

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 16 maggio 2023

ARGOMENTI DI CULTURA GENERALE

1. L'Università e la ricerca scientifica in Italia.
2. Fenomeni naturali e protezione civile.
3. Organizzazione territoriale in Italia.
4. Le forme di assistenza non istituzionali.
5. Nazionalizzazioni, liberalizzazioni e privatizzazioni.
6. Che cosa s'intende per sviluppo sostenibile?
7. Nazionalismo ed europeismo.
8. La nascita della Repubblica
9. Le stragi di mafia.
10. La tutela e il rispetto dell'ambiente e del territorio.
11. Parità di genere.
12. Educazione civica e finanziaria.

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ELEMENTI INFORMATICA

1. Come riconoscere una e-mail sospetta? Cosa controllare con particolare attenzione?
2. Cosa s'intende con il termine "hacker"? Quale l'origine del termine?
3. In cosa consiste la compressione di un file? quali formati di compressione conosci?
4. Come si utilizzano le 'formule' in un foglio elettronico? Qual è la differenza fra formule e funzioni?
5. I Cookie, cosa sono e a cosa servono?
6. Quali sono gli elementi caratteristici della navigazione sul Web?
7. Cos'è un browser? Quali funzioni rende disponibili?
8. Quali criteri o tecniche adottare per una ricerca efficace delle informazioni su Internet?
9. Quali aspetti considerare prima di stampare una pagina dal web?
10. Come si può prevenire il furto d'identità informatica?
11. Quali misure conosci per proteggere e rendere inaccessibili i file del tuo PC?
12. Cosa si indica con il termine "Netiquette"? Quali le regole da seguire?

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NOZIONI DI DIRITTO

- 1) La libertà di circolazione.
- 2) La libertà di iniziativa economica privata.
- 3) Referendum abrogativo.
- 4) La forma di Stato italiana.
- 5) La Banca d'Italia: organizzazione e funzioni.
- 6) L'accesso civico e il principio di trasparenza.
- 7) Conseguenze per il ritardo dell'amministrazione nella conclusione del procedimento.
- 8) L'Unione europea: le competenze.
- 9) Le immunità parlamentari.
- 10) Il Consiglio europeo.
- 11) Il CNEL.
- 12) La responsabilità civile delle Autorità indipendenti per l'attività di vigilanza.



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NOZIONI DI ECONOMIA

1. Inflazione da costi, da liquidità, da domanda.
2. La quotazione delle società in Borsa.
3. La sollecitazione del risparmio nei confronti del pubblico.
4. Importazioni ed esportazioni.
5. I tassi di interesse.
6. I rendimenti, i guadagni e le perdite in conto capitale.
7. Truffe finanziarie.
8. Euro e monete digitali.
9. Forme di tutela del risparmiatore.
10. Crowdfunding.
11. PIL e indebitamento.
12. Inflazione e redistribuzione della ricchezza.

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ORDINAMENTO, ORGANIZZAZIONE E COMPITI ISTITUZIONALI DELLA CONSOB

1. Mercati finanziari e fonti del diritto.
2. Criptoattività e abusivismi.
3. Ruolo della Consob alla luce del processo di digitalizzazione in atto nei mercati finanziari.
4. La suddivisione del personale tra Area operativa e Area Manageriale e Alte Professionalità.
5. Le incompatibilità degli organi di vertice.
6. Le incompatibilità del personale di ruolo.
7. L'accesso all'impiego nella Consob.
8. Compiti del Segretario Generale.
9. I diritti e gli obblighi del personale di ruolo.
10. Le autorità di vigilanza dei mercati finanziari UE e nazionali.
11. Organizzazione dei lavori della Commissione.
12. Nomina e dimissioni del Direttore generale.



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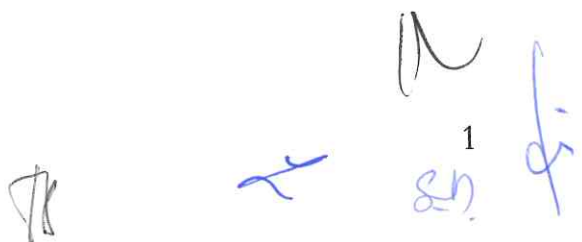
COLLOQUIO IN LINGUA INGLESE – Seduta del 16 maggio 2023

1 US Artificial Intelligence weapons

The United States Defence Department is going to spend up to \$2 billion on artificial intelligence (AI) weapons over the next five years. This will be the most the department has ever spent on AI systems for weapons. The department wants to have the most advanced weapons in the world. It wants its weapons to be better than those of China and Russia. Defence bosses want future weapons to be trusted and accepted by military generals and commanders.

Some of the new AI weapons may be able to make and act on their own decisions. This means computer systems and algorithms could make a decision (without any human decision-making) to attack a target that could kill people. Many people think this is dangerous and could lead to innocent lives being lost.

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2 Adidas loses three-stripe trademark battle

Adidas has lost a legal battle over a possible misuse of its three-stripe logo. It complained against the U.S. fashion brand Thom Browne, which uses a four-stripe logo. Adidas said the four stripes were too similar to its logo. Adidas claimed \$7.8 million in damages. However, a jury decided in Thom Browne's favour. It said consumers were unlikely to confuse the two brands, as they were capable of distinguishing between different numbers of stripes. Thom Browne makes high-end clothing and has worked with many top fashion companies. In 2020, it designed a scarf for Joe Biden's "Believe in Better" fashion collection. The dispute with Adidas goes back to 2007, when Browne used a three-stripe design on a jacket.

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3 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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4 ChatGPT and Google Bard in A.I. chatbot race

A new online revolution has begun and is spreading quickly. In November 2022, the tech company OpenAI released ChatGPT – a chatbot you can have a conversation with. It answers nearly anything you ask it, in perfect grammar. Analysts have dubbed it a game changer and Google's Bard is also in the market. A Google-Microsoft battle for the future of online search is now on. There are many questions about how chatbots will affect our world. Teachers are worrying about "the end of homework". Bots can give convincing essays to a grade-A standard. Workers fear all kinds of jobs will be lost. Microsoft said: "It's a new day in search." Google said: "AI can deepen our understanding of information and turn it into useful knowledge."

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5. Obesity in the future

The World Obesity Federation (WOF) has warned that half of us will be obese or overweight by 2035. In just over a decade, more than four billion people will be overweight. There are over a billion obese people in the world today. The World Health Organisation defines obesity as "abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a risk to health". A body mass index (BMI) over 30 is obese. One medical association classed obesity as a disease; others say it is a pandemic.

The WOF wants immediate action to prevent a bigger crisis. It advised governments to act and address the causes so younger generations would not have to pay higher healthcare costs. The causes include an increase in the popularity of processed foods, falling levels of exercise, and a lack of health education. The WOF wants less marketing of food that has high fat and sugar content, and would like healthier food in schools.

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6 Three Australian universities to allow AI in assessments

Artificial Intelligence is everywhere. It is changing education. Three universities have adopted a new, landmark policy – to allow students to use AI in assessments. Tests will be under strict conditions. A professor said: "Instead of banning students from using such programs, we aim to assist them." The Internet is full of AI text generators that can write essays well enough to fool teachers. The essays can even trick anti-plagiarism tools. The professor added that AI is the way of the future.

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7 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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8 France may have to increase price of baguette

France's President Macron is worried about the baguette. He described it as "250 grams of magic and perfection". France introduced an "electricity damper" to limit how much bakers' electricity bills can rise by. Eligible bakers can benefit from this government aid. Consumers also have tough choices to make when buying every-day food. One woman said that she didn't want to pay higher prices for the wonderful French baguette. She said she may have to pay more "because there is no equivalent to a baguette".

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9 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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10 Sensitivity readers edit Dahl and Fleming books

An increasing number of famous books are being edited. Book publishers are worried about sexist and racist words in books. They are worried that language in older books might upset people today, especially children. Two authors that have had their work edited are Roald Dahl and Ian Fleming. Dahl is famous for books like "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory". Fleming wrote the James Bond books. Publishers are employing "sensitivity readers" to check books. A sensitivity reader looks for language that describes minorities in an "insensitive or offensive" way. The UK's prime minister and the author Salman Rushdie all said the edits were wrong. An example edit is the word "fat" being replaced by "enormous". The word "fat" is now a negative term for a person's body shape.. A lot of the language was written 50 or more years ago and at that time, the language was thought to be okay.

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11 British supermarkets ration fruit and vegetables

Shops in Britain are short of fruit and vegetables. Big supermarkets are rationing things like cucumbers and tomatoes. They have given various reasons for the lack of supply, and why supermarket shelves are bare. Britain's biggest chain, Tesco, has limited some vegetables to just three per customer. Tesco said adverse weather and a drought in Morocco have led to poor harvests. It promised customers it was working to "get things back to normal". Other factors are behind the rationing. Farmers are facing higher energy costs due to the war in Ukraine and as a result, it is more difficult for them to make a profit.

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12 Scientists believe dinosaurs sounded like birds

Dinosaurs disappeared 65 million years ago, so we don't really know what they sounded like. Of course, there are many movies with dinosaurs making all kinds of roars, screeches and screams. However, these noises are just guesses that movie directors make about how dinosaurs sounded. A new discovery has given scientists a better idea of the kinds of sounds dinosaurs made. The research was led by Professor Junki Yoshida, a dinosaur researcher at the Fukushima Museum in Japan. The team of scientists examined a rare fossil. It was from a spiky, armoured dinosaur called an ankylosaur. The fossil is around 78 million years old. The scientists believe the shape of the creature's voice box means it probably made bird-like sounds.

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