

**SELEZIONE PUBBLICA PER L'ASSUNZIONE A TEMPO INDETERMINATO PER N. 1
"ISTRUTTORE DIRETTIVO AVVOCATO" – AREA DEI FUNZIONARI E DELL'E.Q.**

PROVA ORALE DEL 7 NOVEMBRE 2024

DOMANDA N. 1 (max 9 punti)

Al Comune di Alfa viene notificato un atto di pignoramento presso terzi su richiesta della Società Finanziaria Beta per il recupero del credito verso Tizio, dipendente comunale.

Esponga il candidato, in veste di avvocato del Comune di Alfa, quali azioni di tipo procedimentale amministrativo e di tipo processuale civile dovrà porre in essere in conseguenza dell'avvenuto pignoramento.

DOMANDA N. 2 (max 9 punti)

Il diritto di accesso agli atti amministrativi

DOMANDA N. 3 (max 9 punti)

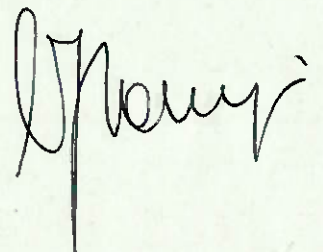
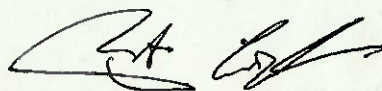
Avvalimento e subappalto nei contratti pubblici.

READ AND TRANSLATE (max 1 punto):

Il candidato legga e traduca il testo in lingua inglese in allegato.

QUESITO DI INFORMATICA (max 2 punti):

Esponga il candidato la modalità e i documenti necessari per l'iscrizione a ruolo di un atto di citazione presso il Tribunale di Ravenna.



THE BASILICA OF ST. VITALE

(6th century)

It was begun under Gothic domination by the bishop Ecclesio in 527, then it was finished by the 27th bishop of Ravenna Maximian, who consecrated it on 17 May 548 under Byzantine domination.

The Basilica of St. Vitale represents an extraordinary example of Byzantine architecture filtered from the architectural experiences of Rome and Ravenna, in which the baldness of the buildings and the decorative function of the mosaics led to a very good result, the one and only in the World.

Building elements of Roman tradition (the technique of the dome, the entrance door shaped like a forceps, and the stepped towers) can be found there, but there are also the capitals, the transennas* and the polygonal apse clearly of Byzantine Origin. We also find here, as in the Basilica of St. Apollinare in Classe a generous banker of Greek origin, Julian the silversmith, he is supposed to be the banker who paid 26000 golden solidus for the building of the basilica.

Many things have been said about this mysterious man, and because of the large amount of money for the Church's building (St. Vitale and St. Apollinare in Classe). It is possible that the Eastern Emperor helped these works in order to pave the way for the conquest of Ravenna and Italy. It was very common during ancient times for rich people to finance religious buildings; these operation were regulated by the Imperial decree which established all the details of the different stages (the duration of the work, the exact amount of money and the obligations of the heirs in order to assure the total execution of the works tc.).

The Basilica has a central plant not common among the Christian Western Churches; the building is surmounted by a dome which outside is octagonal, while on the side of the apse many

round sloping and squared buildings were projected in which the deacon* and the prothesis* were placed.

The window which now has normal painted glass, originally had coloured discoidal glass, of which some samples have been found during excavations and now they are in the National Museum.

The thin bricks 4 cm. high, are typical of the

Justinian age, fixed the same thickness of one of the 2 back to 10th century by the earthquake after a few years, by the middle of 18th century the **terforts** which cover the vaults dated back to the 10th century. The entrance to the basilica which took through the narthex* now covered by the National Museum courtyard; since the beginning the narthex* can be seen its original marbles and the obliquity was explained by the incorporation of previous structures. The dome of 16 m.

