



**CITTÀ DI  
POMPEI**  
PATRIMONIO DELL'UMANITÀ



## CONCORSO 7/2021

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### TRACCE PROVA DI INGLESE

N°	TRACCE ESTRATTE
1	The Tower of Via Mercurio, reached by coming back along Via Consolare and going to the end of Via di Mercurio, is the eleventh tower in the walls of Pompeii and was built by the Samnites a short time before the siege by the Romans under Sulla. By standing on the roof terrace of the tower we can admire the stupendous Panorama of Pompeii, crowned by Vesuvius, the Lattari peaks and the sea.
2	The HOUSE OF PINARIUS CERIALIS, further on past Via Nocerina, was the residence of a jewel worker (114 precious stones were found here, many of them already polished). It is a small dwelling, without an atrium, and on two sides has a very tiny portico. Extremely interesting is the Fourth Style decoration in the cubiculum to the left, depicting majestic theatrical figures and architectural features. In the large painting in the centre is Iphigenia in Tauris; in the two side paintings the figures of Venus, Attis and nymphs. The triclinium (behind and to the left of the peristyle) has some original and interesting decorations, as does the « oecus » used for the display and sale of merchandise.
3	The LARGE THEATRE, built so as to fit into a great curve in the sloping ground, dates from the end of the 3rd century B.C. During the Augustan era it was enlarged and adapted to meet new needs by the architect M. Artorius on behalf of the Holconii family. Dating from this period are the « crypta » (covered corridor) with its « summa cavea », that is, the upper seating area, and the « tribunalia », the boxes built over the



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	side entrances and reserved for priestesses and the person presiding over the performance. These seats were added to the « media cavea », 15 steps divided into five sections, and the « ima cavea», which was the lowest part with seats reserved for the most important citizens.
4	The House of Siricus is reached by returning along Vicolo del Lupanare. This house has another entrance on Via di Stabia since it consisted of two connecting homes in which lived two brothers Siricus and Nummianus. There is no doubt that they belonged to well-to-do people: on the entrance to the house on the Vicolo is written « Salve lucrum » (welcome, earnings), a common greeting in Pompeii during the city's last years, when all its citizens were intent on getting rich. In the triclinium are depicted: Neptune and Apollo at the building of the Walls of Troy, Hercules drunk at the court of Omphale, Thetis in Vulcan's workshop.
5	The House of Queen Margaret has interesting paintings in the rooms at the sides of the tablinum. In the room on the left: Leda and the Swan, Neptune and Amymone, Marsyas and Olympus, Jupiter and Danae, Meleager and Atalanta; in the one on the right: Narcissus, Ariadne, the madness of Lycurgus. Next to this house is the House of the Triclinium, named after the banquet scene painted on its wall.
6	The House of L. Caecilius Jucundus is opposite the House of Orpheus. Here a strong-box was found still full of books and wax tablets, constituting the banker's records. In the atrium can be seen the bust of the owner (the original, exceptionally powerful and expressive, is in Naples) with its dedication: « Genio L(ucii) nostri Felix I(ibertus) ». To the left of the entrance is the Lararium; around it was sculpted the scene showing the Temple of Jupiter, the Arch and Porta Vesuvius, with the « Castellum aquae » that collapsed during the earthquake in 62 A.D. At the bottom of the tablinum one can still see traces of some very fine Third Style decorations.
7	The HOUSE OF THE LARGE FOUNTAIN, next to the preceding house, also has, at the end of the tablinum, an admirable fountain with glass-paste mosaics and stuccos and delightful bronze statues (the originals in Naples). Their liveliness has remained unchanged even after twenty centuries, and in them we can still appreciate the colours and motifs of the wall decorations and fabrics of the time. The doorway made of carefully squared blocks of tuff is also interesting.
8	The House of the Black Wall is in front of the House of the Faun. The wall that gives the house its name is found in a room behind the peristyle. The Cupids painted on panels must have made a remarkable effect against the background when it still had all its brilliance. Worth noting too is the elegant peristyle with one side decorated with stucco half-columns.
9	The MACELLUM is the last of the series of really big buildings which stood around the Forum. It was a complex built in the Imperial age as a covered market, and had large shops both on the outside, on Via deli Augustali and the Forum, and on the inside, under the colonnade around the large internal square, measuring 37 by 27 metres (121 by 88 ft). In the centre of this square, which still has traces of its rich pictorial decoration on the west wall, was a rotunda with 12 columns covered by a cupola (« tholos ») and containing a fish-pond in the middle. There were three large areas at the end of the square. The central one was dedicated to the Imperial family, and here the statues of Octavia (sister of Augustus) and Marcellus (son of Octavia), now in the National Museum of Naples, were found.
10	House of Paquius Proculus or of Cuspius Pansa is reached by returning along Via dell'Abbondanza; it is on the block immediately following that of the Cryptoporticus. This is a small «domus» with a large peristyle. The beautiful mosaic pavement extending from the entrance to the tablinum can still be seen: note particularly in the vestibule the figure of a dog tied to a half-open door blocking entry to the house. In the atrium is a great carpet of mosaic with panels depicting animals, two medallions with male busts and the drawing of an arched colonnade around the impluvium. Finally, in the centre of the triclinium is a Nile scene (dwarves in a boat and animals).
11	The House of the Lararium was being redecorated when Pompeii was destroyed (one can still see the materials that were ready). Under the little vault of the lararium (to the right of the tablinum) is a frieze with white bas-reliefs on a blue background, which is especially interesting. The frieze illustrates, in a series of continuous scenes, the last book of the Iliad: Hector saying farewell and facing Achilles, then his dead body being dragged around the walls of Troy; Priam recovering the body of his son and taking it to Troy. The room to the east of the peristyle, known as the Room of the Elephants, has a fine mosaic floor



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	and traces of a large painting in the Second Style.
12	The great TEMPLE OF JUPITER stands in isolation dominating the northern side of the Forum. It is a « Capitoliun » in pure Italic style, that is, constructed on a high base - measuring 3 metres (10 ft) in height, 37 metres (121 ft) in length and 17 metres 56 ft) in width - with a double flight of steps on the front. The pronaos, or vestibule, is no less than five columns deep, while the cella (which only the priests entered) has a double order of columns around the inside and the typical three niches at the end, occupied by the Capitoline triad: Juno, Jupiter (whose colossal head is in the National Museum of Naples) and Minerva.
13	The House of Adonis, on the opposite side of the street, is famous for the large painting which takes up almost an entire wall of the garden and depicts the scene « Adonis with Venus and Cupids ». The small paintings of the « Toilet of Hermaphroditus » in a room to the left are also interesting.
14	The PORTA ERCOLANO was entirely rebuilt under the Emperor Augustus, when the walls and gates no longer served any defensive purpose. In fact it resembles an arch of triumph, with the central archway for wheeled traffic and the two minor arches, at the sides, for pedestrians. On the right can be seen the ancient « agger », the rampart which acted as a buttress to the wall and also allowed the defenders to reach the top of the fortifications; on the inside of the rampart the remains of Greek walls from the 5th century B.C. have been found.
15	The House of the Silver Wedding, on the edge of the area excavated late last century, was a dwelling almost as wealthy as that of the Vettii, but more imposing because of its original Samnite structure, renovated in the area of Augustus. The atrium is especially stately; with its four columns it is considered Pompeii's finest tetrastyle. Opposite the atrium is the tablinum and, to the left, the triclinium opening onto the peristyle. To the right of the atrium: the service wing with kitchen, <<calidarium>> and <<tepidarium>>, dressing-room, <<frigidarium>> pool, and lastly the summer triclinium. The peristyle portico, towards the tablinum, is higher and gives the whole complex a monumental originality.
16	The House of the Priest Amanstuf has an interesting series of small paintings in the triclinium (to the right of the atrium). They are in the Third Style and depict, from right to left: Polyphemus as shepherd, Galatea and Ulysses' ship, Perseus freeing Andromeda, Perseus in the palace of King Cepheus, Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides, the flight of Daedalus and Icarus, and Icarus falling into the sea. The peristyle was shaded by a huge tree, of which the marks left by the roots have been found.
17	The House of the Cryptoporticus belonged to the Valerii Rufi family. In its last years it had been divided into two houses, and the new owner, more interested in commerce than in art, was transforming it into a warehouse. The upper floor has two entrances and two atriums and, in this case, the larger atrium is the one on the left without columns; this whole level is more or less devoid of decorations. The most interesting part, reached by descending a small stairway to the side of the peristyle, is the Cryptoporticus: to the left are all the areas for bathing (furnace, calidarium, tepidarium, frigidarium) and at the back is the dining-cum-living room.
18	The BASILICA is the oldest and most important public building in the city: built between 120 and 78 B.C., it is the best example in Pompeii of pre-Roman architecture. In the beginning it was also a covered market, but in the 1st century A.D. it became the seat of the law courts (handing down civil and commercial judgments). It was then that the « tribunal » was built, an elegant two-level structure on the wall inside the building in the Hellenistic style, with wooden staircases on the sides leading to the upper level. In front of the tribunal is what may have been the base of an equestrian statue of the Emperor Augustus.
19	The House of the Vettii has been brought to light almost completely intact thanks to the diligent and precise excavation works done a century ago. It was a modest-sized dwelling owned by two rich merchants: Aulus Vettius Restitutus and Aulus Vettius Conviva, who spent substantial sums of money not just to have the house decorated, but to show off their wealth. The house was built along two adjoining sides of the peristyle, taking up slightly more than half of the available area. In the area not used for the main rooms are the female quarters and the service areas that undoubtedly continued on the upper level, now destroyed.
20	The HOUSE OF THE FAUN is on Via della Fortuna beyond the point where it crosses Vico del Fauno (named after the house). It is the most beautiful example of a « domus » surviving from ancient times; it



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	occupies the entire area bounded by the four roads (a block of almost 40 metres × 110 metres, or 128 ft by 352 ft) and has in particular abundance all those features common to Pompeii's other aristocratic houses.
21	The Porte Nola is at the end of the street. In the necropolis outside, to the left, worth visiting is the Sepulchre of Aesquillia Polla, which is in the form of an « exedra » with a column in the centre holding a burial urn. Recent excavations have uncovered part of the old walls and the tomb of M. Obelius Firmus, who held the offices of aedile and duumvir in Pompeii.
22	The SMALL THEATRE is one of the most perfect examples of a roofed theatre (« theatrum tectum »), that is, an « Odeon » which in ancient times was used for musical performances and mime. It was built in 80 B.C. by the duumvirs C. Quitius Valgus and M. Porcius. The « summa » and the « u media cavea » (top and central seating) have 17 steps made from tuff, while the « ima cavea » (lowest seating) has four; on the sides are two parapets with two statues of tuff (telamones) at the ends. The seats for the decurions were distinguished by the winged lion's claws on their sides. The great block of brickwork at the end of most of the caved steps supported an imposing pyramid-shaped roof which probably had a double ceiling on the inside.
23	The House of M. Epius Rufus is to the left of the crossroads along Via dell'Abbondanza. A sign of exceptional distinction was the fact that the house stood on a high podium (1.5 metres or some four ft above street level), and the main entrance door was opened only on special occasions. The atrium is one of the most grandiose in Pompeii and had no less than 16 columns (polystyle) measuring 4.5 metres (over 14 ft) high. To the sides of the atrium are two areas that have columns with figured Corinthian capitals at the entrance. On the lararium is a dedication from two freedmen to the owner and household gods: « Genio Marci nostri et Laribus-». At the end of the atrium, passing through the tablinum, we reach the triclinium which has traces of interesting paintings: mock architecture and stylized plants, a scene depicting Marsyas challenging Apollo to a flute-playing contest before the Muses.
24	The AMPHITHEATRE was built in the year Pompeii became a Roman colony, 80 B.C., by the same magistrates who built the Small Theatre. It is of exceptional importance in that it is the oldest known amphitheatre. It measures about 135 by 104 metres (432 ft by 335 ft) and could hold 20,000 people. Unlike the Roman amphitheatres which were built later, the entrance ramps were all on the outside, there were no underground areas beneath the arena, and much of the arena was dug out to a level below that of the square outside the amphitheatre.
25	The Temple of the Lares was begun and completed in the period immediately after the earthquake in 62 A.D. It is a unique building, measuring 18 by 21 metres (59 by 69 feet) and consisting of three large architectural « wings », creating a court in the centre. Both the side wings with their large rectangular niches and the end wing with its great circular niche were covered with marbles and paintings and contained the statues of the tutelary gods of the city (« Lares publici »). The temple was thus a sanctuary which the Pompeians consecrated with solemn ceremonies aimed at expiation and propitiation of the gods after the catastrophic earthquake they had lived through.
26	The Temple of Venus is immediately on the right after passing through the gate. Venus was the patron goddess of Pompeii which, after the Roman conquest, was called « Venus Felix ». The Republican temple was destroyed by the earthquake and the Pompeians must have wanted to ensure that their goddess was protected by building an even bigger temple than the previous one, but the grandiose reconstruction project was halted forever by the eruption of Vesuvius. Continuing along the Via Marina, on the left are the buildings called the House of Romulus and Remus and the House of Triptolemus; and finally, after the Temple of Apollo, on the left, and the Basilica, on the right, we enter the great Forum.
27	The HOUSE OF THE LABYRINTH lies at the back of the House of the Faun. This is another large house from the Samnite period, with two atriums of which the main one contains four columns (tetrastyle). Also luxurious are the reception areas and especially the central hall at the end of the peristyle which has an internal colonnade (« hocus corinthius »), and on the walls, fine architectural paintings in the Second Style, so similar to the decorations in the Villa of the Mysteries that they seem painted by the same artist (also note the small round temple).





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28	The House of the Beautiful Impluvium is two blocks further along the street on the south side. This house was also in the process of being rebuilt after the earth-quake. Note the impluvium in the atrium with its basin of mosaics and polychrome marbles; in the tablinum are traces of a large painting on black background done in the Second Style; and in the cubiculum is a delightful little painting depicting scenes of the women's quarters.
29	The Temple at Fortuna, Augusta stands at the end of Via del Foro, at the entrance to northern Pompeii, in the area which was the most important urban centre. The building was completely financed by Marcus Tullius, a duumvir re-elected no less than three times, being consecrated in 3 A.D. to the worship of the emperor; along with the Temple of Vespasian, also dedicated to the Imperial family, it was run by the body of priests called the Augustales. It should be noted that these two temples were not grandiose buildings like those most involved in Pom-pei's social and religious life, such as the temples in the Forum or, even more so, the Basilica, the Market and the Building of Eumachia.
30	The House of the Surgeon comes after the building occupied by the salt-works corporation (« statio saliniensium »), with plants near the port of Pompeii. This residence, built from blocks of limestone in the 4th-3rd century B.C., derives directly from the ancient Italic type of house. In it many surgical instruments of great historic importance were discovered. The House of the Vestals, next to that of the Surgeon, was a wealthy but fragmented residence, the result of uniting several more modest houses. Almost opposite are the remains of an inn. At the end can be seen the fine gate which led to Herculaneum, the Porta Ercolanense.
31	The HOUSE OF THE LOVERS, in the same block as the House of Menander, is another small but elegant dwelling that is well-preserved. Worthy of interest are the attractive paintings in the atrium, as well as the small internal portico, on two levels, onto which the upper rooms face. An atmosphere of intimacy can still be felt in this house, and perhaps it was the young married couple who were making it their home who wrote on one of the panels of the portico: « amantes ut apes vitam mellitam exigunt » (lovers, like bees, make life as sweet as honey). In the same block are two other small dwellings worth noting: at no. 7, a beautiful table in the atrium and the painting of Daedalus and Icarus; at no. 8, a typical painting, depicting a garden, on the high plinth.
32	The House of the Centenary is along the same side of the street, in the direction of the Forum. It was given this name because it was excavated in 1879, the 18th centenary of the tragic eruption. It is a stately dwelling obtained from the union of three earlier homes. Again we have two large atriums, of which the one to the right (Tuscan) still preserves the mosaic floor and traces of small theatrical scenes on the walls. These Fourth Style decorations are also in the «oeci», the rooms off the tablinum, with a white background in the one on the right and a black background in the one to the left. Tablinum: on the walls are great yellow panels with the symbols of Juno, Apollo and Minerva.
33	The HOUSE OF THE ORCHARD, the last in the block, is the simple, yet elegant dwelling of a fruit grower. In two rooms - one in the atrium on a blue background, the other in the tablinum on a black background - are the finest paintings which depict fruit trees. Along with birds, snakes and other animals, the different fruit which can be identified includes pears, figs, plums, cherries and lemons (very rare in the Campania of those days).
34	The House of Holconius Rufus is at the other end of the block opposite the Baths. This was the dwelling of the man who was the tribune, duumvir and priest of Augustus, patron of the colony, whose statue could be found at the important nearby crossroads. Traces still remain of the rich decorations (mask of Oceanus, Silenus holding the young Bacchus) that were once on the walls. Figures of bacchantes and various mythological scenes can be seen in some rooms. The summer triclinium has a fountain and paintings which have almost completely disappeared. In the room to the left are depicted Orestes, Pylades and Iphigenia; in the one to the right Europa, Nereid on a dolphin and a god.
35	The House of the Figured Capitals is yet another example of a Samnite house. The capitals, on which are depicted a bacchant and a married couple, were in the entrance, and can be seen today in the Antiquarium. In the garden are a sun-dial and the Lararium. A little further on is the secondary entrance to the House of Ariadne or of the Coloured Capitals which are in the peristyle (Samnite capitals stuccoed and painted by the Romans).



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36	The Temple of Vespasian in the Forum is a much smaller structure than the Building of Eumachia, but not without interest. The sacred area is surrounded by a wall which is decorated with stuccos. Before the small cella (dedicated after the earthquake in 62 A.D. to the worship of the Genius of Vespasian) is the altar, adorned with works of sculpture; on the front of it is an interesting scene depicting the sacrifice of a bull before the temple.
37	The Temple of Jupiter Meilichios is on Via di Stabia. It dates from pre-Roman times and was originally used for the worship of « Zeus Meilichios », a cult brought from Grecian Sicily. It has six columns in the pronaos, like the Temple of Isis, but had a deeper cella built from tuff. Also of tuff is the interesting large altar in front of the steps. After the earthquake in 62 had destroyed the Temple of Jupiter in the Forum, this smaller temple was adapted to the worship of the Capitoline triad; in fact, two large statues in terracotta of Jupiter and Juno and a bust of Minerva have been found here (National Museum of Naples).
38	The Central Baths are found at the intersection between Via di Nola and Via di Stabia, main streets of the city, respectively the « decumanus superior » and « cardo maximus ». Construction of the baths was begun immediately after the earthquake in 62 A.D. in order to meet the growing needs of the new « elite » class of citizens for a meeting place in a fast-recovering city. They were built following the example of the most up-to-date baths in Rome itself, letting in more light to the rooms and creating more space in the open. The facilities were also increased, including a « laconicum », a room even hotter than the « calidarium », used for « sudatio » (sweating).
39	The main entrance to the FORUM BATHS is on the street to which the baths give its name, Via delle Terme. These baths, intended mainly for those who came to the Forum from outside the city, were the smallest but most elegant public baths in Pompeii. Built in the early period of the Roman colony by the duumvir Lucius Caesius from public funds, they have the typical features of Roman baths, all the areas needed for the complete bathing cycle (dressing room, cold-water bath, warm-water bath and hot-water bath) and separate sections for men and women.
40	The House of Apollo is immediately to the right going back along Via di Mercurio. The facade still retains its original severe appearance. The inside of the house was completely redone with Fourth Style decorations, and traces of these can be seen in the imitation colonnade with its painted niches at the end of the garden, in the theatrical architecture depicting scenes of « Apollo and Marsyas » in the room with two beds, and lastly in the landscapes and the mosaic depicting Achilles being recognized on Scyros outside the cubiculum. Also worth noting is the graceful fountain at the end to the right of the tablinum.
41	The Fullonica, beside the House of the Large Fountain, is the largest workshop in Pompeii for washing and dyeing wool fabric. This vast « fullonica » was built in a former aristocratic residence: the tubs were placed along the portico, and on the left side were the bronze basins used for pressing the cloth, the wash-tub, the press, and finally the deposit area for the washed and ironed fabric ready to be consigned to customers.
42	The House of Paquius Proculus or of Cuspius Pansa is reached by returning along Via dell'Abbondanza; it is on the block immediately following that of the Cryptoporticus. This is a small « domus » with a large peristyle. The beautiful mosaic pavement extending from the entrance to the tablinum can still be seen: note particularly in the vestibule the figure of a dog tied to a half-open door blocking entry to the house. In the atrium is a great carpet of mosaic with panels depicting animals, two medallions with male busts and the drawing of an arched colonnade around the impluvium. Finally, in the centre of the triclinium is a Nile scene (dwarves in a boat and animals).
43	The PORTA MARINA is the ancient gate through which one now enters Pompeii. Before passing through it, we should realize that the city once dominated the whole plain as far as the sea, which two thousand years ago was not far away. On the right of the gate are the massive ramparts erected for the temple of Venus which was to be built, on the left the luxurious houses of the « insula occidentalis », the city's western block, and below this the necropolis and the hill which once stretched much further down than it does today.
N°	<b>TRACCE NON ESTRATTE</b>
1	The Municipal Offices come immediately after the Basilica on the south side of the Forum. They consist of



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	three large halls, very similar to each other, with niches and apses at the end, once adorned with marbles and statues. In the centre is the Curia, seat of the Municipal Council (« Ordo Decurionum »); on the right the hall occupied by the two Aediles, who saw to maintenance works in the city; and on the left the hall occupied by the Duum-virs, the governors of Pompeii.
2	The House of the Gilded Cupids. This is another wealthy home, to the right of the House of the Vettii. It belonged to Poppaeus Abitus (perhaps a relative of Poppaea, wife of Nero), and again shows the refined taste of Pompeii's new wealthy classes. Besides the rich decoration and pavements, one should note the skill with which this newer dwelling was constructed over an older one: it utilizes the limited space available, despite the irregular site, and is distributed around the peristyle and garden. Much of the original elegance has come down to us thanks to the ability of the archeologists working at the beginning of this century. There are many mosaic and painted works to see.
3	The Crossroads formed by the main streets Via di Stabia (« cardo maximus ») and Via dell'Abbondanza (lower « decumanus maximus ») is the most important in the city. To the east are one of the pillars used for raising water and distributing it to the area and the public fountain. Along Via dell'Abbondanza, which becomes much wider near the Forum, are the remains of the four pillars on which an arch with four openings rested; against each pillar were statues in honour of various citizens, including one of M. Holconius Rufus who restored and enlarged the Large Theatre during the Roman era.
4	The HOUSE OF VENUS was the house of a wealthy family which was being restored just before the tragic eruption. Damaged by the bombings in 1943, it was completely excavated and restored in 1952. In the room to the right of the atrium, note the fine paintings on a black background and a portrait of a youth with a lyre. Three large paintings done with exquisite colours stand out on the back wall: three views of the blue sea seen with a garden hedge in the foreground. In the centre is Venus on a great seashell escorted by two Cupids; on the left is Mars and on the right are flowers and birds drinking from a fountain.
5	The HOUSE OF THE ANCHOR is almost at the end of Via di Mercurio, in the direction of the Arch of Caligula. The name is taken from the mosaic anchor in the entrance, perhaps symbolizing the owner's maritime activity. Small in size with an irregular plan, this house has an extremely interesting garden: it extends along the right side, taking up more than half of the limited area available.
6	The House of Meleager comes next on the left of this street. It is a noteworthy Samnite building decorated in the last Roman period. Mercury and Fortune are seen at the entrance; in the atrium is a marble table at the base of which can still be seen a container for keeping food fresh under water. Due to the limited space, the peristyle with its garden was built to the left of the atrium. At the centre of the peristyle is a large reception room with an internal colonnade («hoecus corinthius»). The House of the Centaur is next, again on the left. This is another example of three houses converted into one. It is worth noticing the room to the right of the entrance, decorated in the First Style («Structural»).
7	The TEMPLE OF ISIS is next to the Samnite palaestra and is entered by the street named after it, Via d'Iside. It was dedicated to the worship of the goddess from the Egyptian triad, a cult which was spreading throughout the Roman Empire. After its destruction in the earthquake of 62, the temple was rebuilt by N. Popidius Celsinus, who was elected decurion despite the fact that he was only six years old. The high walls around the consecrated area hid from view the sacred mysteries that took place within. The temple, facing east, stood on a tall podium completely dominating the small open area round it. It had an atrium with six columns (two on each side and four along the front); in the short, open cella were the sacred instruments and symbols of the cult of Isis.
8	The Arch of Caligula stands at the beginning of the picturesque street called Via di Mercurio, which leads to the massive Samnite tower and to a view of the ever-present Vesuvius. At the bottom of the arch can still be seen the remains of its travertine facing stone. The deep slits visible at the sides very probably contained supports for shelves on which stood statues or trophies exalting the divinity of the mad and cruel G. Caesar Germanicus, called Caligula, emperor from 37 to 41 A.D.
9	The LARGE PALAESTRA, during the Imperial age, took the place of the Samnite one near the theatres, which was by this time too small for the city's needs. It was equipped for doing athletic exercises and for the annual exhibitions of the « Collegium Iuvenum ». It consisted of an enormous square (130 by 140 metres, or 448 by 416 ft) completely surrounded by a high wall with battlements and with entrances to



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	the east and west; on the inside, along three sides, was a portico of Ionic columns. To the southeast is the latrine of considerable size. In the middle is a large swimming pool with the bottom sloping from west to east and steps on one side for entering the water; around the pool was a double row of tall plane-trees.
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### TRACCE PROVA DI INFORMATICA

N°	TRACCE ESTRATTE
1	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nell'intestazione del documento il logo del comune che si trova sul desktop nella cartella "LOGO POMPEI". Salvare il documento sul desktop.
2	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Creare un elenco puntato composto da tre voci a sua scelta. Allineare al centro l'elenco puntato. Salvare il documento sul desktop e trasformare successivamente il file word in formato PDF.
3	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella B1 la parola "Roma". Inserire poi nella cella B2 la parola "Napoli". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare alfabeticamente in modo crescente (dalla A alla Z) le due parole inserite.
4	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella B1 il numero "3". Inserire poi nella cella A8 il numero "8". Inserire, infine, nella cella C3 il numero "5". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per calcolare la moltiplicazione dei tre valori inseriti.
5	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle A3, C2, e E7 tre numeri a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per calcolare la media dei tre valori inseriti.
6	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella B1 il numero "1". Inserire poi nella cella B2 il numero "14". Inserire, infine, nella cella B3 il numero "6". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per sommare i tre numeri inseriti.
7	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Impostare il tipo di carattere "Times New Roman". Impostare la dimensione del testo a 24. Scrivere il testo: "Questa è una prova" dando sfondo di colore rosso e testo di colore giallo.
8	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Aggiungere in basso a sinistra del documento il numero di pagina. Creare sul desktop una nuova cartella e salvare all'interno della nuova cartella il file word.
9	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere in maiuscolo il suo nome e cognome. Trasformare tutto in grassetto e centrare il testo. Modificare in rosso il colore dei caratteri ed evidenziare con il colore blu.
10	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Creare una tabella con quattro righe e due colonne. Selezionare la prima colonna e dare come sfondo il colore rosso. Salvare il documento.
11	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella B1 il numero "12". Inserire poi nella cella B2 il numero "3". Inserire, infine, nella cella B3 il numero "9". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare in ordine crescente i numeri inseriti.
12	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle da C4 a C7 delle parole a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per contare quanti valori sono stati inseriti. Salvare il file sul desktop in formato PDF. Creare una nuova cartella sul desktop con un nome a piacere e spostare il file precedentemente salvato all'interno di essa.
13	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Impostare il tipo di carattere "Book Antiqua" e cambia la dimensione dei caratteri a 32. Scrivere il testo "Che bella giornata", selezionarlo e giustificarlo. Aggiungere in basso a destra del documento il numero di pagina. Salvare il documento creato e trasformarlo in formato PDF.
14	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella A1 il numero "10". Inserire poi nella cella F8 il numero "12". Inserire, infine, nella cella C3 il numero "5". Utilizzare la formula



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	opportuna per calcolare la moltiplicazione dei tre valori inseriti.
15	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle A4, B4, e C4 tre numeri a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per calcolare la media dei tre valori inseriti. Creare sul desktop una nuova cartella e salvare all'interno di esso il file excel con il suo nome. Rinominare con il suo cognome il file excel appena salvato.
16	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Aggiungere un titolo e impostarlo come piè di pagina. Scrivere una frase a piacere e giustificare il testo creato.
17	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle B4, B5 e B6 tre date differenti. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare in ordine crescente le tre date inserite.
18	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere nella cella D7 "Questa è una prova". Unire le celle D7 ed E7 in un'unica cella e allineare il testo al centro. Creare una nuova cartella sul desktop con un nome a piacere e spostare il file precedentemente salvato all'interno di essa.
19	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Cambiare l'orientamento della pagina in modalità orizzontale. Scrivere un titolo e aggiungerlo come intestazione del documento.
20	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere una frase a piacere e allinearla a destra. Evidenziare in giallo il testo e salvare il documento sul desktop.
21	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Impostare il tipo di carattere "Times New Roman". Scrivere la seguente frase: "Oggi è una bella giornata". Selezionare il testo, applicare lo stile corsivo e trasformare tutto in maiuscolo.
22	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere in minuscolo una frase a piacere e aumentare a 1cm il rientro a sinistra. Salvare il documento creato e trasformarlo in formato PDF.
23	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere il seguente testo: "Buongiorno Pompei". Barrare il testo creato e allinearlo al centro.
24	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Creare una tabella di sei righe e tre colonne. Unire la prima riga in un'unica cella e dare a quest'ultima un colore di sfondo verde.
25	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere il seguente testo: "Comune di Pompei". Inserire nell'intestazione del documento word il logo del comune che si trova sul desktop nella cartella "LOGO POMPEI". Salvare sul desktop il file e trasformarlo successivamente in formato PDF.
26	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle da B2 a B3 dei numeri a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per contare quanti numeri sono stati inseriti.
27	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle C4, C5 e C6 tre date differenti Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare in ordine decrescente le tre date inserite.
28	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Impostare l'orientamento della pagina in modalità orizzontale. Inserire del testo a piacere di colore rosso ed evidenziato di giallo.
29	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle A4, B3, e C2 tre numeri a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per calcolare la moltiplicazione dei tre valori inseriti.
30	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Impostare il tipo di carattere "Times New Roman". Impostare la dimensione del testo a 20. Scrivere il suo nome e cognome dando sfondo di colore giallo e testo di colore verde. Salvare il documento.
31	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere due paragrafi: il primo in grassetto e corsivo; il secondo in rosso e sottolineato. Selezionare il primo paragrafo e allinearli a sinistra; selezionare il secondo paragrafo e allinearli a destra.
32	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere una frase a piacere e allinearla al centro. Evidenziare in rosso il testo e salvare il documento sul desktop.
33	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle A4, A5, e A6 tre numeri a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per calcolare la media dei tre valori inseriti. Creare sul desktop una nuova cartella e salvare all'interno di esso il file excel con il suo nome.
34	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle B4, B5 e B6 tre date differenti. Cambiare il formato delle celle in "Data in cifre". Salvare il file su desktop in formato PDF.



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35	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle da A4 a A6 dei numeri a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per contare quanti valori sono stati inseriti. Salvare il file sul desktop in formato PDF.
36	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire un elenco puntato composto da tre parole a piacere. Salvare il documento sul desktop e, successivamente, trasformarlo in formato PDF.
37	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Cambiare l'orientamento della pagina in modalità orizzontale. Inserire un elenco numerato composto da tre parole: "Gatto", "Cane", "Uccello".
38	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella C1 la parola "Londra". Inserire poi nella cella C2 la parola "Parigi". Inserire, infine, nella cella C3 la parola "Barcellona". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare alfabeticamente in modo crescente (dalla A alla Z) le tre parole inserite. Salvare in file su desktop in formato PDF.
39	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella A3 il numero "9". Inserire poi nella cella A4 il numero "3". Inserire, infine, nella cella A5 il numero "5". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare in ordine crescente i numeri inseriti. Salvare il file su desktop in formato PDF.
40	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella B1 la parola "Pompei". Inserire poi nella cella B2 la parola "Napoli". Inserire, infine, nella cella B3 la parola "Campania". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare alfabeticamente in modo decrescente (dalla Z alla A) le tre parole inserite.
41	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Cambiare l'orientamento della pagina in modalità orizzontale. Modificare in rosso il colore del testo delle parole che compongono l'elenco. Salvare il file e trasformarlo in formato PDF.
42	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere in maiuscolo il suo nome e cognome. Trasformare tutto in grassetto e centrare il testo. Modificare in giallo il colore dei caratteri ed evidenziare con il colore rosso. Salvare il file sul desktop sia in formato word che PDF.
43	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nel file il logo del comune "LOGO POMPEI" che si trova sul desktop. Salvare il documento sul desktop e, successivamente, trasformarlo in formato PDF.
<b>N°</b>	<b>TRACCE NON ESTRATTE</b>
1	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire un elenco numerato composto da cinque parole a piacere. Salvare il documento sul desktop e, successivamente, trasformarlo in formato PDF.
2	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella C1 il numero "10". Inserire poi nella cella F2 il numero "4". Inserire, infine, nella cella D3 il numero "21". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per sommare i tre numeri inseriti.
3	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle B4, B5 e B6 tre date differenti. Cambiare il formato delle celle in "Data in cifre". Salvare il file excel sul desktop.
4	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nelle celle da C2 a C7 dei numeri a piacere. Utilizzare la formula opportuna per contare quanti numeri sono stati inseriti. Salvare il file sul desktop in formato PDF. Creare una nuova cartella sul desktop con un nome a piacere e spostare il file precedentemente salvato all'interno di essa.
5	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella D1 la parola "Pompei". Inserire poi nella cella D2 la parola "Napoli". Inserire, infine, nella cella D3 la parola "Roma". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare alfabeticamente in modo decrescente (dalla Z alla A) le tre parole inserite.
6	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella A1 il numero "14". Inserire poi nella cella A2 il numero "10". Inserire, infine, nella cella A3 il numero "3". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per ordinare in ordine decrescente i numeri inseriti.
7	Aprire il programma Microsoft Excel e creare un nuovo documento. Inserire nella cella A1 il numero "24".



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	Inserire poi nella cella A2 il numero "5". Inserire, infine, nella cella A3 il numero "11". Utilizzare la formula opportuna per sommare i tre numeri inseriti. Creare sul desktop una nuova cartella con il suo nome e salvare all'interno di essa il file excel.
8	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Scrivere due paragrafi: il primo in grassetto e sottolineato; il secondo evidenziato in giallo e corsivo. Selezionare il primo paragrafo e allinearne a sinistra; selezionare il secondo paragrafo e allinearne a destra.
9	Aprire il programma Microsoft Word e creare un nuovo documento. Creare una tabella con sei righe e tre colonne. Aumentare lo spessore dei bordi della tabella a 7pt.