

**SELEZIONE PUBBLICA N. 2025S24, PER ESAMI, PER LA FORMAZIONE DI UNA GRADUATORIA, PER LA STIPULA DI CONTRATTI DI LAVORO A TERMINE NELL'AREA DEI FUNZIONARI, SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO-GESTIONALE, A TEMPO PIENO/PARZIALE, AI SENSI DEL D.LGS. 30.03.2001, N. 165 E S.M.I., DEL D.LGS. 15.06.2015, N. 81, IN QUANTO COMPATIBILE, E DEL C.C.N.L. DEL 18.01.2024, PRESSO L'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA. SPECIALISTA IN PIANIFICAZIONE, CONTROLLO E RENDICONTAZIONE DI PROGETTI DI RICERCA.**

### **QUESITI COLLOQUIO**

#### **ELENCO A**

- A1. Quali sono le modalità di rendicontazione del personale strutturato nei progetti europei?
- A2. Quali sono i principali programmi del MAECI per il finanziamento della ricerca?
- A3. Cosa si intende con il termine "audit" nell'ambito di un progetto di ricerca?
- A4. Cosa significa il termine "in-kind contribution" in un progetto di ricerca?
- A5. Cosa significa "open access" nell'ambito dei progetti Horizon Europe?
- A6. Qual è la differenza tra il coordinatore e un partner nei progetti Horizon Europe?
- A7. Che cosa si intende per "dissemination" in un progetto di ricerca e qual è il suo obiettivo principale?
- A8. Qual è l'obiettivo principale del programma Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions?
- A9. Cosa significa "ethical review" nei progetti Horizon Europe?
- A10. Qual è lo scopo principale del programma Erasmus+?
- A11. Che cos'è il "financial reporting" in un progetto di ricerca?
- A12. Qual è la differenza tra un "beneficiary" e un "affiliated entity" nei progetti Horizon Europe?
- A13. Quali sono i pilastri in cui si articola Horizon Europe e quali attività finanzia ciascuno di essi?
- A14. Quali sono gli elementi distintivi della rendicontazione economico-finanziaria nei bandi promossi dal Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (MAECI)?
- A15. Come sono gestiti i lump sums nei progetti Horizon Europe e quali sono le principali differenze rispetto alla rendicontazione basata su costi reali?
- A16. Come si calcola e giustifica il contributo in-kind relativo a un'attrezzatura già in possesso del beneficiario in un progetto europeo, e quali documenti sono necessari per la sua rendicontazione?
- A17. In caso di significativo scostamento tra il budget approvato e i costi effettivi di una voce (ad es. personale) durante l'esecuzione di un progetto Horizon Europe, come deve essere gestita la riallocazione delle risorse per garantire l'eleggibilità delle spese?

A18. In cosa consiste il modello Hub e Spoke previsto dalla Missione 4 del Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza (PNRR)?

A19. Come si articola la ricerca finanziata dal MUR tramite il programma PRIN (Progetti di Rilevante Interesse Nazionale) e quali sono le principali regole di rendicontazione?

A20. Qual è la differenza tra il metodo "costi reali" e l'opzione "personnel unit cost" nei progetti Horizon Europe?

A21. Quali sono i ruoli e le responsabilità del Coordinatore e dei partner beneficiari nei progetti Horizon Europe?

A22. Quali sono le differenze principali tra progetti collaborativi e progetti individuali?

A23. Quali sono le principali missioni previste dal PNRR?

## **ELENCO B**

B1. Che cos'è un Consortium Agreement (CA)?

B2. Qual è la principale differenza tra un Consortium Agreement (CA) e un Grant Agreement (GA)?

B3. Che cos'è un Partnership Agreement (PA)?

B4. Che cos'è un amendment in un Grant Agreement?

B5. Quando diventa obbligatorio firmare un Consortium Agreement (CA) in un progetto europeo?

B6. Qual è il ruolo e quali sono le responsabilità del coordinatore all'interno di un Consortium Agreement (CA)?

B7. Come è regolamentata la Proprietà Intellettuale (PI) in un Partnership Agreement (PA)?

B8. Che cosa si intende per background e foreground in un Consortium Agreement (CA)?

B9. Quali obblighi di reporting periodico sono tipicamente previsti da un Consortium Agreement (CA)?

B10. Che cos'è un Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA)?

B11. Quando si usa un Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) invece di un Consortium Agreement (CA)?

B12. Cosa prevede la clausola di Governing Law (legge applicabile)?

B13. Che cos'è il DUP nell'ambito dei progetti finanziati dal MAECI?

B14. Quale documento regola i rapporti tra l'Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione e lo Sviluppo (AICS) e il soggetto attuatore nei progetti finanziati dal MAECI?

B15. Che cos'è un Joint Ownership Agreement (JOA)?

B16. Che cos'è un Material Transfer Agreement (MTA)?

B17. Che cos'è un Data Transfer Agreement (DTA)?

B18. Qual è la differenza tra Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) e Confidential Disclosure Agreement (CDA)?

B19. Che cos'è un contratto di ricerca commissionata?

B20. Qual è la differenza tra accordi di ricerca in attività istituzionale e accordi di ricerca in attività commerciale?

B21. Che cos'è un accordo quadro e quali sono i suoi principali contenuti?

B22. Che cos'è il PRAG (Procurement and Grants for EU external actions) nei progetti di cooperazione cofinanziati dall'UE?

B23. Qual è la funzione della Lettera di Intenti (Letter of Intent - LoI) nella presentazione di una proposta progettuale?

## **ELENCO C**

**(Lettura e traduzione di un testo in lingua inglese e domanda di informatica)**

### **QUESITO C1**

Understanding the real reasons why customers choose a product is essential. The Jobs-To-Be-Done approach helps identify what people are truly trying to accomplish. Rather than grouping users by age or income, this method focuses on the “job” they need done - functional, emotional, or social. This allows businesses to design offerings that match actual needs and uncover innovation opportunities. It shifts the focus from the product to the outcome customers desire.

**Quali sono i principali programmi del Pacchetto Office e a cosa servono?**

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### **QUESITO C2**

A business plan is a structured document that outlines a company's vision, strategy, operations, and financial forecasts. It is a critical tool for new ventures and established firms alike. It serves both internal functions—guiding strategic decisions—and external ones, such as securing funding or partnerships. A good business plan adapts over time and reflects changing market conditions, helping the organization stay focused and prepared.

**In Excel, che differenza c'è tra una formula e una funzione?**

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### **QUESITO C3**

Six Sigma is a methodology to improve quality by reducing variation and defects. It follows the DMAIC cycle: Define the problem, Measure current performance, Analyze root causes, Improve the process, and Control the new performance. The method relies on data and statistical tools to guide

decisions. Six Sigma is widely used in both manufacturing and service industries to enhance efficiency, reduce waste, and increase customer satisfaction.

### **Come si può proteggere un documento Word affinché non venga modificato?**

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#### **QUESITO C4**

Planning is the foundation of business success. It means setting clear objectives, defining how to reach them, and allocating the necessary resources. A good plan links strategy to execution and adapts over time. The choice of a business model—how value is created and captured—is central. Planning tools help visualize goals and ensure alignment between operations and the external environment, enabling growth and resilience.

### **Spiega Cos'è il cloud storage di OneDrive e un vantaggio del suo utilizzo in Office.**

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#### **QUESITO C5**

5S is a simple yet powerful methodology to improve workplace organization. The steps are: Sort (eliminate what's not needed), Set in order (arrange items logically), Shine (keep everything clean), Standardize (create routines), and Sustain (maintain improvements). 5S improves safety, reduces waste, and creates a more efficient environment. It is often the first step in broader improvement efforts such as Lean or Kaizen.

### **Quali sono due modi per gestire allegati di grandi dimensioni in un'e-mail professionale?**

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#### **QUESITO C6**

A risk matrix helps assess potential threats by evaluating their likelihood and impact. It's a grid where each risk is placed based on its probability of occurring and the severity of its consequences. This visual tool supports decision-making, prioritizing actions and mitigation strategies. Using a risk matrix ensures a structured approach to uncertainty and is widely used in project management, operations, and compliance.

### **Che differenza c'è tra Cc e Ccn (Bcc) in un messaggio di posta?**

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#### **QUESITO C7**

OKRs stand for Objectives and Key Results. This goal-setting framework helps organizations align efforts around measurable goals. Objectives are qualitative and inspiring, while key results are quantitative and trackable. OKRs foster transparency and focus across teams, creating a culture of

accountability. Typically reviewed quarterly, they encourage continuous alignment with strategic priorities and promote agility in adapting to change.

### **Cos'è un client di posta rispetto a una web-mail?**

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#### **QUESITO C8**

SMART goals provide a clear structure for setting effective objectives. Each goal must be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. This framework ensures clarity, focus, and motivation. By applying SMART criteria, organizations and individuals increase the likelihood of success, track progress effectively, and avoid ambiguity. SMART goals are used in strategic planning, performance reviews, and personal development.

### **Qual è lo scopo di un forum all'interno di Moodle?**

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#### **QUESITO C9**

Performance management ensures that individual and team efforts contribute to organizational goals. It involves setting objectives, measuring results, giving feedback, and fostering improvement. Effective systems are continuous, not limited to annual reviews. They align work with strategy and help identify talent and training needs. A culture of performance supports motivation, accountability, and learning.

### **Che cosa sono gli hashtag e perché sono utili su piattaforme come Instagram o X (Twitter)?**

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#### **QUESITO C10**

Variance analysis compares actual results to expected outcomes, identifying differences and their causes. It is a key tool in financial and operational control, helping managers understand where and why deviations occur. By examining variances in cost, revenue, or time, decisions can be adjusted and performance improved. Regular variance analysis supports accountability and strategic adaptation.

### **Quali sono le funzioni base di Zoom per la collaborazione online?**

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#### **QUESITO C11**

Monte Carlo simulation is a technique used to model uncertainty in decision-making. It runs thousands of simulations using random variables to estimate the range of possible outcomes. By analyzing probabilities and distributions, it helps assess risks and optimize strategies. This method is often applied in finance, project management, and engineering to support complex decisions where traditional forecasting may fall short.

**Che cosa sono gli hashtag e perché sono utili su piattaforme come Instagram o X (Twitter)?**

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### **QUESITO C12**

The Ishikawa diagram, or fishbone diagram, is a visual tool used to identify root causes of a problem. It categorizes possible causes into branches—often grouped as Methods, Machines, People, Materials, Measurement, and Environment. By systematically exploring each category, teams can uncover hidden issues and focus on effective solutions. It's widely used in quality management and continuous improvement projects.

**Che cos'è un cookie su un sito web e a cosa serve?**

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### **QUESITO C13**

Budgeting and rolling forecasts are tools for financial planning and control. Traditional budgeting sets fixed targets for the year, while rolling forecasts are updated regularly to reflect current trends. The combination allows organizations to plan ahead and stay flexible. Rolling forecasts improve agility, enabling timely decisions based on real-time data, especially in dynamic environments.

**Come si può garantire la sicurezza di una riunione Zoom?**

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### **QUESITO C14**

Organizational structure defines roles, responsibilities, and authority relationships. A clear structure improves coordination, communication, and accountability. It may be functional, matrix, divisional, or flat, depending on strategic needs. Clarifying roles reduces duplication and conflict, while empowering teams and ensuring decision-making flows. Effective structures adapt to change and align people with strategic goals.

**Che differenza c'è tra un webinar e una normale riunione Zoom?**

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### **QUESITO C15**

Customer Journey Mapping visualizes the steps a customer takes when interacting with a company. It identifies touchpoints, emotions, and pain points throughout the journey—from awareness to purchase and beyond. This tool helps organizations improve customer experience by uncovering gaps and designing better interactions. It supports empathy and alignment across departments that influence customer satisfaction.

**Cita un vantaggio e un limite del lavoro collaborativo su documenti in tempo reale (es. Google Docs o Office 365).**

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## **QUESITO C16**

The Empathy Map is a tool used to understand what a customer thinks, feels, sees, hears, says, and does. By capturing emotional and behavioral insights, it helps teams create products and services that resonate more deeply. Empathy maps are especially valuable during design thinking and early-stage research, fostering user-centered innovation and communication.

### **Che cosa si intende per phishing e come difendersi?**

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## **QUESITO C17**

Scrum artifacts are tools used in Agile project management to support transparency and alignment. The Product Backlog lists all desired features, while the Sprint Backlog shows what will be completed in a sprint. The Burndown Chart tracks progress daily. Together, they enable teams to manage complexity, focus on value, and adapt quickly. These artifacts promote visibility and collaboration.

### **Perché è importante mantenere aggiornata la propria suite Office o il browser?**

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## **QUESITO C18**

Quality Function Deployment (QFD) is a method that transforms customer needs into technical requirements. Using tools like the House of Quality matrix, it ensures that product development aligns with what customers truly want. QFD connects voice-of-the-customer to design, engineering, and production, reducing rework and improving satisfaction. It is widely used in manufacturing, healthcare, and service design.

### **Che cosa si intende per malware e quali buone pratiche limitano il rischio di infezione?**

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## **QUESITO C19**

A KPI dashboard visualizes key performance indicators to monitor business health and guide decisions. It consolidates data from various sources and presents it in an intuitive, often interactive format. Dashboards help leaders identify trends, diagnose problems, and track strategic goals. By enabling real-time visibility, they support agility, alignment, and evidence-based management.

### **Spiega che cos'è l'autenticazione a due fattori (2FA) e perché rafforza la sicurezza degli account online.**

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## **QUESITO C20**

Innovation starts with understanding unmet needs and imagining new possibilities. Customer-centric innovation requires empathy, iteration, and experimentation. Successful companies create value by combining insight, technology, and design. Innovation is not limited to products—it includes services,

processes, and business models. A culture that encourages learning, risk-taking, and collaboration fuels continuous renewal and competitive advantage.

### **A cosa serve una tabella pivot in Excel e puoi fare un esempio pratico di utilizzo?**

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#### **QUESITO C21**

Benchmarking is the process of comparing an organization's performance, processes, or products against industry best practices or direct competitors. It helps identify gaps, set improvement targets, and inspire innovation. Benchmarking can be internal, competitive, or functional, depending on the focus. It promotes learning from others and challenges assumptions, encouraging organizations to adopt proven strategies and raise standards. Successful benchmarking leads to better efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction.

### **Quali sono i principali ruoli in una riunione Zoom e che permessi distinguono Host, Co-Host e Partecipante?**

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#### **QUESITO C22**

The Balanced Scorecard is a strategic management tool that translates vision into action. It tracks performance from four perspectives: Financial, Customer, Internal Processes, and Learning & Growth. This balanced view helps align operations with strategy and encourages a long-term focus. Unlike purely financial metrics, it incorporates qualitative and leading indicators. Organizations use the Balanced Scorecard to communicate priorities, guide decision-making, and monitor progress toward strategic objectives.

### **Qual è lo scopo principale di LinkedIn per gli utenti?**

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#### **QUESITO C23**

The RACI matrix clarifies roles in a process or project by assigning who is Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, and Informed. “Responsible” executes the task, “Accountable” has final ownership, “Consulted” offers input, and “Informed” is kept updated. This tool reduces confusion, overlaps, and delays. By defining responsibilities clearly, RACI improves collaboration, speeds up decisions, and strengthens accountability across teams and functions.

### **In quali formati si può esportare una presentazione PowerPoint?**