

**Concorso pubblico, per soli esami, per l'assunzione a tempo pieno ed indeterminato di un
istruttore tecnico – categoria C – del C.C.N.L. del personale del comparto Regioni – Autonomie
Locali, presso il settore interventi territoriali**

Prova orale

- Interventi eseguiti in parziale difformità dal permesso di costruire: descrizione della fattispecie. Sanzioni previste. Descrizione delle fasi del procedimento di rilevazione dell'abuso e provvedimenti di competenza del Responsabile dello Sportello Unico Edilizia.
- L'Autorizzazione paesaggistica con procedimento ordinario
- Il ruolo e le attività del Direttore Lavori nella fase esecutiva dell'appalto pubblico di lavori.

Paolo G -



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1 210 What is an earthquake? Why is it dangerous? Read and listen to the text.

You ask the questions!

This week: What is an earthquake?

An earthquake is a natural disaster. Even today, we cannot predict when earthquakes happen.

An earthquake is a movement in the Earth's crust. The crust is the rock around the planet. It contains many plates or big, separate pieces of rock. When two plates move together, this causes an earthquake.

In an earthquake, the Earth shakes. There's a lot of damage and buildings can collapse. The most dangerous place to be is the epicentre. This is the centre of the earthquake.

Some places have more earthquakes than others. In places where two plates meet, there are frequent earthquakes because these plates often move together. One example is the San Andreas Fault in the USA. This caused the 1906 and 1989 San Francisco earthquakes.

Other natural disasters often accompany earthquakes. Sometimes earthquakes happen under the sea. These create big waves called a tsunami which can cause enormous destruction when it hits land.

What to do **before** and **during** an earthquake

BEFORE

- Prepare an emergency pack in your home. Include a torch, a first-aid kit for emergency medical treatment and a radio with batteries (for news).
- Choose a safe place in your home or school to go to in an earthquake, e.g. behind a door or under a bed or a table.

DURING

- If you are in a very old building, leave it. Old buildings can collapse.
- If you are in a modern building, wait before going outside.
- When you go outside, wear strong shoes because there may be broken glass in the street.
- Try not to use your mobile phone. The emergency services need the telephone more than you.

