	<p>Tracce colloquio</p> <p>23 febbraio 2022</p>	
<p>Bando n. 25/2021- Selezione pubblica, per titoli ed esami, per la copertura di n. 1 posto a tempo pieno e indeterminato nell’Agenzia Spaziale Italiana, nel profilo di Funzionario di Amministrazione, V livello professionale – Area Controllo di Gestione.</p>		

Tracce estratte dai candidati

PROVA 1

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le esperienze lavorative più rilevanti svolte e, ove possibile, le riconnetta al profilo per il quale concorre
2. Quali sono alcuni degli strumenti tradizionali del controllo di gestione?
3. Il candidato citi alcuni tra i principali ruoli di vertice dell’ASI descritti dallo Statuto

PROVA INFORMATICA

Con riferimento alla Tabella contenuta nel file excel all’interno della cartella denominata “Dati comuni” si richiede di:

- calcolare la somma evidenziando il risultato in grassetto
- inserire due righe vuote all’interno della tabella;
- centrare i valori contenuti nella seconda colonna;
- salvare il file all’interno della cartella già predisposta con il proprio cognome

PROVA LINGUA INGLESE

Il candidato legga e traduca la parte evidenziata del testo inglese allegato.

PROVA 3

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le esperienze lavorative più rilevanti svolte e, ove possibile, le riconnetta al profilo per il quale concorre
2. Le principali finalità del controllo di gestione
3. Il candidato illustri le caratteristiche generali del preventivo economico e/o del budget

PROVA INFORMATICA

Con riferimento alla Tabella contenuta nel file excel all'interno della cartella denominata "Dati comuni" si richiede di:

- calcolare la media aritmetica;
- inserire una colonna vuota tra le due colonne date;
- evidenziare in grassetto i valori inseriti nella colonna del fatturato;
- salvare il file all'interno della cartella già predisposta con il proprio cognome.

PROVA LINGUA INGLESE

Il candidato legga e traduca la parte evidenziata del testo inglese allegato

PROVA 4

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le esperienze lavorative più rilevanti svolte e, ove possibile, le riconnetta al profilo per il quale concorre
2. In quali fasi si articola il ciclo di programmazione e controllo
3. Il candidato illustri le caratteristiche generali del conto economico

PROVA INFORMATICA

Con riferimento alla Tabella contenuta nel file excel all'interno della cartella denominata "Dati comuni" si richiede di:

- ordinare i dati in ordine crescente di fatturato;
- evidenziare in blu il dato più alto;
- copiare la stessa in un file word;
- salvare i file all'interno della cartella già predisposta con il proprio cognome

PROVA LINGUA INGLESE

Il candidato legga e traduca la parte evidenziata del testo inglese allegato

PROVA 5

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le esperienze lavorative più rilevanti svolte e, ove possibile, le riconnetta al profilo per il quale concorre
2. Elementi generali del processo di budgeting e del monitoraggio in corso di esercizio.
3. Il candidato citi alcuni reati contro la PA di sua conoscenza

PROVA INFORMATICA

Con riferimento al testo contenuto nel file word presente nella cartella denominata “Dati comuni” si richiede di:

- giustificare il testo;
- inserire un elenco puntato o numerato in relazione all’ultimo periodo del testo;
- evidenziare la prima frase del testo in grassetto;
- salvare i file all’interno della cartella già predisposta con il proprio cognome

PROVA LINGUA INGLESE

Il candidato legga e traduca la parte evidenziata del testo inglese allegato

PROVA 6

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le esperienze lavorative più rilevanti svolte e, ove possibile, le riconnetta al profilo per il quale concorre
2. Principali elementi costitutivi della contabilità analitica e concetto della competenza economica
3. Il candidato indichi alcune tra le principali missioni e obiettivi dell'ASI riportati nello Statuto

PROVA INFORMATICA

Con riferimento al testo contenuto nel file word presente nella cartella denominata "Dati comuni" si richiede di:

- uniformare a piacere il formato del testo word;
- aumentare la dimensione del carattere a 14;
- applicare una interlinea pari a 1,5;
- salvare i file all'interno della cartella già predisposta con il proprio cognome

PROVA LINGUA INGLESE

Il candidato legga e traduca la parte evidenziata del testo inglese allegato

PROVA 7

1. Il candidato descriva sinteticamente le esperienze lavorative più rilevanti svolte e, ove possibile, le riconnetta al profilo per il quale concorre
2. Importanza della reportistica nel controllo di gestione
3. Il candidato citi alcuni dei Regolamenti vigenti in ASI

PROVA INFORMATICA

Con riferimento al testo contenuto nel file word presente nella cartella denominata “Dati comuni” si richiede di:

- giustificare il testo;
- formattare il testo con le seguenti caratteristiche: Book Antiqua, dimensione 14;
- evidenziare in grassetto la parola Pubblica Amministrazione;
- salvare il file all'interno della cartella già predisposta con il proprio cognome

PROVA LINGUA INGLESE

Il candidato legga e traduca la parte evidenziata del testo inglese allegato

Changing Greenland



Greenland is the largest island in the world but has a small population of 56,000. Many of these 'Greenlanders' live close to the coastline because a large part of the country is covered with ice and glaciers. More than a quarter of all the people live in the capital, Nuuk. Since the 1960s, the country has had economic difficulties and social problems. Its traditional industry – and its biggest – is fishing but the country still imports much more than it exports. Now, however, life is about to change dramatically for many Greenlanders – and all because of the weather.

Most scientists agree that the world's climate is getting warmer and you can already see the difference in Greenland. For example, small icebergs – about the size of city buses – are floating near to the coast. They have broken off from much larger areas of ice further out in the ocean because of the change in temperature. Furthermore, the huge sheet of ice which covers Greenland is shrinking by about 75 cubic kilometres each year. If all of Greenland's ice melted, sea levels across the world would rise by 7.5 metres.

One industry that is benefiting from the melting ice is the oil industry. Nowadays, the sea around the west coast of Greenland has no ice for six months of the year. This means oil companies can explore this area. They plan to drill for oil in the next few years. Greenlanders have mixed feelings about this modern development. The country's prime minister, Kuupik Kleist, explains the dilemma: 'The Arctic people are the ones most exposed to climate change but we need a strong economy and we have to utilise the opportunities that oil could bring us ... we don't have any other natural resources for the time being that hold as much potential as oil.'



Farming will also change. The growing season is longer with spring arriving earlier and longer summers. On the one hand, if the country produced more of its own food, it wouldn't need to import so much. On the other hand, some farmers are worried. They think the drier summers might create new problems. For example, last year, it was so dry, farmers produced half the normal amount of food. I spent my last night in the town of Qaqortoq with farming families at their annual celebration before the summer begins. After dinner, everyone started singing this

Summer, summer,
how wonderful
How incredibly
good.
The frost is gone,
The frost is gone ...

traditional song. The song is about the importance of summer in a place where, in the past, the winters were long and the summers were short. As nature and the weather changes in Greenland, I wondered if they would still sing this song in a hundred years' time. They might not.

dilemma (n) /dɪ'lemə/ problem or difficult choice

iceberg (n) /'aɪsbɜːg/ large piece of ice in the sea with a small part of it above the water

measuring HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

The small country of Bhutan in the Himalayan mountains is over one thousand years old. In the past it was a poor country and not many people visited it. But nowadays, it is becoming more and more popular with tourists. Medicine and health is improving and its economy is growing. King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the king of Bhutan until 2006, talked about his country's 'Gross National Happiness'. In other words, he thought happiness is the way to measure the country's development.

But how do you measure happiness? Perhaps health is the best way because a famous doctor once said, 'Happy people generally don't get sick.' It's also easy to measure how many people feel ill or unhealthy in a country. For example, one survey says Iceland is the 'healthiest country in the world' because men and women live a long time there, the air is very clean and there are more doctors available per person than anywhere else in the world.

However, there was another survey of the happiest countries in the world and Iceland was not near the top. The questions on this survey included: How much do you earn? How healthy are you? How safe do you feel? After visiting 155 different countries, the researchers decided that Denmark feels happier than other countries.

So does happiness equal money and good health? Not according to the artist Erik Krikortz. He feels that there are other ways of measuring happiness. Krikortz has a website and visitors click on different happy or sad faces to comment on how well they sleep, their family and friends, their level of stress, their inspiration and their physical activity. When you finish, his website adds the results for each area and it gives you a final result for your happiness.

In his home city of Stockholm, Krikortz also shows the results of his survey as different coloured lights on the side of a large building in the city. For example, red means the people of Stockholm are very happy, green is OK and purple means many people are sad. 'A lot of people look at the building every day and see how "we" are,' Krikortz says. The coloured lights are also useful if you feel like visiting the city. For example, if the lights are red, you know the locals are feeling happy!

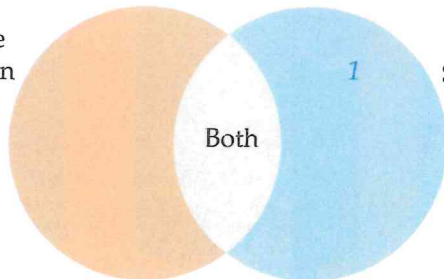
inspiration (n) /,ɪnspə'reɪʃn/ a feeling that makes you want to do something or gives you exciting new ideas

4a Adventurers of the year

Reading

1 Read the article. Complete the diagram with the phrases (1–6).

Edurne
Pasaban



Steven
Shoppman

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 born in the USA | 4 is famous |
| 2 travelled round the world | 5 finished the adventure |
| 3 qualified in engineering | 6 loves adventure |

2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What was Edurne's biggest challenge?
- 2 Why is she famous?
- 3 What was Steven and Stephen's ambition?
- 4 What was their biggest risk?

Grammar past simple

3 Underline all the verbs in the past tense in *The mountaineer* section of the article. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you add to regular verbs in the past simple?
- 2 What auxiliary verb do you use to make the verb negative?

ADVENTURERS of the YEAR

EVERY YEAR, READERS OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE VOTE FOR THEIR ADVENTURERS OF THE YEAR. HERE ARE TWO OF THEM.

THE MOUNTAINEER

As a child, Edurne Pasaban lived in the mountainous Basque region of Spain and she climbed her first mountain when she was fourteen. At university, she studied engineering but she didn't want a nine-to-five job. In May 2010 she finished her biggest challenge, to climb the world's fourteen tallest mountains. Nowadays she is famous for her many climbing achievements. However, she didn't climb in order to become famous. She says, 'For me, adventure is a way of life.'

THE ROAD TRIPPERS

Steven Shoppman and Stephen Bouey were old friends who grew up together in Denver. But they knew each other a lot better after their adventure. They both had an ambition to go on a road trip round the world. From 2007 to 2010, they drove through 69 different countries during their 122,000-kilometre journey and had many adventures. They took a big risk when they went across a minefield (see photo). They also got help from lots of people and they found that the world wasn't as dangerous as they thought!



road trip (n) /'rɒdtrɪp/
a long journey by road

READING & SPEAKING

Work in pairs. Tick (✓) five things which you think help people to live to be a hundred. Then read the article to check.

- ☐ They have a big family.
- ☒ They aren't in a hurry.
- ☒ They sleep eight hours.
- ☒ They have pets.
- ☒ They hardly ever eat meat.
- ☐ They drink a little alcohol.
- ☐ They often go to the doctor.
- ☐ They work outside.
- ☐ They often see friends.

Read the article again. In which places are these things important?

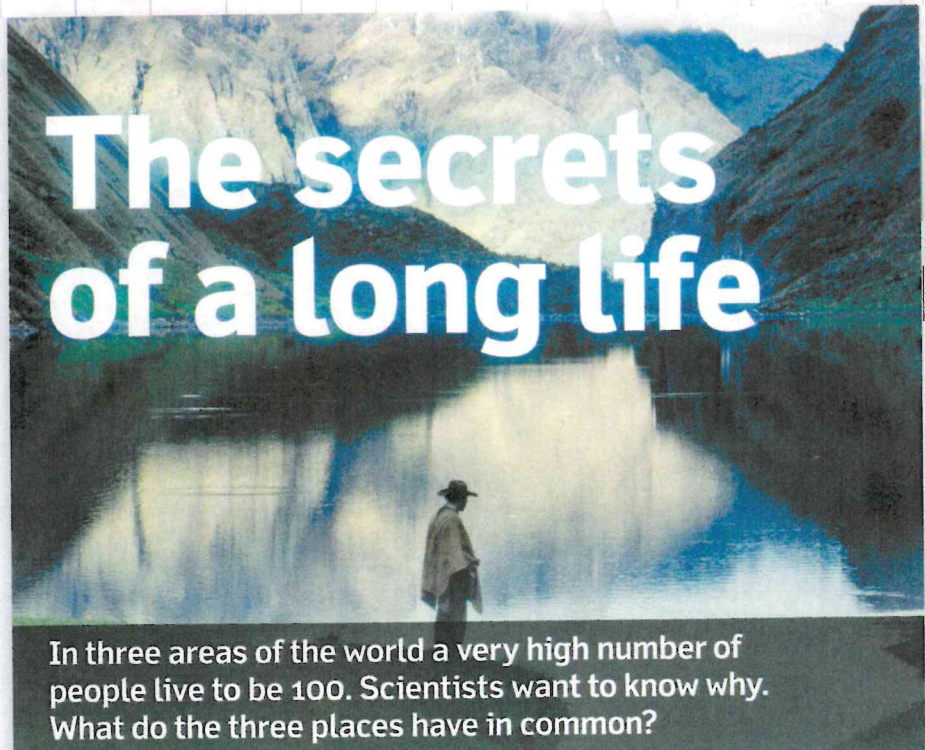
- 1 a special kind of water _____
- 2 a special kind of food _____
- 3 the weather _____
- 4 a special kind of drink _____

Underline new words or phrases in the texts and compare with a partner. Try to guess their meaning. Choose two words to learn from each text.

Look at the five things in a that are in the texts. Are they true for people in your country? Do you think they have a healthy lifestyle?

► **Communication** *Short life, long life?*
p.101 Interview your partner with the questionnaire, then change roles.

2 52» **SONG** *Who Wants to Live Forever* 🎵



The secrets of a long life

In three areas of the world a very high number of people live to be 100. Scientists want to know why. What do the three places have in common?

Ecuador

Vilcabamba, a small village in the Andes, is often called 'the Valley of Long Life'. What's its secret? Firstly, Vilcabamba is not very hot or very cold – the temperature is usually between 18 and 27 degrees, and the air is very clean. Secondly, people work hard in the fields, and do a lot of exercise. Thirdly, their diet is very healthy – they eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, and they hardly ever eat meat or fish. The water they drink, from the river in Vilcabamba, is very rich in minerals. They also have a good social life. In Vilcabamba people say, 'The left leg and the right leg help you to be healthy, because they take you to your friends' homes.'

Italy

In Ogliastra, a mountain region of Sardinia, one out of every 200 people lives to be 100, and they are normally very healthy, too. Most of the people in the villages work outside in their fields and with their animals. They have a healthy diet, with a lot of vegetables and not much meat or fish. They hardly ever take any medicine, but they usually drink a little *grappa* before they go to bed. 'Life is hard,' says Fortunato, who is a shepherd, 'but I am never stressed. I never read the newspaper – because I can't read very well.'

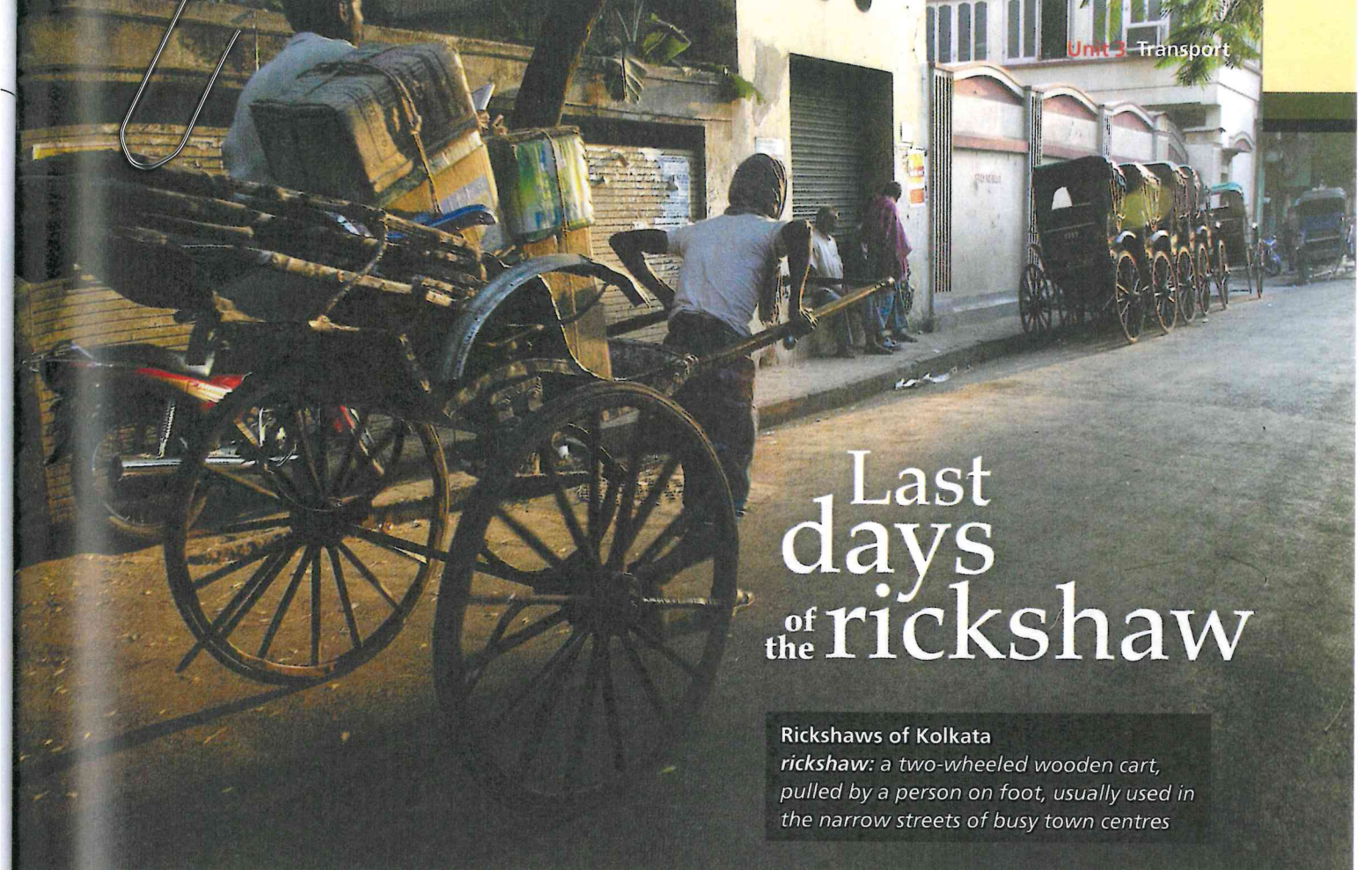


Japan

People in Okinawa in Japan do not have big meals. They usually just have vegetables and fish, and often eat soya. Okinawans are very active, and they often work until they are 80 or more. But they also relax every day – they see friends and they meditate. Ushi, from Okinawa, is 107. In the evening she often dances with her daughter and has a glass of *sake*. 'I want to have a boyfriend,' she says. When journalists ask people from Okinawa 'What is your secret?' they answer, 'We are happy, we are always positive, and we are never in a hurry.'

grappa an Italian alcoholic drink
sake a Japanese alcoholic drink
soya a kind of bean typical in Asia





Last days of the rickshaw

Rickshaws of Kolkata

rickshaw: a two-wheeled wooden cart, pulled by a person on foot, usually used in the narrow streets of busy town centres

Kolkata (previously known as Calcutta) is the famous capital of West Bengal in India and the home of nearly 15 million people. The traffic jams and engine fumes begin early in the morning with long lines of private cars, public buses, taxis, three-wheeled scooters and pedicabs. There aren't many alternatives. You can catch a train through the city or take the underground but sooner or later you have to go on foot and walking in Kolkata is a dangerous activity. As the drivers race towards pedestrians, they blow their horns. The sound never stops from morning to night.

So when I crossed a small road on my first day in the city, I was surprised because I heard a bell – not a horn. It was a tiny man pulling a rickshaw. He stopped and picked up two children from the front door of their house and then, with great strength, pulled them to school. For many people, the rickshaw is a symbol of Kolkata and they have many advantages. When the traffic is bad, rickshaws find a way through the traffic. If you miss your bus and there aren't any taxis, you can always find a rickshaw in Kolkata. Rickshaws are also very popular with local shoppers. The driver takes you from your house to the market and waits for you. Then he loads all your purchases, drops you off outside your home and helps you unload. No other type of public transport offers this kind of service.

You also see lots more people getting on and off rickshaws during the monsoon season. That's the period from June to September when Kolkata gets heavy rainfall. Sometimes it rains for 48 hours without a break. In the older parts of the city, the roads flood. The water can rise as high as people's waists in the worst part. When it's this bad, anything with an engine is useless. But the rickshaw drivers never stop working, even with water all around them.

But not everyone thinks rickshaws are a good thing. Some local officials and politicians want to ban rickshaws on 'humanitarian grounds'. They believe it is wrong for one man to pull another person when there is modern transport in the city. However, there is a problem with this plan. Many of the rickshaw drivers come from the countryside with no job and no qualifications. The only job they can find in Kolkata is pulling a rickshaw. If the city bans rickshaws, these men won't have a job or income. So for the moment, the people of Kolkata still go by rickshaw.

fumes (n) /fju:mz/ smoke and gases from an engine

scooter (n) /sku:tə(r)/ a small motorbike

pedicab (n) /'pedekæb/ a type of taxi with no engine. The driver cycles.

monsoon (n) /mən'su:n/ period from June to September with lots of rain

flood (v) /flʌd/ when water covers an area (e.g. a floor, road, city)

ban (v) /bæn/ to stop or make illegal