PROVA 1

a) **Il candidato esponga le sue conoscenze in merito alla nascita del Politecnico di Milano**

b) **Quale è la missione istituzionale del Politecnico di Milano?**

c) **Quale programma di Microsoft Office userebbe per presentare una relazione annuale al Dirigente?**

d) **Il candidato traduca il seguente testo:**
The Duomo, the Cathedral at the heart of the city, is an architectural masterpiece that remains imprinted in the memory of all those who visit Milano. The thousands of intricately carved spires and statues, like a marble forest, are an awesome sight for those exiting the Metro or arriving from Galleria Vittorio Emanuele. It is not surprising to learn that its construction, which began in 1386 and lasted almost half a millennium, was commissioned by the Duke of Milano Gian Galeazzo Visconti as a symbol of the glory and grandeur of the city.

PROVA 2

a) **Il candidato esponga le sue conoscenze in merito ai protagonisti ingegneri politecnici dalle origini ad oggi**

b) **Qual è la funzione del Rettore e quali sono i suoi compiti?**

c) **Quale programma di Microsoft Office userebbe per raccogliere i dati annuali di accesso alle strutture museali?**

d) **Il candidato traduca il seguente testo:**
One of the world's most famous and fascinating paintings - much analysed, admired and often the subject of books and films - Leonardo da Vinci's Cenacolo (The Last Supper) is located in Milano, in the refectory of the Dominican convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie. It is one of UNESCO's World Heritage sites.
Ludovico il Moro, the Duke of Milano, was the patron of the most famous artist of that time, Leonardo da Vinci, and in order to celebrate the church and mausoleum of the Sforza family, he commissioned what was to become an unrivalled masterpiece. Leonardo was engaged in this work from 1494 to 1497, working on other commissions at the same time.
Il Moro provided Leonardo with a patch of land just across the road from Santa Maria delle Grazie, close to the work in progress. It became Leonardo's famous vineyard, now the garden behind Casa degli Atellani, open to visitors.

PROVA 3

a) **Il candidato esponga le sue conoscenze in merito all'Internazionalizzazione del Politecnico dall'origine ad oggi**

b) **Qual è la funzione del Consiglio degli studenti?**

c) **Quale programma di Microsoft Office userebbe per una mailing list di invitati agli eventi organizzati dal Servizio?**

d) **Il candidato traduca il seguente testo:**
Milan's Teatro alla Scala is the most famous opera house in the world and an unmissable destination for music and culture devotees.
Many of the operas singers, performers, conductors, dancers and directors who have made history - from Bellini to Verdi, Maria Callas, Pavarotti, Carla Fracci and Luchino Visconti - have trodden this stage, presenting the best of the best in global Arts.
Yet this has not always been the case: La Scala was constructed in just two years (1776-78) by the architect Giuseppe Piermarini and, over time, it served numerous functions, for a period it was even a gambling venue for the Milanese bourgeoisie.
It soon became the most fashionable and most imitated theatre in the world and, during its history, it underwent various reconstructions: for the first time in 1943, in the wake of the destruction of WW2. It was then extended and restored between 2002 and 2004 and, finally, it faced its most recent and most impactful restoration in 2014.

PROVA 4

a) **Il candidato esponga le sue conoscenze in merito ai protagonisti architetti politecnici dalle origini ad oggi**

b) **Qual è la funzione di un Dipartimento?**

c) **Quale programma di Microsoft Office userebbe per scrivere una sintesi delle attività svolte durante l'anno?**

d) **Il candidato traduca il seguente testo:**
Once upon a time, in a land far away, there was a young prince who lived in a castle... how many fairy tales start like this? Milano too has its own fairy tale, or rather it has its own fairy-tale castle, Castello Sforzesco, one of the largest in Europe.
Throughout history, this imposing complex has played many roles: defensive fortress, ducal residence and military barracks. Nowadays, its magnificent interior hosts Milano's Municipal museums and other cultural institutions, but the castle grounds are fascinating in themselves, with large courtyards, massive walls, moat, towers (entrance is free excluding the museums), crenulated battlements and the green expanse of Parco Sempione.
The castle's origins date back to 1358 - 1368 when the first nucleus was known as the *Castello di Porta Giovia* and was used as a residence but mainly as a military defensive complex by Galeazzo II Visconti, Duke of Milano. Over the centuries, the Castello expanded until it became one of the main military citadels in seventeenth-century Europe.

PROVA 5

a) **Il candidato esponga le sue conoscenze in merito alle sedi storiche del Politecnico**

b) **Qual è la funzione del Senato accademico?**

c) **Quale programma di Microsoft Office userebbe per stilare il budget del servizio?**

d) **Il candidato traduca il seguente testo:**
The diocese of Milan is one of the largest in the world and is the only bishopric in the Occident (the only one in the Western world) to maintain its own Ambrosian liturgical rite that was introduced by Saint Ambrose, the patron saint of the city. This extensive and important diocese includes some of the major Catholic sites.
The first stop on this ecclesiastical itinerary is the iconic symbol of Milan, and the major Gothic building in Italy, the Duomo. The second is the first Western church built in the shape of a Latin cross, San Nazaro, followed by the paleochristian basilica of San Lorenzo Maggiore.
Shortly afterwards we come across two of the most ancient churches in Milan, Sant'Eustorgio and Sant'Ambrogio. The latter is the most important example of Romanesque architecture in Lombardy. The itinerary then leads to two Renaissance jewels: Santa Maria delle Grazie, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and San Maurizio al Monastero Maggiore. The itinerary ends up with San Marco - the cradle of the Augustinians, San Simpliciano - one of the basilicas founded by Sant'Ambrogio, and the late-Renaissance church, Santa Maria della Passione.