

Proba practică - 100 puncte
Timp de lucru: 120 minute

Subiecte proba practica pentru ocuparea postului de Auditor SI, pozitiile 5 si 6

Toate răspunsurile de la subiectele probei practice vor fi salvate în memoria calculatorului într-un director cu numele **Concurs** pe care îl veți crea pe **Desktop**.

1. Executați o căutare unică în mediul online pentru imagini a termenilor exacti **Caravana Poveștilor** și **Biblioteca Metropolitană București**. Rafinați căutarea pentru intervalul de timp 01 iunie - 10 iulie 2017, mărimea imaginilor să fie de dimensiune medie, tip fotografie cu sortare și după dreptul de reutilizare. Faceți un print screen cu informația obținută și salvați imaginea într-un document denumit **Proba practica**, de asemenea, precizați motorul de căutare utilizat și pașii pe care i-ați folosit pentru obținerea informației.
2. Traduceți și tehnoredactați textul pus la dispoziție. Salvați documentul sub numele **Traducere** în directorul **Concurs** creat anterior.
3. După ce ați parcurs **Nota 105/18.02.2015** realizată la Biblioteca Metropolitană București (<https://arhiva.bibmet.ro/Uploads/Nota%20DAPI%20105%20din%202015-site.pdf>), redactați un document pe care îl veți salva cu denumirea **Recomandari** în directorul cu numele **Concurs**. Documentul creat va conține o analiză de riscuri și propunerea dumneavoastră de măsuri, inclusiv prioritizarea lor, pe care le veți depune în atenția managerului.
4. Transmiteți documentele salvate prin e-mail, simultan, către adresele: anca.rapeanu@bibmet.ro, gabriela.constantinescu@bibmet.ro, livia.marin@bibmet.ro, în așa fel încât Anca Rapeanu și Livia Marin să nu vadă că mesajul a fost transmis către Gabriela Constantinescu, în schimb toate cele trei persoane menționate să vadă că mesajul a fost transmis și către adresa resurseumane@bibmet.ro.

Președinte : Anca Cristina Rapeanu

Membri : Gabriela Constantinescu

Livia Daniela Marin

Secretar : Daniela Constantina



1441 – 1442 (according to other historians: 1433 – 1438) –

1449 – 1451, October 16 –

1451 – 1456, August –

1456, August –

1457, April 12 –

1459, April 4 –

1463 –

1463, June 5 –

1465, January 23 – 26–

1466 –

1466, July 10 –

1467, November –

1467, December 14 – 15 –

1469, August 20 –

1469, September 3 –

1469 – 1470 –

1472, September 14 –

1473 –

1475, January 10 –

1475, January 25 –

1475, March 31 –

1476, July 26 –

1476 –

1477 –

1478, summer –

1479, June- July –

1479 –

1481, July 8 –

It is supposed that at this time Stephen, son of Bogdan II Musat and grandson of *jupan* Bogdan, brother of Alexander the Kind (1399-1432), was born. His mother's name was Maria-Oltea.

Reign of Bogdan II, Stephen's father, who was captured and murdered by Peter Aron at Reuseni (by Suceava).

Stephen and his family sought refuge in Transylvania, at the court of Iancu of Hunedoara (John Huniady).

Stephen and his family moved to the court of Vlad IV (Vlad the Impaler), prince of Walachia.

With the assistance of Vlad the Impaler and the support of the Low Land Stephen beat the army of Peter Aron at Doljesti. Stephen, son of Bogdan II, was crowned as Prince of Moldova in the village of Direptate, by Suceava.

The conclusion of the Moldovan-Polish Treaty at Overhelauti on the Nistru, by which Stephen acknowledged the suzerainty of King Kazimir IV of Poland; Peter Aron was forbidden to approach the border of Moldova etc.

By diplomatic agreement achieved with Poland the fortress of Hotin was given back to Moldova.

Stephen married Eudochia of Kiev, sister of Prince Simon Olelkovich.

Stephen besieged and conquered the fortress of Chilia.

Vlaicu, Chief Magistrate of Hotin, uncle of Stephen the Great, bought the estate of Chisinau.

The building of the monastery of Putna was started, to serve as princely foundation and necropolis of Stephen the Great.

Princess Eudochia died.

The Baia battle took place and the army of King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary was overwhelmingly defeated. The King of Hungary was wounded severely and withdrew to the Carpathians.

Stephen beat at Lipnic, by the Dniester River, the Tatar army led by Mamak-Khan.

The monastery of Putna was dedicated; Prince Stephen kept offering the monastery estates, books and precious church adorning, throughout the years.

Stephen re-built the wood-and-clay fortress at Orhei and appointed Radu Gangur as Chief Magistrate (1 April 1470).

Stephen married Maria of Mangop, a close relative of the Byzantine kings.

Nicodim of Putna wrote down and adorned a copy of the Four Gospels, at the order of Stephen the Great, to be offered as gift to the monastery of Humor. The copy included a miniature of the Prince.

The battle at Podul Inalt, by Vaslui, took place, during which Stephen and his army of 40,000 warriors defeated the Ottoman army of over 120,000 warriors led by Soliman Pasha. It was for the first time that the invincible Ottomans suffered such a crushing defeat.

The Prince of Moldova sent a letter to the Christian rulers to announce his victory over the pagans.

Pope Sixtus IV wrote to Stephen the Great, commending his fights 'for Christianity'.

The battle at Valea Alba (Razboieni) took place, where the army of Stephen the Great suffered great losses. In the summer and autumn of the same year Stephen gathered a new army of over 16,000 warriors. Mehmed II, after attempting in vain to conquer the fortresses and after being hit by Stephen's army was forced out of Moldova *more vanquished than conqueror*.

The fortress of Cetatea Alba (The White Fortress) was fortified and modernized.

Princess Maria of Mangop died and was buried in the church of the monastery of Putna.

Stephen the Great married Maria-Voichita.

800 masons and 17,000 hacks built the fortress New Chilia on the left bank of the Danube, at the order of Stephen the Great.

Bogdan-Vlad, son of Stephen and Maria-Voichita, was born; he inherited Stephen's throne in 1504.

The battle at Ramnicul Sarat took place. Stephen beat Prince Vlad Tepelus and replaced him with Vlad the Monk. Stephen fought the battle together with his son Alexander.