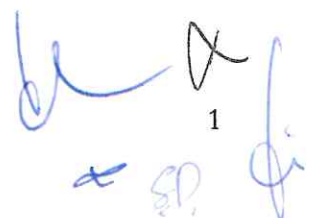


CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER L'ASSUNZIONE DI SEI VICE ASSISTENTI [PROFILO AMMINISTRATIVO] NELL'AREA OPERATIVA DEL PERSONALE DI RUOLO DELLA COMMISSIONE NAZIONALE PER LE SOCIETÀ E LA BORSA, DA DESTINARE ALLE SEDI DI ROMA (QUATTRO UNITÀ) E DI MILANO (DUE UNITÀ) [COD. «186/22»]

DOMANDE PER LA PROVA ORALE – Seduta del 24 maggio 2023

ARGOMENTI DI CULTURA GENERALE

1. Inquinamento e mobilità sostenibile.
2. Fonti di energia.
3. Il processo di integrazione europeo.
4. L'Euro e la BCE.
5. I fenomeni migratori.
6. Le forme di assistenzialismo.
7. Stato della Città del Vaticano e indipendenza dallo Stato italiano.
8. I fenomeni indipendentisti dallo Stato nazionale. Regioni autonome.
9. Terrorismo interno e internazionale.
10. Il patrimonio artistico: tutela e valorizzazione.
11. Intelligenza artificiale e sviluppo tecnologico.
12. La nascita della Repubblica.



## ELEMENTI INFORMATICA

1. Cos'è un '*ipertesto*'? Dove trova specifica applicazione?
2. Su quali elementi caratteristici si basa il funzionamento del WEB?
3. Come vengono memorizzate ed elaborate le immagini in un computer?
4. Cosa s'intende con protocollo di comunicazione? Quali sono gli elementi caratteristici di un protocollo di comunicazione?
5. Cos'è il World Wide Web? quando è stato introdotto? In cosa si differenzia da Internet?
6. Come viene rappresentata ed elaborata l'informazione in un computer?
7. Cos'è Windows? quali funzioni rende disponibili?
8. La convergenza fra tecnologie informatiche e di comunicazione. Quali i servizi di comunicazione innovativi resi possibili dall'ICT?
9. Cosa sono e come si utilizzano i 'riferimenti alle celle' in un foglio elettronico? A cosa servono i 'riferimenti assoluti'?
10. Quali prodotti utilizzeresti per eseguire calcoli e presentare i risultati? Come rappresenteresti l'andamento di un investimento?
11. Cos'è la PEC? Quali sono gli elementi distintivi rispetto all'e-mail?
12. In cosa consiste la firma digitale? A cosa serve?

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## NOZIONI DI DIRITTO

- 1) Legge delega e decreti legislativi delegati.
- 2) I sindacati.
- 3) La consuetudine può prevalere sulla legge?
- 4) Come è assicurata la previdenza dei lavoratori?
- 5) La Commissione UE.
- 6) Il Presidente della Repubblica.
- 7) Gli accordi integrativi o sostitutivi del provvedimento.
- 8) Silenzio-assenso.
- 9) Il Consiglio di Stato.
- 10) L'accesso civico e il principio di trasparenza.
- 11) Il CNEL.
- 12) La responsabilità civile delle Autorità indipendenti per l'attività di vigilanza.

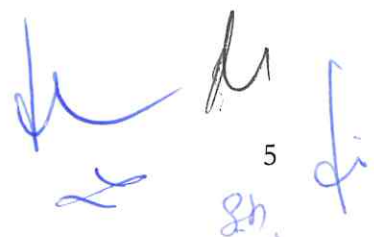
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## NOZIONI DI ECONOMIA

1. La domanda e l'offerta in economia.
2. Il concetto di valore in economia.
3. La Consob e la sollecitazione del pubblico. risparmio
4. PIL e indebitamento.
5. Inflazione e redistribuzione della ricchezza.
6. Cripto-attività e tutela del risparmiatore.
7. I rendimenti, i guadagni e le perdite in conto capitale.
8. Mezzi di pagamento.
9. Educazione finanziaria e truffe on line.
10. Tassi di interesse.
11. Capitale di rischio e capitale di debito.
12. Bilanci e rendiconti finanziari.

## ORDINAMENTO, ORGANIZZAZIONE E COMPITI ISTITUZIONALI DELLA CONSOB

1. Organizzazione e funzionamento della Consob. Disciplina del personale.
2. Organizzazione della struttura.
3. Consob e Banca d'Italia: la suddivisione delle funzioni.
4. Il potere sanzionatorio della Consob.
5. Consob e autorità indipendenti.
6. Nomina dei vertici della Consob.
7. Attività e compiti del Comitato tecnico.
8. La suddivisione del personale tra Area operativa e Area Manageriale e Alte professionalità.
9. Le incompatibilità del personale e dei commissari.
10. Compiti del Segretario Generale.
11. Compiti del Direttore Generale.
12. Compiti del Presidente della Consob.



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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»]

COLLOQUIO IN LINGUA INGLESE – Seduta del 24 maggio 2023

1 South Koreans become a year or two younger

A law in South Korea will make people a year or two younger. The law was passed last month. Before then, there were three ways people could tell their age. One was an "international age". This is how most people in the world calculate their age. A baby becomes one year old a year after it is born. The second was a "Korean age" – babies are a year old on the day they are born, and then a year is added every January the 1st. The third method was a "calendar age". Babies are zero years old at birth, and a year is added to their age every January the 1st. The new law makes age in Korea simpler. It will end confusion about how old people are. From June 2023, all official documents will use the international age. This will be the legal age for drinking, getting married, smoking and military service.

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## 2 Woman runs 150 marathons in 150 days

Many people would struggle to run just one marathon. They would need months of training to get into shape to last the 42.195-km distance. However, marathons are no problem for Australian runner Erchana Murray-Bartlett. She has just run 150 of them – every day for 150 days. The 32-year-old ran 6,329 km from Queensland, at the top of Australia, to Melbourne, at the bottom. Her five-month coast-to-coast run set a new world record. It's the most consecutive daily marathons ever run by a woman. She smashed the previous record of 106 marathons in 106 days. Ms Murray-Bartlett is a professional runner. She missed out on qualifying for the Tokyo Olympics, so she set her sights on a record-breaking challenge.

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### 3 Scientists discover Earth has two cores

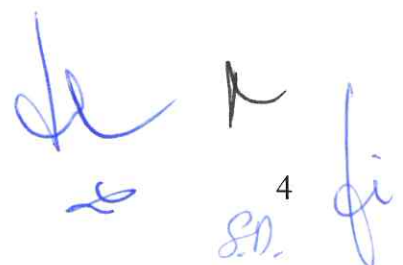
We know little about the centre of Earth. Geologists believed it had just one core – a hot mass of molten rock surrounded by a rock mantle. This is a ring between the earth's crust and core. The core is 2,900 km below the Earth's surface and it has a radius of 3,485 km. Scientists believe there may be a second core. A geophysicist analysed data from a 560-km-deep earthquake and she explained what intrigued her about the Earth's core. She said: "There's still a lot we don't know about it. The geophysicist explained the importance of understanding more about the core. She said: "We want to know exactly how fast the mantle flows because that influences the evolution of the entire planet. It affects how much heat Earth retains for how long."

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#### 4. Letter posted in 1916 delivered 107 years late

A long time ago, it took ages to send someone a message. Today, we have the Internet. We can instantly send someone on the other side of the world a message using email. One message that arrived earlier this week was not so instant. A letter was mailed from the English city of Bath in 1916. It then got lost in the post. It was finally delivered 107 years later to an address in London. The Royal Mail postal service in the UK said it was "uncertain what happened". A spokesperson said she was delighted the letter finally arrived, but had no idea why it was more than a century late. She said it had probably fallen behind a piece of furniture.



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5. UK King co-writes children's book on climate change

There is a new book for children about climate change. The book is co-written by Charles III, the king of the United Kingdom. It is called "Climate Change". Charles is an environmentalist and he speaks at climate change conferences all over the world. In his new book, he hopes children will learn more about the problems our planet is facing. The other co-writer of the book is Tony Juniper. He is chairperson of an organization called Natural England. He told reporters that he wanted to write a book for 7–11-year-olds. He said he wants "to bring the facts to the fingertips of the people who have got most to gain by finding solutions."

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6. Car fumes can change the brain in two hours

Breathing in air pollution could change our brain. A new study shows that car fumes can change how our brain is wired – how parts of the brain connect with other parts. The research is from the University of British Columbia in Canada. Researchers found that car fumes can change our brain's connectivity in just two hours. A researcher, Professor Chris Carlsten, was surprised at what he found. He said: "For many decades, scientists thought the brain may be protected from the harmful effects of air pollution." He added: "This study, which is the first of its kind in the world, provides fresh evidence supporting a connection between air pollution and thinking."

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7. Strange goings-on are happening in the skies above North America.

Last month, US fighter jets shot down four UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects) in US and Canadian airspace. Officials said the objects were balloons that were causing a danger to airplanes. They were flying at an altitude of around 12,000 metres. The White House said that there were no signs the objects were linked to alien life. National Security Council spokesperson John Kirby said: "I don't think the American people need to worry about aliens with respect to these crafts." Earlier in the week, a US official said aliens could not be counted out as a possible explanation for the balloons.

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#### 8. Pranksters target Japan's sushi restaurants

Sushi restaurants are everywhere in Japan. They offer good quality, cheap food in a clean, casual setting. Analysts are saying sushi terrorism could affect the future of sushi restaurants. The restaurant that the prankster targeted has filed a lawsuit and is claiming compensation. A newspaper said there is a lot of outrage on social media from Japanese people. They say pranksters are showing "contempt for the country's high standards of hygiene".

## 9 American Presidents and Ireland

Last month, the president of the United States, Joe Biden, travelled to Ireland. He went to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Good Friday Agreement which helped stop violence in Northern Ireland. Biden is Irish Catholic, and during his four-day trip, he visited Belfast and also went to his family's ancestral homes in Louth and Mayo. Many US presidents have Irish ancestry, including the seventh president, Andrew Jackson, whose parents were from County Antrim. The most famous Irish-American president was John F. Kennedy, the first Catholic president of the United States. He visited Ireland in 1963 when the country was young and independent. Barack Obama visited Ireland in May 2011 and went to the county of Offaly, where his great-great-grandfather came from before emigrating to the United States. In 2013, Obama also visited Belfast to give a speech to the people of Northern Island.

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## 10 Germany shuts down all nuclear plants

Last month, Germany turned off the three nuclear power stations that were still in operation. The country plans to use only renewable energy by 2035. The decision marks the end of a program that lasted for sixty years and saw the strongest protests in Europe. Officials planned to shut down the last three power stations last summer but they postponed it due to the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. It caused an increase in energy prices and led to fears of shortages around the world.

Germany decided to quit nuclear power after the Fukushima disaster in Japan in 2011. In the past, one-third of Germany's energy production came from nuclear power, but last year, it was only 6% and renewable energy sources made up 44%.

## 11 ChatGPT-4 can help doctors save lives

Many of us use "Doctor Google" to diagnose our aches and pains. AI has brought a much more powerful tool to help us – ChatGPT-4. This is the next generation of the chatbot ChatGPT. Doctors say ChatGPT-4 will revolutionise their work and improve patients' lives. Three AI experts have written a book called: "The AI Revolution in Medicine". They say ChatGPT-4 will provide surgeons with critical, life-saving advice and information.

The experts say the tool will be important to doctors. It will be like having a kind and helpful teacher by your side who has nearly all the world's medical knowledge. The experts said that: "From diagnosis to medical records to clinical trials, its impact will be broad." However, they also said AI cannot answer all medical difficulties and that ChatGPT-4 can be inaccurate.



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## 12 Why thinking makes us feel tired

Researchers from the Paris Brain Institute looked at why mental effort makes us feel tired. When we think a lot, our brain releases a chemical called glutamate and too much of this changes the brain. It tells the body that we must rest. People who spend a long time on a task are more likely to feel tired, but resting helps the brain to return to normal. A 20-minute power nap is good for us and can make us feel totally refreshed.

The research team looked at the behaviour of 40 participants. Twenty-four of these people had to perform challenging tasks. These included activities such as looking at a computer screen and matching letters that appeared. The other 16 people did a similar, but easier task. Both teams worked for a total of six hours and had two 10-minute breaks. The researchers scanned the participants' brains and found the group with the more difficult task had higher levels of glutamate in their brain. Study author Antonius Wiehler said: "It would be great to find out more about how glutamate levels are restored. He asked: "Is sleep helpful? How long do breaks need to be to have a positive effect?"