

COMPETENZE PROFESSIONALI

- 1) Gestione risorse finanziarie, umane e strumentali: indicatori di *outcome*, di prodotto e di processo
- 2) In cosa consiste la responsabilità dirigenziale
- 3) Gestione risorse finanziarie, umane e strumentali: il P.O.L.A.
- 4) Ordinamento degli Enti locali; i servizi pubblici a rilevanza economica
- 5) La competenza potenziata

INFORMATICA

- 1) La PEC
- 2) Il documento digitale
- 3) Le tecnologie a supporto dello Smart Working
- 4) Criteri di valutazione del software
- 5) Crittografia

INGLESE**QUESTION N.1**

## CANADA LOST LANDSCAPES

Close to the airport on the western edge of Winnipeg in Manitoba, Canada, lies what appears to be a large overgrown field. In fact, this site is a rare survivor, a remnant of the original tall-grass prairie that once covered much of central North America. Today it is home to the Living Prairie Museum.

In 1968, a group of researchers came to Manitoba to look for good examples of remnant prairie. Of the 64 sites they examined, The Living Prairie Museum site was identified as one of the best examples of tall-grass prairie in the province. It had never been farmed and had few invasive, non-native species. It was also a prime piece of land in a growing city facing rising real estate prices. Nevertheless, thanks to three years of hard campaigning by local naturalists and environmentalists, in 1971 the City Council decided by just one vote to preserve the land and allow a museum to be built.

Formed in the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, prairies are huge areas of flat grassland with few trees, generally moderate temperatures, and moderate rainfall. The fertile soil provides perfect conditions for grasses – and, of course, for growing modern agricultural crops such as wheat, barley, rye and oats.

*western edge parte occidentale*

*overgrown field campo con erba alta*

*It had never been farmed non era mai stata coltivata*

*prime prezioso*

*rising real estate prices prezzi degli immobili in ascesa*

*wheat, barley, rye and oats frumento, orzo, segale e avena*

**QUESTION N. 2**

## CANADA LOST LANDSCAPES

Before the Europeans arrived, vast herds of bison fed on the tall-grass prairie that covered one million square kilometres, stretching from southern Manitoba down to Texas. First Nation tribes lived alongside

the bison, bears, antelope, and wolves, their lives interdependent with the ecosystem and its abundant wildlife.

Today, the prairies, like wild bison and traditional First Nation tribe life, are almost extinct. Less than 0.05 per cent of the original tall-grass prairie remains in Manitoba, making The Living Prairie Museum a precious remaining fragment of this unique habitat. It is home to more than one hundred and fifty different grass and wildflower species, rare insects, including the “monarch butterfly”, and to a variety of animals and birds.

The museum was officially opened on 23rd June 1976 to show visitors a special landscape – and provide a glimpse of how most of Winnipeg would have looked after the last ice age some ten thousand years ago.

*herds of bison branchi di bisonti*  
*First Nation tribes le tribù native*  
*tall-grass erba alta*

### QUESTION N. 3

#### CANADA THE LITTLE MUSEUM ON THE PRAIRIE

Winnipeg is a city in Manitoba, Canada. Its name was given to a bear at London Zoo which later inspired A.A. Milne to write the story Winnie the Pooh. But that isn't Winnipeg's only claim to fame. It is also the home of the Living Prairie Museum, a piece of land where visitors can learn about the prairie's complicated ecosystem. And there is certainly a lot that needs to be learnt. As Kyle Lucyk, the museum's director, explains, the prairie has been severely damaged by modern agriculture:

“The ecosystem that filled the middle part of North America, ... the tall-grass prairie is some of the best soil for farming. So here in Manitoba we've lost 99.9 per cent of the original remnant tall-grass prairie. So it makes it a very unique ecosystem for us to have a piece as large as we have in the middle of the city, still intact.

Farming was particularly bad for the prairie's bison, as was the construction of the railways in the late 19th century. So in North America we killed ten million bison in about ten years.

*isn't Winnipeg's only claim to fame non è l'unico motivo per cui Winnipeg è famosa*  
*tall-grass erba alta*  
*remnant tall-grass prairie la prateria che non è mai stata toccata dall'agricoltura*

### QUESTION N. 4

#### HARVARD

Founded in 1636, Harvard is the oldest institution of higher education in the United States. It is also the richest, with a fortune of over \$37 billion. Only about 5 per cent of applicants get in. Those who do are on course for life among the country's elite. But if you don't, take comfort: Warren Buffett, one of the world's richest men, didn't get in either. Ordinary mortals can still take a tour of the main campus. The “Harvard Tour”, for example, caters to both prospective students and general tourists, and it's a great way to explore the alma mater of John F. Kennedy, Barack Obama and Natalie Portman.

Sports and athletics are an important part of student life. Our guide Jake, a psychology student, also plays for the college football team. Jake is enthusiastic, authentic, full of jokes and college stories. The tour

explores Harvard Yard, where crowds surround a large bronze figure of a seated man. The inscription on the statue says three things: "John Harvard," "Founder" and "1638." It's also known as the statue of the Three Lies. Why? The person is not John Harvard, John Harvard didn't found the college, and even if he did, it wasn't in 1638.

*on course for life sulla strada per diventare  
caters to è indirizzato a  
alma mater università frequentata*

## QUESTION N. 6

### HARVARD

Harvard is one of the world's top universities. There are various lists of "rankings," but usually Harvard is either number one or number two. So what's it like to study there? To find out we decided to take the "Hahvahd Tour." This is not a misprint but an imitation of the Bostonian accent. Harvard is across the river from Boston in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is not to be confused with Cambridge, England, home of another leading university.

We asked one of the student guides , Sean Kinyon, whether Harvard was a very competitive place:

"I think it's a kind of silent competition. Because you have all these students who are coming from backgrounds where, yes, you have to compete against classmates to a certain degree to get the best rank, but a lot of the kids here, the competition doesn't seem to be between them and other people, it's between them and themselves, and how much can they push themselves, to get the most out of the opportunities. "

*rankigs graduatorie  
misprint refuso errore  
to a certain degree in una certa misura  
rank voto valutazione*