

**UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL TURISMO VALLE D'AOSTA
OPERATORE SPECIALIZZATO ADDETTO AI SERVIZI TURISTICI**

001. In quale massiccio montuoso si trova il ghiacciaio della Tribolazione?			
A) Monte Rosa.	B) Gran Paradiso.	C) Rutor.	D) Monte Bianco.
002. Quale di questi comuni non è interessato dal territorio del PNGP?			
A) Valgrisenche.	B) Aymavilles.	C) Rhêmes-Saint-Georges.	D) Introd.
003. Quale castello venne acquistato dal Re Vittorio Emanuele II?			
A) Castello di Saint-Pierre.	B) Castello di Sarre.	C) Castel Savoia.	D) Castello di Aymavilles.
004. Dove si trovano gli impianti sciistici di Crévacol?			
A) Nella Val d'Ayas.	B) Nella Valsavarenche.	C) Nei pressi di Champorcher.	D) Nella Valle del Gran San Bernardo.
005. Dove è visitabile il più famoso Cromlech della Valle d'Aosta?			
A) Colle del Piccolo San Bernardo.	B) Area megalitica di Saint-Martin-de-Corléans.	C) Colle del Gran San Bernardo.	D) Col de la Seigne.
006. Qual è, tradizionalmente, la valle delle "dentellières"?			
A) Valle di Champorcher.	B) Val d'Ayas.	C) Valgrisenche.	D) Valle di Cogne.
007. Chi era Xavier de Maistre?			
A) Uno scrittore.	B) Un inventore.	C) Un alpinista.	D) Un medico.
008. In quale valle erano attivi i Marronniers?			
A) Valle del Gran San Bernardo.	B) Val d'Ayas.	C) Valtournenche.	D) Valle di Gressoney.
009. In quale valle scorre l'Evançon?			
A) Val d'Ayas.	B) Valtournenche.	C) Valle di Champorcher.	D) Valle di Cogne.
010. Di quale massiccio fa parte la vetta del Castore?			
A) Rutor.	B) Monte Rosa.	C) Gran Paradiso.	D) Monte Bianco.
011. Dove si trova l'Orrido di Guillemore?			
A) Fontainemore.	B) Pontboset.	C) Oyace.	D) Pré-Saint-Didier.
012. Quale costume tipico valdostano è caratterizzato da una preziosa cuffia in filigrana dorata?			
A) Issime.	B) Courmayeur.	C) La Salle.	D) Gressoney.
013. Quale santo valdostano viene spesso raffigurato con un uccellino sulla spalla?			
A) S. Orso.	B) S. Grato.	C) S. Bernardo.	D) S. Anselmo.
014. In che anno è stato promulgato lo Statuto Speciale della Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta?			
A) 1946.	B) 1947.	C) 1949.	D) 1948.
015. Qual è l'unica stazione sciistica valdostana in cui è possibile praticare lo sci estivo?			
A) Courmayeur.	B) Gressoney-La-Trinité.	C) Breuil-Cervinia.	D) Champoluc.
016. Quale sacerdote valdostano fu tra i fondatori della "Jeune Vallée d'Aoste"?			
A) Abbé Trèves.	B) Abbé Chanoux.	C) Abbé Gorret.	D) Abbé Henry.
017. Quali valli mette in comunicazione tra loro il Col Entrelor?			
A) Valsavarenche e Valle di Cogne.	B) Valle di Rhêmes e Valgrisenche.	C) Valle di Rhêmes e Valsavarenche.	D) Valle di Cogne e Valle di Champorcher.
018. In quale comune è visitabile l'ecomuseo della canapa?			
A) Cogne.	B) Lillianes.	C) Champorcher.	D) Valgrisenche.
019. Quale rifugio costituisce la base d'appoggio ideale per la salita al Monte Bianco sul versante italiano?			
A) Rifugio Bonatti.	B) Rifugio Dalmazzi.	C) Rifugio Gonella.	D) Rifugio Boccalatte.
020. In quale periodo si svolge la "désarpa"?			
A) Nel mese di marzo.	B) Nel periodo natalizio.	C) In autunno.	D) A ferragosto.

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Leggere il brano e rispondere alle seguenti 10 domande. (021 - 030)

Alta Via Trail 2

The Nature trail: alpine trekking to discover flora and fauna

Alta Via Trail 2, known as the Nature Trail, is a trekking trail of exceptional natural interest. A large part of its route passes through the Gran Paradiso National Park and the Mont Avic Regional Park.

This route passes through wild areas of magnificent landscapes where numerous examples of alpine flora and fauna are to be found, including some of the rarest species, as well as through village areas where it is possible to explore the ancient origins of Aosta Valley traditions and crafts. Crossing the mountains to the right of the river Dora Baltea, the Alta Via Trail 2 is accessible to everyone since it follows well-marked footpaths, with an average width of around 80 cm., and is entirely sign-posted. The trekker who is used to mountain walking will be able to walk along its whole length, while those who are looking forward to trying footpath walking for the first time will also be able to follow some of the short, lower altitude stretches.

The route leads from Courmayeur to Donnas, with 14 daily stages which require 3-5 hours walking time each, offering various stopping points: camping sites, huts, refuges, hotels and hostels. The routes descend into the valley at the end of almost every stage, where it is possible to use the services provided by each of the villages or interrupt your journey and return to the central valley by bus. The route can be walked in the summer months and crosses medium and high altitude mountain areas, through meadows, pasturelands, woodlands and rocky outcrops, maintaining an average altitude of around 2,000 m. and sometimes reaching 3,000 m. (on Col Loson it reaches almost 3,300 m.).

Here, where nature still remains intact, it is possible to admire the chamois on the run or the elegant golden eagle in flight, or to find yourself surrounded by a herd of male ibex who gather in the final hours of daylight to graze in the valley grasslands below the moraines. The ideal period to admire the flora is the month of July, when the mountain flowers are at their peak of beauty. Here in the mountains, the small patches of brilliantly coloured flowers, which at lower altitudes become lost among the luxuriant vegetation, assume a particular importance: they symbolise the triumph of life over the harshness of the environment.

021. The Alta Via Trail 2 ...

- A) is for visitors interested in nature.
C) discovered flowers and animals.

- B) is only for visitors interested in flowers.
D) is completely in a national park.

022. The Alta Via Trail 2 ...

- A) goes along the river Dora Baltea.
C) is not well-marked.

- B) is available to all walkers.
D) is 80 km long.

023. It is possible ...

- A) to find services during your journey.
C) to interrupt villagers.

- B) go down to the valley at the end of every stage.
D) to travel along the route by bus.

024. Inexperienced trekkers ...

- A) should follow other walkers.
C) can walk the entire route.

- B) can try to walk some of the route.
D) must walk first in the group.

025. The route ...

- A) goes above an altitude of 3,300m.
C) has an average altitude of 3,000m.

- B) passes through varying terrain.
D) can be walked all year.

026. This article informs the reader about ...

- A) walking in the medium to high altitude mountain areas.
C) the dangers of walking in the mountains.

- B) the quickest way to travel from Courmayeur to Donnas.
D) how to prepare for a walking competition.

027. The route ...

- A) takes 14 hours each day.
C) offers different places to sleep.

- B) takes 3-5 days.
D) has a leader from Courmayeur.

028. The route ...

- A) is wild.
C) does not only pass through flora and fauna.

- B) is difficult to find.
D) is rare.

029. Mountain flowers ...

- A) are harsh to the environment.
C) can be found in large groups.

- B) are at their best one month a year.
D) can get lost at low altitudes.

030. Which statement is NOT correct?

- A) a golden eagle flies. B) a chamois runs. C) a male ibex grazes. D) a moraine jumps.