



COMUNE di FROSSASCO

Città Metropolitana di Torino

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CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER SOLI ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA A TEMPO PIENO ED INDETERMINATO DI N. 1 ISTRUTTORE TECNICO (CATEGORIA C DEL C.C.N.L. FUNZIONI LOCALI – POSIZIONE ECONOMICA C1)

TRACCE PROVA ORALE

ACCERTAMENTO CONOSCENZE LINGUA INGLESE

PROVA 1

Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with “The Last Supper” by Leonardo da Vinci

The refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie forms an integral part of this architectural complex, begun in Milan in 1463 and reworked at the end of the 15th century by Bramante. On the north wall is *The Last Supper*, the unrivalled masterpiece painted between 1495 and 1497 by Leonardo da Vinci, whose work was to herald a new era in the history of art.

(Testo tratto da <https://whc.unesco.org>)

PROVA 2

Piazza del Duomo, Pisa

Standing in a large green expanse, Piazza del Duomo houses a group of monuments known the world over. These four masterpieces of medieval architecture – the cathedral, the baptistry, the campanile (the 'Leaning Tower') and the cemetery – had a great influence on monumental art in Italy from the 11th to the 14th century.

(Testo tratto da <https://whc.unesco.org>)

PROVA 3

Sacred Mountains of Piedmont and Lombardy

The property “*Sacri Monti*” or “Sacred Mountains of Piedmont and Lombardy” consist of a series of nine separate complexes located in the mountains of Northern Italy (Varallo, Crea, Orta, Varese, Oropa, Ossuccio, Ghiffa, Domodossola, and Valperga). Each complex includes a number of chapels and other architectural features, created in the late 16th and 17th centuries and dedicated to different aspects of Christian belief.

(Testo tratto da <https://whc.unesco.org>)

PROVA 4

Mount Etna

Mount Etna World Heritage Site (19,237 ha) comprises the most strictly protected and scientifically important area of Mount Etna, and forms part of the Parco dell’Etna Regional Nature Park. Mount Etna is renowned for its exceptional level of volcanic activity, and the documentation of its activity over at least 2,700 years. Its notoriety, scientific importance, and cultural and educational value are of global significance.

(Testo tratto da <https://whc.unesco.org>)



PROVA 5

City of Verona

The historic city of Verona was founded in the 1st century B.C. It particularly flourished under the rule of the Scaliger family in the 13th and 14th centuries and as part of the Republic of Venice from the 15th to 18th centuries. Verona has preserved a remarkable number of monuments from antiquity, the medieval and Renaissance periods, and represents an outstanding example of a military stronghold.

(Testo tratto da <https://whc.unesco.org>)

PROVA 6

Statue of Liberty

Made in Paris by the French sculptor Bartholdi, in collaboration with Gustave Eiffel (who was responsible for the steel framework), this towering monument to liberty was a gift from France on the centenary of American independence. Inaugurated in 1886, the sculpture stands at the entrance to New York Harbour and has welcomed millions of immigrants to the United States ever since.

(Testo tratto da <https://whc.unesco.org>)

PROVA 7

Yellowstone National Park

The vast natural forest of Yellowstone National Park covers nearly 9,000 km²; 96% of the park lies in Wyoming, 3% in Montana and 1% in Idaho. Yellowstone contains half of all the world's known geothermal features, with more than 10,000 examples. It also has the world's largest concentration of geysers (more than 300 geysers, or two thirds of all those on the planet). Established in 1872, Yellowstone is equally known for its wildlife, such as grizzly bears, wolves, bison.

(Testo tratto da whc.unesco.org)