#### Elenco Domande

- 1. In riferimento ad opere edili ed impianti per enti pubblici, il candidato esponga le tipiche modalità di gestione procedure di gara
- 2. In riferimento ad opere edili ed impianti per enti pubblici, il candidato esponga le tipiche modalità di pianificazione e progettazione
- 3. In riferimento ad opere edili ed impianti per enti pubblici, il candidato esponga le tipiche modalità di verifica e collaudo
- 4. In riferimento ad opere edili ed impianti per enti pubblici, il candidato esponga le tipiche modalità di esecuzione dei lavori

#### Verifica delle conoscenze informatiche

- 1. Descrivere in maniera sintetica le funzionalità e le potenzialità di programmi tipo Excel
- 2. Descrivere in maniera sintetica le funzionalità e le potenzialità di programmi tipo Word
- 3. Descrivere in maniera sintetica le funzionalità e le potenzialità di programmi tipo PowerPoint
- 4. Descrivere in maniera sintetica le funzionalità e le potenzialità di programmi tipo AutoCAD

#### Verifica della conoscenza della lingua inglese

1.

# 2.3 The elements of product design

In every area of life from the most basic functional tool to the most elaborate ornament, materials, processes and activities are controlled and organised by design in response to a wide range of human needs, for practical purposes, for information, entertainment and pleasure. In this context, the phrase 'by design' is used to convey a sense of deliberate intent rather than accidental consequence. The word 'design' can be used as both a noun and a verb meaning a plan or an arrangement; to plan or to arrange. A design as a tangible product, or as an intangible service is a combination of a group of objects and requirements, which have been designed to create something new as a result of, or in anticipation of their collective performance and can be described as:

2.

# 2.4 The elements of building design

In principle, the elements of buildings are the same as the elements of any product; materials, processes, forms and appearance, selected and arranged to meet the demands and needs of manufacture and use. Although a building could be regarded as one product, it is in fact an assembly of many individual products, some of which are purpose designed to suit special requirements but many of which are obtained from suppliers, chosen from ranges of pre-designed alternatives. Many of the raw materials and components already exist, and it is the way that they are put together that creates the new building, influenced by all the issues previously identified for product design, based on an understanding of the purpose of the building and the needs of its users.

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### 2.6 Design co-ordination

The location of the entrance door to the shop described above, is a relatively straightforward design decision based on analysis of a limited number of pertinent constraints. It is perhaps not difficult to imagine that the complexity associated with larger buildings, or those containing specialised processes such as the car-dealership, necessarily means that design decisions become dependant on understanding many more elements and threads. The co-ordination of multi-disciplinary contributions from many different design specialists, subcontractors and suppliers responsible for systems and individual elements simply to establish a workable design proposal is difficult enough. Bringing everything together to meet time, cost and quality control limitations requires clearly focussed, structured management. The traditional architect or

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## 2.9 Design guidance

The theory and practice of building design and construction continually develop through research and testing. Existing and new ideas establish principles which can help to inform current performance. For the building designer, there are many sources of reference to help to create the best possible design solutions, ranging from providing inspiration, best practice advice and mandatory requirements, illustrating how things could, should or must be done'. Typical areas of design guidance include the following:

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