

**CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA A TEMPO INDETERMINATO DI N. 61 POSTI  
DI ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO CONTABILE**

ELENCO DOMANDE PROVA ORALE PREDISPOSTE DALLA COMMISSIONE

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31	I principi di bilancio	32	Il candidato parli del contenuto della comunicazione di avvio del procedimento amministrativo.
33	Il riaccertamento dei residui	34	La conclusione del procedimento amministrativo, i relativi termini e le conseguenze per il ritardo dell'amministrazione ai sensi della L. 241/1990



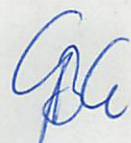
35	I residui nella contabilità dell'ente	36	Revoca, nullità e annullabilità del provvedimento amministrativo ai sensi della L. 241/1990
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151	La verifica degli equilibri di bilancio	152	Principi e condizioni di liceità nel trattamento dei dati personali
153	Il rendiconto di gestione: composizione e modalità di approvazione	154	I requisiti dell'operatore economico nel codice dei contratti
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165	I controlli sugli atti dell'ente locale	166	La determina a contrarre
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197	Le società partecipate dal Comune	198	Il candidato parli delle modalità di accesso e dei ricorsi ai sensi dell'art. 25 della legge 241/1990
199	Le partecipazioni del Comune	200	Decreto Legislativo n. 33/2013 e ss. mm.: obblighi di pubblicazione
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217	Spesa corrente e spesa in conto capitale	218	Gli affidamenti in economia e gli affidamenti diretti
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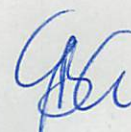
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267	Le forme associative: convenzioni, consorzi e Unioni	268	I ricorsi amministrativi
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275	L'avanzo di amministrazione	276	Quali sono i tipi di accesso agli atti.
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283	I controlli sugli atti dell'ente locale	284	Il candidato illustri quali sono i reati tipici in cui può incorrere un dipendente pubblico.
285	Il controllo di regolarità amministrativa e contabile	286	La responsabilità del dipendente pubblico per inosservanza di norme giuridiche
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### DOMANDE PER L'ACCERTAMENTO DELLA CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA INGLESE

1. Sardinia is well-known as a *paradise* in the heart of the Mediterranean area. Obviously, its sunny coasts and its white and sandy beaches are the main tourist attractions, but there is an endless list of places to discover in Sardinia. We are talking about the most famous towns and cities, the most characteristic islands and, of course, important sites of historical and cultural interest. They are all ideal for a stay as a couple or for a family holiday.

2. The Giara, located in the center-east of Sardinia, hosts a rare herd of little wild horses and a park with a cork oak forest and Mediterranean maquis. This area is well known also for its archaeological monuments such as the famous nuraghe of Barumini, declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. The nuraghes are defensive towers that can be found



throughout the island, marked by their truncated cone shape and built with great blocks of stone, using the dry-stone technique.

3. Consisting of 7 major islands, the Maddalena Archipelago is a *Unesco World Heritage*. Its waters are clear and clean, and each year welcome snorkellers. Full day or half day boat excursions allow you to visit some small beaches only reachable by boat, where nature is still preserved untouched and whose beauty is breathtaking. Alternatively you can rent a car on the Island of La Maddalena for an independent and adventurous tour of the local beaches.

4. Dominated by the homonym tower, visible by all its beaches, Chia owes its popularity to the transparency of its waters, which bathe the coast of Chia for about 6 Km. In the Chia area you can also visit the archaeological site of Nora, of punic origins, considered the most ancient village of Sardinia. The territory of Chia reaches Capo Spartivento, the second most southern point of Sardinia, with its spectacular Faro di Capo Spartivento, a lighthouse - still working - turned into luxury Guesthouse.

5. The Gulf of Orosei, in central-eastern Sardinia is one of the most beautiful spots in Sardinia. Famous for the Bue Marino Caves, made of stalactites and stalagmites that reflect in the water. The towns along the coast are famous for their gastronomic products, handicrafts and archaeological and natural areas such as the canyon of Su Gorroppu, the deepest one in Sardinia and one of the deepest in Europe.

6. Cala Brandinchi is one of the most attractive and highly-frequented beaches, especially popular with international tourism, in Sardinia. The intense white colour of the sand is a stunning contrast against the light blue turquoise water, with darker patches where rocks emerge, often a habitat for the rich marine wildlife. This stretch of sea is much-loved by snorkelling enthusiasts, because of the surprises it has in store for them every time they explore its waters.

7. Situated on the north west coast, Bosa has the romantic charm of river cities and a lot of traditions still alive. The historic district of the city is made of colorful houses on the hillside. The top of the hill is dominated by the Malaspina Castle, so called by the Tuscan family who built it in the XII century. The Castle can be seen from the historic Old Bridge of Bosa, considered one of the 30 most beautiful bridges in Italy.

8. Endless stretches of white sand and granite promontories overlooking the crystal clear waters with a thousand colours, southern Sardinia is surrounded by bays with natural pools where you can spend your days enjoying the activities that the sea offers its visitors. Beginning with the underwater world, for diving and snorkelling enthusiasts, as well as those who love to relax and are seeking unique and exclusive views.

9. Mamoiada and Orgosolo are two traditional towns in the heart of the island, the region called Barbagia, in the Province of Nuoro. Orgosolo is well-known for its wonderful Murales (about 150), each one with its own style, the murals tell the story of a culturally fervent territory. Mamoiada is famous for its traditional carnival masks: you can discover all them and much more visiting the Mediterranean masks museum of the town.

10. Carloforte has about 6.400 inhabitants and is the only municipality of the Island of S. Pietro, in the south-western coast of Sardinia. A quiet and lovely place, with small pretty beaches and



charming narrow streets, a dialect of its own which is a variant of the Ligurian language, testimony of its history, unique in Sardinia. It preserves the language and culture of its founders, the fisherman families originally from Pegli, and from the Tunisian island of Tabarka.

11. Overlooking the city is the ancient area of Castello, a fortified medieval neighborhood situated uphill from the rest of the city. The Bastion of Saint Remy is one of the symbols of the city, situated in the area of Castello, from its terrace you can enjoy a beautiful view of the city and the underlying charming marina. Among the attractions: the Cathedral of Cagliari of the XIII century, the National Archaeological Museum which exhibits artefacts from the Nuragic Age to the Byzantine era and Roman ceramics.

12. Villasimius is a town in the South of Sardinia popular for its famous resorts and long white sand beaches with crystal clear waters and a landscape covered in Mediterranean scrub. Villasimius doubles its population in the summer time. Among the most beautiful beaches you may find the wonderful Punta Molentis and see the pink flamingos flying above the clear blue sea of this seaside pearl of South Sardinia.

13. Today, the Poetto is the undisputed 'sea' of Cagliari's hinterland, one of the largest city beaches in Europe, a favourite destination for those visiting the capital in summer or any sunny day throughout the year, being also a perfect stop to enjoy a coffee or cocktail accompanied by the sea breeze. A vast and stunning city beach, with eight kilometres of coastline extending between Cagliari and Quartu Sant'Elena comprised of soft sand, blue sea, relaxation, fun and sport.

14. The ancient settlement of Tharros is situated at the southern edge of the Sinis peninsula. Founded by the Phoenicians in the 8th century B.C. near a pre-existing nuragic village from the Bronze Age, it suffered under Carthaginian first then Roman dominations, and finally fell under the Vandal and the Byzantine dominations. The area is like an open-air museum that stands overlooking the sea: ancient streets, houses, shops from the Roman era, the temple and the necropolis.

15. A lot of sunlight and little rain, in Sardinia you will get the chance to enjoy temperate Mediterranean island weather. Sea breezes mitigate the summer heat along the coasts, and the temperature rarely go below zero even in winter. In the inland areas, the temperature is lower by a few degrees and it snows on the mountains in the cold season. Rain is rare everywhere, especially in the summer.

16. A road runs all around the island's perimeter, 45 kilometres of breath-taking views: granite, white beaches and turquoise sea. La Maddalena is the big sister to about 60 islands that make up the largest archipelago of Gallura and Sardinia, protected by the national park established in 1994, an unspoilt marvel of the Mediterranean. The island is the ideal destination for holidays characterized by natural beauty.

17. The island, inhabited in prehistoric times, was abandoned by the fall of the Western Roman Empire until the seventeenth century, when a colony of Corsican shepherds settled there founding the current community. Its strategic position, an obligatory passage in the Bonifacio straits, made it a military outpost, and attracted, among others, Napoleon Bonaparte, after being

fought off by the fleet led by Maddalena native Domenico Millelire (1793).

18. History, archaeology, traditions, beautiful seas and the mountain wilderness of the Supramonte, will guide you into a magic legendary world. Along the characteristic streets of the historical centre of Dorgali you may admire houses made of volcanic rock and boutiques featuring delicate filigree jewellery and ceramics that exemplify the artisanal vocation of this town. Not far outside the village, you will see the splendid sight of the Gulf of Orosei,

19. Sardinia is like a small continent. Everything changes from place to place, even bread, the simplest food in the world, is always different here. The most famous is made in Barbagia and called carasau, the music paper with large, round, very thin discs that seem to make musical sounds. Ogliastra, on the other hand, is home to the smaller, thicker rectangular sheets of pistoccu, the bread favoured by shepherds for its freshness even months and months after its double baking.

20. A path will take you down to Cala Gonone destination of nature lovers, adventurers and romantic boating excursions. It sits on a steep hill that runs down to the water's edge, where beaches of golden sand offer quiet relaxation. By boat, or a strenuous hike, you can reach Cala Luna, which borders on Baunei, one of the Mediterranean's most enchanting beaches as well as the symbol of the eastern coast of Sardinia.

21. The Sinis is a natural paradise where remarkable cultural evidence is widespread. It is the place where a farmer, ploughing his land at Monte'e Prama, discovered the Giants: dozens of extraordinary stone colossi dating 3,000 years back and which can now be admired at the Museum of Cabras. Remarkably intact natural ecosystems are concentrated in the small Sinis area making this territory even more impressive. Small towns and villages give a special character to the Sinis. There is a surrealistic wild west-style village in front of the beaches with low houses and unpaved roads which come alive for the patron's feast. For nine days, around the Church of San Salvatore, folk dances, roasted piglet and fregola sarda, hand made with semolina flour and cooked over low heat with local shellfish, are the main attractions.

22. The hills surround the town of Budoni, which features a beautiful medieval stone village. The old town, full of history, is the heart of a lively nightlife: clubs, places to meet and restaurants create a cheerful atmosphere all year long, and especially during the summer season. The soft white sand and the Mediterranean brush, which surrounds beaches of extraordinary beauty, capture and inebriate the visitor.

23. La Cinta, a long, thin stretch of golden sand bathed by a crystalline blue sea, is probably the most famous of the beaches that are the symbols of San Teodoro, a celebrated resort town that is a favourite among young people for its night life. The view is completed by the San Teodoro lagoon, behind the beaches, where flamingos come to rest during migration. It's a wonderful place for a nice walk and a spot for bird watching.



24. Known all over Gallura as Santu Diàdoru, this town is home to less than five thousand people in winter, a number that rises to tens of thousands in summer. Although man's presence here dates to prehistoric times, the town was founded in the XVII century, when shepherds and fishermen populated this amazing stretch of land. The nuraghe in the area of Naracheddu is its most important relic.

25. Tortoli is the port of Ogliastra, a surprising world with a wide variety of landscapes. Around the city, where 11,000 people live and to which tens of thousands of tourists arrive in summer, you'll find tropical beaches, dense woods and Mediterranean brush, fertile plains and lagoons, a wide stripe of red rock that runs parallel to the coastline. The Rocce Rosse, literally red rocks, in the Arbatax area are the most spectacular example of this phenomenon, a natural monument that sticks straight up out of the emerald blue sea offering a truly amazing colour contrast.

26. There are more than 200 monuments here that date back to the Nuragic Age. Its seven hectares include a Nuragic complex, a Giant's Tomb, two menhirs, huts, a domu de Janas chamber tomb and the remains of another nuraghe. The port of Sulci Tirrenica was built to accommodate navigators with the arrival of the Phoenicians (VII century B.C.) and the Punic peoples. Traces of a Punic settlement were found in the lagoons of Tortoli.

27. Clear blue water and rocks sculpted by weather and time. This tourist resort and harbour town was founded in the late XIX century and counts four thousand residents. Summer evenings bustle with night life and events. On a granite promontory just outside of town is a natural sculpture that seems crafted by an artist. It is the Orso rock, symbol of Palau, and looks out to distant horizons over the sea.

28. Located on a strip of land in the extreme northwestern part of Sardinia, Stintino stretches out towards Asinara. It's masterpiece is La Pelosa: with its clear seabed, white sand and calm sea with waters in every shade of blue. From a 'terrace' on the 'tropical' beach, at an altitude of two hundred metres, you can enjoy a unique view of Isola Piana and the Asinara National Park: Stintino is the nearest place of embarkation if you want to visit it.

29. In the beginning, Stintino was a fishing village, very similar to Cala d'Oliva on the island of Asinara, a village that originally emerged thanks to 45 Ligurian families, who founded it in 1885, when the Kingdom of Italy established a quarantine station and a penal colony there. In the early 20th century, the village was the destination of illustrious families from Sassari, and there was a boom in the 1960s: a myriad of tourist residences appeared along the coast.

30. U pàize is a Ligurian enclave in Sardinia: it preserves the language and culture of its founders, the fisherman families originally from Pegli, and from the Tunisian island of Tabarka (where they lived since the 16th century). The tabarchini in 1738 obtained permission from King Carlo

Emanuele III to colonize the island of San Pietro, which was uninhabited since the Phoenician settlement (8th century B.C.), followed by the Carthaginians. The same fishermen, 40 years later, also founded Calasetta on the facing island of Sant'Antioco.

31. Carloforte, still closely linked to Pegli and Genoa, is the only centre of the island, with six thousand inhabitants: it will captivate you with narrow streets, colourful sea views and ancient defensive fortifications, of which we can still see watch towers and walls with forts, including the Lion's Gate. On the seafront stands the monument to Carlo Emanuele III, a marble group of three statues with the sovereign from which the name of the village derives, while the church was dedicated to San Carlo Borromeo.

32. Carloforte cuisine is a magical experience. Between May and June, an international gastronomic event known as the Girotonno promotes the local specialties with culinary competitions and live cooking shows. Tuna is revisited in creative recipes. No less fascinating is the picturesque tabarchinocous cous festival, held on 25th April. From cooking to cinema with Crêuza de mã, a Carloforte event dedicated to film soundtracks.

33. If you want the sea all year round, to swim in the summer and for the poetic atmosphere in the autumn and winter, Pula is the ideal destination for you. The metropolitan city of Cagliari is just 35 kilometres away. As well as Pula's summer nightlife, with cultural events and cocktails in the squares, there are also excursions and sporting activities. For example, you can jog along the tree-lined avenues that lead to the archaeological park of Nora, where you will get to know Pula's origins.

34. Dorgali is famous for the Bue Marino Grottoes, a spectacular 'forest' of stalactites and stalagmites in which there is an underwater saltwater lake and where, during the Cala Gonone Jazz event, one of the most spectacular concerts taking place in Sardinia is celebrated every year. On the subject of marine discoveries, don't miss a chance to visit the Aquarium of Cala Gonone: 25 pools with numerous rare species, particularly loved by children and youngsters.

35. Not far from the village, you will find yourself in one of the most well-known sites in Sardinia: Capo Pula contains the ruins of an ancient town, the first Phoenician one in Sardinia, which then became a flourishing Punic town and was later conquered by the Romans. There you may travel through traces of three thousand years of history: you will admire a Phoenician-Punic tophet, the remains of Punic and Roman temples, spa baths with mosaics and an amphitheatre that seated a thousand in the Imperial age.

36. Each one with its own style, the murals of Orgosolo tell the story of a culturally fervent territory that is always rebellious and politically active. This town in the Barbagia area offers glimpses of an ancient, timeless Sardinia, surrounded by wild and unspoilt nature. In every house, on every wall, there is a mural: a walk through the village streets will see you silently reading and sharing



the emotions frescoed on the stone walls and accompanied by the traditional Canto dei Tenores.

37. Thanks to their energy and immediacy, the Sardinian murals have been used as an effective tool of communication. The Orgosolo painting technique emerged in the twentieth century thanks to the artistic verve of a group of anarchists. The technique was adopted again during the period of the Italian Resistance Movement and also spread rapidly to the nearby villages, becoming a total success. Today, this mural tradition characterizes numerous villages in the Barbagia area and has made Orgosolo an internationally famous museum-village.

38. Hundreds of murals colour the streets of Orgosolo and tell the story of its customs and traditions, its culture and the intimate dissent of the people of Barbagia. The liveliness of the 1960s and 1970s favoured the development of the collective murals, which still describe, in great detail, rural life and the struggles for power, alternating socio-political themes with the portrayal of typical icons of everyday life: women at work, men on horseback and shepherds.

39. A cradle of archaic traditions, Orgosolo reveals a deep bond with its roots: it is the land of Polyphonic folk singing, proclaimed a UNESCO World Heritage Site. During the twentieth century a cultural ferment developed, Muralism, which is still active and the origin of which was a tool of protest. Walls and stone houses are enriched by beautiful paintings, which have made the village internationally famous.

40. If you love outdoor activity then go to the Supramonte, where the white of the rocks, the green of the vegetation and the blue sky come together with stunning chromatic beauty. At Oliena you'll find these Gologone springs and the valle di Lanaittu, where the island's oldest human remains have been found, and the village of Tiscali, where, according to the legend, the last Sardinians sought refuge from invading conquerors.

41. To complete the understanding of Barbagian culture and tradition, visit the Museum of Sardinian Life and Popular Traditions in Nuoro. And to really satisfy your curiosity, don't miss the carnival-like costumes, whose origins reach back to pagan fertility rites. Sheepskins, cow bells and masks depicting animal-like heads and deformed faces symbolise the eternal battle between good and evil, life and death, the conqueror and the conquered.

42. Mamoiada is pervaded by the intense scent of vines: it is the country of wine, which will accompany you during the ancient rituals. You can admire glimpses of houses in granite and balconies with flowers from where writers, actors and intellectuals make their presentations for an annual literary festival. In the Mandrolisai area the lights and colours of one of the most beautiful villages in Italy, Atzara, stand out. In a labyrinth of streets, you can discover medieval houses with sculpted façades.

43. Laconi, is set in greenery just before the elevation of the Sarcidano, and is celebrated for



Saint Ignazio. His house, the local museum and the church that is dedicated to him are the stages of a religious itinerary. A visit should be made to the Aymerich park and castle and the family's city palace, which houses the museum of prehistoric Sardinian statues.

44. The only inhabited location on the island of San Pietro, in the extreme south-west, is a sailors' village, and it is also one of the most beautiful in Italy: Carloforte, a Ligurian enclave in Sardinia where the language and culture of its founders still survive, families of fishermen who were originally from Pegli and came from Tabarka. Visitors may admire sea views and ancient fortifications.

45. "At the end of a long climb, we reach a station after a stretch of solitude. Each time, it seems that nothing lies ahead, nothing is inhabited. And every time, we pull into a station." This is the poetic description, aboard the locomotive that is today the Green Train, of "Sea and Sardinia", the project by David Herbert Lawrence on his 1921 voyage to Sardinia.

46. Granite landscapes modelled by the wind and a stretch of wild olive trees, cork oaks and vineyards of vermentino vines as far as the eye can see. This is the quaint and profound Gallura traversed by train. The journey commences in Tempio, on the slopes of Monte Limbara, a gracious town home to the island's most famous allegorical Carnival. The spectacle of nature changes colour continuously along the journey.

47. Over 400 metres high, in the setting of a wooded park, fragrant with Mediterranean essences, it dominates the entire subregion of Marmilla: the view stretches all the way to the Gulf of Oristano to the west and to Cagliari, 50 kilometres away, to the south. The Nuragic complex of Genna Maria stands on a hill, watching over the territory, one kilometre from Villanovaforru, a village that was founded under the Spanish domination and became famous after its discovery in the middle of the twentieth century.

48. Ruby red, inebriating, normally aged for two to six years and with an alcohol content never below 12.5 per cent, a smooth, robust wine that goes perfectly with the strong flavours of Sardinian cuisine, especially cheeses like Pecorino. On the topic of a long and healthy life Sardinia has a great deal to offer and Cannonau wine is part of its secret recipe and contributes to the local diet.

49. The longevity of the Sardinians is genetic, but not only. According to studies on this subject, it may also be the result of a unique combination of environmental and social factors, among which, and not least in importance, food and diet that, for thousands of years, have been based on healthy and authentic products. Cannonau wine contributes to the local diet.

50. There is a massive mountain range at the centre of Sardinia, one covered in ages-old trees, the habitat of the royal eagle and the mouflon. The Gennargentu is a triumph of nature in a wild



and pristine area. In spring its prairies are graced with colourful peonies, which in ancient times were believed to be the only flowers to bloom on Mount Olympus.

51. If you really want to get to know Sardinia, then explore its villages, small gems set in the mountains, surrounded by the island's oldest woods, sample the cuisine and experience the traditions, allow yourself to be welcomed by the locals. The warmth of their hospitality will warm your heart. The products made in the mountains are blessed with an inimitable flavour.

52. The ancient culture of these places is echoed in their traditions. Some of the older women still wear the brightly coloured garments of the past, and young women are adorned with precious jewellery, like the Sardinian wedding ring, passed along over generations. Young men test their manhood by participating in s'istrumpa, the Sardinian version of Greco-Roman wrestling that made the town of Ollolai famous.

53. The Nuragic village of Tiscali enriches the territory of Dorgali and Oliena. In the Supramonte di Oliena area, the cave of Corbeddu is well worth a visit. Its name comes from the bandit who took shelter here in the 20th century and it is well-known for being the place in which the remains of a deer, already extinct in the Sardinian Pleistocene era, was discovered, from which humans are presumed to have been present on the massif 18,500 years ago.

54. Tortoli is a town famous for the food and wine that has its origins in agricultural and pastoral traditions. The territory is home to fine wines thanks to the cannonau grapes grown in the vineyards and the wide range of cocktail, table and dessert wines produced. The wine is paired with traditional dishes like culurgiones, a type of ravioli prepared with a flour and water casing filled with potatoes and cheese.

55. In the centre of Sardinia, in the Nuoro area, between the mountains and surrounded by woods, there is a little village in which the essence and charm of the Barbagia hinterland is maintained, just like in a treasure chest. Like in a romantic painting, the areas around Oliena, a village rich in history, founded during the Roman era at the foot of the limestone massif, Corrasi, are characterized by valleys and mountains, making the territory a natural monument.

56. It is not surprising that the village of Oliena received the Orange Flag from the Touring Club Italiano, a mark of recognition for inland localities for their excellence in what they have to offer to tourists and their hospitality. In September, on the occasion of Autumn in Barbagia, agricultural and food products and handicrafts are on show and typical dishes and wines are ready to be tasted, particularly the Nepente, a wine made with Cannonau grapes and revered by the poet D'Annunzio.

57. The extremely high concentration of long-living people, especially in certain areas of Sardinia, has attracted the attention of the international scientific community. Research carried out by

various scholars tends to demonstrate the correlation between lifestyles, diet and longevity: along with genetic predisposition, the combination of environmental, anthropological and cultural factors that characterize Sardinia are the key to 'successful aging'.

58. People live better and longer on the Island, compared to the Italian and European average. It is no coincidence that the territory of Ogliastra is one of the world's five 'blue zones', areas in which the percentage of centenarians and ninety-year-olds in good health and still active is higher than in the bordering territories. The food and agriculture products and dishes of Sardinia are the basis of the 'centenarians' diet'.

59. Local foods, nutritionally rich, often produced autonomously by the consumers themselves, combined with a rhythm of life that includes serene rest and healthy physical activity, are the secrets of the elixir of long life. On the island of Sardinia today, you can still enjoy the flavours of specialities, often inherited by generations and prepared like they were many centuries ago.

60. Cagliari is the most important city of Sardinia, with a metropolitan area of about half a million inhabitants. The capital of the island has a soul consisting of a millenary history, culture, nature, beach tourism and night life, an attractive mix that fascinates the visitor, charmed by the views of Castello and the Roman remains, the Sardinian sea, as well as by the dynamism of a surprisingly lively city. Cagliari is a perfect eco-system, a city suspended among sky, earth and water.

61. Cagliari is a perfect eco-system, a city suspended among sky, earth and water. Water in Cagliari consists in not only the sea. A few steps from the long beach lie lagoons and a natural reserve unique all over Europe. The city is framed, on the east side by the Molentargius lagoon, a perfect habitat for many plants and animal species, including the famous pink flamingoes. A panoramic cycling and pedestrian path joins the Port of Cagliari with the main entrance of the Molentargius - Saline Regional Park.

62. The most important green area of the city is the quiet "Orto Botanico" that, in the shade of secular ficus trees, preserves some ancient roman cisterns as well as some rare examples of mediterranean and tropical vegetation. Beautiful landscapes can be enjoyed from the top of the seven hills that identify other city districts. The city has its original nucleus in the Castello district, the highest point of the city overlooking the surrounding area.

63. Cagliari preserves the history and the memory of the ancient cultures that inhabited the city. The testimony of the different cultures is evident through its streets: Punic in the ruins of the Necropoli of Tuvixeddu, Roman Karales in the magnificent amphitheatre, Byzantine in the Basilica of San Saturnino, Pisan with the tall towers and Piedmontese with the Royal Palace. A few steps suffice, among ancient and new buildings, to enjoy the enchantment of fascinating monuments that tell the history of the city.

64. Founded in the Neolithic age (6000-3000 B.C.), Cagliari became an authentic city only many centuries later, thanks to the Phoenician-Punic dominators, which took advantage from its central position in the Mediterranean sea and turned Cagliari into a bustling commercial port. After the



first Punic war (III century B.C.), Cagliari passed under the control of Rome, and it still preserves important findings and ruins of the domination, such as the Roman Amphitheatre and Tigellio's villa.

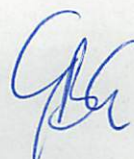
65. With the advent of Christianity, Cagliari came in contact with religious characters like S. Agostino, but under the Vandal people a period of decline started and lasted until the Byzantine Empire, characterized by the birth of Giudicati (IX-X centuries A.D.), a form of self-government, lead by the King who was also supreme Magistrate (Judex sive Rex) independent from the Empires and the Church's dominions, that granted the island a relative political independence and autonomy. In the XIII century, in conjunction with the decline of Cagliari's "Giudicato", came the Pisans, that fortified the upper part of the town, with a complex system of bastions, forts and towers still visible in Castello, Stampace, Marina and Villanova districts. Less than a century later, in 1324 the rule passed to the Aragonese, that thanks to a political union with the Catalan gave birth to the Spanish Government, an administration that caused much resentment among the people of Cagliari.

66. After a short austrian attempt to rule Cagliari and Sardinia, it was the Savoia house-hold to arise to the sardinian throne. With the Piedmontese administration, Cagliari started an era of urban development and renewal. After World War II, Cagliari faced a new life: around the ancient urban settlement a new city started to develop, that in a 20 years time-span, from 1951 to 1971, doubled the number of houses, attracting the population from the nearby areas, as well as laying the foundations of the contemporary metropolitan area.

67. Today Cagliari appears like a complex city, with a heritage of great importance as well as a modern personality, in harmony with the surrounding area. Cagliari is connected to the most important european cities thanks to the Elmas - Mario Mameli international airport. A shuttle bus connects the airport to the city center in Piazza Matteotti, situated between the port and the train station. Taxis and rent-a-car services also connect the airport to the city.

68. Moving around in Cagliari is quite easy: the public transport network consists of the metro, local and extra-urban buses. It's also possible to use taxis or rent a car in the city centre or at the airport. The port of Cagliari is situated in the centre of the city and faces directly the famous via Roma. It is connected with the Mainland via daily ferry trips, and is also an important docking port to several ships cruising the Mediterranean.

69. Castello district can be easily reached on foot, through the staircase leading from piazza Yenne to via del Cammino Nuovo or through via Manno, one of the main shopping streets of Cagliari. The bastions of Saint Remy and Santa Croce offer not only a breathtaking view, but also the pleasure of having a drink and tasting the local specialities in various bars and restaurants. The medieval towers of the Elephant and San Pancrazio overlook two different sides of the hill.



70. Piazza Palazzo lets you discover the real heart of Castello, centre of religious, political and administrative power over the centuries: the Cathedral of Santa Maria and the Royal Palace. The ancient Royal Arsenal is currently a Citadel of Museums including two national museums (the National Archaeological Museum and the Picture Gallery), a municipal museum, a regional ethnographic museum and the Anatomical Waxes Museum.

71. Pinuccio Sciola, driven by an innate artistic and cultural inspiration to which he dedicated his whole life, was born in the small village of San Sperate. His artistic career began with a scholarship obtained in 1959 which allowed him to attend the Arts High School of Cagliari, followed by the International Academy of Salzburg. His never-ending curiosity and his passion to learn and confront himself on the international scene took him all over the world giving him the opportunity to meet many famous artists.

72. The African look given by the palm trees is tempered by the markedly western architecture and this combination of characters so distant makes the city unique in its diversity. The panoramic tree-lined avenue of Buon Cammino links Castello to the Stampace district. Walking downhill along viale Sant'Ignazio, you can admire the Roman Amphitheatre and visit the Botanical Garden. Buses can take you from the city centre to the Molentargius-Saline Regional Park, inhabited by the pink flamingoes all year round, and to Poetto beach.

73. With this artistic and social experience in muralism, Pinuccio Sciola turned his own village into a "Museum Village" in which hundreds of outdoor works of art cohabit. In over forty years, Sciola's works have been displayed all over the world in prestigious exhibition sites, but it was in 1996 that his artistic research opened the art world to a totally new and unexpected reality: the Maestro revealed to the world the magic sound of the stone. His works vibrate, emit sounds and communicate the force of nature and the power of the earth.

74. Cagliari offers the opportunity to discover Sardinian art and traditional crafts. The place that brings together the most significant works of contemporary Sardinian painting and sculpture is the Municipal Art Gallery, located inside the public gardens. The Ethnographic Museum, located in the citadel of museums, collects artifacts of Sardinian popular culture dating back to the second half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. Carpets, jewelry, furniture and tools are exhibited.

75. Cagliari is a city full of museums that allow visitors to learn about its history, its traditions and its culture. For devotees, the itinerary that includes the museums of the Duomo, the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Bonaria, the Archconfraternity of the Genoese and Blessed Nicola from Gesturi is particularly recommended. The museum is housed in the Convent of the Capuchin Friars Minor of Sardinia, which for thirty-four years hosted Fra Nicola from Gesturi.

76. The most important cultural center is the Citadel of Museums, which gathers the National

ArtGallery with its magnificent retablos, the National Archaeological Museum with the precious testimonies of the Nuragic era, the collection of anatomical waxes by Clemente Susini and the Luigi Cocco collection. Art lovers can visit the Municipal Art Gallery which houses the permanent collection of contemporary Sardinian artists and the Palace of the City, which hosts interesting art exhibitions every year.

77. In the museum there are several bronze sculptures, dedicated to friar Nicola from Gesturi for whom the cause of canonization has been initiated. The friar, who lived from 1882 to 1958 and was declared blessed in 1999 by Pope John Paul II, is still alive in the hearts of the many faithful, especially from Cagliari, who remember his goodness and thaumaturgical abilities. The friar's worn-out clothes, cloak, glasses and all the poor personal items are on show in the museum.

78. The exhibition includes the ex-votos and the precious treasures of Saint Ignazio from Laconi as well as the coffin of Fra Nicola from San Vero Milis. The exhibition is set up in a wing of the convent, next to the cloister, which was formerly the burial place of the friars. The rooms, with vaulted ceilings, preserve personal objects and photos that portray the friar from Laconi in different moments of his life, as well as the various stages of the beatification process.

79. The Botanical Museum was opened in November 2008. To prepare certain sections, botanical models were made in three dimensions that, thanks to the passion of Dr. Cristina Delunas, manager of the structure, reproduce in a modern and renovated way the ancient art of wax modeling. A combination of art and science, well known in the past centuries. In the small museum the ancient art lives again: mushrooms, flowers, carnivorous plants, pollen and insects take shape, completely created by hand over the flame of an alcohol lamp.

80. Italy is loosening some of its restrictions on international travel and plans to open up to the world for tourism this summer. Although the rules on getting into Italy will vary depending on the country you are travelling from, visitors from some countries can enjoy more relaxed rules. There's now no quarantine requirement for travellers from the EU, Britain and Israel, and tourism from the US, Canada, Japan or the UAE, is now allowed on Covid-tested flights.

81. Located in the Castello district, the Citadel of Museums houses some of the most important artistic treasures of the city, such as the Archaeological Museum and the National Art Gallery. In the district of "Castello", between "Porta Cristina" and the Independence Square, there is the ancient home of the Royal Arsenal, that is now home of the most important artistic treasures of the city, gathered in the museum collections of the National Archaeological Museum and the National Art Gallery. Here, through bronzetti and Sardinian and Catalan paintings of the fifteenth century, they trace the history of the island.

82. The museum contains the testimonies of the ancient history of Bonaria hill and the faithfuls' devotion to Our Lady of sailors. The exhibition space consists of three rooms and the cloister corridor. In the corridor we may admire votive pictures and various other votive offerings including thousands of silver hearts and the wooden box that contained the statue of the

Madonna. In the first room, there are some archeological evidences of the Hill, which was inhabited since the Nuragic period. It was the site of a late- Punic and Roman necropolis.

83. In the second room several models of ships (about 150) of all ages are exhibited, a silver anchor offered by Queen Margaret in 1899 as thanksgiving for the success of the polar expedition of her nephew, Luigi degli Abruzzi and some mummies from the noble Spanish family of Alagon, who died because of the plague in 1605. In the third room there is the treasure, consisting of precious decors, votive offerings donated by kings, such as the gold crowns of Vittorio Emanuele I and Maria Theresa, by popes and other famous people.

84. The history of the National Archaeological Museum of Cagliari started in 1800, when Ludovico Baylle proposed to the viceroy Carlo Felice the creation of a museum in order to collect the archaeological collections and to preserve the island's Natural History samples. His project was approved, and a room of the Viceroyal Palace was dedicated to the Natural History and Archaeological collection. This first collection, which was enriched through donations by private citizens, was opened to the public in 1802.

85. A few years later, in 1806, Carlo Felice donated all his collections to the museum and, because of the great number of objects, it was necessary to transfer them into a Mineralogy Museum room. In 1859 the archaeological part was separated from the Natural History one. In 1859, the Canon Giovanni Spano, founder of Sardinian archaeology, also donated to the museum his large collection. Over the years, the collection continued to increase, thanks to donations and discoveries of those years.

86. It was Antonio Taramelli, Superintendent of Sardinian Antiquities from 1901 to 1931, to create the new exhibition and the museum was divided into different rooms. They were dedicated to pre-Roman Sardinia and Punic Sardinia and divided into different categories, Punic and Roman objects, and finally three subject rooms: the lapidary, the Roman Christian room and the room of medals. During those years, there was an extraordinary enrichment in the number and quality of exhibitions.

87. The new National Archaeological Museum of Cagliari has four floors: the first is dedicated to an educational-didactic presentation of the succession of ancient cultures in Sardinia, starting from the Neolithic period. It starts with the exhibition that represents the most important Sardinian prehistoric cultures: Bonu Ighinu (4000-3500 B.C.) with its typical ceramics perfectly decorated and polished. Thereafter we find the nuragic civilization, which is represented by countless artifacts among which the collection of bronzes with samples from all over the island.

88. The National Archaeological Museum of Cagliari joins the project "Night at the Museum ", created by the Ministry of Cultural Activities and Tourism. The Museum contains a small section of contemporary art and sculptures as well as oil paintings and religious objects. They offer a



complete panorama about the best Sardinian school of painting. The National Gallery of Cagliari, located within the museum complex of the Citadel of Museums, was previously situated in the existing structure of the Royal Arsenal.

89. The National Gallery gathers, in addition to a small section of contemporary art and sculpture, paintings, ornaments and pictures. They offer a panorama of the best Sardinian paintings from the initial penetration of the Catalan-Valencian populations in the island to the products of the local workshop of Cavaro and the associate school of Stampace. The first nucleus of the collection was formed during the nineteenth century, after the abolition of the ecclesiastical authorities in 1866 and the destruction of the San Francesco di Stampace church in 1875.

90. On May 1st, Cagliari and the whole of Sardinia celebrate the fulfillment of the solemn vow to Saint Efsio. For more than 300 years, at the beginning of May, the whole of Sardinia accompanies the patron in this traditional, unique procession retracing the steps of Saint Efsio from the place of his captivity and martyrdom in Nora to the Church of Stampace where his relics still remain. This year, the procession will be different due to Covid-19: a historic change of format to discourage a large crowd from gathering during a pandemic.

91. Saint Efsio was born in Asia Minor in the 3rd century A.D. and lived during the time of the Roman Emperor Diocletian. As a soldier he was sent to Italy to stop the spreading of Christianity. However, according to tradition, he converted as a result of the miraculous appearance of a shining cross in the sky, later impressed on the palm of his hand. When he arrived in Sardinia, while his soldiers fought against the barbarians, Efsio became a Christian and defended his faith, disobeying Diocletian who ordered his martyrdom.

92. Hundreds of murals colour the streets of Orgosolo and tell the story of its customs and traditions, its culture and the intimate dissent of the people of Barbagia. The liveliness of the 1960s and 1970s favoured the development of the collective murals, which still describe, in great detail, rural life and the struggles for power, alternating socio-political themes with the portrayal of typical icons of everyday life: women at work, men on horseback and shepherds. The scenario in Orgosolo is ageless and is well worth a visit, at least once during your lifetime.

93. A cradle of archaic traditions, Orgosolo reveals a deep bond with its roots: it is the land of Polyphonic folk singing, proclaimed a UNESCO World Heritage Site. During the twentieth century a cultural ferment developed, Muralism, which is still active today. Walls and stone houses are enriched by beautiful paintings, which have made the village internationally famous. Many artists have contributed to the creation of a real outdoor museum: hundreds of murals colour the streets and tell a story of traditions, culture and deep dissent.

94. Although the devotion to the Saint started immediately after his martyrdom, the notoriety and reverence that characterize the celebration today started after the terrible plague of 1652.

The dramatic situation in Cagliari at that time caused by the loss of so many human lives led the whole of Sardinia to join in a prayer towards the Virgin Saint of Bonaria and the Martyr Saint Eufisio for the end of the plague. Since 1657, the Feast of Saint Eufisio, the Pilgrimage from Cagliari to the place of martyrdom of the Saint and the rites of dissolution of the Vow made by the Municipality of Cagliari are repeated annually with a solemn ceremony.

95. Visiting Barumini and its territory you will discover a world rich in history and tradition. From the first moments in which you approach this small village of Marmilla, located in the heart of Sardinia, you can breathe the atmosphere of a special place, centre of power since ancient times. The most important witness of this glorious past is undoubtedly the Su Nuraxi archaeological zone, discovered during excavations conducted by the great archaeologist Giovanni Lilliu.

96. In the centre of the Marmilla region, at the foot of the Giara, there is a special atmosphere. Since prehistoric times, Barumini was the centre of a very rich territory, with a population of approximately 1300 inhabitants today. It is one of the most fascinating places of culture on the Island. At the entrance to the residential area, there is a monumental complex that has made it world-famous: Su Nuraxi, the only archaeological site in Sardinia declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

97. Su Nuraxi is the most impressive of the thirty Nuragic sites and the most precious inheritance left by the Nuragic civilization. The archaeological excavations took place in the middle of the 20th century and were conducted by Giovanni Lilliu. Su Nuraxi, made entirely from basalt blocks, reveals two thousand years of stratification, from the 16th century BC to the 7th century AD. It is a complex nuraghe, consisting of a bastion with a central tower (18 metres tall) and four corner towers.

98. The cult of Saint Eufisio in Sardinia has been recorded since the eleventh century, with the construction of the church dedicated to him in Nora and then with the construction of the homonym church in Cagliari in the XIII century. Tradition dates the origin of the Feast to the vow pronounced in 1652, so that the Saint could intervene on the City's behalf and free it from the plague. The ceremony features, between the 1st and the 4th of May, the pilgrimage of St. Eufisio's statue from Cagliari to Nora and then its return to the City.

99. Besides the procession of the 1st of May, Cagliari dedicates to Saint Eufisio three different celebrations: on January 15th it commemorates the day of martyrdom, on Holy Thursday, the so-called "tour of the seven churches" of Sant'Eufisio organized by the Archconfraternity "del Gonfalone" and, finally, on Easter Monday the statue is carried in procession into the Cathedral to honour the solemn vow made by the City of Cagliari in 1793 for protection against the French attack from the sea.



100. The Church of Saint Efsio in the Stampace district, built in 1780, is the starting point of the procession on 1st May and it is the place where the simulacrum of the Saint is prepared. Its style is Piedmontese baroque. Under the church, there is the famous crypt where Efsio was imprisoned before being killed. It is a cavity nine metres under the road level where there is a marble column called "the column of Efsio's martyrdom", where we can still see the ring to which the chain of his imprisonment was hooked.

101. Sardinia is a real paradise for anyone who loves outdoor activities on water and land. The fascinating island in the Mediterranean is primarily known for its transparent sea water and its beautiful sandy beaches and bays. Therefore it is perfect for all types of water sports like sailing, swimming, diving, surfing, kite surfing and canoeing. But Sardinia is also a well-known sports holiday destination for trekking, climbing, Nordic walking and cycling through the fragrant Mediterranean scrub.

102. Inside the Park of Bonaria there are the homonym Basilica and the Monumental Cemetery, with low walls, fountains and shaded areas to rest. From the highest point of the hill, it is possible to enjoy a wonderful panoramic view over most of the city of Cagliari and the nearby port. The main trees of the park are ficus, carob trees, palms and other aromatic plant bushes. The park is open to the public everyday of the year.

103. Since 1652 the Municipality has always and continuously respected the Vow made to Saint Efsio. In fact, every year the mayor appoints the Alter Nos and the event includes, along with the Municipality, the active participation of associations, groups and lovers of Sardinian tradition. Tens of thousands of people take part in the rites and their preparation. In particular, the confraternities, hundreds of cultural associations and groups prepare during the entire year for the Rite and the Feast of Saint Efsio.

104. On the 1st of May, the procession is opened by the Tracas which are carts towed by decorated oxen. Then there are folk groups wearing typical Sardinian clothes who sing or recite prayers of Sardinian tradition. Behind these groups, there are the horses. The arrival of the cart with the simulacrum is announced by the sound of launeddas, a typical Sardinian wind instrument. In Via Roma, in front of the dignitaries' stand the cart continues its procession on a carpet of flowers (sa ramadura), welcomed by the sirens of the boats docked in the port.

105. In the afternoon of the 1st of May, the Procession stops in Giorgino in a small private church dedicated to Saint Efsio. All the jewels are removed and the clothes are replaced by simpler ones. The statue is put in a travelling coach. Then the procession continues to Maddalena Spiaggia, where many devotees come from the near town Capoterra. The third stop is at "Su Loi", where a Mass is celebrated. At sunset, the procession arrives at the chapel of the beautiful Villa d'Orri of the marquis of Villa Hermosa where the Eucharistic blessing is

given.

106. Endless stretches of sparkling white sand and granite promontories overlook crystal clear waters with a thousand colours. Southern Sardinia is surrounded by bays with natural pools where you can spend your days enjoying the activities that the sea offers its visitors. A rich underwater world, ideal for diving and snorkelling enthusiasts, as well as beautiful beaches for those who love to relax and are seeking unique and exclusive views.

107. Along the coastal road of Poetto, joining Cagliari and Quartu Sant'Elena, we find one of longest urban beaches in the Mediterranean: twelve kilometres of sand, framed by the splendid Golfo degli Angeli, which owes its name to the ancient legend of the fight between good and evil. It is dominated by the promontory of Sella del Diavolo, on which a fascinating guided tour by night is recommended, during which you can await the early hours of the morning to witness the flight of the flamingoes that have continued to choose the Park of Molentargius and Saline as their nesting habitat for decades.

108. In Pula, a visit to the Phoenician-Punic and Roman relics on the beach of Nora is a must, as is a visit to the Santa Margherita coast and also to the splendid beaches of Chia and Teulada, ideal for kite- surfing enthusiasts. Fine, white sand, smooth, round pebbles and grains of quartz, similar to rice grains: the options are endless, just like the colours of the sea, reflecting those of the sky, from deep blue to turquoise, sky-blue, light blue and emerald green.

109. A journey through parks and marine protected areas, inside which, in any period of the year, you can go trekking, cycling and horse-riding along the beach, take kayak or boat trips in the emerald green waters or dive down to see the breathtaking seabeds. Five marine areas over nearly 80 thousand hectares of unspoilt and 'protected' territory, where you will discover nature, culture, food and wine.

110. Less than a mile from the island of Mal di Ventre, you can make rather intriguing discoveries, like a shipwreck from the 1st century BC. In the Maddalena Archipelago you can dive into the shallow waters of Spargiotto and encounter dolphins and turtles at the Grottino di San Francisco. In the Asinara National Park, you will experience the mysterious charm of a century of isolation, during which the island was first a 'quarantine station', then a prisoner-of-war camp and lastly a maximum security prison, up until the time when the park was established.

111. There is a strip of Sardinia that produces a distinct feeling of continuity between land and sea: it is the Sinis Peninsula. From sea and sand dunes, ideal for navigating in a sailing boat and for kite and wind surfing, you can move on to the Stagni di Cabras, where you cannot miss a day of fishing tourism on the typical wooden boats. In this area a farmer, ploughing

his land at Monte'e Prama, discovered the Giants: dozens of extraordinary stone colossi dating 3,000 years back and which can now be admired at the Museum of Cabras.

112. Remarkably intact natural ecosystems are concentrated in the small Sinis area making this territory even more impressive. It features alternating landscapes of sea water and lagoons, sand dunes and unique beaches such as Is Aruttas where the sand is incredibly white, almost blinding, as it is formed by transparent grains of quartz and veiled with blue due to the reflection of the sky and the sea.

113. Small towns and villages give a special character to the Sinis. There is a surrealistic wild west-style village in front of the beaches with low houses and unpaved roads which come alive for the patron's feast: for nine days, around the Church of San Salvatore, folk dances, roasted piglet and Sardinian pasta hand made with semolina flour and cooked with local shellfish, are the main attractions.

114. Within the vast area of Cagliari, behind the Poetto beach, the lagoon of Molentargius is an oasis known for its most famous inhabitants - the pink flamingoes - that find the perfect nesting place right here. Molentargius was the richest Sardinian basin for sea-salt extraction for two and a half centuries - an activity that ceased in 1985 - the name itself derives from molenti (donkey), an ancient means of transporting the precious loads of salt.

115. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the inhabitants of Cagliari favoured the western part of the Golfo degli Angeli. Then, little by little, as they began to appreciate the white dunes, a kiosk and a summer camp were created and, lastly, the famous multicoloured bathing huts were built (and then completely removed in 1986). Over time, the area has become increasingly populated, today the Poetto is the undisputed 'sea' of Cagliari's hinterland, one of the largest city beaches in Europe, a favourite destination for those visiting the capital city.

116. The Poetto beach offers clear waters and sandy seabeds, ideal for children to play. The shore is irresistible for long walks. The pathway that runs behind the modern waterfront is perfect for walking, jogging, biking, skating, rollerblading and skateboarding - whilst the characteristic kiosks near the sand offer refreshments and entertainment. Bathrooms and showers are available, and there are also some spaces reserved for dogs. From the beach, you can quickly reach the Molentargius-Saline park that has an entrance on the seafront.

117. From the beach, you can quickly reach the Molentargius-Saline park that has an entrance on the seafront. You are sure to enjoy a unique experience with a mix of historical and scientific knowledge through one of the most beautiful and important natural sites of the island, an oasis just a short distance from the city and a favourite sanctuary for the pink flamingoes that stop to nest here. Poetto and Molentargius are also closely linked by the

activities of the salt mill that commenced in Roman times and ceased only in 1985.

118. Maybe the only thing you've heard about Sardinia is its famous Emerald Coast which takes its name from the color of the water against its white-sand beaches. But there is a lot more to this Mediterranean island than this jet set paradise. Tourists seeing Sardinia for the first time are surprised to discover that an island so well known for its beaches has wild mountains only a few kilometers from the wave-washed sands. All around the island you will find many prehistoric sites, especially the enigmatic round stone towers known as nuraghi.

119. In the heart of the old town, the Saint Remy Bastion is one of the most important monuments in Cagliari and one of the most prestigious exhibition areas in the city centre. The Saint Remy Bastion is to be numbered among Cagliari's most valuable monumental complexes. Built on the ancient defensive structures of the medieval boundary walls, it owes its name to the first Piedmontese Viceroy, Baron of Saint Remy. In 1943 it was damaged by War World II bombings, but later the destroyed parts were accurately reconstructed.

120. In 1327, after the Catalan conquest of Cagliari, the castle was offered to Berengar Carroz. After the fall of the "Giudicato" of Arborea, its defensive role became secondary. It was with the Count Giacomo Carroz that the castle became one of the most luxurious residences in Sardinia. The last member of the Carroz family, who lived in the castle, was the unfortunate Countess Violante, who died in 1511. After her death the castle was then included among the goods of the Spanish Crown. In 1652 it was used as a hospital during the black plague.

121. At the beginning of the fourteenth century Pisa, in response to the threatening Aragon rise in the Mediterranean Sea, erected impressive towers in order to reinforce its power in the south of Sardinia. Designed by the Sardinian architect Giovanni Capula, the Elephant Tower and the St. Pancras Tower were praised for their uniqueness. Completed in 1307, the Elephant Tower protected the south-western side of Castello and was an excellent lookout station against any possible attack from the sea.

122. Completed in 1307, the Elephant Tower protected the south-western side of Castello. Developed on four levels with a total height of more than thirty metres, it was also an excellent lookout station against any possible attack from the sea. In comparison to the St. Pancras Tower, the Elephant Tower is more well-refined and it is also decorated by the marble statue of an elephant, exposed on the facade, perhaps a symbol of the Pisan maritime power. Restored to its original appearance, nowadays the Elephant Tower is open to visitors, by the entrance at the right side of the church of St. Joseph.

123. One of the most important archaeological sites in the Mediterranean is located in the Gulf of Oristano. A Nuragic settlement, a Phoenician centre of commerce, a Carthaginian



fortress, a Roman city, a Byzantine administrative centre and capital of Arborea: in Tharros, you will find more than two thousand years of history. The ruins of the ancient city, founded in the 8th century BC and abandoned in the 11th century AD, are located on the southern extremity of the Sinis peninsula, in the territory of Cabras. The 'outdoor museum' is a natural amphitheatre overlooking the sea.

124. The Monumental Cemetery of Bonaria is located close to the hill with the same name, on an area formerly used as a necropolis during the Punic-Roman and early Christian ages of the city. Near the main entrance of the cemetery, until the beginning of the 20th century, there was the Benedictine church of Santa Maria de Portu built in the eleventh century. The Cemetery of Bonaria was designed by Captain Luigi Damiano, divided in four regular squares, and inaugurated on the 1st of January 1829.

125. The museum is housed in the Convent of the Capuchin Friars Minor of Sardinia, where Fra Nicola from Gesturi lived for thirty-four years. The friar, who lived from 1882 to 1958 and was declared blessed in 1999 by Pope John Paul II, is still alive in the hearts of the many devotees, especially from Cagliari, who remember his goodness and thaumaturgical abilities. The rooms, with vaulted ceilings, preserve personal objects and photos that portray the friar in different moments of his life, as well as the various stages of the beatification process.

126. Located in the Castello district, the Citadel of Museums houses some of the most important artistic treasures of the city, such as the Archaeological Museum and the National Art Gallery. In the district of "Castello", between "Porta Cristina" and the Independence Square, there is the ancient home of the Royal Arsenal, that is nowadays home of the most important artistic treasures of the city, gathered in the museum collections of the National Archaeological Museum and the National Art Gallery. Here, through bronzetti and Sardinian and Catalan paintings of the fifteenth century, they trace the history of the island.

#### DOMANDE PER L'ACCERTAMENTO DELLA CONOSCENZA DELLE TECNOLOGIE

1. Indicare cosa si intende per dispositivo di input e fare un esempio	2. Indicare cosa si intende per dispositivo di output e fare un esempio
3. Cosa è un modem	4. Cosa si intende per memoria RAM
5. Cosa si intende per disco rigido (HardDisk)	6. Cosa si intende per unità di elaborazione centrale/processore (CPU)



7. Cosa si intende per CD-ROM	8. Qual è l'utilizzo tipico del tasto "Invio" (o Enter)
9. Cosa si intende per LOGIN	10. Per cosa si utilizzano i tasti Backspace e Canc (o Del)
11. Cosa indica il termine hardware, fare un esempio	12. Cosa indica il termine software, fare un esempio
13. Cosa si intende per sistema operativo, fare un esempio	14. Cosa si intende per programmi applicativi, fare un esempio
15. Cosa è una cartella (folder) in un Sistema operativo Windows e cosa è possibile trovare al suo interno	16. Definire le regole che una password deve rispettare affinché sia considerata "forte"
17. All'interno di una rete di computer, che cosa è uno switch e a cosa serve	18. Cosa si intende per Access Point Wireless
19. Cosa si intende con il termine Wi-Fi	20. Che cosa si intende per LAN (Local Area Network - Rete Locale)
21. In Windows, con quale programma è possibile aprire il file "Calcoli.xls". Per cosa si può usare quel programma.	22. In Windows, con quale programma è possibile aprire il file "Manuale.doc". Per cosa si può usare quel programma.
23. Che cosa è Android e su quali dispositivi è possibile trovarlo	24. Fornire la definizione di Tablet
25. Fornire la definizione di Smartphone	26. Fornire la definizione di Pen drive
27. A cosa serve il programma Outlook e di quale pacchetto di applicativi fa parte	28. Cosa si intende per masterizzatore
29. Che cosa è una connessione wireless	30. Cosa si intende per operazione di Output
31. Cosa si intende per operazione di Input	32. Per cosa si utilizza l'applicazione Excel e di quale pacchetto di applicativi fa parte
33. Per cosa si utilizza l'applicazione Word e di quale pacchetto di applicativi fa parte	34. Che cosa è PowerPoint e di quale pacchetto fa parte
35. Fare un esempio di indirizzo di posta elettronica	36. Come è possibile visualizzare le proprietà di una cartella




37. Cosa indica la Cronologia all'interno di un browser web	38. Cosa si intende per browser web, fare un esempio
39. Che cosa indica il termine Bluetooth	40. Che cosa è il pacchetto Microsoft Office
41. Che cosa è Microsoft Windows e a cosa serve	42. Descrivere la funzionalità delle combinazioni di tasti ctrl+x, ctrl+c, ctrl+v
43. Che tipo di dispositivo è lo scanner (input/output) e per cosa viene utilizzato	44. Definire e fare un esempio di Social Network
45. Cosa si intende per Internet Service Provider (ISP), fare un esempio	46. Cosa si intende per e-commerce
47. Cosa si intende con il termine WEBMAIL	48. Cosa si intende per SPAM
49. Cosa si intende per sistema GPS e dove è possibile trovarlo	50. Cosa si intende per CASE di un personal computer
51. Cosa è la Homepage di un sito web e quali informazioni è possibile trovare	52. Cosa si intende per LOGOUT
53. Cosa si intende per virus informatico	54. Che cosa è un programma antivirus
55. Che cosa si intende per file MP3	56. Cosa indica l'estensione nel nome di un file. Fare un esempio
57. Cosa si intende per eBook	58. Cosa si intende con il termine notebook
59. Che cosa è una memoria di massa	60. Quali sono le operazioni da eseguire per cambiare il nome di un file
61. Come si può eliminare un file	62. In che modo è possibile creare una nuova cartella
63. Che cosa indicano le tre icone G C S situate nella barra della formattazione in un programma di videoscrittura?	64. Qual è la combinazione rapida da tastiera per i comandi "copia", "incolla" e "taglia"
65. In Windows, con quale programma è possibile aprire il file "Catalogo.ppt". Per cosa si può usare quel programma	66. Che cosa è Google Chrome e per cosa si utilizza



67. Che cosa è Microsoft Internet Explorer e per cosa si utilizza	68. Che cosa è Microsoft Edge e per cosa si utilizza
69. Che cosa è Mozilla Firefox e per cosa si utilizza	70. Qual è la definizione di "Hashtag"
71. A cosa serve una scheda di rete	72. Che cos'è un "Portale web"?
73. Cosa si intende per "formattazione di un disco"?	74. Cosa sono i Touch Screen
75. Cosa sono le icone in ambito informatico	76. Cosa indica un URL
77. Cos'è un Text Editor? Fare un esempio	78. Cosa possiamo trovare nella coda di stampa?
79. Cosa è il desktop in informatica	80. A cosa servono i motori di ricerca su internet?
81. Che cos'è un archivio compresso?	82. Quali funzioni permettono di svolgere i dispositivi multimediali?
83. Qual è la funzione di un disco rigido	84. Cosa si intende per backup
85. Cosa si intende per E-learning?	86. Cosa è una WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)
87. Cosa è un Pop-up	88. Cosa si intende per Interfaccia Utente
89. Cosa si intende per Configurazione di Default	90. Cosa si intende per Crash in ambito informatico
91. Cosa si intende con il termine periferiche	92. In Excel, se dopo aver digitato un dato su una cella, premi il tasto INVIO. Cosa succede?
93. Cosa si intende con il termine upload	94. Che cosa si intende per "netiquette"
95. Cosa è un eReader	96. Che cosa identifica il termine "Admin"



97. Per cosa viene utilizzato il plotter, di che tipo di dispositivo si tratta (input/output)	98. Cosa si indica con il termine il Plug andPlay?
99. A cosa serve un Firewall	100. Cosa si intende con il termine "drag &drop" o trascinamento
101. In Windows, che tipo di file è"archivio.zip"	102. Che cosa è la scheda madre di uncomputer
103. Cosa è il phishing	104. Cosa è un Parental Control?
105. A cosa serve la crittografia	106. Cosa si intende con il termine Laptop
107. Cosa indica il termine Bug informatico	108. Cosa indica il termine Path o Percorsoin informatica
109. Cosa è un Firmware	110. Quali colori base vengono usati nelle stampanti a colori?
111. Quali sono i componenti di un indirizzodi posta elettronica	112. Cosa misurano i pixel in uno schermo?
113. Che cosa è il programma Adobe Readeré quali file permette di visualizzare	114. Cosa si intende per file sharing
115. In un indirizzo di posta elettronica, percosa viene usato il simbolo @	116. Come può essere definita una Intranet
117. Nella posta elettronica, cosa si intendeper black list	118. In informatica, cosa è un Database
119. In Windows, come è possibile aprire la funzionalità "Gestione attività" e per cosa viene utilizzata	120. Cosa è una chat. Fare un esempio di applicazione che supporta questa funzionalità
121. Cosa si intende per codice CAPTCHA	122. In informatica, cosa si intende perserver
123. In informatica, cosa si intende perclient	124. Cosa si intende per digital divide
125. Cosa si intende per indirizzi IP	126. Che cosa è un linguaggio diprogrammazione



127. Cosa si intende in informatica con il termine account	128. In informatica cosa si intende per driver
129. Cosa si intende per hotspot	130. Cosa si intende per collegamento ipertestuale
131. Cosa si intende per allegato di un messaggio di posta elettronica	132. Cosa si intende in informatica per banner
133. Cosa è un file	134. Cosa sono le FAQ?
135. Cosa si intende per newsletter	136. Cosa è Google Drive e per cosa si può utilizzare

Il Presidente della Commissione

Dr. Giovanni Battista Ena

