

Domanda 1

Il/La candidato/a esponga cosa si intende per IRCCS e quale Ministero vigila su gli IRCCS pubblici e privati.

Domanda 2

Il/La candidato/a esponga cos'è l'IF (Impact factor) e cosa misura, la procedura per ricavarlo e le fonti da utilizzare.

Slp S. b. h.

Off. H. S. P.



Handwritten initials or signature.

BUSTA N. 2

Domanda 1

Il/La candidato/a descriva la differenza tra articolo scientifico originale, review e case report

Domanda 2

Il/La candidato/a descriva come si ricava il Citation Index di un autore di articoli scientifici e di una pubblicazione

Sh. Shh

Shh Shh



Prova orale

- 1) Il/La candidato/a descriva le tecniche per svolgere una ricerca bibliografica, le diverse fonti di informazione utilizzate (ad esempio quali database bibliografici) Inoltre, esponga come valuta la qualità e l'affidabilità delle informazioni trovate
- 2) Il/La candidato/a descriva la procedura di rendicontazione della Ricerca Corrente richiesta dal Ministero della Salute per la parte concernente la valutazione della produzione scientifica di un IRCCS.

Se, Su

Giuseppe Galbi

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Domande Informatica

1. Cos'è il Provider
2. Cosa significa Login
3. Cos'è word
4. Cos'è la posta elettronica
5. Cos'è il backup
6. Definizione di account
7. Definizione di motore di ricerca
8. Definizione di browser
9. Definizione di software
10. Definizione di scanner
11. Definizione di hardware
12. Che cos'è Excel
13. Cosa significa zippare un documento
14. Che cos'è una USB
15. Definizione di file
16. La firma digitale
17. La PEC
18. Cos'è un data-base?
19. Che cosa comprende il pacchetto office?
20. A cosa serve il programma Power Point?
21. Per cosa vengono utilizzate le formule in Excel
22. Cosa indica l'estensione .xls?
23. Cosa indica l'estensione .doc?



More and more people want to live the rural life... but...

1 City life is cool; but is country life cooler?

2 Apparently yes.

3 After the terrible Covid-19 epidemic of 2020, lots of people would like to leave their city and live
4 in the country.

5 More and more people in Britain want to live in the country, and this is causing more and more
6 problems in some **rural areas**.

7 The population of British cities has been falling for years. Cities like Liverpool and Glasgow have
8 lost about 30% of their population in 30 years. But Britain's population is still growing. Where are
9 the people going?

10 Answer: to the country.

11 The English **countryside** has a classic image. People imagine that life in the country is slow and
12 calm; that there are no **traffic jams**, no pollution, and no crime. In some places, this is true; but
13 in others it is not.

14 Small towns and villages are becoming more and more popular; people have more space and
15 most houses have gardens. But problems are growing. Lots of people want to live in the country
16 and work in the city; so more and more people **travel** long distances each day, to go to work.
17 Of course they don't use buses (they are too slow) or trains (they don't stop in the country);
18 they use cars. And although they live in the country, they want to use supermarkets and good
19 fast roads.... but they do not want to see them or hear them. Besides, lots of young people
20 say that life in the country is boring: there is not enough to do, there are not enough activities
21 and excitements.

22 Little villages now have traffic problems in the morning, just like big cities! And they are getting
worse.

23 The problems are very complicated! If everyone moves into the country, large parts of the
24 countryside will disappear! People leave cities and big towns, to escape from urban problems;
25 but more and more, they are bringing their problems with them.

26 On warm summer days, and cold winter days, air pollution can be a big problem in large parts of
27 the south of England, not just in London. Traffic jams are now often part of life, even in the
28 country; crime has become a serious problem in rural areas.

29 Perhaps there is hope for the future. Soon Britain's population will stop **rising**. From about the
30 year 2030, it will perhaps start to fall.

31 In 100 year's time, there will be less people in Britain than today – perhaps two million less. No
32 doubt there will be less pollution too; oil and petrol will probably be rare by then.

