CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER TITOLI ED ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA A TEMPO PIENO ED INDETERMINATO DI N. 1 POSTO DI CATEGORIA D, PROFILO TECNICO, DIPLOMA DI LAUREA SCIENZE AGRARIE PER IL SERVIZIO CULTURA RETI SCOLASTICHE MUSEO.

COLLOQUIO TECNICO
PROVA ESTRATTA NUM 1

Si esponga la metodologia corretta di indagine di attacchi su specie vegetali causate da varie tipologie di agenti patogeni e ne riporti alcuni esempi

PROVA NON ESTRATTA NUM. 2

Il candidato illustri la metodologia di funzione e utilizzo di un orto botanico / etnobotanico ai fini della divulgazione a varie tipologie di pubblico

PROVA NON ESTRATTA NUM. 3

Si espongano gli standard minimi secondo il D.M. 113 del 2018 richiesti per le attività educative per la conoscenza, valorizzazione e promozione del patrimonio conservato all'interno di un museo

ACCERTAMENTO INFORMATICO
PROVA ESTRATTA NUM 1

Sicurezza informatica. Come proteggere il proprio lavoro?

PROVA NON ESTRATTA NUM. 2

Come faccio a creare un file pdf ? Diff. Tra Pdf e pdf/A

PROVA NON ESTRATTA NUM. 3

Differenza tra l'utilizzo di una pec e mail semplice

ACCERTAMENTO LINGUA INGLESE
PROVA ESTRATTA NUM 1

Barton's (1944) work on *Trillium grandiflorum* probably in the most famous study on seeds with double dormancy. Using her data on this species, it appears that for maximum germination in the shortest period of time, freshly matured seeds of *T. grandiflorum* should be placed on a most substrate and cold stratified at 5 or 10°c for 3 mounths (to simulate winter) to break radicle dormancy. After radicle dormancy is broken, seeds should be exposed to temperatures of 20-30°C in a greenhouse for 3 months (to simulate spring and summer) to permit emergence of the radicle, production of a root system, and formation and growth of the shoot bud.

PROVA NON ESTRATTA NUM 2

Indirected evidence that degree of seed dormancy is a heritable trait in seen in the domestication of some plants. Humans have extered strong selection pressure in their quest for certain kinds of seeds, i.e., large nutritious seeds that are easy to eat and readily germinable when sown. Thus, loss of dormancy may be one of the consequences if some seed from the previous year's crop are planted year after year, and this would explain why seeds of various cultivars have less dormancy than those of their weedy relatives (Harlan *et al.,* 1973).

PROVA NON ESTRATTA NUM 3

Schaal and Leverich (1981) view seed dormancy as "… an unavoidable life history characteristic, and (it) is adaptive in a predictable environment with an unfavorable period." Specifically, they were talking abaut winter annuals that usually die at beginning of the hot, dry season. Seedlings from seeds that germinate in late sping or summer would be killed. Thus, because plants are intolerant of summer environmental conditions dormancy is an unavoidable life history characteristic. However, there is a risk that dormant seeds in the soil will die (for various reasons) during summer. Germination occurs in autumn when the probability of death as a seedling falls below the probability of a seed dying in the soil (Schaal and Leverich, 1981).