

## BATTERIA A

1. Il candidato illustri compiti e competenze del RUP, ai sensi del D.Lgs. 50/2016.
2. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 102 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: collaudo e verifiche di conformità.
3. Il candidato illustri la procedura di affidamento diretto, ai sensi del D.Lgs. 50/2016.
4. Il candidato illustri la procedura negoziata, ai sensi del D.Lgs. 50/2016.
5. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 95 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: criteri di aggiudicazione dell'appalto.
6. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 105 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: subappalto.
7. Il candidato tratti l'argomento relativo al vincolo cimiteriale nel contesto di un progetto di ampliamento di un cimitero esistente.
8. Il candidato illustri schematicamente i diversi livelli di progettazione, ai sensi del D.Lgs. 50/2016.
9. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 21 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: programma degli acquisti e programmazione dei lavori pubblici
10. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 183 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: finanza di progetto.
11. Il candidato illustri schematicamente l'iter per la realizzazione di un'opera pubblica.
12. Il candidato tratti il tema della sicurezza nel contesto economico di un'opera pubblica.
13. Il candidato identifichi le opere di urbanizzazione primaria e secondaria. Proceda successivamente ad un esempio pratico.
14. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 96 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: costi del ciclo di vita.
15. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 106 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: modifica di contratti durante il periodo di efficacia.

16. Il candidato tratti l'argomento di cui all'art. 26 del D.Lgs. 50/2016: verifica preventiva della progettazione.

#### **BATTERIA B**

1. Descrivere l'iter procedurale dell'autorizzazione paesaggistica "ordinaria" Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio.
2. Descrivere l'iter procedurale dell'autorizzazione paesaggistica "semplificata" di cui al DPR 31/2017
3. L'accertamento di compatibilità paesaggistica. Descrivere l'iter procedurale e le limitazioni poste dal Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio.
4. Descrivere i contenuti del certificato di agibilità di cui alla L.R. 65/2014, elencando gli interventi edilizi per i quali è dovuta la certificazione.
5. Permesso di costruire e attestazione di conformità in sanatoria, L.R. 65/2014; descrivere le caratteristiche dell'istituto della sanatoria, i compiti affidati al responsabile del procedimento e le modalità per la determinazione delle sanzioni
6. Vigilanza sull'attività urbanistico edilizia, descrivere le sanzioni previste per gli interventi eseguiti in assenza del Permesso di costruire, in totale difformità o con variazioni essenziali.
7. Contributo di costruzione nell'ambito dei titoli edilizi, L.R. 65/2014; descrivere le caratteristiche del contributo di costruzione, in relazione ai diversi titoli edilizi, ed i casi di gratuità
8. Varianti in corso d'opera al Permesso di Costruire o alla SCIA, L.R. 65/2014; descrivere le caratteristiche, i diversi iter procedurali, con particolare riferimento al cd "deposito finale".
9. Descrivere gli interventi e l'iter procedurale della SCIA di cui agli art. 135 e 145 della L.R. 65/2014
10. Descrivere gli interventi qualificati come "Attività edilizia libera", con particolare riferimento ai contenuti della CILA di cui all'art. 136 della L.R. 65/2014
11. Descrivere quali sono i contenuti e le principali caratteristiche del Piano Strutturale di cui alla L.R. 65/2014
12. Descrivere quali sono i contenuti e le principali caratteristiche del Piano Operativo di cui alla L.R. 65/2014
13. Descrivere l'istituto della "conferenza dei servizi semplificata" di cui all'art 14 bis della Legge n. 241/90
14. Descrivere l'istituto del "Diritto di accesso" di cui alla L. 241/90
15. Descrivere le competenze della Giunta Comunale, attribuite dal D. Lgs 267/00
16. Descrivere le competenze del Dirigente, attribuite dal D. Lgs 267/00

## TEST VERIFICA LINGUA STRANIERA - INGLESE

1.

### Art. 13

Personal liberty is inviolable. No form of detention, inspection or personal search nor any other restriction on personal freedom is admitted, except by order of the Judiciary stating a reason and only in such cases and in such manner as provided by law. [...] Any acts of physical or moral violence against persons subject to restrictions of personal liberty are to be punished.

The law establishes the maximum duration of preventive detention.

2.

### Art. 14

Personal domicile is inviolable.

No one's domicile may be inspected, searched, or seized save in cases and in the manner laid down by law conforming to the guarantee of personal liberty. Verifications and inspections for public health and safety, or for economic and fiscal purposes are regulated by special laws.

3.

### Art. 16

Every citizen has the right to travel and reside freely in any part of the national territory, except for limitations provided by general laws for reasons of health or security. No restrictions may be imposed for political reasons.

Every citizen is free to leave the territory of the Republic and return to it except for obligations defined by law.

4.

### Art. 17

All citizens have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed.

No previous notice is required for meetings, including those occurring in places that are open to the public.

For meetings held in public places previous notice must be given to the authorities, who may forbid them only on the ground of proven risks to security and public safety.

5.

### Art. 30

Parents have the duty and right to support, educate, and tutor their children, including those born out of wedlock.

Should the parents prove incapable, the law provides for the fulfilment of their duties.

The law ensures to children born out of wedlock any legal and social protection compatible with the rights of members of the legitimate family.

Rules and limits to determine paternity are set by law.

6.

**Art. 32**

The Republic safeguards health as a fundamental right of the individual and as a collective interest, and guarantees free medical care to the poor.

Nobody may be forcefully submitted to medical treatment except as regulated by law.

That law may in no case violate the limits imposed by the respect for the human being.

7.

**Art. 33**

The arts and sciences as well as their teaching are free. The Republic lays down general rules for education and establishes state schools for all branches and grades.

Public bodies and private persons have the right to establish schools and education institutes, at no cost to the State. [...]

State examinations are prescribed for admission to and graduation from the various branches and grades of schools and for qualification to exercise a profession. [...]

8.

**Art. 34**

Schools are open to everyone.

Primary education, given for at least eight years, is compulsory and free of tuition.

Capable and deserving pupils, even if lacking financial resources, have the right to attain the highest levels of education.

The Republic furthers the realization of this right by scholarships, allowances to families, and other benefits, to be assigned through competitive examinations.

9.

**Art. 35**

The Republic protects labour in all its forms and practices.

It provides for the training and professional enhancement of workers. It promotes and encourages international agreements and organisations aiming at asserting and regulating labour rights.

It recognises the freedom to emigrate, except for legal limitations for the common good, and protects Italian workers abroad.

10.

**Art. 36**

Workers are entitled to remuneration commensurate with the quantity and quality of their work, and in any case sufficient to ensure to them and their families a free and honourable existence.

The law establishes limits to the length of the working day.

Workers are entitled to a weekly day of rest and to annual paid holidays; they cannot relinquish this right.

11.

**Art. 37**

Working women have the same rights and are entitled to equal pay as men for equal work. Working conditions have to be such to allow women to fulfil their essential family role and ensure an adequate special protection of mothers and children.

The law establishes the minimum age for paid labour.

The Republic establishes special measures protecting juvenile labour and guarantees equal pay for comparable work.

12.

**Art. 38**

All citizens unable to work and lacking the resources necessary for their existence are entitled to welfare support.

Workers are entitled to adequate insurance for their needs in the case of accidents, illness, disability, old age and involuntary unemployment. [...]

Responsibilities laid down in this article are entrusted to public bodies and institutions established or supplemented by the State. [...]

13.

**Art. 41**

Private economic enterprise is free.

It may not be carried out against the common good or in a way that may harm public security, liberty, or human dignity.

The law determines appropriate planning and controls so that public and private economic activities may be directed and coordinated towards social ends.

14.

**Art. 42**

Property is public or private. Economic assets belong to the State, to public bodies or to private persons. Private property is recognised and guaranteed by laws, determining the manner of acquisition and enjoyment and its limits in order to ensure its social function and to make it accessible to all.

Private property, in cases determined by law and with compensation, may be expropriated for reasons of general interest. [...]

15.

**Art. 44**

For the purpose of ensuring the rational exploitation of land and establishing equitable social relations, the law imposes obligations on and limitations to private ownership of land, sets its limits depending on the regions and the various agricultural areas, encourages and imposes land reclamation, transformation of latifundia and reorganisation of productive units; it assists small and medium sized farms.

The law makes provisions in favour of mountainous areas.

**16.****Art. 48**

All citizens, male and female, who have attained their majority, are voters.

The vote is personal and equal, free and secret. Its exercise is a civic duty.

The law defines the conditions under which the citizens residing abroad effectively exercise their electoral right.  
[...]

The right to vote may not be limited except for civil incapacity or as a consequence of an irrevocable penal sentence or in cases of moral unworthiness established by law.