

DOMANDA 1

a) Il candidato esponga le proprie riflessioni sull'impatto sociale delle biblioteche tenendo conto delle loro differenti tipologie

b) Significato e funzioni delle ISBD

c) Differenza tra Senato Accademico e Consiglio di Amministrazione delle Università

d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Librarians are not caretakers of artifacts. Librarians are not finders of things. Librarians are much more profoundly useful and powerful. Librarians are in the knowledge business. They—you—facilitate the creation of knowledge, and by doing so you improve society. Rather than building book museums, we—you and I—must build edifices of bricks and code to promote knowledge. Where once Carnegie built temples to books, we shall build workshops of the mind. We engage in conversations, we help shape them, we support them, and we even capture the results of them to enrich our communities, serve as a vital memory, and ultimately be a powerful partner for the creation of a joint ideal future.

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DOMANDA 2

- a) Il bibliotecario come facilitatore. L'interazione con l'utente durante un colloquio di reference: comprensione del bisogno informativo dell'utente e orientamento tra i servizi e risorse disponibili

- b) Open Access: gold e green road. Il candidato illustri le caratteristiche di queste due modalità di pubblicazione ad accesso aperto sottolineando per ciascuna costi e benefici per l'autore e la collettività

- c) Statuto di Ateneo: il Nucleo di valutazione composizione e compiti

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

So how do librarians facilitate knowledge creation? They do so through access (building a bridge between conversants), knowledge (the requisite domain understanding necessary to converse), environment (providing a platform where a member can feel safe to participate), and motivation (understanding, supporting, and, in some cases, imparting a desire to participate).

The first divide is access. The original digital divide debate centered on the urban poor being left behind (primarily in an economic opportunity sense) because they could not afford computers or online access fees. This was one of the main impetuses for the e-rate funds in the United States. The second is a knowledge divide. It is great that urban schools now have computers to explore the online world and engage the global community in conversation. However, if the students don't know how to work these computers, they can get little use from them.

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DOMANDA 3

- a) Il candidato illustri le caratteristiche e modalità degli acquisti collettivi nelle biblioteche con particolare riferimento ai pro e contro

- b) Cataloghi tradizionali e cataloghi elettronici: il candidato ne illustri le caratteristiche e funzioni

- c) Statuto di Ateneo: le funzioni del direttore generale

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

The standards and competencies we develop will continue to become more general, and more focused on lifelong learning and community engagement areas. Where once we could define cataloging skills down to the standard, we now must recognize that information organization can take the form of MARC, RDA, FRBR, Dublin Core, or just general concepts of the semantic web. Theories of classification still apply, and still must be taught, but the specific skills that accompany these skills are now purely illustrative. Where once we taught reference as a series of genres like atlases, and encyclopedias, today we teach learning theory and pedagogy. These are important areas to teach, but they will never meet the mark of first year practical skill.

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DOMANDA 4

- a) La biblioteca come luogo democratico, il candidato illustri il significato di questa affermazione

- b) Il candidato illustri i servizi centralizzati di un Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo

- c) Statuto di Ateneo: le funzioni del Senato accademico

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

This new reality of access is easily seen in the sciences where open access publishing and online conversations have supplanted published journal articles as the primary means of sharing knowledge. In many science disciplines, published articles have become archives of new knowledge and post-facto forums of official review. If one truly wants access to the physics conversation, for example, the best "resource" to point people to is online, real time, and ongoing. This trend seems to be expanding into other disciplines. Although open access publishing models have been adopted to various degrees, the concept of open access alone has put real pressure on faculty to post their pre-print versions of papers online and for associations and traditional journal publishers to increasingly provide low barrier access to articles.

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DOMANDA 5

- a) Biblioteca di ricerca, il candidato ne illustri le principali caratteristiche e tipologia di utenza
- b) La bibliometria: strumenti e modalità di valutazione della produzione scientifica
- c) In quali strutture si articola il Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo dell'Università di Padova?
- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Much of library education, and indeed library science as a whole, is focused on access. Cataloging, metadata, information retrieval, and search engines are examples of access. Librarians have created an array of tools, such as subject classification, to make access to information and materials efficient and effective. To be precise, however, much of library science has been focused on providing access to artifacts.

Access to actual conversations and knowledge has been a much more recent development, and still it is not well integrated into common library practice. There is another aspect of access often overlooked by librarians— namely, that access for members is a two-way street

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DOMANDA 6

- a) Le collezioni della biblioteca: principi di costruzione e gestione in relazione alle differenti tipologie di materiali

- b) Gli autori nella catalogazione descrittiva: ne illustri i principi generali per la scelta e forma dell'intestazione e lo strumento dell'authority

- c) Regolamento SBA: le funzioni dei poli bibliotecari

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

If the librarian's job is to facilitate knowledge creation through conversation, the tools that librarians build should do so as well. It is all nice and easy to talk about meeting spaces online and in real space, but as I already said, walls don't make a library. Neither does code. Conversations can be easy, tense, avoided, rancorous, or boring. To facilitate is to guide and ensure that no matter the mode, knowledge is gleaned. Access to the space, as we see, is vital but insufficient.

Build meeting spaces. Build physical ones with comfy couches and huge displays. Build virtual meeting spaces and host blogs. But remember that by doing so you have simply painted the lines on the court. For your members to

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DOMANDA 7

- a) La biblioteca accademica: il candidato ne illustri caratteristiche e funzioni

- b) Cosa si intende per terza missione o public engagement?

- c) Regolamento del Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo: le funzioni del Centro di Ateneo per le Biblioteche

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Librarians have understood this need to go beyond access for some time in the form of instructional librarians. From earlier concepts of bibliographic instruction, 13 instructional librarians have now engaged members to increase their basic information-seeking skills. Academic librarians are offering students tutoring services and creating spaces to collocate library and instructional assistance services.

This concept of instruction is also evident in how reference librarians are prepared. Reference staff are taught to go beyond simply providing answers and provide instruction—to not merely provide information but teach the member how to search independently.

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DOMANDA 8

- a) Il candidato illustri le sue riflessioni sulle attività informative e formative dell'utente riguardo le risorse documentarie elettroniche

- b) I periodici cartacei: acquisto, gestione e conservazione

- c) Quali sono le risorse principali a disposizione del servizio di reference per l'utenza universitaria

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Insurrection, pandemic, racial awakening, climate crisis, a looming wealth gap. Libraries of all types are functioning in a time unlike any in history. What role can librarians play in times such as these? The answer must be to rebuild trust and reaffirm the foundations of our very democratic ideals one community at a time. Librarians are joining with those in our communities in forging a new normal that embraces diversity over division, collaboration over ideology, and seeks a unified equitable future. But how do libraries have a bigger impact, how do they ensure their communities see libraries as a major partner, and how do libraries move to next level and advance their agenda on a global scale.

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DOMANDA 9

- a) Misurazione, monitoraggio e valutazione del gradimento dei servizi di biblioteca. Finalità e opportunità

- b) Le fonti della ricerca: primarie, secondarie, e terziarie. Il candidato descriva le caratteristiche con almeno un esempio per tipo.

- c) Regolamento del Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo: gli organi di governo delle biblioteche

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

In technological terms, a platform is a set of functions and systems that are not only integrated tightly together, but can be used to create new services. The internet, for example, is very much a platform. It dictates how data can be shipped around a network, and defines certain features like how much data can be funneled down wires, and how to find a given computer or phone. But on top of that infrastructure, all we think of and love – or hate – about the net is built by the community. Search, social media, video sharing, train ticketing are all services built by the internet community on top of the internet platform. If you get a platform right, you can never anticipate the future, but you make it easy for communities to innovate and meet their own needs.

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DOMANDA 10

- a) Quali sono le funzioni e le caratteristiche di una Carta dei Servizi in biblioteca?

- b) Tipologie di utenza delle biblioteche di Ateneo: ne illustri le problematiche connesse alla gestione dei servizi tra utenti istituzionali e non istituzionali, locali e remoti

- c) Regolamento del Sistema Bibliotecario dell'Ateneo: le funzioni dei poli bibliotecari

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Right outside of Florence Italy is the town of Pistoia. As a bedroom community for a large city, it has grown, and eventually a picturesque renaissance city has become a modern suburb, with no central square or piazza to congregate in. To reconnect the cities residents the city built the San Georgio public library as the new piazza. It had a café, and a large indoor and outdoor space to gather. On the weekends the library sponsors 50 different programs from iron working, to movie discussions, to cooking demonstrations. These programs are not run by the librarians however. They are run by the true collection of any library: the community.

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DOMANDA 11

- a) La biblioteca a misura dell'utente: processi standardizzati e servizi personalizzati

- b) Le biblioteche di conservazione: caratteristiche e finalità

- c) Il patrimonio documentale e l'inventario, relazione e finalità

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

This is the new vital role for librarians: community management. Just as professional librarians maintain, organize, and advise on a collection of books – now they are organizing, advising and connecting the community together. Librarians ensure that people feel welcome in the space, but also challenged to learn and grow. Professional librarians facilitate learning of citizens and the community as a whole.

How librarians do this? By ensuring the library platform is responsive and is truly co-owned by the community. This can and should take very different forms that embrace what is unique about a local community

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DOMANDA 12

- a) I sistemi di automazione per la gestione delle biblioteche: ne illustri i loro principi e funzioni fondamentali

- b) La digitalizzazione in biblioteca: illustri quali dovrebbero essere le caratteristiche principali di un buon progetto di digitalizzazione

- c) Lo scarto in biblioteca: quando è ritenuto opportuno e per quali motivi?

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

As libraries of all types are organizing themselves around the local needs of a community – be it a town or a university or a school or a hospital, the differences in working environments for librarians is changing not only quickly, but diversely. What once was applying a standard set of reference skills to an owned set of databases, or applying cataloging skills to local classes and codes, is now about community outreach librarians knowing the unique culture of a city, or a user-experience librarian learning the realities of undergraduates in a particular school at a particular time.

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DOMANDA 13

- a) La biblioteca del futuro: illustri qual è l'evoluzione dei servizi di biblioteca e della figura del bibliotecario in risposta al cambiamento del mondo dell'informazione

- b) La conservazione e la valorizzazione del patrimonio documentario antico e di pregio: ne illustri finalità, problematiche e strategie nel nuovo contesto tecnologico

- c) Che cos'è il deposito legale obbligatorio e in che cosa consiste? Ne illustri le principali caratteristiche con almeno 1 esempio

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

The mission of librarians is to improve society through facilitating knowledge creation in their communities. There are some important things to note about this mission statement. First, it is not the mission of a library or an organization; it is the mission of a librarian. It focuses the field on information professionals, but it also makes the responsibility personal to an individual. It doesn't matter whether a librarian works in a library or hospital, a law firm, a search engine company, or out of his or her own home; the mission still stands.

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DOMANDA 14

- a) Abbonamenti consortili per risorse elettroniche: ne illustri le principali caratteristiche, opportunità e vincoli

- b) La normativa sul diritto d'autore: ne illustri le ricadute sui servizi di biblioteca

- c) In che modo le attività di front office sono collegate a quelle di back office? Ne illustri qualche esempio.

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

The greatest asset any library has is a librarian. Librarians go well beyond a collection of skills and tasks. They are on a mission to improve society through facilitating knowledge creation in their communities.

Of course a mission statement is just words. It must be grounded in an overarching worldview and deep conceptual foundations. Only through these can the field of librarianship evolve to meet new challenges.

At the heart of the mission are knowledge and innovation . A librarian must understand that knowledge is not some artifact or item, but rather a uniquely human resource arrived at through active conversation, the themes of innovation and knowledge remain constants.

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DOMANDA 15

- a) Nuovi ruoli per le biblioteche accademiche: che cosa si intende per Terza missione e Citizen Science?

- b) Nel contesto dei servizi di supporto alla ricerca, che cosa si intende per "Archivio aperto istituzionale"? Ne illustri brevemente degli esempi

- c) Classificazione e Collocazione: caratteristiche e differenze

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Let's say you work for a library and have been given the task of redesigning the library's website. Now, you have some opinions on what would make a better site. In fact, you have some pretty strong opinions about how the website should be designed. Still, you have been told that user-based design is the way to go, so you start talking to users. Which ones? If you ask enough users, you are sure to find some folks who agree with your ideas. In fact, there is a good chance that, even with the best of intentions, you will pick out users and user comments that just happen to agree with you. Worse still, even if you are conscientious, there is a good chance you'll discover something profoundly disturbing: Users have no idea what they want.

Study after study shows that users are great at telling you what they like and what exists, but they are lousy at telling you what they need

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DOMANDA 16

- a) Strategie e strumenti per un'efficace comunicazione della biblioteca digitale ai suoi utenti

- b) Descriva le caratteristiche di un servizio di discovery e ne illustri le principali funzionalità

- c) La pubblicazione ad accesso aperto (Open Access) di un lavoro di ricerca: ne illustri il contesto normativo con riferimento alla questione della proprietà intellettuale

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Of course librarians, as with the rest of society, can't resist taking useful words and bending and expanding their meaning. Literacy has come to mean much more than reading and writing. With modifiers, literacy has come to mean ability or proficiency in something. So "information literacy" is not about reading information, it is about a proficiency in accessing and using information. The same is true for math literacy, economic literacy, technical literacy, and so on. Most of these areas concern themselves with some sense of mastery: To be literate in something means to be proficient.

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DOMANDA 17

a) Contratti trasformativi: il passaggio da “pago per leggere” a “pago per pubblicare”

b) Che cos'è il servizio di Document delivery?

c) Cosa sono le licenze Creative commons e a cosa servono

d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

To be “literate in” means to be able to use something to gain power. Now librarians in all situations have literacy as their core skill. It is not just librarians in the public sphere or the schools that promote literacy. No, in our new librarianship, we facilitate literacy in members to empower. Reading, writing, processing information, and gaming (as we see) are not exclusively about passing the time or doing well in established tasks. No, literacy is about the power to excel and, when necessary, break the rules to improve society and the community.

DOMANDA 18

- a) L'evoluzione dei servizi della biblioteca digitale. Illustri sinteticamente possibili sviluppi applicativi e funzionalità legate alle nuove tecnologie

- b) Illustri le principali differenze tra banche dati bibliografiche e banche dati fattuali

- c) Il controllo degli accessi in una biblioteca nel rispetto della normativa vigente sul trattamento dei dati personali

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

Reading, gaming, getting people's attention, driving people to the table, and mediating communications between members require a powerful facilitator, not a weak or subservient one. To be a librarian is to be powerful. The tactics of facilitation are ultimately about empowering you and your members. The power may be quiet, the way a kindergarten teacher can quiet a room of five-year-olds by simply raising a hand in the air. It may be loud, like Alinsky's protests or the shouting at town hall meetings. But in the hands of librarians, power is the ability to make our communities, and ultimately our society, a better place.

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DOMANDA 19

- a) La biblioteca come luogo di apprendimento permanente per tutti i cittadini

- b) La gestione dei dati della ricerca finalizzata al loro riutilizzo e la più ampia disseminazione

- c) Cosa si intende per budget di una biblioteca

- d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

The fundamental source of the pressure in librarianship is the members' desire, often unrecognized, to participate in learning. It follows from the necessity of member involvement that they want to shape the systems in which they learn. They may want to change digital system interfaces, the times given services are available (e.g., later library hours), or how information is organized. This pressure is not always consciously brought to bear and can be subtle (it can also be loud and disruptive). This relates back to Bob Taylor's concepts of unstated needs and an inability to articulate exactly what a member needs.

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DOMANDA 20

a) La formazione degli utenti in una biblioteca accademica: modalità e finalità

b) Le fasi dell'iter del libro in biblioteca

c) Statuto di Ateneo: organi di governo e di gestione

d) Prova di inglese: legga e traduca le seguenti righe

There are few places on the network where the pressure for participation is more obvious than the open source movement. Open source started as the simple idea that when I create an application I make available the source code. Others could download the source and make their own modifications. However, open source has come to be more of a philosophy. There is now formal open source licensing (GNU, Apache, MIT, Mozilla Public License, etc.), as well as regular debates about whether open source is the same thing as free and public domain or whether it is a business model.

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