

SIMULAZIONE TERZA PROVA

5Aafm

CANDIDATO.....

04/05/2018

Seconda simulazione terza prova matematica

Alunno.....

Classe

1. Illustrare il criterio dell'onere medio annuo.

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2. Dare Una classificazione dei problemi di scelta rispetto alle condizioni e agli effetti. In quale casistica si può inserire il problema delle scorte? Illustrare il modello di questo problema mettendone in luce le ipotesi semplificatrici

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Seconda simulazione terza prova
matematica

Alunno.....

Classe

3. Un pastificio necessita di 30.000 uova l'anno per la propria produzione. Per ogni ordinazione spende €35 mentre per la gestione ordinaria del magazzino spende 0,2 per ogni uovo all'anno. Determinare la quantità da ordinare per minimizzare i costi complessivi sapendo che il magazzino contiene al massimo 2800 uova.
- a. 3.240
 - b. 2.800
 - c. 2.650
 - d. Nessuna delle risposte precedenti
4. Un problema di scelta è di tipo continuo se:
- a. La funzione obiettivo non presenta punti di discontinuità
 - b. La funzione obiettivo ha per dominio l'insieme dei numeri reali
 - c. La variabile d'azione assume valori appartenenti a $\mathbb{Z}^+$
 - d. La variabile d'azione assume valori appartenenti a $\mathbb{R}^+$
5. La funzione di profitto per la produzione e vendita di un certo bene è $P(x)=5x-10$ dove x rappresenta la quantità di un bene prodotta e venduta; se la capacità produttiva dell'azienda è di 20 unità di bene al giorno, quale quantità è necessario produrre e vendere per non andare in perdita?
- a. $2 \leq x \leq 20$
 - b. $0 \leq x \leq 20$
 - c. $0 \leq x \leq 10$
 - d. $10 \leq x \leq 20$
6. La derivata parziale prima rispetto a y della funzione $z = 7x^2 + 4y^3 - 3xy + 2y$ è:
- a. $z_y^1 = 12y^2 - 3x + 2$
 - b. $z_y^1 = 14x - 3y$
 - c. $z_y^1 = 24y$
 - d. $z_y^1 = -3$

Nome e Cognome.....

PROVA DI ECONOMIA

1. Quando un servizio pubblico è prestato all'intera collettività, come ad es. la difesa nazionale, è:
 - a. Divisibile
 - b. Parzialmente divisibile
 - c. Parzialmente indivisibile
 - d. Indivisibile

1. Non rientrano nelle spese ordinarie le spese che lo Stato sostiene per:
 - a. Gli interessi sul debito pubblico
 - b. Gli stipendi per i dipendenti pubblici
 - c. L'acquisto di cancelleria per i ministeri
 - d. La ricostruzione delle case dei terremotati

2. Le entrate derivate dello Stato provengono:
 - a. Dalla gestione del patrimonio dello Stato
 - b. Dalla vendita di beni patrimoniali dello Stato
 - c. Dalla vendita di beni prodotti dallo Stato
 - d. Dalle imposte e tasse pagate dai contribuenti

3. Il drenaggio fiscale o fiscal drag, consiste nell'aumento della progressività dell'imposta in quanto i redditi monetari sono spinti verso scaglioni più alti, è causato:
 - a. Dall'inflazione
 - b. Dalla deflazione
 - c. Dalle aliquote troppo alte
 - d. Dalle aliquote troppo basse

1. Indica e spiega qual è la differenza fra bilancio di preventivo di cassa e bilancio preventivo competenza?

2. Quale correlazione esiste fra l'incremento del debito pubblico e l'andamento dei tassi di interesse sul mercato dei capitali?

ENGLISH NAME AND SURNAME.....

Decisions at the Top

Nothing can prepare you for becoming a company chief executive. You might think that for those who have risen steadily through a company's ranks, eventually reaching the top spot and becoming the boss might feel part of a natural progression. The CEO of General Electric says his 19 years' experience counted for very little once he himself became chief executive in 2001. "I was brought up in the GE system and I went through a very public succession process - and really three days after I became CEO none of that mattered one bit," he says.

Once a new CEO is in post, he or she may be surrounded by board members and subordinates, but the role itself can still be quite lonely, especially if a decision turns out to be the wrong one. Chief executives are of course well-rewarded for their decision-making. Indeed bosses' financial packages have often proved controversial because they have risen so dramatically when compared to workers' salaries.

A chief executive will naturally need to know what their mission is and why their company exists, they will need to have a vision for where their firm should go, and know how progress towards that goal will be measured. **But what makes a good leader?** Many bosses say that most important part of their job is in dealing with a handful of really important issues, and taking tough decisions which may upset others. But it is also clear that merely being tough is not in itself a recipe for success. "Ruthlessness is an important part of business," says Gerry Grimstone, chairman of Standard Life, "but my very strong advice is this should always be done with some consultation, I'm a great believer in invisible ruthlessness. Ruthlessness where you literally have your blood on the carpet afterwards just leaves an unpleasant mess that you have to clean up."

Some CEOs enjoy making big decisions, but the trick is not to get carried away by the power at your disposal. Being hard-headed about everything is not always the best answer. "You have to develop the tough decision tools as well as the emollient tools if you're going to exist in the centre," warns Harriet Green, chief executive of travel group Thomas Cook. Being tough and inflexible may win you a battle or two, but you may still end up losing the war, because success in business is also about bringing people round to your way of thinking. This means that you've got to keep people onside. You've got to make them think it's a good idea before you proceed or else they'll make sure it doesn't work.

While no decision is easy, if a CEO does not make the right choices then ultimately they may find things being taken out of their hands - as shareholders pressure the company management board to replace them.

Source – BBC News - © 2013 BBC

Question 1: What makes a good leader/CEO of a company for you?

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Question 2: Being tough is really necessary for you?

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1.The CEO of General Electric states that...

- A. His work experience was useful for the position.
- B. he had previously had the same role in another company
- C. he lasted only three days as CEO.
- D. he was promoted to CEO from within the company.

2.What does the text say about the wages?

- A. the salaries of CEOs have been too high for some time.
- B. Other employees have not had such large wage increases as CEOs.
- C. All workers should have extra financial benefits and bonuses.
- D. CEOs are demanding more money due to the difficulty of the position.

3.What role can shareholders have in a CEO's career?

- A. They can dismiss a CEO if they don't agree with his/her choices.
- B. They can pressurize a CEO into taking a certain decision.
- C. They can be influential in the decision to fire a CEO.
- D. They can take decisions on behalf of a CEO.

4. According to the text, how can CEOs be successful in their job?

- A. By getting people to be supportive of their ideas.
- B. By taking advantage of all the power they have available.
- C. By concentrating on winning the small battles.
- D. By taking difficult decisions quickly.

Vorname und Nachname _____

5AAFM

**Simulazione della Terza Prova dell'Esame di Stato
Prova di Lingua e Civiltà Straniera: Lingua TEDESCA**

Mi 4.5.2018

Beantworte folgende Fragen:

1. Erkläre bitte, was eine *Anfrage* ist, wem, wann und warum man ihn schreibt und alles, was Du darüber weißt.

2. Erkläre bitte, was ein *Angebot* ist, wann, warum und wie man sie schreibt (was dazu gehört) und alles, was Du darüber weißt.

Kreuze die richtige Antwort an:

3. Wie lange bestand die Berliner Mauer ungefähr?

- ☐ 25 Jahre ☐ 35 Jahre ☐ 38 Jahre ☐ 28 Jahre

4. Was fand *nicht* am 3.10.1990 statt?

- ☐ Fall der Berliner Mauer ☐ Auflösung der DDR ☐ Deutsche Einheit ☐ Wende

5. Wann fand die Deutsche Reichsgründung statt?

- ☐ 30.1.1871 ☐ 18.1.1861 ☐ 18.1.1871 ☐ 30.1.1861

6. Welche Stadt paßt zur Hanse, Thomas Mann und Willy Brandt?

- ☐ Berlin ☐ Bremen ☐ Hamburg ☐ Lübeck