

# 1ª PROVA SCRITTA NON ESTRATTA

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1. Dopo aver dato la definizione di rete di computer LAN descrivere brevemente alcune delle componenti fondamentali.

2. HTML a che cosa fa riferimento? Descrivere brevemente facendo riferimento ai principali comandi

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## 2ª PROVA SCRITTA NON ESTRATTA

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Che cosa rappresenta la seguente sequenza di numeri?  
192.16.128.11

La sequenza 192.16.260.11 può avere analoga descrizione?

2. A cosa ci si riferisce con la sigla R-DBMS? Quale applicativo utilizzeresti?

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### 3<sup>a</sup> PROVA SCRITTA ESTRATTA

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1. Dovendo migliorare le prestazioni di un Hard Disk quali interventi si potrebbero ipotizzare?

2. Dopo aver dato la definizione di indirizzo IP specificando a cosa serve si richiede di individuare l'indirizzo IPv4 del Pc in utilizzo e di riportarlo.

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# 1ª PROVA ORALE ESTRATTA

## RACCONTI DA RIASSUMERE

### An unusual present

I've got an uncle who lives in Africa. A month ago he sent me a letter. It was a short letter. In the letter he said: "Would you like to have a little elephant? If so, get a postcard and write on it: "I would like to have a little elephant." Love from<sup>1</sup> your uncle Tommy (the explorer)."

I had always wanted to have a little elephant. So I got a postcard and wrote on it: "Dear Uncle Tommy (the explorer), I would like to have a little elephant. Love from your nephew Jimmy." Then I sent it to my uncle. Of course I didn't tell my parents anything<sup>2</sup> about the letter that I had received and the postcard that I had sent Uncle. Exactly a fortnight later a lorry stopped in front of our house. On the lorry there was an enormous case. The lorry driver said the case was addressed to us. Father thought it was a mistake, but the driver insisted.

The case was unloaded. Strange noises began to be heard. Father started getting a bit<sup>3</sup> nervous. I didn't tell father anything, of course. The case was now in our garden. Father discovered a hole in the side of the case. It was pretty high, and Father got a chair to have a look inside the case. He went up on the chair and peeped in. A moment later Father was lying on the grass, swearing. He was soaking wet.<sup>4</sup> The little elephant had used its trunk as a pump. Perhaps he didn't like curious people.

Perhaps he was only a little nervous, like Father. I started liking the little elephant, anyway.<sup>5</sup> Father was livid. A loud trumpeting<sup>6</sup> came from inside the case. Father nearly fainted. It was time to say something, I thought. "Perhaps it is a little elephant, Daddy. Let's open the case, Daddy. I'm sure it isn't very comfortable in that case." "If I were you," said Father, "I wouldn't touch that case!". Father's tone sounded very convincing. I didn't touch the case. Father wasn't in a good temper,<sup>7</sup> better not to contradict him. Two seconds later the little elephant crashed through one side of the case. Father fainted.

1. **Love from** = Saluti affettuosi da. 2. **anything** = alcunchè, nulla. 3. **a bit** = un poco, un po' (forma colloquiale). 4. **soaking wet** = inzuppato, bagnato da torcere. 5. **anyway** ['eniuei] = ad ogni modo. 6. **trumpeting** = barrito. 7. **to be in a good temper** = essere di buon umore.

### Modern art

Reginald is an abstract painter; he says he belongs to the most progressive trend, but nobody knows which it is. As a matter of fact<sup>1</sup> he doesn't paint: he just sticks whatever<sup>2</sup> he finds (old tins, straw, pieces of cloth, stones, old electric bulbs, socks, newspapers, buttons, false teeth, soles, candles, and what not)<sup>3</sup> on a canvas, obtaining such a mess that everybody is really shocked after a look at his works. Of course he doesn't tell anybody what he wants to express in his paintings; he just says he has a message to give people, but nobody has ever understood the different message he gives in each of his several works.

## 1<sup>a</sup> PROVA ORALE ESTRATTA

1

1. La protezione dei dati continua è fondamentale, come interverresti per garantirla?
2. Classificare e descrivere le memorie

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## 2<sup>a</sup> PROVA ORALE NON ESTRATTA

1. Quali sono le differenze fra Software di sistema e Software applicativo

2. Spiega il concetto di sicurezza informatica. Cos'è HTTP e metterlo a confronto con HTTPS.

This is the office of a big company.  
The company sells toys.  
There are many rooms in the office, and many people work here.  
Many people come here to buy toys, or they order them by post.<sup>1</sup>  
From here toys go to the shops where they are sold to the public.  
The company sells a lot of toys, particularly at Christmas.



The manager is in charge of the office and the staff. Many people work around him.



His secretary types letters on her typewriter. The manager signs the letters.



The chauffeur is waiting to drive<sup>2</sup> the manager to a meeting.



Many letters arrive. The post-boy<sup>3</sup> gives the letters to the right persons.



The tea-lady<sup>4</sup> prepares a big pot of tea. Then she takes tea to everybody.



"Can I help you?" The receptionist welcomes the people that come to the office.

### WHO SAID THAT?

Will you type this, Miss Smith?  
Here's a nice cup of tea, sir.  
Where to, sir?  
A telegram for you, Mr Fox.  
Another boring letter to type.  
What a life!  
I'm afraid Mr Fox is not in.<sup>5</sup>

### Questions

1. What is the manager in charge of?
2. What does the manager's secretary do?
3. What is the chauffeur doing?
4. What does the post-boy do?
5. What does the tea-lady do?
6. What does the receptionist do?

### vocabulary

company ['kʌmpəni]  
manager ['mænɪgə\*]  
staff [stɑ:f]  
secretary ['sekɹətɹi]  
typewriter ['taɪp'raɪtə\*]  
chauffer ['ʃɔ:fə\*]  
meeting ['mi:tɪŋ]

compagnia  
direttore  
personale segretaria  
macchina da scrivere  
autista  
riunione

pot (teapot) [pɒt] teiera  
receptionist [ri'sepʃənɪst] segretaria  
to sell sold sold vendere  
[sel sɔʊld sɔʊld]  
to order ['ɔ:də\*] ordinare  
to type [taɪp] battere a macchina  
to sign [saɪn] firmare  
to welcome dare il benvenuto

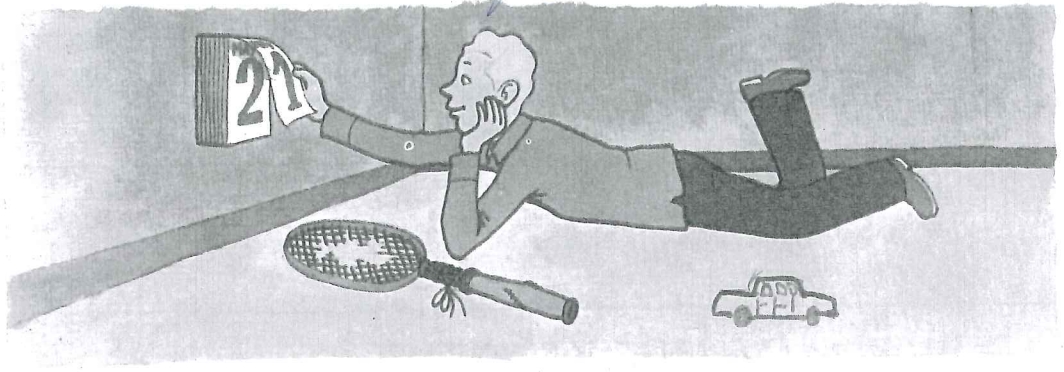
1. by post = per posta. 2. To drive significa qui *condurre in auto*. 3. post-boy = ragazzo addetto alla corrispondenza. 4. tea-lady = donna del tè. 5. I'm afraid Mr Fox is not in = Mi spiace, Mr Fox non è in ufficio - To be afraid esprime qui *rammarico*.

1. Dopo aver dato la definizione di Database specificare a che cosa servono le query.
2. Spiegare che cos'è una subnet mask facendo riferimento alle classi delle reti

*R*

*co*

*D*



Tomorrow is the 2nd of May. It's my birthday. I was born on<sup>1</sup> the 2nd of May thirteen years ago. Mummy says that it was<sup>2</sup> a great day. I remember very little of that day or better nothing.

Mummy is making a fabulous cake to celebrate my birthday. A strawberry cake. I'm very fond of strawberry cakes.

It's a pity that there's only one birthday a year.<sup>3</sup> And you get<sup>4</sup> some nice presents on your birthday. I hope to get a new tennis racket. The one that<sup>5</sup> I'm using now is terrible. You play very badly with a racket like that.<sup>6</sup>

But is it really the 2nd of May tomorrow? Better to have a look at the calendar ..... Yes, today is the 1st of May, and tomorrow the 2nd. No mistakes.

## Questions

- |                                      |                                            |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. What's tomorrow's date?           | 6. How do you play with a terrible racket? |
| 2. What does Mummy say?              | 7. At what is better to have a look?       |
| 3. What is Mummy making?             | 8. Any mistake?                            |
| 4. What do you get on your birthday? |                                            |
| 5. What does the boy hope to get?    |                                            |

## vocabulary

|                     |                    |                      |                  |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| pity ['piti]        | peccato            | to have a look [luk] | dare un'occhiata |
| present ['preznt]   | regalo             | to use [j:z]         | usare            |
| racket ['rækit]     | racchetta          | fabulous ['fæbjuləs] | favoloso         |
| calendar [kælində*] | calendario         | terrible ['terəbl]   | terribile        |
| mistake [mis'teik]  | errore             | better ['betə*]      | meglio           |
| to get [get]        | ricevere, ottenere | nothing ['nʌθɪŋ]     | nulla, niente    |
| to hope [həup]      | sperare            | badly ['bædli]       | male, malamente  |

1. Le date espresse in giorni, usate come *complemento di tempo* (Quando?), sono precedute da *on*.  
 2. *it was* = fu, è stato. È il *simple past* (tempo passato) di *to be* (I e III persone singolari). 3. *one birthday a year* = un compleanno all'anno. 4. *To get* significa qui *ricevere*, *ottenere*. Possiede anche altri significati. 5. *The one that* = Quella che. *One* può sostituire un *sostantivo* per evitarne la ripetizione. *That* è *pronomine relativo* (che). 6. *like that* = come quella. *Like* corrisponde a *come* con il significato di *simile a*.