think that it can be dangerous. Of course, there are some risks, but I am very careful with all of my personal details.

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6) Porsche to stop production of diesel cars

German sports car maker Porsche declared that it would no longer produce diesel cars, but instead concentrate on petrol-powered, electric and hybrid vehicles.

The company made the decision after the emission cheating scandal that hit Porsche's parent company Volkswagen. In an interview, Porsche's CEO said that Porsche's image suffered due to the scandal. For luxury car manufacturer Porsche, the production of diesel cars is not that important. In 2017 only 12 % of all Porsche cars produced were diesel-powered.

The carmaker is also reacting to the fact that more and more European cities are considering a ban on diesel vehicles in an attempt to reduce air pollution. Currently, the German car company is investing in new hybrid and electric car technology.

7) 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.

8) Digital money on the Internet

Bitcoin is an internet currency that was started in 2009 by a Japanese software developer. In contrast to normal money, which is distributed and controlled by government, there is no central organization behind Bitcoin. You can send and receive Bitcoin money without giving your name or address and without paying fees to a bank.

Bitcoins are not physical. However, they can be bought at exchanges all across the Internet, where you can trade them for normal money. Bitcoins are created by a process called mining. They can be produced by anyone around the world. People compete to solve puzzles using mathematical software. If they succeed, they receive a certain number of bitcoins as a reward.

9) Paris e-scooters ban

In 2018, people in Paris, France, started using e-scooters. Paris is one of the first cities which introduced e-scooters. There are three companies that operate e-scooters in the city. E-scooters have a battery for power and they can travel at 27 kilometres per hour. Users can hire them through a phone app which is easy to use. But the number of accidents involving e-scooters is growing. Some riders do not wear a helmet and they ride between cars. People who use scooters tend to leave them in parks, on sidewalks or on roads and local citizens are not happy about this situation.

A referendum took place last month in which 90% of people voted against e-scooters. They claimed that e-scooters are dangerous and voted against the use of these vehicles in Paris.

10) Italy and Russian gas

Italy imports gas from Russia. Before the invasion of Ukraine, Italy imported 40% of its gas from Russia. Now, it is less than 10%. The country is already preparing for next winter and it wants to be independent of gas from Russia. One solution that authorities are looking at is the regasification on ships. The first ship arrived in the city of Piombino last month. The ship transports and stores liquefied gas. It changes the liquefied gas into a gas again and this process happens on board the ship. However, local activists have protested, mentioning its potential impact on the city, the fishing industry and tourism. For officials, it's essential to find a common ground between industry and citizens to make sure that there is a constant energy supply and survival.



11) Alternative schools

Alternative schools are schools where students learn differently. In traditional schools, children must sit at their desks and listen to the teacher. They fill in worksheets and usually work alone. Children of the same age are in one class. The Life School in Atlanta, USA, is different. Children can move freely in the room and they work in teams. They can choose what to learn and in this way they have a lot of fun.

These schools are in closer contact with parents than traditional schools. Studies show that children from alternative schools have better results, they are more empathetic and overall students enjoy learning.

12) Tik Tok ban

TikTok is a social media application which is very popular among young people. A Chinese company called ByteDance created TikTok. Many countries say that the Chinese government has information about TikTok users. TikTok is connected with the government and some countries worry about their national security. They believe that China can use the information against them. Many countries are banning TikTok on government phones. These countries are for example the UK, Belgium, the European Union and New Zealand. China says that banning TikTok is not fair and companies from all countries have the possibility to do business.

13) 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.

14) 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.

15) Castles for sale in Scotland

If you want to become the Queen or the King and live a royal type of life, you can buy your own castle. In Scotland, there are about 10 castles for sale every year. Myres Castle is less than an hour's drive from the capital Edinburgh and it is near the renowned St. Andrew's golf club. You can buy it for 4.3 million dollars, but you have to count on the fact that every year, you'll spend at least 10% of the purchase price on maintenance.

The castle has 10 bedrooms, five reception rooms, and 45 acres of land. Some people would like to live in this way and others say that there is a tree which Mary Queen of Scots planted herself.

A jun 4th 2021

16) 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.

17) Australia's biodiversity loss

Australia is home to some amazing creatures and plant life and it's famous for this reason. However, scientists have reported a "shocking" loss of biodiversity. The government released a depressing report last month about the environment. It reveals a big decrease in biodiversity, an increase in habitat loss and higher levels of pollution. It also says Australia's environment is "poor and deteriorating". In recent years, Australia has had drought, fires and floods. These have killed many animals and damaged the natural habitat. Also, climate change is damaging Australia's ecosystems. Australia publishes its environment report every five years. An Australian conservation group said the environment is suffering because the government is not taking action to help the situation.

18) Air pollution responsible for deaths

A new study claims that outdoor air pollution is partly responsible for over 2 and a half million deaths each year. According to the study, air pollution increases the chances of breathing problems and heart disease, with young, old and sick people most at risk. Air pollution is caused by the increased numbers of industries and factories as well as the higher number of vehicles on our roads. The study concluded that death rates in cities with high levels of pollutions can be up to 20% higher than in cleaner cities. Governments need to understand this problem and try to find solutions to make our city air cleaner.

19) Women at work- gender inequality

More women are now working in roles traditionally done by men, including physically difficult jobs like building, working on ships and driving trains and buses. These women are inspiring examples for others, encouraging all women to try new things. More women have jobs in government, law and sports organisations, but men are still leaders in these areas. In 2022, only 24 per cent of parliament seats were occupied by women. Even in areas that include many women, such as health, men have more important senior positions. Men are often considered to be better at arguing their point of view than women and this contributes to the problem.

20) Trees for sale

During 2022, many natural disasters happened that hurt millions of people all over the world. These disasters destroyed houses, buildings and killed many people and animals. Everybody knows that we need a solution to save our natural world – and we need to find it quickly. Some financial experts think that the solution is to put a cost on our natural resources. Other companies are working hard to fix climate change by restoring nature. One of these companies is Pachama, which is a team of engineers, scientists and business people who understand how important trees are. Pachama plants forests to fight climate change. Many famous people, like Serena Williams and Bill Gates, and big companies like Amazon have already invested lots of money to buy trees and help the environment.

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21) American soldiers gave Italian woman a cake

Meri Mion was an Italian woman who was in the news when she celebrated her 90th birthday last year. In her hometown of Vicenza, a special ceremony celebrated the arrival of US soldiers in Italy at the end of World War II. US soldiers gave Meri a birthday cake. When Meri was 13 years old, she hid with her family on a farm because German and US soldiers were fighting near the area. When US soldiers liberated Italy, Meri's mother baked a birthday cake for her. She left it by the window, but someone stole it. Apparently, hungry US soldiers stole it. At the ceremony in May last year, US soldiers apologised and gave Meri a new cake to replace the one from 77 years ago.

22) Blue is the world's favourite colour

Everyone has a favourite colour. We tend to prefer just one colour during our lives. A new study has found that the most common favourite colour is blue. The BBC looked at how and why people like one colour more than another. There were two main conclusions in the research. One was that a majority of people around the world like the colour blue most. The other finding was that people change the colours they like as they get older. The researchers said our experiences in life change the way we feel about colour. In particular, people often like darker colours as they get older.

The studies showed that dark yellowish-brown was the world's least liked colour.

The researchers said most people's experiences of blue are positive. Many colours in nature that we love are blue, especially a blue sky, the sea and many flowers.

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