

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 dell'8 maggio 2023

ARGOMENTI DI CULTURA GENERALE

1. L'attentato alle Torri Gemelle e il terrorismo islamico.
2. Sviluppo tecnologico e intelligenza artificiale.
3. I rischi climatici.
4. La recente pandemia.
5. Centrali energetiche ed esplosione atomica: il rischio nucleare
6. Il patrimonio artistico italiano.
7. Siti paesaggistici, siti patrimoni dell'umanità e riserve e parchi naturali italiani.
8. Il sistema educativo italiano
9. Immigrazione ed emigrazione.
10. La tutela della sicurezza della persona e delle cose. Apparati pubblici.
11. La formazione dello Stato italiano.
12. Le principali religioni del mondo.
13. La Shoah.

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ELEMENTI DI INFORMATICA

1. Quali tipi di memoria digitale conosci? Quali le principali caratteristiche?
2. Cos'è, a cosa serve, il sistema operativo di un computer?
3. Cosa si intende con 'formattazione' di un testo? quali funzioni di formattazione conosci?
4. Come è organizzata, cosa contiene, l'area di lavoro di un foglio elettronico?
5. Cosa possono contenere le diapositive di una presentazione multimediale?
6. Quali sono le caratteristiche principali di una rete informatica? quali tipi di rete conosci e a cosa servono?
7. Cosa s'intende con il termine 'crimine informatico'?
8. Quali sono le principali misure di protezione dei sistemi informatici.
9. Cosa s'intende con 'autenticazione a due fattori' nell'ambito delle metodologie per la sicurezza informatica?
10. Cos'è il software, a cosa serve? quali tipi di software conosci?
11. Cosa sono e a cosa servono i 'Template' in un word processor?
12. Quali sono le principali funzioni di un foglio elettronico?

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NOZIONI DI DIRITTO

1. Regolamenti europei e direttive.
2. Il diritto di elettorato attivo e passivo.
3. Le principali funzioni delle autorità indipendenti.
4. Il Parlamento: composizione e funzioni.
5. Quali sono le competenze dell'Autorità garante della concorrenza e del mercato?
6. I principi costituzionali relativi alla pubblica amministrazione.
7. Il Governo: composizione e funzioni.
8. Che cos'è lo sciopero?
9. I doveri fiscali nella Costituzione.
10. I regolamenti del Governo e il loro rapporto con la legge.
11. La Corte costituzionale.
12. Il diritto di libera manifestazione del pensiero e la stampa.
13. La conferenza dei servizi.

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NOZIONI DI ECONOMIA

1. Il risparmio.
2. Il mercato.
3. Il sistema tributario.
4. Le banche.
5. Le fonti di finanziamento.
6. L'economia green.
7. La moneta.
8. Gli investimenti.
9. La recessione.
10. La crescita economica.
11. I tassi di interesse.
12. I rendimenti degli investimenti.
13. La redditività delle imprese.

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ORDINAMENTO, ORGANIZZAZIONE E COMPITI ISTITUZIONALI DELLA CONSOB

1. Autorità preposte al sistema finanziario (UE e nazionali).
2. La Consob: funzioni e poteri, anche con riguardo ai rapporti con altre Autorità Indipendenti e con il Governo.
3. Struttura e organizzazione della Consob.
4. La Consob quale Autorità indipendente. Autonomia operativa e finanziaria.
5. Il Presidente della Consob.
6. Autonomia della Consob.
7. Come avvengono le assunzioni di ruolo del personale della Consob?
8. La vigilanza della Consob anche con riferimento agli abusi di mercato.
9. Quali sono le tipologie della vigilanza della Consob?
10. Presidente e membri della Commissione: compiti e procedura di nomina, cause incompatibilità, obblighi, divieti e responsabilità.
11. Consob e autorità indipendenti.
12. Consob e Arbitro delle controversie finanziarie.
13. La Consob e il Mercato Finanziario.

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COLLOQUIO IN LINGUA INGLESE – Seduta dell’8 maggio 2023

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.




2. 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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3 Scientists know more about how we forget

Some people are forgetful, while others can remember everything. Scientists know a lot about how the brain remembers facts and experiences. There is little research on how the brain forgets things. A new study looked at this.

Researchers from the USA studied how the brain forgets things. Their research may help people with memory problems. It may also help people who have depression and dementia. The lead scientist said: "It may sound surprising that people can control what and how they forget."

The scientist said forgetting was important and that it keeps the brain working smoothly. The research found how people removed information from their brain. She added we can remove information from our minds and this is important to be able to focus on important tasks. Although we can control what we forget, the act of forgetting needs a lot of effort.

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4 Big Brother Technology

San Francisco is the first city in the USA to ban facial recognition. The city has said police and other departments cannot use the software. The city already uses surveillance cameras for car number plates, and the police wear body cameras. Facial recognition is present at airports. Officials want to start facial recognition to increase security. They said it would be cheaper and faster for police to find crime suspects and to identify missing people. An information technology expert said: "A ban on facial recognition will make San Francisco frozen in time with out-dated technology."

Many people oppose the technology. It is widely used in other parts of the world. A San Francisco official said facial recognition was a "Big Brother" technology. Big Brother is a character in the book "1984". The phrase Big Brother is used to describe attempts by governments to control and spy on citizens.

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5 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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6. Billionaires' carbon dioxide emissions

Business, households and methane released from permafrost are damaging the environment. A new report from the British charity Oxfam highlighted the damage billionaires do to the environment during a climate change conference. The rich lifestyles of the world's wealthiest people create a lot more Carbon dioxide than the average person. Their investments and lifestyles mean the average billionaire creates three million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year. This is a million times more than what the average person creates. Practically, billionaires create as much CO₂ as the whole country of France.

The lifestyles, luxury yachts, mansions and private jets mean billionaires have a huge carbon footprint.

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7. Internet slowly comes to Cuba

The Internet is spreading across Cuba, but at a slow pace. Cubans are desperately wanting to connect with the outside world. The Communist country has one of the world's lowest internet access rates and other modern forms of communication are not so widespread.

Even though most people have smartphones, they can only use them to make calls, not to log on to social media sites like Facebook and Twitter. Public access to the Internet is limited to a few parks and some hotels. Very few people, mostly rich government officials and businessmen have Internet access at home.

However, since the United States and Cuba have agreed to normalise relations, the situation has improved. Recently, the government in Havana announced that it was starting broadband Internet access in the capital. More and more Wi-Fi access points will be available in Cuba's largest city. This comes at a time when business travellers and tourists are coming to Cuba in large numbers.

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8. Men get paid more on eBay

A research paper published by the University of Tel Aviv claims that women make less money when selling the same products as men on eBay. The study examined 420 products on eBay's US website between 2019 and 2022. When selling new items, women, on average, received about 80 cents less than men. eBay does not require a seller or a buyer to state their gender. The students who carried out the research work identified men and women by looking at their usernames.

While women may earn less on eBay, they have a better reputation as sellers than men. The report found out that women tend to buy things from other women because their product descriptions and comments are more accurate.

The report also said that buyers were not discriminating and that gender was not an issue when buying an item on eBay. Buyers only cared about the price, quality and the description of an item.

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9. Methane emissions

We know cars and factories create lots of greenhouse gas. Not many of us know that cows, deer and goats also create gasses. These farm animals create a lot of the world's methane. This is the second most common greenhouse gas, after carbon dioxide. Billionaire Bill Gates wants to cut the methane farm animals create. He invested in a technology start-up that aims to reduce the methane in animal burps. The company is called Rumin8 and is based in Perth, Australia. It started working on a dietary supplement - synthetically replicated from red seaweed - which stops the creation of the gas.

The company also announced in a statement that it had raised \$12 million in a funding round led by Breakthrough Energy Ventures, which Mr Gates founded in 2015.

The investment firm is also backed by Amazon chief executive Jeff Bezos, and Chinese entrepreneur and Alibaba co-founder Jack Ma. "We have been very pleased with the reception we have received from climate impact funds around the world," Rumin8's managing director David Messina said.

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10. Batteries cause needless fires

We are very dependent on batteries. These sources of energy are everywhere, in everything from cars and phones, to watches and toys. However, these sources of power can be hazardous. A U.K. environmental agency found that the disposing of batteries incorrectly causes needless fires. This has a huge financial cost for those whose property has burnt down. A fire expert said: "Everyone can do their bit by disposing of batteries correctly."

The biggest fire-starters are lithium-ion batteries. These explode and start fires if they are crushed or get wet. People are putting these batteries into the trash. The agency said: "That causes a real problem because they explode and can cause fires."

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11. Quiet quitting becoming common in offices

The concept of "quiet quitting" is quietly spreading around offices, factories and workplaces worldwide. This is when workers stop doing things that are not in their contract. Entrepreneur.com says quiet quitting is going to work "to achieve the minimum requirements of your role in the time that you're there and then leaving". It added that workers do not offer to do overtime, do not do duties not in their contract, and do not do extra work".

Quiet quitting became popular because of the COVID-19 pandemic. People want a better work-life balance and do not want to get burnt out at work. Workers are not doing things they once did voluntarily. They are doing the minimum and leaving exactly on time. Bosses are responding with "quiet firing" to get workers to leave.

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12. Pets in the office at Fujitsu

Coronavirus has changed working conditions worldwide. Millions of us now work remotely at home. The Japanese technology giant Fujitsu is testing an idea to get workers back into the office. They will let workers bring their pet dog to work. Members of staff can return to their office with their pet. Fujitsu hopes its workers will feel more comfortable in the workplace and it hopes more people will give up working remotely.

Japan's workforce is known for working long hours in offices, but many people now work at home. They think this is better than the two-hour commute from the suburbs. They also like spending more time with their pet. The dog office trial may change this. One Fujitsu worker said he could communicate more with other workers with the help of the dogs.

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13. Ability to move to music is genetic

We all love to move to music. We cannot stop tapping our foot or nodding our head when we listen to music. New research shows moving our body to music is genetic. Our dancing ability is in our genes. Our parents pass their sense of rhythm down to us. The study is from a university and a genomics and biotechnology company in the USA. Researchers found 69 genes that change how we react to musical rhythms. The different genes affect our ability to move in sync with music beats. The genes also change other biological rhythms, such as breathing, walking and sleeping.

The researchers used data on over 600,000 people. A researcher said the large number of people gave a "unique opportunity" to get "even small genetic signals". He added: "This research represents a leap forward for scientific understanding of the links between genetics and musicality."

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