LISTENING

a. Watch the video, then fill in the gaps while listening again.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8zh87m7vP00

In a 1. ___________ where 2. _________ and 3. ___________ collide, 4. _______ ancient 5. ___________ has vowed to 6. _______ 7. ___ from an 8. ___________ evil. THEY ARE…

a. The 9. ___________ legion
b. The League of 10. _______ 11. _______ 12. _______
c. The 13. ___________ of 14. _______
d. The 15. ___________ of 16. _______
e. The 17. ___________

(Question) 18. __________________________________________________________________?

b. Focus on Language: Look at the adjectives and one adverb in exercise a. and complete the word forms in the table (when possible):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
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c. Watch the Trailer (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBQjXMRxIl8) and predict some issues of the series plot (Who? Where? What? Why? When?). Then read the text and compare your predictions.

Plot

The series follows four people, Eve Baird (Rebecca Romijn), who is chosen by the Library to be a new Guardian, as well as Ezekiel, Cassandra and Jacob, who were asked to apply to the Library to become The Librarian, but for some reason didn't show up to the "auditions". So the Librarian position went in favour of Flynn Carsen (Noah Wyle). While Flynn is searching for the Library (which is lost in time and space during the pilot), the four become a new team of Librarians in order to solve impossible mysteries, recover powerful artifacts, and fight against supernatural threats, especially the forces of the Serpent Brotherhood, led by the mysterious immortal Dulaque (Matt Frewer).

The second season offered up a pair of new villains, both from fiction: Prospero (Richard Cox), from Shakespeare’s The Tempest, and Moriarty (David S. Lee), Sherlock Holmes' chief nemesis. The former is positioned as the greater evil, attempting to use magic to destroy the world in order to remake it more to his liking. Moriarty is more of a gray villain--generally aligned with Prospero but willing to side with the Librarians when it suits his own interests.

The Librarians is an American television series developed by John Rogers that is broadcast on TNT, and premiered on December 7, 2014. It is a direct spin-off of The Librarian film series, sharing continuity with the films. On February 12, 2015, TNT renewed the series for a 10 episode second season. The second season of The Librarians began on November 1, 2015 on TNT. On December 15, 2015, TNT renewed the series for a 10-episode third season.[4]
LISTENING

a. Watch the video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mcn-B7X7HwQ) and complete the following table about librarians’ dos and don’ts.

<table>
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<th>Dos</th>
<th>Don’ts</th>
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READING

a. BEFORE READING - Read the headlines of each paragraph and answer the questions according to your personal knowledge and experience. Then, read the article and compare your answers.

**Working as a Librarian** By Dr. Catherine Armstrong

1. What do librarians do?

The profession once known as ‘librarianship’ has now taken on many different names, and consequently the role of librarians has also changed in some cases. No longer are librarians simply the custodians of shelves of books, but they also have to look after electronic resources too. So, some librarian posts are now entitled ‘information managers’ or ‘information scientists’. Traditionally the roles of archivist and librarian have been different, requiring different qualifications and with differing professional bodies, but there is some overlap between the two. Librarians sometimes find themselves looking after the archives of a particular group, family or company too. It is not simply the storage and maintenance of information that should concern a librarian, but also facilitating access to this information. Sometimes a librarian has to deal with a small user population, say of a particular college, whereas librarians who work in large public facilities have to make their collections available to almost everyone. They have to deal with readers face to face and also make sure that the library catalogues are as user-friendly as possible so that readers can find the books they need.

Many librarians also have the responsibility to build up their collections. They have a certain amount of money to spend per year and are told to acquire new journals and books accordingly. This is often less an intellectual decision than a financial one with librarians especially in the state sector having to cut back on their acquisitions each year rather than increase them. There are several different sorts of library, these can be broken down into three main types: public, university and private.

b. True/False – Read the sentences, mark them as T/F and correct the false ones.

1. The role of librarians has never changed over time.
LESSON 2 – PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

2. The roles of archivist and librarian is now very similar.

3. Librarians only look after public collections.

4. Readers can usually find necessary information by themselves.

5. Librarians also have to take financial decisions.

2. Why be a librarian?

c. CLOZE TEXT- Fill in the gaps with the appropriate verbs/verb forms.

Being a librarian is an excellent job for those who _______ academic study but are not keen to _______ a lecturer. Librarians, especially in the university sector, can be research-active and attend academic conferences, although of course they _____ not receive funding to attend these events as an academic would. Librarians _______ to be meticulous and precise in their work of ordering, _______ and caring for books, but also very friendly and customer-oriented for the outward-facing parts of their job.

The job satisfaction of _______ a librarian is often high. The job is _______ by dedicated individuals, committed to the ongoing development of their library and passionate about books and learning.

___________ on the particular library you work for, once you have _________ an established librarian it is possible to gain promotion to managerial level. This means that you _______ become more strategy-driven and have fewer dealings with the readers of your library and its stock.

3. Problems in the sector.

d. Read the text, then answer the questions.

For many junior librarians, financial problems are the key issue in the sector. Wages are often low, so that in towns with high cost of living such as Oxford or London it can be a struggle simply to survive. This can mean that morale is sometimes low, especially where excellence at work cannot be rewarded because of budget limitations. Finances also affect the work of more senior librarians and library managers who are unable to buy the resources that their library needs due to restraints on their spending. This is especially the case in public and university libraries. In some public libraries periodically there may be redundancies if the funding situation reaches a critical point.

Librarians today also have to be very adaptable, with their roles changing fast as digital technology means that access to their library and the stock they hold has become radically different to even twenty years ago. Digital copying of certain resources means that readers can now access information from their own computers and do not come into libraries to read the original copies of a book. And the use of electronic catalogues has widened access and allows for easier sourcing of information. Librarians have to make sure they are aware of the current technologies, but also one step ahead and anticipating the next generation of technological development.

1. What are the main problems librarians have to face?
2. What are the differences between public and university libraries?
3. Which are the most important characteristics librarians should have?
4. What are the main advantages of digital catalogues?
5. How can librarians respond to current information needs?

e. DISCUSSION - Read paragraphs 4 and 5, then compare the educational and professional contexts in both Italy and Great Britain.
4. What qualifications do I need?

One route to becoming a librarian is having a good bachelor's degree and also a postgraduate librarianship qualification. It is possible to study for this while working as a library assistant, in which case your institution may pay for you to study. Depending on your first degree, it is possible to become a subject specialist librarian focusing on an area of interest, for example working in a science library. It is possible to do begin by doing an undergraduate degree in librarianship, but you would still need to go on to do the postgraduate work in order to become fully qualified.

5. How do I find a job as a librarian?

If you are under 25 years old, it is possible to get your first job through the government's apprenticeship scheme, have a look at this website: www.apprenticeships.org.uk.

The CILIP website also has a jobs section. The Information Management category on www.jobs.ac.uk is also very useful, as it carries jobs for both pre and post qualification librarians, in private, university and public libraries.

It is also worth checking your local paper and notice boards in your local libraries as they will advertise local, junior positions in these sorts of places.

f. READING COMPREHENSION – Read the following introductions to two modules of a university course in Librarianship and answer the questions.

Information Retrieval: Search Engines and Digital Libraries

Information Retrieval (IR) systems are ubiquitous as searching has become a part of everyday life. For example, we use IR systems when we search the Web, look for resources using a library catalogue or search for relevant information within organisational repositories (e.g. intranets). This course provides an introduction to the area of information retrieval and computerised techniques for organising, storing and searching (mainly) textual information items. Techniques used in IR systems are related to, but distinct from, those used in databases. The emphasis for IR systems is to find documents that contain relevant information and separate these from a potentially vast set of non-relevant documents. The content of the module is grouped into two main areas: (1) fundamental concepts of IR (indexing, retrieval, ranking, user interaction and evaluation) and (2) applying IR in specific domains (Web, libraries and enterprises) and dealing with non-textual and non-English content (multimedia and multilingual IR).

Public and Youth Library Services

This module will enable students to understand and critically evaluate key elements of the principles, functions, practice, value and impact of school and public library services. The course will present the roles of these services, and the extent to which they support the educational, recreational, information and social needs of all members of society. There will be an exploration of key issues affecting school, public and prison library services today, and the extent to which they work independently and together to support the educational, recreational and social needs of the users. Recent and ongoing research will underpin the entire unit.

1. What are the main applications of IR systems?
2. What are the objectives of this module?
3. What are the differences between IR systems and databases?
4. What are the objectives of the second module described above?
5. Which services will be treated during this module?