

PROVA A

TESTO IN LINGUA INGLESE

A life that was history made flesh

Monarchs, if they have enjoyed particular significance, are sometimes accorded the honour of an 'age'. Victoria, Edward VII, the Georges - their 'ages' would all come to define not just a period of time but a culture, a mindset, even a style of architecture. But history will note that there was one sovereign whose reign defied any such categorisation. Because the reign of Queen Elizabeth II simply spanned too much. Whole eras came and went on her watch. She had steered her nation through the Jet Age, on through the Space Age and was well into the Digital Age when her unsurpassed stewardship (*) of the Crown came to an end. It is an extraordinary statistic that more than half the nations on Earth today did not exist in their present form when she came to the throne. In Britain, people had long been so used to this utterly dependable constant in all their lives that they had almost come to take her for granted. Elsewhere, however, Queen Elizabeth II represented stability on a staggering (**), enviable scale. She was history made flesh. When she arrived in many countries, children would be astonished that they were waving their flags at someone their parents and grandparents had turned out to see when they were children. She got to know the central players in conflicts across three centuries. No one ever doubted that the Queen should be the symbolic figurehead of the Commonwealth itself.

(*) supervision

(**) stunning, impressive

(adapted from *The Daily Mail*, September 9, 2022)

1. Describe, in your own words, when and why monarchs' names are associated with the term "age" and make examples by referring to the history of the UK, which you can expand with any suitable addition of your own.
2. Explain the meaning of the headline with reference to the article: what made Queen Elizabeth II's reign so extraordinary? Use your own words as much as possible.

TESTO IN LINGUA FRANCESE

Il faut se rappeler que si l'histoire de la presse satirique en France est ancienne, elle est née dans sa dimension moderne, politique et frondeuse* telle que nous la connaissons encore aujourd'hui, lors de la Révolution de 1789. C'est bien sur la mise en place d'un espace public libre, que sont nés les premiers journaux satiriques.

L'article 11 de la Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen libère la presse de toute censure : « La libre communication des pensées et des opinions est un des droits les plus précieux pour l'homme; tout citoyen peut donc parler, écrire, imprimer librement ». Sur cette libération formidable des énergies médiatiques, des dizaines et des dizaines de journaux sont fondés à Paris dès l'automne de 1789, et parmi eux bien sûr des petits journaux contestataires, enflammés, engagés. Parmi ces titres les plus connus, sans doute *Le Père Duchesne d'Hébert*, au langage populaire et

cru, ou encore *L'Ami du peuple* de Marat, journaliste et homme politique assassiné en 1793, et quantité de petites feuilles frondeuses et comiques.

Pendant ses quarante premières années, la presse satirique utilise de manière très marginale le dessin, mais son impact n'en est pas moins important sur la société française de l'époque.

*frondeuse : qui critique, contredit, désapprouve

D'après : <http://www.ledevoir.com/>

3 Dans quel contexte historique est née la satire? Quel est le principe fondamental qui permet à ce genre d'expression de se développer ?

4 Quel outil a été le principal obstacle de l'expression satirique? Pourquoi ?

5 Il/La candidato/a illustri le fasi della programmazione, gestione e rendicontazione di bilancio del Comune descrivendo tempistiche e principali atti amministrativi.

6 Traduzione della risposta in lingua inglese o francese a scelta del candidato

7 Il/La candidato/a, dopo aver richiamato le principali norme di riferimento e il vigente Contratto collettivo nazionale di lavoro, illustri le varie modalità di accesso al pubblico impiego e l'inquadramento giuridico del dipendente pubblico.

8 Il/La candidato/a, dopo aver richiamato le norme di riferimento, illustri in che modo l'accesso civico e l'accesso civico generalizzato contribuiscono alla trasparenza dell'amministrazione.