

## AMBITO 1

1. Il candidato illustri la differenza tra dichiarazione di conformità e dichiarazione di rispondenza. Da chi viene rilasciata la DICO di un impianto elettrico? Per un impianto di illuminazione pubblica è obbligatoria la DICO? Da chi viene rilasciata la DIRI e quando è possibile rilasciarla?
2. Il candidato illustri le cause principali per le quali il Direttore Lavori può redigere la sospensione lavori. Cosa deve indicare il DL nel verbale di sospensione dei lavori?
3. Il candidato illustri i criteri di aggiudicazione di un appalto pubblico secondo il DLg 50/2016 indicando la differenza tra offerta economicamente più vantaggiosa e massimo ribasso.
4. Il candidato illustri i principali compiti del Direttore Lavori con particolare riferimento alla documentazione di cantiere e ai documenti contabili.

## AMBITO 2

"19901"

1. Il candidato illustri i provvedimenti e le misure per la protezione delle persone contro i contatti diretti. Cosa si intende per apparecchio in classe II?
2. Il candidato illustri i provvedimenti e le misure per la protezione delle persone contro i contatti indiretti in un sistema TT.
3. Il candidato illustri gli elementi di un impianto di rilevazione incendi secondo la UNI9795.

en



4. Il candidato illustri gli elementi di un impianto di diffusione sonora dei messaggi di evacuazione secondo la CEI 100-55 e la UNI7240.

### AMBITO 3




" App Q1 "

1. Il candidato illustri i reati contro la pubblica amministrazione.
2. Il candidato illustri la differenza tra il titolare dei dati personali e il responsabile dei dati personali.
3. Il candidato illustri le principali regole contenute nel codice di comportamento dei dipendenti pubblici.
4. Il potere di ordinanza del Sindaco.

### AMBITO INFO

App' S1"

1. A che cosa serve excel?
2. Che cosa si intende per programmi open source?
3. I motori di ricerca: principali funzionalità.
4. Pacchetto office: quali sono i programmi principali e a che cosa servono.

En   

## 1. The five major principles of the Rio Declaration

The 1987 Brundtland Report «Our Common Future», was the result of the United Nations' call for the setting up a commission of international experts and for analysis of the degradation of the human environment and natural resources, as well as their social and economic consequences. That Report, having made alarming findings regarding the state of both the global environment and development (social, economic, cultural and political), their interdependence and the «unsustainability» of their development, proposed a new approach to the question of development, calling it «sustainable». Twenty-seven principles defining that idea were established. Those principles can be summarised by five major concepts. The principle of integration of environmental, social, economic and political aspects. Environmental capital covers the environment, including biological diversity and reserves of both finite and renewable natural resources. Social capital covers health, skills, knowledge, know-how, training, culture, the experience of populations and relationships between members of a society or a group. Economic capital covers financial capital, but also physical or material capital such as technical infrastructure, machines, buildings etc. Political capital covers customs, laws, and the various categories of institutionalised bodies at various levels of power.

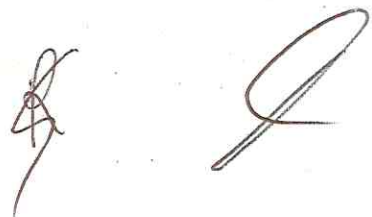
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## 2. Definition of sustainable design of a refurbishment project

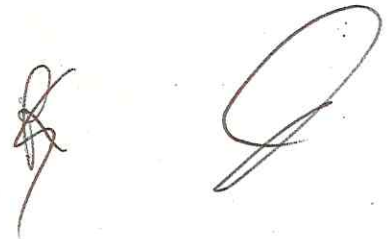
Sustainable design of a refurbishment project entails attention to the contexts within which the buildings are located, in order to enrich or protect both the building and its environment through a variety of interrelationships. This type of design will cause the building or buildings subject to refurbishment to be enriched by the opportunities offered by all the contexts within which it is located (social, environmental and economic). This involves the contexts of climate (orientation, solar gain, ventilation, shading etc.); geology (land, soils, altitude etc.), hydrology (resources, treatment, distribution, conservation etc.), plants (trees, crops etc.), institutions (ways of living together), infrastructure (utilities etc.), technology (technologies, materials etc.), policy (social mix, operational mix etc.) and heritage (buildings, landscapes etc.); be protected against local threats. This involves protection from cold, heat, rain, noise, pollution and flood risk, but also from insecurity, lack of drinking water, serving only a single generation or a single function, lack of public transport, harmful materials etc.; enrich its environment with sustainable improvements. Constructing a building which, if it must be removed, will not have caused any detriment to its environment, is not sufficient for a sustainable building. Thus, the architecture must locate itself within a triple perspective: the past it inherits, the present it constructs and the future it transmits.



### 3. Japan Company's 'Energy Saving' Staff Haircut (29th August, 2011)

A Japanese company has ordered all of its 2,700 employees to get identical hairstyles. This unusual request is its efforts to help the country save energy. The Tokyo-based construction firm Maeda Corporation has requested that men have a short back-and-sides and women have a "cute" bob with a longer fringe that can be swept to one side. Company spokeswoman Chizuru Inoue explained: "Our company is very keen on protecting the environment and we encourage our staff to adopt many environment-friendly actions." She added: "We are not sure of the data yet, but we believe if people have short hair, they do not need to use their hair driers for so long and they will use less water." Some staff are confused about which style they must have and have been asking which salons give the best cut.

The energy-saving initiative is part of a national campaign to reduce energy consumption following the Fukushima nuclear disaster in March. Japan has been struggling to produce enough electricity since the tsunami ended production at the Fukushima plants. The disaster resulted in a review of the country's energy policy that now means less than a quarter of its remaining nuclear plants are in use. The government has talked about a move away from nuclear energy towards more sustainable technologies. Many government institutions have taken measures to save power, including a reduced use of air-conditioning in offices and schools. Many employees cannot turn down the air-con below 27 degrees in the hottest summer months.

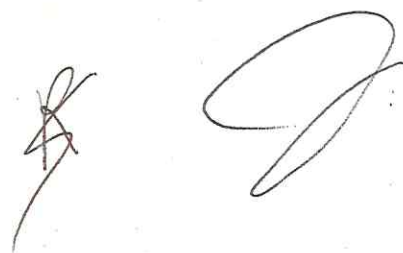


#### 4. Audit Your Home's Energy Use

The first step to improving the comfort and efficiency of your home is obtaining a home energy audit, also referred to as an energy assessment. A certified auditor evaluates your home and identifies and prioritizes the recommended energy-saving improvements. You can also conduct a basic do-it-yourself (DIY) energy audit.

##### Professional Energy Audits.

A professional home energy audit determines how much energy your home uses and evaluates steps you can take to make your home more energy efficient. Some audits take about an hour, do not require specialized equipment, and are relatively inexpensive. More thorough audits require about four hours to complete, require specialized equipment, and are more expensive, but they provide more detailed information on your home's energy use. Some home energy professionals provide a simple assessment called the Home Energy Score. Like a miles-per-gallon rating for a car, the Home Energy Score is an easy-to-produce rating designed to help homeowners and homebuyers gain useful information about a home's energy performance. The Home Energy Score helps homeowners, buyers, and renters to compare U.S. homes in terms of estimated energy performance.

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