

### TESI N°3

1. Inquadramento clinico del paziente con ipertensione arteriosa: diagnosi, diagnosi differenziale e principi di terapia.
2. L'addome acuto: il candidato descriva i principali segni e sintomi ad esso correlati, l'iter diagnostico ed i principi di terapia.
3. Influenza: il candidato ne descriva i fattori epidemiologici, la profilassi, i principali segni e sintomi ad esso correlati, l'iter diagnostico ed i principi di terapia diagnostico ed i principi di terapia
4. Le ferite d'arma da fuoco

# The web at 30.

## BritishCouncil.org

Thirty years ago, this website and any other websites were impossible to imagine. Some people had computers in their homes, but they didn't use them for much. Maybe they just used them to play games or type letters to print out and send by post. But, in 1989, a British computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee changed everything and one of the modern world's greatest inventions was born: the World Wide Web.

Now, let's make sure you're not confused about something. We're not talking about the beginning of the internet itself. Most people use the words internet and web as if they're the same thing. But, in fact, the internet is much older than the web, and they're two different things. The internet was developed in the early 1970s by Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn. It is basically a huge network made up of smaller networks of computers that deliver packets of information to other computers. When this information is in the form of webpages, that's the World Wide Web.

So, in 1989, when Tim Berners-Lee was working at CERN (the European Organisation for Nuclear Research) in Switzerland, the internet already existed. But it was nothing like it is now because there were no webpages. Hard to imagine, isn't it? Email also already existed (Queen Elizabeth II famously sent an email in 1976) and so did the idea of domain names, for example [britishcouncil.org](http://britishcouncil.org). Another tool that already existed was hypertext to jump from one document to another. But, without the web, none of it was as useful as it is now.

Berners-Lee got very frustrated at CERN because all the scientists had different kinds of computers. You could connect the computers with cables, but they couldn't 'speak' to each other. If you wanted information, you had to know exactly which computer that information was on and sit down in front of it and log in. Berners-Lee wrote a report that suggested a way of putting the internet, domain names and hypertext together into one system. This 'imaginary information system which everyone can read' was later called the World Wide Web (and that's why website addresses start with 'www'). At the time, his idea was so abstract that his boss called it 'vague but exciting'. Two years later, in 1991, the world's first website was built at CERN: <http://info.cern.ch> (the site you can see now is a copy made in 1992).

## **Tesina 4 – Psicologia**

1. Il team building: scopo e valutazione
2. Teorie fattoriali dell'intelligenza
3. Gli atteggiamenti

## US airport security intercepted over 6,500 guns in 2022. Why are people flying with firearms?

Euronews

By Charlotte Elton

American airport security intercepted more than 6,500 guns at last year - an all time record. US's *Transportation Security Administration* seized around 18 firearms per day throughout 2022, confiscating 6,542 over the course of the year. The number reflects a wider trend towards increased gun ownership, TSA administrator David Pekoske said.

"What we see in our checkpoints really reflects what we're seeing in society, and in society there are more people carrying firearms nowadays," he warned.

With the exception of pandemic-disrupted 2020, the number of weapons intercepted at airport checkpoints has climbed every year since 2010. Experts don't think this is an epidemic of would-be hijackers — nearly everyone caught claims to have forgotten they had a gun with them — but they emphasise the danger even one gun can pose in the wrong hands on a plane or at a checkpoint.

Guns have been intercepted at most airports. But it tends to happen more at bigger airports in areas with laws more friendly to carrying a gun, Pekoske said. The top 10 list for gun interceptions in 2022 includes Dallas, Austin and Houston in Texas; three airports in Florida; Nashville, Tennessee; Atlanta; Phoenix; and Denver.

Atlanta's airport, one of the world's busiest with roughly 85,000 people going through checkpoints on a busy day, had 448 guns intercepted in 2022 — the highest tally of any airport.

Pekoske isn't sure the "I forgot" excuse is always true or whether it's a natural reaction to getting caught. Regardless, he said, it's a problem that must stop.

When TSA staffers see what they believe to be a weapon on the X-ray machine, they usually stop the belt so the bag stays inside the machine and the passenger can't get to it. Then they call in local police.



TEXTO N. 7

## LA MODA YA NO ESTÁ DE MODA

Confeccionar unos vaqueros se necesitan 7.500 litros de agua, cantidad que equivale al líquido que bebe de media una persona en 7 años. Según la ONU, la industria de la moda es la segunda más contaminante del planeta: produce más emisiones de carbono que todos los vuelos y transportes marítimos internacionales juntos. En los últimos años, ha multiplicado su producción y ha pasado de producir dos temporadas a producir más de seis, para ofrecer cada dos meses nuevas piezas y tendencias a un consumidor que tira la ropa en la mitad del tiempo que hace quince años.

"Vivimos en una sociedad meramente consumista y todo este consumo excesivo provoca altos niveles de contaminación", afirma Judit Barrullas, profesora de los Estudios de Economía y Empresa de la UOC. A partir del año 2000, gracias a la globalización, muchas empresas transfirieron sus fábricas y lograron mano de obra muy económica. "El fast fashion o moda rápida se impuso gracias a productos low cost, de usar y tirar", explica Neus Soler, profesora de los Estudios de Economía y Empresa de la UOC y experta en marketing. "Se dio en una época de crisis económica en que estos productos baratos encajaron gracias a la pérdida de poder adquisitivo de la sociedad, y en época post crisis se ha mantenido porque permite cambiar de ropa con más frecuencia", detalla Soler.

De hecho, el consumidor compra por término medio un 60% más de ropa que hace una década, y una pieza se utiliza sólo diez veces antes de ser tirada, según un informe de la ONU. "El fenómeno fast fashion, junto con el hiperconsumismo, ha generado nuevos comportamientos, hábitos de consumo y estilos de vida y, llegados a este punto, la situación no es sostenible", alerta Barrullas.

Pero, en países como Suecia, con una alta conciencia medioambiental, ha surgido un fenómeno bautizado como köpskam, entendido como 'la vergüenza de comprar'. Este comportamiento busca reducir la compra de ropa por su alto coste climático y por la irresponsabilidad ecológica que supone seguir los dictámenes de la moda. "Se deriva de la necesidad de hacer entender a la industria que su producción debe ser sostenible", explica Soler, también investigadora del grupo i2TIC de la UOC.

LA MODA YA NO ESTÁ DE MODA.

<https://es.statista.com/grafico/5575/la-moda-reina-en-las-compras-online-en->

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Dicho fenómeno penaliza el consumo obsesivo de prendas y el presumir de ello en las redes sociales. Los Unboxings y las colaboraciones que hacen algunos influencers empiezan a estar mal vistos: "el köpskam puede afectar sobre todo a celebridades, influyentes y marcas, porque son estas figuras las que más enseñan en redes sus nuevas adquisiciones y colaboraciones", advierte Soler.

No solo crece el köpskam. En varios países se ha instaurado el movimiento no buy year, que anima a la gente a no comprar ropa durante un año, con el fin de ser conscientes de la falsa necesidad de comprar con tanta frecuencia. "Las marcas y los influencers deberán adaptarse a la tendencia de no consumir por consumir y la industria deberá producirse a partir de fibras y materiales ecológicos si no quiere verse afectada", puntualiza Soler.

El sector advertía que en 2030 la presión medioambiental y social intensificará "hasta el punto de amenazar el mismo crecimiento de la industria". "Llegará un momento en que este derroche estará tan mal visto como hoy lo es no reciclar la basura", afirma Barrullas, pero alerta de que "queda mucho camino por delante: hemos tardado muchos años en tener esta mala imagen".

## **TESI N°1**

1. Inquadramento clinico del paziente con dolore toracico: diagnosi, diagnosi differenziale e principi di terapia.
2. Il cancro del colon-retto: il candidato descriva i principali segni e sintomi ad esso correlati, l'iter diagnostico ed i principi di terapia.
3. Vaccino profilassi: il candidato descriva i principi metodologici dei vaccini, la loro applicazione e le finalità sociali.
4. I fenomeni cadaverici.



# "You and your data"

BritishCouncil.org

As the internet and digital technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly accessible, leading to questions about privacy. So, how do we interact with the growing digital world without compromising the security of our information and our right to privacy?

Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search 'Is German a difficult language?' on your phone. You click on a link and read an article with advice for learning German. There's a search function to find German courses, so you enter your city name. It asks you to activate location services to find courses near you. You click 'accept'. You then message a German friend to ask for her advice. When you look her up on social media, an advertisement for a book and an app called *German for Beginners* instantly pops up. Later the same day, while you're sending an email, you see an advert offering you a discount at a local language school. How did they know? The simple answer is online data. At all stages of your search, your devices, websites and applications were collecting data on your preferences and tracking your behaviour online. 'They' have been following you.

Today, our personal information can be collected and stored online, and it's accessible to more people than ever before. Many of us share our physical location, our travel plans, our political opinions, our shopping interests and our family photos online – as key services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane, taking part in a poll or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.

Every search you make, service you use, message you send and item you buy is part of your 'digital footprint'. Companies and online platforms use this 'footprint' to track exactly what we are doing, from what links we click on to how much time we spend on a website. Based on your online activity, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. Knowing so much about you gives online platforms and companies a lot of power and a lot of money. By selling your data or providing targeted content, companies can turn your online activity into profit. This is the foundation of the growing industry of digital marketing.



CANDIDATO N.10

## **Tesina 2 – Psicologia**

1. Linguaggio: definizione e teorie
2. Pregiudizi e stereotipi: cenni, teorie e differenze
3. La valutazione attraverso i questionari di personalità

# European airports say FaceBoarding will cut security waiting times but is it mandatory?

EURONEWS.COM

By [Rebecca Ann Hughes](#)

**This new technology means you can fly without showing your passport**

Airports in Italy are trialling new security and boarding technology that will mean passengers do not have to show their documents to get on a flight.

Dubbed 'FaceBoarding', the system uses facial recognition technology to allow travellers to pass through security checks and boarding gates rather than showing their passport, ID card or boarding pass.

Passengers need to register at kiosks in the airport or via an app to use the technology.

FaceBoarding is a biometric system that allows passengers to access **security controls** and gates using facial recognition.

After they have checked in for the flight, travellers use **airport** kiosks to show their documents and scan their face. This then allows them to use FaceBoarding rather than showing their documents again.

An app is also being developed and hopes to launch in June so passengers can register their information in advance.

Passengers can decide whether to register for a single flight or for all flights until 31 December 2025.

Once registered, passengers can pass through designated gates at security and through boarding gates without showing proof of identity or a boarding pass.

The new system uses biometric recognition software designed by French IT company Thales and security gates from Swiss company Dormakaba.

It is hoped it will cut waiting times at security and boarding gates.

"In addition to offering faster control times, this increases effectiveness and guarantees protection of privacy and data of passengers," SEA, the company that manages Milan's Linate and Malpensa **airports**, said in a statement.