



PROVA ORALE – SERIE QUESITI A

Domande a scelta

1. In caso a bordo ci sia solo il comandante e una coppia di sub in mare, come procederesti in caso di smarrimento di un subacqueo?
2. Come organizzeresti la sicurezza per un'uscita di campionamento in immersione notturna?

Prova linguistica

Leggere e tradurre il seguente brano:

“The third type of harmful algal bloom has become apparent only as a result of our increased interest in intensive aquaculture systems for finfish. Some algal species can seriously damage fish gills, either mechanically or through production of hemolytic substances. While wild fish stocks have the freedom to swim away from problem areas, caged fish appear to be extremely vulnerable to such noxious algal blooms. In 1972 in Japan, a bloom of the raphidophyte flagellate *Chattonella antiqua* thus killed 500 million dollars worth of caged yellowtail fish in the Seto Island Sea.

One of the first recorded fatal cases of human poisoning after eating shellfish contaminated with dinoflagellate toxins happened in 1793, when Captain George Vancouver and his crew landed in British Columbia in an area now known as Poison Cove. He noted that for local Indian tribes it was taboo to eat shellfish when the seawater became phosphorescent due to dinoflagellate blooms.”

Prova informatica

Eeguire in MS Excel la media della seguente serie di numeri:

10
85
123
2

CG
ce

PROVA ORALE – SERIE QUESITI B



Domande a scelta

1. In caso a bordo ci sia solo il comandante e due coppie di sub, una in acqua e una a bordo che si immerge successivamente, come procederesti in caso di smarrimento di un subacqueo della prima coppia?
2. Quali sono gli standard di un subacqueo scientifico di primo livello (ESD) previsti in ambito europeo?

Prova linguistica

Leggere e tradurre il seguente brano:

“The evidence of ballast water transfer of marine organisms other than microscopic algae is considerable and includes species of fish, crustaceans, polychaete worms and molluscs. As of 1 November 1991 the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) has ratified the introduction of voluntary guidelines for ballast water handling procedures by bulk cargo vessels. These measures aim to reduce the risk of harmful introductions by encouraging a range of practices such as reballasting at sea (only feasible for vessels up to 40 000 dead weight tonnage), ballasting in deep water, and disposal of ballast tank sediments away from sensitive aquaculture or marine park areas. The most effective measure to prevent the spreading of dinoflagellate cysts via ships' ballast water would be to avoid ballasting during toxic dinoflagellate blooms in ports. Other options using heat or chemical treatment (chlorine, hydrogen peroxide) of ballast water, either in hold or in onshore facilities, are now also being investigated.”

Prova informatica

Eeguire in MS Excel la SOMMA della seguente serie di numeri:

4
84
2003
19
261

CG
ce