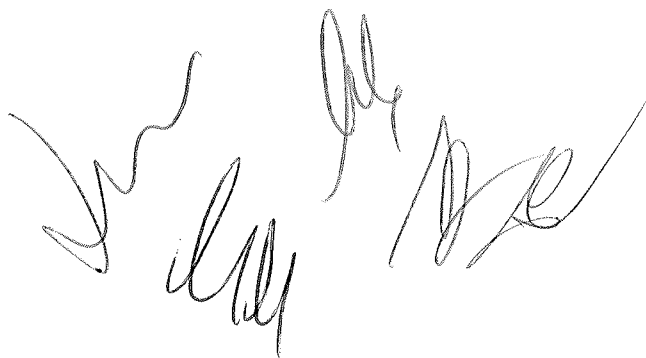


GRUPPO 1

Preavviso di rigetto

I pareri dei Responsabili dei Servizi negli atti deliberative

Illustri il candidato il valore legale della Posta Elettronica Certificata

Four handwritten signatures in black ink, arranged in a cluster. The signatures are stylized and cursive, typical of official documents.

HOW WILL YOUR GENERATION WORK?

1

When your grandparents started work, things were very different. They looked at adverts in newspapers when they wanted to **apply for** their first job. Most jobs were **full-time** with a **permanent contract**, but there was **part-time** work, too. It was common for people to spend their entire working life at the same **company**. Workers went to the **office** or place of work from 9 am to 5 pm every weekday. They got a monthly **salary** with paid holidays and a pension when it was time to **retire**. Many joined a **union** to protect their working conditions and **pay**. It was the same for your parents' generation until digital technology revolutionised the way people worked.

2

Your working life will certainly be different from previous generations. An international survey recently found out how your generation feel about work. The results were mostly optimistic! 50% think they will find the job they really want, 56% believe technology will create new job opportunities and 63% like the idea of flexible working using technology. However, 71% wanted schools to prepare them better for the future. Education systems round the world are still teaching 20th century skills to use in the 21st century workplace. Soft skills such as communication, critical thinking and flexibility will become more important than academic subjects in the future. Schools and universities will have to begin to focus on these human skills. **Internships** will continue to give students work experience and time spent as an **intern** will be useful for developing these new skills.

Handwritten signatures and scribbles at the bottom of the page.

GRUPPO 2

Il dovere di imparzialità ed il conflitto di interessi del dipendente pubblico

Efficacia ed esecutività del provvedimento amministrativo

Illustri il candidato il documento informatico e il valore legale ai sensi del CAD

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and flourishes.A smaller, more compact handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a name followed by a surname.

FOCUS ON LISTENING

WHEN ENTERTAINMENT GOES DIGITAL

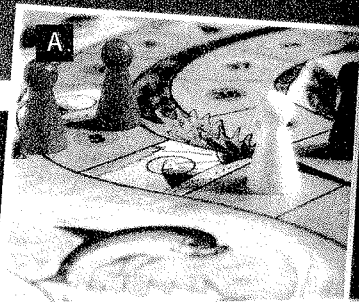
Our lives are gradually moving online. As digital technology improves, we find new ways of using it. We are all digital nomads now because we can study or work remotely. All we need is an internet connection!

Entertainment is part of this revolution. We can **stream** a **sports event** or a **gig** with our favourite band to watch when and where we want. Episodes of TV **series** appear on our screens with a click and we can always **listen to** our favourite music. Online entertainment isn't the same as a live **show**, but it isn't a bad alternative if you live in a remote place or can't leave home. It gives access to everyone, too – well, in theory.

Now traditional entertainment is moving to the internet. You can take a virtual tour of an **exhibition** at many famous museums and galleries. Online shows encourage people at home to join in. During some concerts, a **singer** can interact with fans to select a **song** for the playlist. Theatres are finding new ways for actors to perform in a **play** remotely.

With digital technology, musicians and even complete orchestras can play together from their own homes! Of course, if you stream a live music **festival** or a carnival, you don't get the same atmosphere.

Unfortunately, online entertainment is at risk of piracy and it's becoming a serious problem. When people download music, films and TV programmes without paying, the performers don't receive any money for their work. Some gamers say video games are expensive, so they copy and share them instead. They probably don't think about the artists, musicians, story writers and digital experts who create the games. If you buy a **board game** like *Trivial Pursuit*® in a shop or you go to the cinema, it's normal to pay. So why do people expect digital entertainment to be free?



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m
[Signature]


Floni

GRUPPO3

I vizi dell'atto amministrativo;

La trasparenza amministrativa : le sezioni di amministrazione trasparente del sito web dell'Ente

Che cos'è un virus informatico e come si diffonde?

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'V. L. S.' or similar, written in a cursive style.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. G.' or similar, written in a cursive style.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING?

Everyone knows that **exercise** is good for you. It can help your heart stay **healthy** and it is good for your mental health, too. Medical authorities suggest 5 hours of moderate exercise or 2.5 hours of intense exercise every week. You are doing moderate exercise when it's quite difficult to talk and intense exercise when you cannot talk. The World Health Organisation says that 80 percent of teens are not doing enough exercise, and too many of them **grow up** and **become** inactive adults. This is a big problem, but it's important to remember that exercise can be bad for you, too.

First of all, intense exercise and sports can be dangerous. **Accidents** are particularly common in contact sport. For example, these days we often **hear** about the concussions of football and rugby players. They **hurt** their **heads** in collisions or with the heavy balls, and they can get Alzheimer's disease or **die** too young as a result. Of course, all athletes can **fall**, **break** a leg or **cut** a knee, too. Intense exercise can also cause chronic problems like tendinitis, especially if you don't keep your muscles strong or have enough variety in your routine.

Exercise brings less obvious risks, too. Immunity declines for 72 hours after intense exercise, so this gives viruses and bacteria an opportunity to invade your body. Also, if you don't wait long enough between exercise sessions, your body can experience stress, because too much of the hormone cortisol accumulates in your **blood**. This can give you a tired **face** when you look in the mirror in the morning and a tendency to eat too much.

So, how much exercise is too much? If you want to become **fit** or you play a competitive sport, you obviously need to do lots of exercise. However, after the exercise, your body needs to **rest**. Intense exercise requires extra sleep, nutritious food and a period of rest of up to a week each month. You need to listen to what your body is telling you. If you **feel well** and energetic, your exercise routine is probably fine. If you feel **tired** or you have **pain** in a part of your body, wait until you feel better before you exercise again.



Three handwritten signatures in black ink are visible at the bottom of the page. The signatures are stylized and cursive, written in black ink on a white background.

GRUPPO 4

Accesso documentale e accesso civico

Sanzioni disciplinari

Firma digitale remota. Definizione e funzionamento.

The image shows five handwritten signatures in black ink. They are arranged in a loose cluster. The signatures vary in style, with some being more cursive and others more stylized. The first signature on the left is a simple, flowing line. The second signature is more complex, with multiple loops. The third signature is a series of connected loops. The fourth signature is a simple, stylized 'H' shape. The fifth signature is a complex, multi-looped cursive signature.

FOCUS ON LISTENING

HOW DID PEOPLE SHOP BEFORE THE INTERNET?

Once upon a time, every town was full of small **shops**. Customers **bought** meat from the butcher, bread from the baker and so on. Friendly shop assistants knew their **customers** and their products. People paid their **bills** in **cash** and shop assistants wrote **receipts** by hand. This was 'slow shopping'!

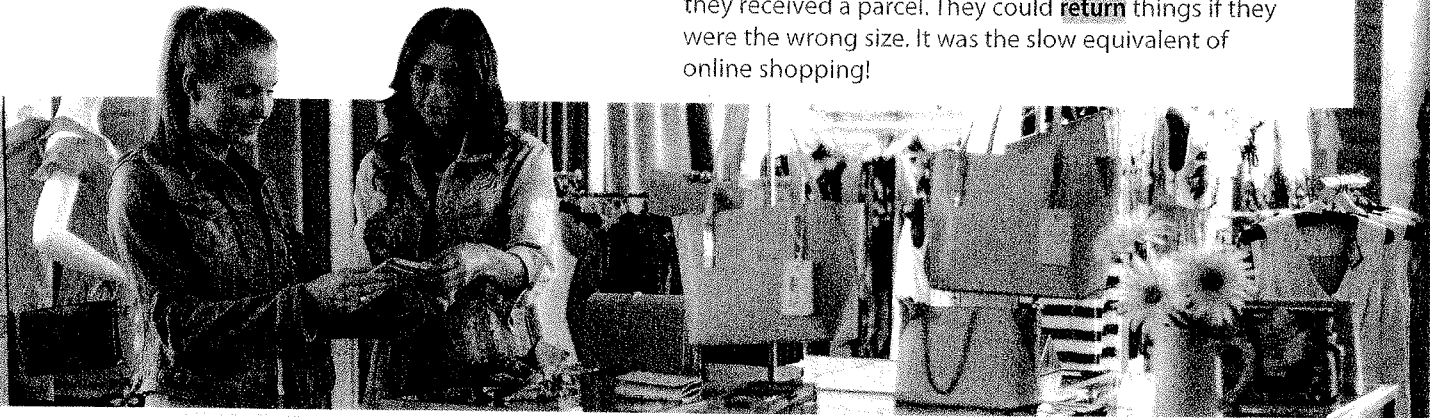
Large towns and cities had **department stores**. These were grand buildings with a café or restaurant on the top floor. Each department sold a different type of product: from shoes to toys, furniture and cosmetics. The department store offered high quality, but it was also **expensive** – so shoppers often waited for the **sales** when everything **cost** less.

Not many people had cars then, so nearly every street had a corner shop. These small, independent shops sold basic foods like bread, milk and eggs. Many also had newspapers and magazines. People went to town for their main shopping, but the corner shop was **convenient** when they only needed a few things.

Then, in the 1950s, supermarkets arrived and a revolution began: self-service shopping! Customers didn't need to wait for shop assistants any more; they took what they wanted from the shelves! This was 'fast shopping'! People loved it and supermarkets were **cheap**, too!

TV **adverts** encouraged people to try new things. So supermarkets introduced more products for customers to **spend** their money on and they grew in size. As a result, developers built spacious superstores in the suburbs with enormous **free** car parks. By this time, most families had cars, so they didn't depend on local shops. Superstores made shopping **quick** and **easy** – a family could **buy** all the weekly shopping in one place. Unfortunately, independent shops couldn't compete with big business. They lost customers and many **closed**.

Shopping from home didn't start with the internet. In fact, home catalogue shopping became common in the 1930s! People chose what they wanted from a catalogue, **paid for** it and sent the order by post. A few days later, they received a parcel. They could **return** things if they were the wrong size. It was the slow equivalent of online shopping!



Handwritten signatures and scribbles at the bottom of the page, including a large stylized 'A' and several other illegible marks.

GRUPPO 5

Consulenza tecnica preventiva ai fini della composizione della lite

La revoca del provvedimento amministrativo

La differenza principale tra PAdES e CAdES

A collection of handwritten signatures in black ink. There are five signatures arranged in a horizontal line, and one signature centered below them. The signatures are stylized and cursive.

FOCUS ON LISTENING

ARE PERSONAL TRANSPORTERS THE FUTURE?



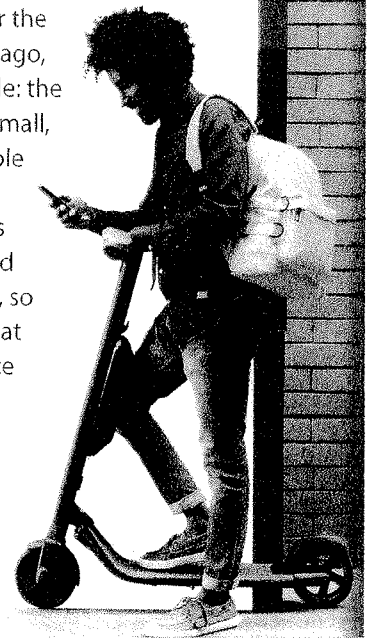
In cities, a typical journey doesn't take us far from home. Cars are necessary to drive on motorways, but we don't usually need large, heavy vehicles for a trip to the café near our home. Car travel often means slow traffic and frequent stops at traffic lights, and not everyone wants to or can travel by bicycle. So what other options do we have to travel around the city?

Years ago everybody was talking about the Segway. The Segway was a clever product. You stood on a board between two wheels. You could control the Segway with movements of your body. At 20 km/h it was quite fast. It didn't need petrol because it had a large battery, like an electric motorbike. Everyone was expecting a travel revolution but it seemed the public preferred to walk.

There were many reasons for that. First, Segways cost around £5,000 – a lot of money for a small vehicle. There was nowhere to park them, and you couldn't carry them inside because they were too big and heavy. More importantly, there was nowhere to ride them. They were too slow for roads but too dangerous for pavements where people were on foot. As a result, in many countries they were illegal. People thought they were

ugly, too. Finally, Segways didn't seem very safe. The president of the USA fell from one in 2003 while he was staying at his holiday home. Journalists were watching and soon the whole world knew. Then the owner of the Segway company died in an accident on his vehicle. Production of the Segway stopped in 2018.

However, that was not the end for the personal transporter. A few years ago, people started using a new vehicle: the electric scooter. E-scooters were small, light, and easy to ride. Soon, people were renting them in cities across the world. During the Coronavirus pandemic, people wanted to avoid closed spaces like buses and taxis, so some bought their own scooters (at around £400, a fraction of the price of the Segway). Not everything is perfect about scooters. They can be dangerous and people don't always park them well. However, they might be the answer to our cities' transport problems.



[Handwritten signatures and scribbles]

GRUPPO 6

Illustri il candidato il principio di separazione tra indirizzo politico e attività di gestione;

La responsabilità da fatto illecito

Il domicilio digitale

The image shows five handwritten signatures in black ink, arranged in a loose cluster. The signatures are stylized and cursive, typical of personal or official signatures. They are located in the lower right quadrant of the page, below the text 'Il domicilio digitale'.

PUSHING THE LIMITS



Imagine you are at the top of a 15-metre-high skate ramp. You slide down it, fly through the air, do a back flip and land safely. This is what Aaron Wheelz Fotheringham does – in a wheelchair!

Aaron Fotheringham is an extreme wheelchair athlete and he's invented a new sport – wheelchair freestyle. Aaron was born with spina bifida, a condition that affects his back. His legs aren't strong enough to **stand** or walk but his upper body is very muscular. He can't **kick** a ball, but he can **throw** and **catch** it with his hands. He uses his strong arms to turn the wheels of his chair.

The Fotheringham family adopted Aaron as a baby. They always encouraged him to do the same activities as other children. Even as a young child, he was very active. He couldn't **run** or **skate** like other children, but he learnt to walk with sticks. His first wheelchair changed his life: he could finally go fast! He didn't sit in it, he rode it like a skateboard.

Aaron usually sat and watched while his friends did tricks on their bikes and skateboards at the skatepark. One day, he tried some tricks in his wheelchair and he was even able to **jump** in the air! Soon, he wanted to enter competitions. That's when he discovered the world of WCMX – wheelchair motor-cross. He met other teenagers in wheelchairs just like him. One of his new friends had a **skiing** accident, others had the same medical condition as him. He made friends, had fun, and was soon winning international competitions. When he did his first back flip at 14, he took his sport to a new level. Aaron trains hard, but every day is a challenge. His trainer **holds** him while he learns new tricks, but when Aaron **hits** obstacles, he often **falls** and **climbs** back into his chair!

Sport has become Aaron's career. He has appeared on the extreme sports TV show *Nitro Circus* and toured the world. He has worked as a stunt man in films. He has also broken seven world records, including 'first wheelchair back flip' and 'highest ramp jump by wheelchair'. Although he's now famous, he hasn't forgotten his experiences as a child. He spends a lot of time motivating disabled kids to do sport. He encourages them to test their limits and not to let their disability stop them. He's an inspiration for us all!

Sam Hales
[Handwritten signatures]

GRUPPO 7

Illustri il candidato la disciplina in materia di anticorruzione negli enti locali;

Il regime giuridico dei controlli interni

Cosa s'intende per Amministrazione Digitale

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and flourishes.A smaller, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, located at the bottom right of the page.

Handwritten initials or signature.

Handwritten signature or scribble.

Secondary schools around the world teach students at least one foreign language. Languages are part of a good, general education and a useful skill to have. But that's not all! There are many other benefits, too.

Travel abroad is the most obvious reason. When you visit another country, you have a better experience if you can talk to people and understand what signs in public places mean. When people don't understand you, it doesn't help to shout in your own language! You don't have to be fluent, even a beginner can communicate basic needs. If you can chat in the local language, you'll learn so much more about the culture and you can explain how things are different in your country.

In our globalised world, languages offer job opportunities. Foreign-language speakers can communicate directly with colleagues without a translator to interpret what they are saying. On the other hand, if you use an app to translate, it's easier to make mistakes or misunderstand. If you use foreign languages at work, it's useful to have strong reading and writing skills. However, most people understand even when your grammar isn't perfect or you spell words incorrectly! Did you know that each country has its own style of handwriting? Thanks to digital communication, you no longer waste time trying to understand it! Companies often choose multi-lingual workers, not only for their language skills, but because they have other interesting talents, too. Here are just some of them:

WHY LEARN A LANGUAGE?

FOCUS ON READING

GRUPPO 8

Annullamento in autotutela

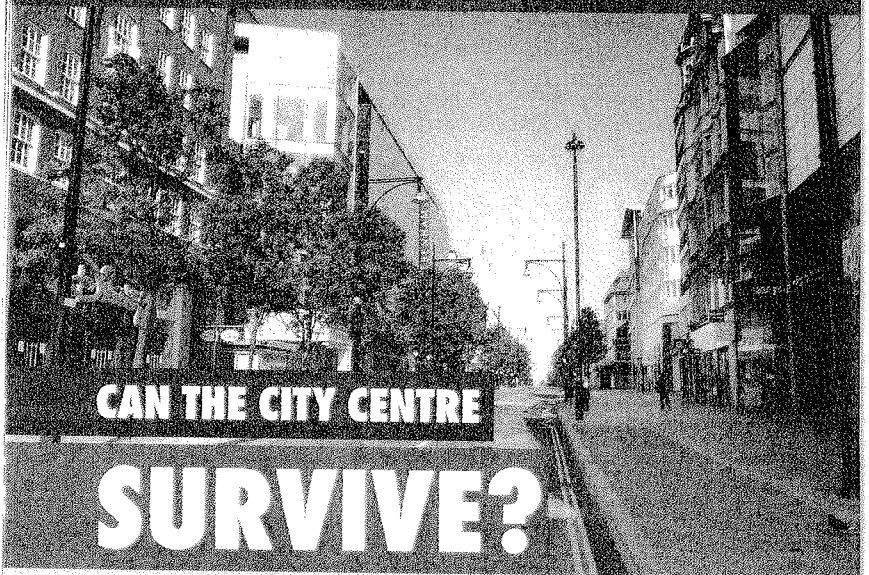
Giudizio di ottemperanza nel processo amministrativo

Funzione della firma digitale prevista dal CAD

Laura Poeslani

A collection of handwritten signatures in black ink, appearing to be a group of names or initials, possibly related to the 'GRUPPO 8' mentioned in the header.

FOCUS ON READING



CAN THE CITY CENTRE

SURVIVE?

City centres are becoming less busy. More people are working from home, so fewer workers are using an office block. Many residents are also thinking of moving to greener and quieter areas, and fewer people are visiting shops because online shopping is more convenient. Every week, we see another shop close on a city centre high street. How can we stop our city centres from becoming ghost towns?

First, we should make city centres attractive places to live. That way, they will be busy all day, and residents will take care of their area, too. We need to build new blocks of flats for people to live in, and they must be close to jobs and green spaces to make people want to move there. They also should have basic services nearby, such as a chemist's for medicine or a corner shop for a bottle of milk and some bread.

Attracting visitors back to the city centre is essential too. If we want our cities to be welcoming to everyone, an attractive public square is ideal because young and old people can meet there. There should be cultural attractions too, such as concerts, museums and community buildings like a public library. To make people feel safe, having a police station and a fire station nearby for emergencies is important, too.

How can we get shoppers to spend money in the city? People spend less time in a city centre where there are a lot of busy roads, so we must make the city easy to walk around. A pedestrian precinct is a safe and convenient way to visit a range of shops on foot and avoid dangerous crossroads or roundabouts. Shop owners also need to make their customers' experience better than online shopping. For example, clothes shops or shoe shops could have fashion shows, or a bookshop can play relaxing music, sell coffee and snacks, and make experts available for shoppers' questions.

Finally, we need to improve access to the city centre. Many people depend on cars, but you can't park easily in urban centres. However, car parks are not the solution. In the past, the industrial factory produced lots of smoke; now, cars are the problem. Air quality is important for everyone, so we need an ecological alternative. Amsterdam has found a good solution. Parking is expensive and there is a high density of cycle lanes: 38% of trips are made by bike. If we make these changes to our city centres, they will continue to attract people far into the future.

Laine Bealau

Handwritten signatures and initials.

GRUPPO 9

Illustri il candidato il sistema delle fonti che regolano il rapporto di lavoro nel pubblico impiego;

La valutazione della Performance: sistemi e modalità

Definizione della CIE e possibile utilizzo nei rapporti con la PA



THE STORY OF ARTIFICIAL FIBRES



In the 1870s, French scientist Hilaire de Chardonnet made a discovery that changed the world. In the 1870s, thousands of silkworms died in France because of a mysterious disease. People needed the silk from these insects to make scarves, dresses and other expensive clothes. Chardonnet tried to find a solution. One day in his lab he dropped some cellulose liquid and by chance he noticed that it formed long, thin fibres. It gave him a brainwave. Perhaps these fibres could make an artificial form of silk. After many experiments, he created the world's first artificial fibre in 1883.

Before this breakthrough, people only used natural materials to make clothes. These included fibres from plants, like cotton, or leather from the skin of animals. Chardonnet's invention meant that now people could make clothes using science.

The twentieth century was the golden age of artificial fibres, like nylon, which first went on sale in 1938. Nylon was thin like cotton but strong like leather. It was the perfect material for clothing such as tights. This invention was also a great example of teamwork. Seven people worked at the American company DuPont to invent it. They took eleven years to create the final product. The DuPont company was responsible for many other synthetic fibres that we use today. Twenty years after nylon,

they produced Lycra (also known as Spandex). Lycra is stronger than nylon, so it has become the favourite clothing of many athletes. It is perfect for sportswear like shorts, because it doesn't rip easily.

There are now many materials made from artificial fibres and used for different purposes. One of these is Kevlar, which is five times stronger than steel but weighs much less. This makes it perfect for the jackets and trousers worn by members of the emergency services. Kevlar is particularly useful for firefighters, because it is also highly heat-resistant.

Like Chardonnet's artificial silk, Kevlar was the invention of a single person. Chemist Stephanie Kwolek created it when she worked for DuPont in the 1960s. She was a dedicated and meticulous scientist who carried out a long series of experiments to develop this amazing new product.

Today, we wear some artificial fibres almost every day, in our coats, our shoes and many other items in our wardrobe. That's why it's important to remember the work of people such as Chardonnet and Kwolek.

[Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page]

GRUPPO 10

Illustri il candidato il sistema di valutazione negli enti locali.

Ricorso straordinario al Presidente della Repubblica

Definizione dello SPID e relativo utilizzo

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FOCUS ON LISTENING

Would you like to spend more time in the country?

Researchers say a third of city children have never been for a walk in the countryside, and 44 percent have never swum in the sea. Why? In this interview, Zac, a young man from the city of Leeds, talks openly about his experiences of natural areas in the UK.

Do you often go into the countryside or to the beach?

Not exactly. I can't get there easily, you know. No one I know really goes to the countryside. I mean, in primary school we went on a school trip to a farm to see the animals, but my family don't go to places like that. We once went to the coast, crossed the sea to get to an island and then came straight back!

Would you like to go?

Yes, definitely. I like the idea of adventure sports. I'd like to ride fast on a mountain bike through the woods, or take a boat out on a lake or climb a mountain. I'll go one day. Unfortunately, none of my friends do that kind of thing. No one in my family does climbing or biking. I mean, I have a bike, but I just use it on the roads near my house.

So do you have much contact with nature in the city?

There is a park and I sometimes walk along a path by the river behind the old factories. It's peaceful and you can see wildlife like ducks or fish there. There's a hill in the nice part of town, too. I went there once with my family for a picnic. There was a great view from the top. The sky was blue and we could see the country landscape quite well in the distance.

What do you think life in the countryside is like for young people?

It's probably not much fun. You can play in a field there, but there aren't many shops and there's no cinema. Everyone probably goes to bed early. I'm sure they live more safely, though. Here there are some bad areas. I mean you don't casually talk to groups of people if you don't know them. It could end violently.

Young people like Zac with too little green space around them regularly suffer from health issues, both physically and mentally. Also, it's not easy for them to study hard at school because they have problems with both memory and concentration. We must help young people spend more time in nature to improve their health and education.