

Selezione pubblica per titoli ed esami per la copertura, a tempo pieno e indeterminato, di n. 3 posti di MEDIATORE PENALE - CAT. D1 (S.P. 03/22).

QUESITI PREDISPOSTI DALLA COMMISSIONE

DOMANDE CATEGORIA NORMATIVA

1. I programmi di giustizia riparativa
2. Rapporto tra giustizia riparativa e processo
3. Ruolo della vittima nella giustizia riparativa
4. Cosa s'intende per persona indicata come autore dell'offesa
5. I diritti dei partecipanti al programma di giustizia riparativa
6. Definizione di giustizia riparativa
7. Quale ruolo della comunità nella giustizia riparativa
8. Le garanzie dei partecipanti al programma di giustizia riparativa
9. Le conseguenze dell'esito del programma di g.r. sul processo
10. I servizi di giustizia riparativa
11. Tutele del mediatore rispetto alla sua attività
12. La formazione del mediatore e requisiti per l'esercizio dell'attività

DOMANDE CATEGORIA TECNICA

1. La terzietà del Mediatore di fronte allo squilibrio di potere
2. Le fasi per l'avvio del percorso di mediazione
3. Il consenso nella procedura di mediazione
4. Il fallimento del percorso di mediazione
5. Tempi, modi e comunicazioni in tema di conclusioni del percorso di mediazione
6. Gli obiettivi della giustizia riparativa
7. Le condizioni che rendono attuabile un percorso di giustizia riparativa
8. Le principali fasi di un percorso di mediazione minorile
9. Gli esiti possibili di un percorso di mediazione
10. I benefici derivanti dai percorsi di mediazione

DOMANDE DI INGLESE

1. There are many ways to experience outdoor Turin!
It is the greenest Italian city: resting at the foot of the hills, embraced by the course of the river Po and its tributaries, the city has 320 km of tree-lined avenues and countless urban and suburban parks where you can walk, run, cycle, paddle, and rest. Under the long arcades and in the elegant streets of the centre, in the alleys of the oldest neighbourhoods, in the large and elegant squares of Turin you can breathe history and culture from Roman times to the present day.
2. It is said that the plain at the foot of the Alps was inhabited by populations mainly constituted by highlanders, by people who came down from the summits, that came from the tops. In fact, the adjective Taurinus seems to derive from a reference to high ground populations, near Montanaus. Therefore, it seems that the word Taurino, referred to those people, would indicate highlanders, and that the bull, a symbolic animal for strength, tenacity and fighting spirit, would not be linked to that definition.

3. The French occupation lasted about twenty-five years, and for Turin it was a long winter. The occupiers tore apart the fortifications of the city, the church of San Cristoforo degli Umiliati seat of the Agostiniani, and they razed to the ground the Roman amphitheatre. The new French governor of Turin, Martino Du Bellay, ordered to fully cancel the Savoy signs, to modify the institutions and to substitute them with the French model.
4. Cavour, capable diplomatic, succeeded in interweaving an alliance with Napoleon III, French emperor, for a double intervention, in case of war, against the Austrian. In 1859 the govern of Vienna sent an ultimatum which ordered Turin to disarming itself, and the city answered with a declaration of war. The king Vittorio Emanuele II, with the support of the French ally, immediately left for the front, and entered victorious in Milan, freeing it form the Austrian oppressor.
5. On 10 June 1941 Italy joined World War II, and on 12 June it underwent its first air bombing, followed by many others, with hundreds of dead people and destroyed houses. An anxiety that would have lasted until spring 1945 among bombings, assassinations of Fascists and anti-Fascists, actions of Partisans, reprisals, firing squads, hangings. The most gloomy years were that of the German occupation.
6. You'll be fascinated by a city in constant transformation, stylish, lively, full of colour and parks, looking to the future but also proud of its glorious past, testified by its buildings, its squares and its museums. You'll discover curiosities related to social saints, street art, the black and white magic. The bike paths on the broad avenues will lead you to discover the famous Valentino Park with the castle, patrimony of UNESCO along with other Royal Residences, and the Medieval Village.
7. Many different worlds coexist within Turin and this tour will show you two of them: the fascination for the ancient with the Egyptian Museum and the love for sport's role in social and urban innovation, with a visit to the Allianz Stadium. This package includes a driver, who will accompany you from one destination to another. The first stop is the Egyptian Museum, one of the jewels of the Savoy city, universally recognised as one of the most important galleries of its kind, for the variety, quantity and importance of finds from the Egyptian era.
8. Adriano Olivetti was an enlightened entrepreneur who believed in beauty and art as values to share with his workers, in order to create beautiful products and a better lifestyle. During the 40's and the 50's Olivetti shaped Ivrea according to his vision: employees and workers in the design modern factory that provides culture, social services, libraries, schools transports and family services: a rare experiment of laboratory town.
9. The streets and squares of Turin tell stories of taste: from zabajone to breadsticks, from the basket of typical products of the Province of Turin, At the Slow Food Presidia the itinerary will develop in the streets of the center for a journey through the typical flavors and stories that can still tell us today. Recipes, historical news, curiosity in the wake of history and good taste.
10. A tour in the historic center of Turin following the footsteps left by Guarino Guarini, the great architect who changed the shape of the city. Guarini completely upset the compositional schemes of Turin with bold lines, exotic and esoteric details. After the tour have a lunch at the Guarini Restaurant, where you can taste Piedmontese cuisine accompanied by vermouth, the Turin aperitif since 1786.

DOMANDE DI INFORMATICA

1. La funzione “stampa unione” a cosa serve?
2. Che cosa si intende con il termine “firma digitale” e a che cosa serve?
3. Che cosa si intende con il termine “Backup”?
4. Che cosa si intende con il termine “PEC”?
5. Che cosa si intende con il termine “Browser”?
6. Che cosa si intende con il termine “Cloud”?
7. Che cosa si intende con il termine “SPID” e a che cosa serve?
8. Che cosa si intende con il termine “Motore di ricerca”?
9. Che cosa si intende con il termine “Open source”?
10. Che cosa si intende con il termine “Intranet”?