

PROVA ORALE 1

1 – Il Candidato descriva quali funzioni svolge il Senato Accademico del POLIMI

2 – Il Candidato descriva quali sono i servizi stampa offerti agli studenti di un Ateneo tecnologico

3 – Il candidato descriva quale programma del pacchetto Office utilizzerebbe per una presentazione aziendale

4- **Prova inglese**

ABOUT POLIMI

Politecnico di Milano is a scientific-technological university which trains engineers, architects and industrial designers.

The University has always focused on the quality and innovation of its teaching and research, developing a fruitful relationship with business and productive world by means of experimental research and technological transfer.

Research has always been linked to didactics and it is a priority commitment which has allowed Politecnico Milano to achieve high quality results at an international level as to join the university to the business world. Research constitutes a parallel path to that formed by cooperation and alliances with the industrial system.

Knowing the world in which you are going to work is a vital requirement for training students. By referring back to the needs of the industrial world and public administration, research is facilitated in following new paths and dealing with the need for constant and rapid innovation. The alliance with the industrial world, in many cases favored by Fondazione Politecnico and by consortiums to which Politecnico belong, allows the university to follow the vocation of the territories in which it operates and to be a stimulus for their development.

PROVA ORALE 2

1 – Il Candidato descriva quali sono gli organi di Ateneo

2 – Il Candidato descriva brevemente quali sono le attività di supporto alla gestione di gare di acquisto di un centro stampa

3 – Il Candidato descriva quale sono i passaggi per creare gli stili di un documento word e indicarne almeno cinque.

4- Prova inglese

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS THROUGHOUT HISTORY

In ancient times and well into the Middle Ages, builders were known as architects or mechanics. The name engineer first appeared around the twelfth century: those who were involved in the maintenance of roads and waterways and the construction of the first registers were called public aestimatores, libellatores aquarum and inzigneri.

A decree of Lodovico il Moro made a distinction between the magistri fabrorum, engineers and architects and aestimatores meaning surveyors, establishing lower rates for the latter.

THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS

From the mid-sixteenth century the State of Milan charged the Board of Engineers with the task of "licensing" engineers. This corporate body was responsible for protecting the profession and verifying that the candidate possessed the necessary professional skills (gained through internships) and the birthright (a member of a socially distinct family) required to practice the profession. With the arrival of Napoleon, the Board of Engineers was suppressed and engineers received their scientific training at universities and were required to perform an internship at the firm of a certified engineer.

PROVA ORALE 3

1 - Il Candidato descriva quali sono gli organi di Ateneo

2 - Il Candidato descriva brevemente quali sono le attività legate alla gestione della contabilità e cassa di un Centro Stampa.

3 – Il Candidato descriva quali sono i passaggi per creare gli stili di un documento word e indicarne almeno cinque

4- Prova inglese

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "ISTITUTO TECNICO SUPERIORE"

The evolutionary ferment that swept across Lombardy in the 1830's, dampened nonetheless by numerous political, social and economic limitations, caused intellectuals who were more attentive to what was happening in Europe to see intelligence as an economic factor on par with capital, labour and infrastructures. Groups of business owners more aware of the needs of modern agriculture and the growing manufacturing activities, in addition to intellectuals and economists committed to promoting the country's modernisation process were in favour of developing technical and scientific education, referred to as "one of the main sources of progress".

Upon its establishment, Politecnico became the hub of all educational and outreach initiatives in the technical and scientific world, the dynamic centre of applied research and a place where businesses could turn to for third party experimentation and testing.