

Selezione pubblica n. 2020S58, per esami, per la formazione di una graduatoria, per la stipula di contratti di lavoro a termine, categoria C, posizione economica C1, area biblioteche – Tracce colloquio (giovedì 5 novembre 2020)

Traccia 1

1. La gestione dei periodici cartacei in biblioteca.
2. Cosa sono gli indici bibliometrici?
3. Funzioni, composizione e funzionamento del Collegio di Disciplina.
4. Library 2.0 is a loosely defined model for a modernized form of library service that reflects a transition within the library world in the way that services are delivered to users. The focus is on user-centered change and participation in the creation of content and community.

Traccia 2

1. Interventi per la prevenzione del deterioramento del materiale cartaceo in biblioteca.
2. Le differenze tra catalogo, bibliografia e banca dati.
3. Il Direttore del Dipartimento.
4. The heart of Library 2.0 is user-centered change. It is a model for library service that encourages constant and purposeful change, inviting user participation in the creation of both the physical and the virtual services they want, supported by consistently evaluating services.

Traccia 3

1. Ricerca bibliografica: dalla scheda cartacea agli strumenti di nuova generazione come il Discovery
2. I tutorial realizzati dalle biblioteche accademiche: contenuti, funzioni, piattaforme.
3. Il Direttore Generale.

Acc. verb. 4

4. Regulations for orderly conduct in the Library include the following: Maintain silence in the reading areas so as not to disturb other users. Quiet talking only is allowed in the study rooms. Talking on a mobile phone is only permitted in specific areas. Switch mobile phones to silent mode upon entering the library.

Traccia 4

1. Il Dublin Core
2. Ebook: fruizione, circolazione, peculiarità di gestione.
3. Consiglio del personale tecnico-amministrativo.
4. A blog is a website consisting of entries (also called posts) appearing in reverse chronological order with the most recent entry appearing first (similar in format to a daily journal). Blog typically include features such as comments and links to increase user interactivity. Blog are created using specific publishing software.

Traccia 5

1. Illustri ad un utente quali servizi offrono le biblioteche del Sistema Bibliotecario d'Ateneo per aiutarlo ad utilizzare al meglio gli strumenti di ricerca bibliografica.
2. Cosa si intende per *open access*?
3. Il CTS: funzioni e composizione.
4. In its simplest terms, a wiki is basically a website in which the content can be created and edited by a community of users. Generally, a wiki is edited via a web interface, which allows users to update content without the need for specialized web authoring software or advanced HTML coding skills.

Traccia 6

1. Iter di acquisizione di una monografia cartacea.
2. Gli archivi istituzionali.
3. Le funzioni dei direttori tecnici dei Poli e delle Biblioteche centrali.



4. Some use wikis to create research guides on subjects of interest for their community. Wikis can also be created specifically for library staff, students, and volunteers as an internal resource to help them to know what they need to know for their job.

Traccia 7

1. Quale risposta fornirebbe ad una biblioteca di un Ente esterno che chiede informazioni sul prestito interbibliotecario.
2. Cosa si intende per *gold road* e *green road*?
3. La Consulta dei Direttori di Dipartimento.
4. One of the possible uses for YouTube is a storehouse for instructional videos with a link that could take the viewer to the library's Web site for more information. Why couldn't a library film its various services, load them to YouTube, and then make the link available on its Web site for its patron?

Traccia 8

1. Il servizio di prestito interbibliotecario.
2. Catalogazione descrittiva e catalogazione semantica.
3. La Commissione di biblioteca.
4. An online public access catalog (often abbreviated as OPAC or simply library catalog) is an online database of materials held by a library or group of libraries. Users search a library catalog principally to locate books and other material available at a library.

Traccia 9

1. I progetti di digitalizzazione: principali elementi da analizzare
2. Quali sono i diritti morali dell'autore?
3. Funzioni del Direttore del Centro di Ateneo per le Biblioteche.
4. Library catalogs began providing improved search mechanisms, including Boolean and keyword searching, as well as ancillary functions, such as the ability to place holds on items



that had been checked out. At the same time, libraries began to develop applications to automate the purchase, cataloging, and circulation of books and other library materials.

Traccia 10

1. Quali azioni intraprendere per risolvere problemi di spazio sugli scaffali della biblioteca.
2. La cooperazione tra le biblioteche
3. La funzione del Collegio dei Revisori dei Conti.
4. An OPAC is an online database of materials held by a library or group of libraries. The early online catalog systems tended to reflect the card catalogs that they were intended to replace. Library applications automate the purchase, cataloging, and circulation of books are known as an Integrated Library System (ILS).

Traccia 11

1. Punti di forza e punti di debolezza di un abbonamento a un periodico *e-only*.
2. Unimarc: fondamenti e descrizione dei blocchi.
3. Come è articolata l'organizzazione dell'Ateneo?
4. Web search engines and e-commerce websites provided systems simpler to use than OPACs. For the newer generations of library users the search mechanisms of older online catalog systems are too complex because they are accustomed to web search engines.

Traccia 12

1. Lo scarico inventariale: quando farlo e iter
2. Illustri le principali funzionalità di un sistema di automazione per le biblioteche
3. Cosa si intende per terza missione delle Università?
4. The online public access catalog (OPAC) is a basic module, part of the library's integrated library system. Earlier, the OPAC has been limited to searching physical texts, and sometimes digital copies but has only limited special future. It is clear that the OPAC as it currently stands is outdated, and will be replaced by more modern, user-friendly tool.



Traccia 13

1. Acquisizione e gestione delle riviste elettroniche.
2. Le FRBR: definizioni ed applicazione.
3. Il Consiglio degli Studenti.
4. A discovery tool provides a single point of access to a range of library resources that enables users to search multiple resources with a single search. There are four roadblocks that make discovery tools a bad idea for beginning researchers: poor search strategies, information overload, reflective judgement, reading comprehension.

Traccia 14

1. Il servizio di *reference* in una biblioteca di Università.
2. Il diritto d'autore in biblioteca.
3. Il Comitato Unico di Garanzia.
4. The semantic web is a collaborative movement led by the international standards body, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). The standard promotes common data formats on the World Wide Web. By encouraging the inclusion of semantic content in web pages, the Semantic Web aims at converting the current web, dominated by unstructured and semi-structured documents into a "Web of data".

Traccia 15

1. Social Network in biblioteca.
2. La rilevazione del gradimento dell'utenza.
3. Diritto allo Studio.
4. An electronic book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, readable on computers or other electronic devices. Although sometimes defined as "an electronic version of a printed book", many e-books exist without any printed equivalent.

Traccia 16



1. Servizi del Sistema bibliotecario per favorire l'inclusione.
2. A cosa serve la carta delle collezioni?
3. Funzioni, composizione e funzionamento della Consulta del Territorio.
4. As e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some garnered support from major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Different readers followed different formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more.

Traccia 17

1. Modalità e metodi di erogazione dei laboratori per l'utilizzo delle risorse di biblioteca.
2. Le licenze Creative Commons
3. Funzione delle Scuole
4. Some electronic journals are online-only journals; some are online versions of printed journals, and some consist of the online equivalent of a printed journal, but with additional online only (sometimes video and interactive media) material.

Traccia 18

1. Le fasi principali di un progetto di digitalizzazione
2. Le banche dati citazionali : cosa sono e a cosa servono
3. Carta dei Servizi del Sistema bibliotecario: Diritti e doveri dell'utente
4. Most commercial journals are subscription-based, or allow pay-per-view access. Many universities subscribe in bulk to packages of electronic journals, so as to provide access to them to their students and faculty. It is generally also possible for individuals to purchase an annual subscription to a journal, via the original publisher.

Traccia 19

1. La gestione delle monografie cartacee: dall'ordine alla collocazione a scaffale



2. La piattaforma del Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo per l'archiviazione a lungo termine di oggetti e collezioni digitali
3. Poli bibliotecari: definizione e funzioni
4. Electronic journals offer many advantages. They take up no physical space on limited shelving. They are accessible at any time 24/7. They can be accessed from almost any workstation that can connect remotely to the institution's network. They can be searched. They can be printed on demand. They often can be downloaded as electronic files.

Traccia 20

1. Vincoli e limitazioni nel servizio di Document Delivery.
2. Quali sono le possibili cause di deterioramento del materiale librario in biblioteca?
3. Il Nucleo di Valutazione di Ateneo
4. Open Access (OA) is free online access. OA literature is not only free of charge to everyone with an internet connection, but free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. OA literature is barrier-free literature produced by removing the price barriers and permission barriers that block access and limit usage of most conventionally published literature, whether in print or online.



