

BUSTA N.2

Il candidato illustri sinteticamente i compiti del Direttore Lavori ai sensi del D. Lgs. n. 36/2023.

Il candidato illustri i contenuti dell'elenco prezzi unitari, del computo metrico estimativo e del quadro economico ed i soggetti coinvolti nella redazione di tali documenti in un appalto di opera pubblica.

Quali sono i ruoli e le funzione della Giunta Comunale (TUEL)

Cos'è la RAM?
Cosa significa "scaricare un file"?

BUSTA N. 2

Ponte Vecchio, Florence, 1339–1345

366–377



Ponte Vecchio, the oldest bridge in the city, was built from 1339 to 1345 in the point where the banks of the Arno River are closest to each other, which was originally the location of a ford.

The presence of craftsmen's shops on both sides of a central piazza facing the river make Ponte Vecchio an architectural structure that can be interpreted as a fragment of the surrounding urban fabric, raised over the Arno.

The first crossing of the Arno, in a position not so different from today's, dated back to the Roman era. The bridge in its current configuration, built from 1339 to 1345, is attributed to one of two different figures: Taddeo Gaddi (as reported by Giorgio Vasari) or Neri di Fioravante (due to the fact that in those years he held the position of the city's master builder).

Unlike the bridges created until that time, which were based on Roman models with round arches and short spans, Ponte Vecchio was built with segmental arches that permitted a reduction of the number of piers in the riverbed, extending the size of the spans. This new solution—the first of its kind for a bridge in Europe—left more space for the river to flow, thus limiting its resistance to the current.

The original bridge featured four linear buildings placed at the four corners, with a small central plaza; over the roof of the buildings there was an upper walkway accessed through four doors placed in the central part and at the ends. The arcades of the lower level gradually filled up with small buildings on both sides. These constructions, already existing in a different form in the 1300s, were set aside in 1442 by the municipal administration as shops for greengrocers and butchers, where the latter could discard scraps from meat cutting into the river. Over time the shops expanded with overhangs above the river, forcefully

the “corridor” for Cosimo I, bearing the latter's name, with the aim of connecting the political and administrative center of Palazzo Vecchio with the private residence of the Medici at Palazzo Pitti. The elevated corridor, about 760 meters long and built in just five months, extends on the eastern side of the bridge above the shops and along the Lungarno degli Archibusieri in a sequence of 14 arches with a height of 8.5 meters.

About 96 meters long, with an average width of 24 meters, of which only 8.7 form the width of the pedestrian walkway, the bridge is divided into four blocks of shops topped by small apartments. The portions of the bridge with buildings are interrupted at the center, where the space widens on both sides to form a piazza overlooking the river; the southern side of the piazza is bordered by a loggia with three round arches that supports Vasari's corridor.

BUSTA N.3

Il candidato illustri sinteticamente i livelli e i contenuti della progettazione delle opere pubbliche stabiliti dal codice dei contratti pubblici (D. Lgs. n. 36/2023)

Il candidato illustri le procedure, i soggetti coinvolti e la disciplina temporale del certificato di regolare esecuzione o di collaudo tecnico amministrativo nel caso di un'opera pubblica ai sensi del D. Lgs. n. 36/2023.

Quali sono i ruoli e le funzioni del Consiglio Comunale (TUEL)

Cos'è un software di elaborazione testi?
Che cos'è un file .pdf?

BUSTA N.3

Bridge

Ponte Vecchio, Bassano del Grappa, 1567–1569 342–353



The bridge on the Brenta River, known as Ponte Vecchio or Ponte degli Alpini, is a wooden covered bridge with five spans, whose original design dates back to Andrea Palladio.

The proportions of the structure and the trussed roof supported by slender pillars make this bridge an urban device that goes beyond its merely functional nature: it can be interpreted as a linear square, a terrace on the river or a covered passageway.

The first wooden bridge of Bassano dated back to 1209; various documents bear witness to its history of repairs or reconstruction of the original structure over the centuries, due to the intrinsic fragility of the material and the powerful force of the river. Extraordinary flooding of the Brenta in 1567 caused yet another collapse, leading to the commission assigned to Andrea Palladio for the design of a new structure. The first proposal was that of a stone bridge with three arches, based on a Roman model, but it was rejected by the city council, which asked the architect to create a bridge that would not differ too much from the original structure.

The wooden construction designed by Palladio lasted almost 200 years, undergoing its first collapse in 1748; after reconstruction based on the original project by Bartolomeo Ferracina, it collapsed a second time—again due to flooding—in 1813. The present structure, resulting from a third reconstruction after destruction in 1945 caused by an explosion, still complies with the original design.

The bridge, with a length of 64 meters and 8 meters in width, has five spans of about 13 meters, formed by large wooden beams with oblique crosspieces resting on four intermediate