

GRUPPO 1

- I regolamenti comunali e l'inosservanza delle loro norme
- Competenze del Sindaco
- Competenze della Giunta Comunale
- Competenze del Consiglio Comunale
- Quali sono i principi e le finalità del Decreto Legislativo n. 65 del 2017, che prevede "l'istituzione del Sistema Integrato di Educazione e di Istruzione dalla nascita sino a sei anni"?
- "L'accordo di programma 2017-2022 per gli interventi a favore dell'inclusione scolastica degli alunni con disabilità per la provincia di Vicenza" è un documento strategico per definire gli obiettivi su cui lavorare. Quali sono i documenti da redigere in caso di bambino con certificazione clinica?
- La responsabilità penale del pubblico dipendente

GRUPPO 2

Cosa si intende per contesto scolastico atto a favorire il processo di inclusione di tutte le bambine e di tutti i bambini con disabilità?

Qual'è il ruolo e la funzione del C.P.T. (Coordinamento Pedagogico Territoriale)?

Che cosa è il Piano Educativo Individualizzato e quando e perché viene utilizzato?

Nelle linee pedagogiche per il sistema integrato zero-sei che cosa si intende per "Osservazione e documentazione"?

Nelle linee pedagogiche per il sistema integrato zero-sei che cosa si intende per "sistemi simbolico-culturali e i campi di esperienza"?

Qual è il documento di base per la promozione e la realizzazione del sistema integrato zero-sei e che cosa prevede?

Come si può realizzare un percorso di continuità educativa tra il nido e la scuola dell'infanzia?

INFORMATICA

QUAL E' LA DIFFERENZA TRA SOFTWARE E HARDWARE IN UN PC?

COSA SIGNIFICA "PEC" E QUAL E' LA SUA FUNZIONE?

A COSA SERVE IL PROGRAMMA "POWER POINT"?

COSA SI INTENDE PER SPAMMING?

COS'E' UN VIRUS INFORMATICO?

COS'E' UN ANTIVIRUS?

CHE DIFFERENZA C'E' TRA FILE E CARTELLA?

INGLESE

The mountains of the Veneto, from the Dolomites to Lessinia, offer in winter traditional alpine pastimes such as ski-ing and ice-skating, while the summer turns the areas into places for excursions and trips, on foot, by horse, or mountain bike, with the possibility of rafting and sport fishing. Finally there are the thermal baths for alternating relaxation with all types of sporting activities and excursions.

Thanks to the many links connecting this region to the rest of Italy and to other countries, reaching Veneto is very simple: by plane to one of the airports in Veneto, train, bus or private car. In addition to the famous Marco Polo airport in Venice, which is the main international airport in the region, the airports list in Veneto also includes Verona Valerio Catullo airport and Treviso airport, often referred to as Venice-Treviso, served by many low cost airline companies.

Everyone thinks the most beautiful villas in Veneto are the ones built by Palladio. But this is only partly true, since some of the most spectacular and majestic villas in Veneto were designed by others.

In 2014 a journalist from the prestigious Financial Times, referring to some villas he was visiting, wrote that *'these early examples of classical Renaissance architectures make Palladio lovers go weak at their knees'*.

Vicenza is widely, and with justification, known as *la città di Palladio*. However, he was the central figure in an urban fabric that stretches back to antiquity and forward to Neoclassicism. Basing his works on intimate study of classical Roman architecture, Palladio became the inspiration for a movement without parallel in architectural history. Vicenza, birthplace of this movement, retains many of Palladio's original buildings.

In Veneto generally autumn or winter are the best seasons for a visit to one of the historic city centres, though winter does not present any particular limitations, while summer is certainly the best time for a seaside visit. The mountains are recommended in summer for their location, for sports and sightseeing, and in winter for ski-lovers. Lake Garda is in a category all by itself: thanks to its warm climates it can be enjoyed in all seasons of the year.

The city of Vicenza and the Palladian villas of the Veneto is a serial site including the city of Vicenza and twenty-four Palladian villas scattered in the Veneto area. Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994, the site initially comprised only the city of Vicenza with its twenty-three buildings attributed to Palladio. Twenty-one villas located in several provinces were later included in the 1996 site extension.

Andrea di Pietro della Gondola, known to history as "Palladio," was born in 1508 in Padua. He moved to Vicenza, a city that he had always felt connected to, at a very young age. Here he trained as a stonemason and later on as an architect. In Vicenza he met Giangiorgio Trissino, a noble humanist who became his main mentor for his architectural education.