

**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)

Tizio partecipa ad un concorso pubblico, per titoli ed esami, indetto dal Comune di Alfa per il reclutamento di un posto di istruttore profilo istruttore amministrativo contabile. All'esito della procedura, Tizio si colloca al secondo posto in graduatoria dietro Caio, che è risultato vincitore per il maggior punteggio conseguito per i titoli posseduti. Tizio propone ricorso avanti al TAR per l'annullamento della graduatoria, sostenendo l'irragionevolezza dei criteri di pesatura dei titoli. Esponga il candidato, in veste di avvocato del Comune di Alfa, quali attività di natura procedimentale amministrativa e di natura processuale amministrativa metterà in campo per una corretta ed efficace difesa dell'ente, enunciando le questioni di merito che sottoporrà al giudice amministrativo.

DOMANDA N. 2 (max 9 punti)

Le fattispecie di silenzio rilevanti nell'azione amministrativa

DOMANDA N. 3 (max 9 punti)

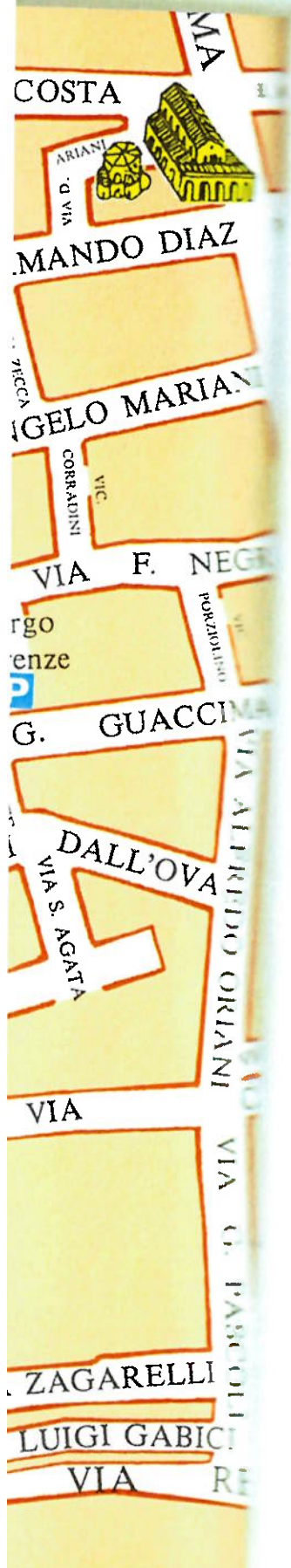
Le procedure di affidamento dei contratti pubblici

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 di deposito telematico di una memoria di costituzione presso il TAR Emilia Romagna.



TOMB OF DANTE

(18th century)

Dante, during his life, took part in the suffering which ravaged Italy because of the intestine wars connected with the destiny of the rising European Powers; but also after the death, his bones had no peace.

He was guest of Guido Da Polenta in 1316; after having sadly wandered through Italy, he found little bit of peace here.

He made only few travels as ambassador of Guido Da Polenta; in this way he could finish the Divine Comedy comforted by his sons Beatrix, Jacopo and Peter. He died in the night between 13th and 14th September 1321, and after the funeral his body was placed in a sarcophagus near the church. The end of the domination of the family Da Polenta did not allow an adequate sepulchre to the poet; only in 1483, Pietro Lombardo, a venetian sculptor, (father of Tullio Lombardo who sculpted the Guidarello Guidarelli's statue) was charged by Bernardo Bembo, podesta of the Venetian Republic in Ravenna, to sculpt a bas-relief in honour of the Poet. The work which represents the poet reading, is visible in the wall in front of the sepulchre door. In 1780 Cardinal legate Luigi Valenti Gonzaga decided to build an adequate sepulchre giving the work to the architect of Ravenna Camillo Morigia, he built the present small temple in neo-classic style, keeping the part made by Lombardo. In one of his famous sonnets, Olindo Guerrini defines the small temple by Morigia a "pivarola", that is a "pepper pot" in the dialect from Ravenna. In old times, the citizens of Ravenna would ironically refer to the Tomb of the Poet using this name.

In 1921, 600 years after the death of the poet, the small temple was decorated covering with onyx the bare walls and utilizing rare marble for the finishing of the coating. The bronze wreath under the bas-relief of

Lombardo, was offered by the victorious army of the First World War.

The light hanging down from the dome, offered by the Dantesque society in 1908, is continuously fed with oil offered by Florence to Ravenna with a solemn rite that takes place on the second Sunday of September every year.

There are the vicissitudes of Dante's mortal remains. After Dante's death, the Florentines claimed the poet's mortal remains, but they never had them.

The risk that this compromise could take place, increased when Ravenna came back to the Papacy and 2 members of the family of Medici became popes, Leone 10th and Clemente 7th.

Leone 10th because of a request



Tomb of Dante