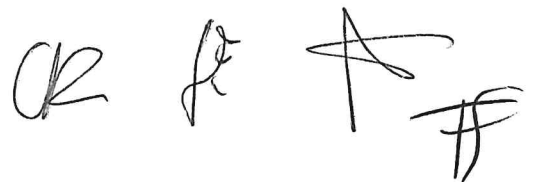


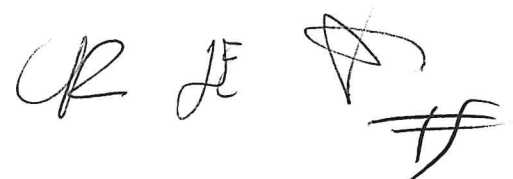
QUESITO 1

1. Piano Triennale OO.PP.
2. Riserve
3. Il PFTE e il PFTE rafforzato: differenze
4. Le varianti in corso d'opera
5. Il Direttore Lavori
6. Il Coordinatore in Fase di Esecuzione
7. Modalità di affidamento dei lavori pubblici
8. Offerta economicamente più vantaggiosa
9. Collaudo Tecnico Amministrativo
10. Partenariato Pubblico Privato

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QUESITO 2

1. In che cosa consiste il fenomeno dello sfondellamento dei solai latero-cementizi: cause e sistemi di rinforzo/ripristino
2. Quali sono le azioni sulle costruzioni che devono essere considerate nelle verifiche di sicurezza secondo le Norme Tecniche per le Costruzioni di cui al D.M. 17 gennaio 2018?
3. I livelli di conoscenza nelle costruzioni esistenti.
4. La classificazione degli interventi strutturali sulle costruzioni esistenti secondo le Norme Tecniche per le Costruzioni di cui al D.M. 17 gennaio 2018
5. Quali sono le principali componenti del calcestruzzo e le loro caratteristiche?
6. I principali tipi di unioni nelle costruzioni in acciaio
7. Le prove di carico: finalità e modalità di esecuzione delle prove.
8. I controsoffitti nelle scuole: problematiche ricorrenti, indagini diagnostiche e tecniche di intervento possibili.
9. Tecniche di consolidamento comunemente impiegate per il rinforzo delle murature.

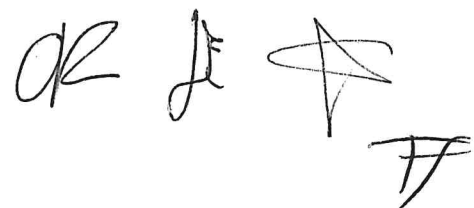
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10. Tecniche di consolidamento comunemente impiegate per il ripristino ed il rinforzo delle strutture il calcestruzzo armato.

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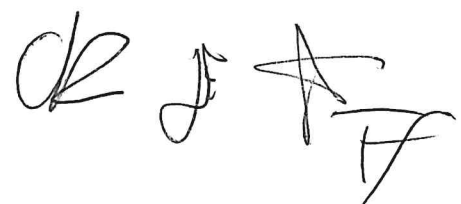
QUESITO 3

1. Gli strumenti e le procedure a contrasto della corruzione nella pubblica amministrazione
2. Attività svolte dal responsabile del procedimento amministrativo
3. La nozione di procedimento amministrativo
4. La trasparenza
5. Funzioni e competenze dei dirigenti
6. Responsabilità del dipendente pubblico
7. La Conferenza dei servizi (art. 14 L. 241/1990)
8. Il P.E.G.
9. Tipi di Atti nella Pubblica Amministrazione
10. Accesso agli Atti

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QUESITO 4

1. Indicare quale programma del pacchetto OFFICE permette di gestire la posta elettronica e le sue principali funzioni
2. Come si cambia il tipo e la dimensione del carattere in Word
3. Che cos'è il DESKTOP?
4. In che modo si crea e si rinomina una CARTELLA sul desktop?
5. Che cos'è un SISTEMA OPERATIVO?
6. Come si inserisce una TABELLA in word?
7. I MOTORI DI RICERCA: illustrazione delle funzioni e principali utilità

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8. WORD: illustrazione delle funzioni e principali utilità

9. Quali sono le principali PERIFERICHE di un computer

10. Quali sono i principali elementi in una MAIL?


CR Je A P

QUESITO 5

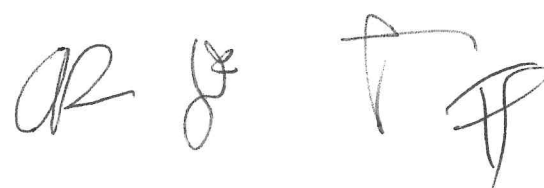
1. The knowledge of existing buildings is an overriding issue for any structural evaluation.

The importance of knowledge development is highlighted by the recent Italian Technical Code (M. D. 14 January 2008, M.D. 9 February 2011 - §4), that introduces different knowledge levels and correlates each level to a confidence factor, depending on the reliability of data, adopted in structural safety checks.

2. Although for cultural heritage interventions (Italian “Guidelines for seismic-risk assessment and mitigation for cultural heritage”) a high level of knowledge is desirable (to protect the construction from too preventive interventions), in many cases, for the invasiveness of tests or, simply, for economic reasons, it is not possible to achieve this level of deepening.
3. Therefore it is necessary to define experimental test campaigns, in order to identify which investigations are strictly necessary to achieve a knowledge level appropriate to design retrofit interventions.
4. The goal of this research is to propose an approach that exceeds the rigid schematization defined in the recent technical code for construction, based on the definition of the confidence factors related to the level of knowledge. This aim is achieved through structural pre-analysis from which we can obtain parameters that play a significant role on building safety .

OR GF 

5. This decision-making process is exemplified in the case study of St. Pardo Cathedral in Larino (Italy), damaged by the 2002 Molise earthquake. In the case study, it is demonstrated how a sensitivity analysis of construction details, considered in the structural evaluation, can direct both an experimental test campaign and seismic improvement interventions.
6. The common problems for all existing buildings even in the case of protected ones, given their importance, is the impossibility of knowing the original characterizing data of the structure, the modifications sustained over time due to damage derived from phenomena of anthropic transformations, the aging of materials and natural calamities. Moreover, the execution of a complete research campaign may prove to be too invasive on the fabric of the building itself.
7. An appropriate level of knowledge, can be achieved through the implementation of surveys, tests and investigations, aimed at structural elements that characterize the behavior of the buildings.
8. The recent Italian Technical Code (M.D. 14 January 2008) and the Italian “Guidelines for seismic-risk assessment and mitigation for cultural heritage” (M.D. 9 February 2011 - §4) introduce different levels of knowledge, correlated to confidence factors that graduate the reliability of structural evaluation both for the actual state and after eventual interventions.
9. However, despite the fact that knowledge of a historical building cannot be separated from a diagnostic test, operating on a protected building makes this step very difficult. Integrity constraints, that exclude direct and destructive tests, or a limited economic budget, not always related to the cultural relevance of the building, determines the need for careful design of the test campaign.

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10. The importance of a deep knowledge of a historical building, designed to highlight weakness and vulnerabilities, is, in fact, essential because it is the starting point of the design of the seismic improvement intervention.

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