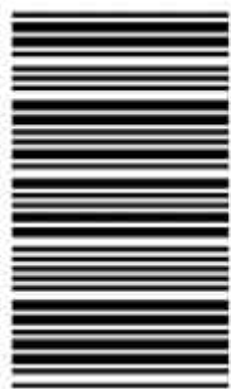


309

F



309F

نام :

نام خانوادگی :

محل امضاء :



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

صبح پنج‌شنبه  
۹۳/۱۱/۱۶

## آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۴

علم اطلاعات و دانش‌شناسی - کد ۱۱۱۹

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۲۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی و تخصصی	۳۰	۱	۳۰
۲	منابع و خدمات مرجع	۱۵	۳۱	۴۵
۳	سازماندهی منابع	۱۵	۴۶	۶۰
۴	مدیریت منابع	۱۰	۶۱	۷۰
۵	کتابخانه و کتابداری	۱۵	۷۱	۸۵
۶	فناوری‌های اطلاعاتی	۱۰	۸۶	۹۵
۷	مدیریت کتابخانه و مراکز اطلاع‌رسانی	۱۰	۹۶	۱۰۵
۸	آمار و روش تحقیق در کتابداری	۱۵	۱۰۶	۱۲۰

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

بهمن ماه - سال ۱۳۹۳

حل چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

**PART A: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 1- Before you ----- to the next question, you should take some time to make sure you're happy with your answers so far.  
1) prescribe      2) precede      3) proceed      4) preface
- 2- My first day of babysitting was an absolute -----; the kids spilled food all over the kitchen and they wouldn't listen to anything I had to say.  
1) invasion      2) enigma      3) condemnation      4) fiasco
- 3- We were very unhappy with the ----- way the moving company tossed our boxes into our new house.  
1) haphazard      2) impatient      3) initial      4) neutral
- 4- The author used ----- when he said the dog was "as big as a house."  
1) shortsightedness      2) hyperbole      3) precision      4) pretension
- 5- I never thought you would get so upset about such a ----- matter.  
1) contradictory      2) consistent      3) colloquial      4) trivial
- 6- The police wondered about the man's ----- for committing the crime.  
1) inhibition      2) motive      3) impact      4) inspiration
- 7- While most club members have agreed with the decision, I expect Ricky to ----- forcibly.  
1) dissent      2) vanish      3) avoid      4) abate
- 8- "It is my firm -----," said the candidate, "that family farms must receive government help."  
1) speculation      2) safeguard      3) conviction      4) deprivation
- 9- You'll have a better chance of finding that unusual word if you look it up in a/an ----- dictionary.  
1) skilled      2) publicized      3) cultured      4) unabridged
- 10- Because the hikers planned to reunite at 4:00 P.M., they paused to ----- their watches.  
1) illuminate      2) reinforce      3) synchronize      4) chronicle

**PART B: Cloze Passage**

**Directions:** Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Herbicides, also commonly known as weed killers, are pesticides used to kill unwanted plants. Selective herbicides kill specific targets, (11) ----- the desired crop relatively unharmed. Some of these act by interfering with (12) ----- and are often synthetic mimics of natural plant hormones. Herbicides used to clear waste ground, industrial sites, railways and railway embankments are not selective (13) ----- all plant material with which they come into contact. Smaller quantities are used in forestry, pasture systems, and management of areas (14) ----- as wildlife habitat.

Some plants produce natural herbicides, (15) ----- the genus *Juglans* (walnuts), or the tree of heaven; such action of natural herbicides, and other related chemical interactions, is called allelopathy.

- 11- 1) they leave      2) when left with      3) while leaving      4) by leaving
- 12- 1) the weed of growth      2) the growth of the weed  
3) the weed in growing      4) the growing of weed
- 13- 1) and kill      2) killer of      3) to kill      4) which kill



- 14- 1) where set aside  
3) that set aside  
15- 1) either 2) such as 3) or 4) includes

### PART C: Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1:

Motivations for reading are very difficult to discover. It is complicated enough that different users may require entirely different services from their library. In addition to this, the same users, on different occasions, may also require different kinds of materials.

In any particular library, effective book provision is seldom possible unless the library's functions are made clear in a policy statement, and any priorities among these functions are stated and clearly understood by all staff involved in book provision.

Assigning priorities is a far more complex process in public libraries than in academic libraries. Nevertheless some problems do remain in the academic field. Funding decisions must be made between departments and subject fields—not necessarily synonymous. It is worth noting that library services in recent years have been characterized by a greater emphasis on objectives and concepts of service, and relatively less on quantitative measures. Nevertheless, standards remain useful to educationalists and planners; they must, however, be based upon services to actual communities or groups of users if they remain credible. In view of the wide variations in the size and purpose of universities the formation of meaningful standards for university libraries is a difficult problem.

- 16- **What can be the best title for this passage?**  
1) Motivations for Reading 2) The Formation of Standards for Libraries  
3) Services in Public and Academic Libraries 4) Book Provision in University Libraries
- 17- **According to the passage, effective book provision in libraries depends on ----- .**  
1) clarifying and prioritizing the library's purposes  
2) a clear policy statement about different kinds of books  
3) increasing the number of staff involved in book provision  
4) users' motivations for reading different materials
- 18- **The word "they" in line 13 refers to ----- .**  
1) users 2) planners 3) services 4) standards
- 19- **The passage states that in academic libraries ----- .**  
1) it is not easy to set standards  
2) assigning priorities causes a lot of trouble  
3) book provision is not of an acceptable standard  
4) departments must make funding decisions independently of one another
- 20- **It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that library services ----- .**  
1) have greatly increased over the past few years  
2) are not available to large groups of users these days  
3) have undergone some qualitative change lately  
4) are not as useful to actual communities as they are to educationalists



**Passage 2:**

The library catalog need not be a frightening thing, and its preparation should not be a goal, Kit in itself. It is a tool to serve the librarian and the library user; although it is the library's most important reference tool, it is still a tool. This means that it should contain only what is of predictable need and should eliminate all unnecessary details both as to what cards are included and what information is carried on the cards. No more time should be spent on it than necessary, but no information of value should be omitted.

There are various types of catalogs, but the type most widely used in the United States is the dictionary card catalog. Schools, public libraries and other small libraries use the dictionary card catalog almost without exception. In this type of catalog all cards (or 'entries') are in one file, alphabetically arranged by the first or filing name or word.

Book catalogs are coming into favor again, particularly in large libraries and library systems. However, for an individual small library they are expensive, will not give better access to the collection than a card catalog, and probably should not be considered.

21- The passage provides all of the following information about the library catalog EXCEPT

- .
- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) preparation of catalogs    | 2) different kinds of catalogs  |
| 3) the usefulness of catalogs | 4) differences between catalogs |

22- The word "itself" in line 2 refers to ----- .

- |         |          |            |                |
|---------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 1) goal | 2) thing | 3) catalog | 4) preparation |
|---------|----------|------------|----------------|

23- The passage states that in the United States ----- .

- 1) book catalogs have recently become popular in libraries
- 2) most libraries prefer to use a certain type of catalog
- 3) libraries prepare and arrange cards in a wide variety of ways
- 4) the dictionary card catalog is the only type used in library systems

24- Which of the followings is mentioned as a problem with book catalogs?

- 1) They're useful only in large libraries.
- 2) They fell out of fashion some time ago.
- 3) They're not cost-effective for small libraries
- 4) They're not accessible to a wider public.

25- It can be inferred from the passage that the library catalog ----- .

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) must be detailed         | 2) takes long to prepare       |
| 3) is made by the librarian | 4) comes in handy for the user |

**Passage 3:**

The rapidly expanding book collections of the twentieth century, the introduction of new media (e.g., microforms and phonograph records), changes in library service patterns, and increased library staff have caused greater attention to the functional aspects of library buildings. Construction techniques of this century were applied to advantage and, through the efforts of many minds, resulted in modular buildings with flexibility, allowing for adaptation of the building to constantly changing needs of collections, services, and staff. Earlier, flexibility was assumed with the removal of load-bearing walls from the interior of buildings, but today architects and librarians work together to achieve complete building flexibility through careful planning of the building module and attention (through the use of expert consultants) to the details of lighting, sound, ventilation, and other electromechanical aspects of building planning.

Flexibility continues to make greater demands on library planners today as the library function is defined to include recorded information in all its different forms and media.



Planning in several recent instances has resulted in libraries as 'learning centers', utilizing much technologically advanced equipment. Indeed, through the introduction of more advanced systems of communication (improved microforms; audio, video, and computer tapes, facsimile and data transmission capabilities; dial-access information systems; and the possible electromechanical combination of these) some writers have described the library of the future not as a building or 'place' at all but rather as a network composed of units of various sizes and types that may perform different functions, but all of which will be linked together electromechanically."

26- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The library of the future
- 2) Challenges faced by library planners
- 3) Achieving flexibility in library buildings
- 4) Construction techniques of the 20th century

27- According to the passage, all of the following are among the reasons for improving the functional aspects of library buildings EXCEPT ----- .

- 1) the introduction of new library functions
- 2) needs of the library staff
- 3) variety of book collections
- 4) new library services

28- According the passage, libraries of the 20th century are ----- .

- 1) called learning centers
- 2) made up of separate parts
- 3) buildings without walls
- 4) in need of more staff

29- The word "which" in line 20 refers to ----- .

- 1) libraries
- 2) networks
- 3) units
- 4) types

30- It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that library planners ----- .

- 1) are trying to redefine the function of the library
- 2) need to take into account the role of technology in building planning
- 3) emphasize the need for more library buildings to include recorded information
- 4) are concerned about how flexibility might affect the functional aspects of library buildings

# پاسخ کلیدی سوالات آزمون کارشناسی ارشد 1394

## علم اطلاعات و دانش شناسی کد 1119

شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
1	3	31	3	61	4	91	1
2	4	32	4	62	4	92	4
3	1	33	2	63	2	93	2
4	2	34	1	64	1	94	3
5	4	35	3	65	3	95	1
6	2	36	1	66	2	96	2
7	1	37	2	67	3	97	3
8	3	38	1	68	1	98	2
9	4	39	4	69	3	99	1
10	3	40	3	70	2	100	4
11	3	41	2	71	1	101	1
12	2	42	4	72	2	102	4
13	1	43	1	73	1	103	3
14	4	44	2	74	3	104	2
15	2	45	4	75	4	105	3
16	2	46	4	76	3	106	3
17	1	47	3	77	4	107	3
18	4	48	2	78	2	108	1
19	1	49	1	79	3	109	3
20	3	50	2	80	2	110	2
21	4	51	4	81	4	111	4
22	4	52	2	82	1	112	4
23	2	53	3	83	1	113	1
24	3	54	1	84	4	114	4
25	4	55	4	85	3	115	4
26	3	56	3	86	3	116	1
27	1	57	1	87	4	117	2
28	2	58	3	88	1	118	2
29	3	59	2	89	2	119	3
30	2	60	4	90	4	120	2