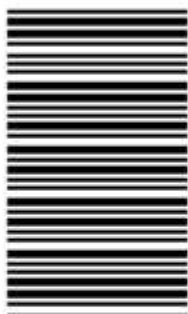


کد کنترل

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عصر پنج‌شنبه

۹۷/۲/۶



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

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

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۷

مجموعه علم اطلاعات و دانش‌شناسی - کد (۱۱۱۹)

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۶۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی)	۳۰	۱	۳۰
۲	مرجع‌شناسی عمومی و تخصصی	۲۰	۳۱	۵۰
۳	سازمان‌دهی منابع	۱۵	۵۱	۶۵
۴	مدیریت مجموعه‌سازی	۱۰	۶۶	۷۵
۵	آشنایی با مدیریت دانش	۱۵	۷۶	۹۰
۶	آشنایی با علم‌سنجی	۱۰	۹۱	۱۰۰
۷	مدیریت کتابخانه‌ها و مراکز اطلاع‌رسانی	۱۰	۱۰۱	۱۱۰
۸	آمار و روش تحقیق، آئین‌نگارش و ویراستاری علمی	۲۰	۱۱۱	۱۳۰
۹	مبانی آرشیو	۱۰	۱۳۱	۱۴۰
۱۰	پایگاه داده و نرم‌افزارهای کتابخانه‌ای	۲۰	۱۴۱	۱۶۰

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

حق 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 یا متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

۱۳۹۷

\* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب ..... با شماره داوطلبی ..... در جلسه این آزمون شرکت می‌نمایم.

امضا:

زبان عمومی و تخصصی (انگلیسی):

### PART A: Vocabulary

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

- 1- Animal welfare science is an emerging field that seeks to answer questions ----- by the keeping and use of animals.  
1) raised                      2) resolved                      3) settled                      4) evolved
- 2- The low soil fertility problem can be ----- by applying the appropriate lime and organic fertilizers.  
1) traced                      2) preceded                      3) mitigated                      4) necessitated
- 3- The chef furnished his assistant with very explicit instructions regarding the ----- to be used for the new dish.  
1) properties                      2) aesthetics                      3) ceremonies                      4) ingredients
- 4- The problem of power cut was so important that we decided not to bother about the other ----- issues that were not much of a concern at that time.  
1) gradual                      2) peripheral                      3) tranquil                      4) lucrative
- 5- Everybody knows that Ted is a chronic procrastinator; he ----- puts off doing his assignments until the last minute.  
1) spontaneously                      2) marginally                      3) habitually                      4) superficially
- 6- The world's governments have made a joint ----- to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2030.  
1) malady                      2) determination                      3) involvement                      4) pledge
- 7- Scientists do their best try to ----- themselves from their biases and be objective.  
1) detach                      2) delete                      3) ignore                      4) strengthen
- 8- The local businessman accused the newspaper of defaming him by publishing an article that said his company was ----- managed.  
1) seriously                      2) centrally                      3) poorly                      4) crucially
- 9- Landing a plane on an aircraft carrier requires a great deal of -----, as you can crash if you miss the landing zone by even a little bit.  
1) determination                      2) precision                      3) rationality                      4) consultation
- 10- New growth of the body's smallest vessels, for instance, enables cancers to enlarge and spread and contributes to the blindness that can ----- diabetes.  
1) cause                      2) halt                      3) identify                      4) accompany



**PART B: Cloze Passage**

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

Estimates of the number of humans that Earth can sustain have ranged in recent decades from fewer than a billion to more than a trillion. (11) -----, since "carrying capacity" is essentially a subjective term. It makes little sense to talk about carrying capacity in relationship to humans, (12) ----- and altering both their culture and their physical environment, (13) ----- can thus defy any formula (14) ----- the matter. The number of people that Earth can support depends on (15) -----, on what we want to consume, and on what we regard as a crowd.

- 11- 1) It is probably unavoidable that such elasticity  
 2) Such elasticity is probably unavoidable  
 3) It is such elasticity probably unavoidable  
 4) That it is probably unavoidable for such elasticity
- 12- 1) that adapt their capability                      2) whose capability is adapted  
 3) who are capable of adaptation                  4) who are capable of adapting
- 13- 1) therefore                      2) because                      3) and                      4) next
- 14- 1) might settle                      2) might be settling  
 3) that might settle                      4) which it might settle
- 15- 1) how we on Earth want to live                      2) Earth where we want to live  
 3) where we want to live in on Earth                      4) where do we want to live on Earth

**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:**

Currently, there is still the threat of Texas falling short of the obligation to provide public education to its student population that grows by about 80,000 students per year. Texas lawmakers, in the 82nd Legislative Session, passed a drastic reduction of \$4 billion in the education budget in efforts to balance the State budget. This cut in funding has caused school districts to reduce personnel, eliminate programs, and is forcing school districts, both large and small, to make significant changes in how they will provide a quality education to their students.

During difficult economic times, school districts' officials, specifically those located in rural communities have to make difficult decisions on how to change. These decisions include the reduction of costs. Faced with increased pressures to be accountable, especially through federal mandates and guidelines from the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), small rural school districts are also challenged with the task of increasing their students' achievement levels. To become more efficient and to increase student achievement, a number of these small rural school districts have chosen to consolidate with other small rural school districts to form one larger

consolidated school district. "Bigger is better" is the assumption made about school district consolidation, also known as district reorganization.

Most school district consolidations, including those in Texas districts, involve small rural school districts. In the past, however, published research about rural education issues has been limited, with relatively few scholars studying rural education issues found specifically in small rural settings. This research void is of particular concern because rural students represent a significant population that is, and has been, affected by local, state, and federal level educational decisions. With the passage of NCLB, the need to enhance the education of rural students has become even more evident. Moreover, small rural school districts require sound guidance on how to improve their students' academic outcomes.

- 16- **What numerical information about Texas does the author provide right at the beginning of the passage?**
- 1) The annual rise in the number of students there
  - 2) The approximate number of students who receive public education there
  - 3) Its current student population
  - 4) The yearly reduction in its education budget
- 17- **Which of the following best describes the function of the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?**
- 1) It provides an exception to the law mentioned in the previous sentence.
  - 2) It compares large and small school districts in Texas in terms of personnel and programs.
  - 3) It introduces the effects of a decision discussed in the previous sentence.
  - 4) It emphasizes the importance of providing quality education to students.
- 18- **The word "accountable" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.**
- 1) adaptable                      2) considerable                      3) feasible                      4) responsible
- 19- **How do some of the small rural school districts want to become more efficient?**
- 1) By applying guidelines from NCLB
  - 2) By merging with schools of their own type
  - 3) By consolidating with bigger and better school districts
  - 4) By measuring the achievement levels of their students
- 20- **Why does the author mention "rural education issues" in paragraph 3?**
- 1) They have not been well studied.
  - 2) Scholars are keen to research this area.
  - 3) Most rural students do not obtain good education.
  - 4) They have influenced federal level educational policies.

### PASSAGE 2:

In Kazakhstan, the limited attention to the specific needs of students and schools in the distribution of resources results in inequities. There are very few programs and resources targeted at students from a disadvantaged background or with learning difficulties. This is partly explained because the current concept of disadvantage is too narrow as it focuses only on disabilities and extreme socio-economic disadvantage, and thus a relatively small number of students are entitled to receive support.

In contrast, OECD countries (members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) recognize that schools with higher proportions of



disadvantaged students are at greater odds of suffering from a myriad of social and economic problems that can inhibit student learning and therefore they have developed mechanisms to support them. This means that, for example, their schools might not have enough resources to adequately support students who are falling behind with personalized and intensive early intervention. As the case of such students, the ones with special needs and disabilities, is of particular concern to these countries most of them continue to be educated in separate correctional schools or home learning schemes rather than in mainstream schools.

Another feature of Kazakhstani schools is their overemphasis on preparing top performing students for participation in academic Olympiads and prioritizing gifted children which is detrimental to other students. Teachers might focus on higher performing students and thereby direct less effort to lower performing students. Schools tend to group students by ability, a practice that doesn't improve the overall performance and can be particularly harmful if lower quality teachers are allocated to lower performing children. In addition, schools that cater to gifted students, such as the Nazarbayev Intellectual Schools, receive considerably higher levels of funding than mainstream schools.

- 21- Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1?
- 1) It further supports the points made in paragraph 1.
  - 2) It explains how some countries approach a problem described in paragraph 1.
  - 3) It describes a student group that contrasts with the one discussed in paragraph 1.
  - 4) It explains why OECD countries have conflict with the country mentioned in paragraph 1.
- 22- It can be inferred from the passage that Kazakhstan will probably be able to support a larger number of students with specific needs if it -----.
- 1) reforms its education programs
  - 2) introduces compulsory schooling
  - 3) redefines the concept of disadvantage
  - 4) encourages more disadvantaged students to use professional services
- 23- The word "that" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.
- 1) odds
  - 2) schools
  - 3) proportions
  - 4) problems
- 24- How do OECD countries support many of the disabled students?
- 1) By tracking their academic progress
  - 2) By segregating them from other students
  - 3) By providing innovative intervention programs
  - 4) By having them study in regular school classes
- 25- What is the author's purpose in paragraph 3?
- 1) To cast doubts on the effectiveness of the strategies Kazakhstani schools use to recognize gifted children
  - 2) To list the differences between intellectual and mainstream schools in Kazakhstan
  - 3) To criticize the discriminatory treatment of lower and higher performing students in Kazakhstan
  - 4) To explain how lower performing students from Kazakhstan can turn into higher performing students

**PASSAGE 3:**

One of the more obvious developments to have influenced our educational lives (in-school, out-of-school and in concert) and, relatedly, our working lives is one to which I have already alluded: that is, the recent, rapid and pretty much worldwide advances in digital technologies – arguably, as radical and far-reaching a development as that of the printing press. Increasingly, young people are accessing information – and perspectives on information – not only inside school but outside it as well: sometimes the same kinds of information and perspective, but often very different kinds too. Schools, meanwhile, as Angela McFarlane and Bridget Somekh indicate in their chapters, often remain strapped by funding difficulties, resulting in a failing struggle to keep pace with the quality of communications systems available to their young students privately.

The potential mismatch between in and out school learning practice is further emphasized, as Kress argues in his chapter, by the wide choice over learning available to young people outside the school, where there is no requirement to follow the priorities – or indeed the top-down 'delivery' – of a national curriculum; by an apparently widening gap between pupil knowledge and expertise in relation to ICT and that of many of their teachers (Moore and Klenowski, 2003); by continuing inequalities in private access to computers and other new forms of communication; by erratic relationships between schools and the producers of educational software; and by the increasing need to be ICT-literate in order to thrive in modern societies. Each of these circumstances poses very demanding questions both to curriculum designers and to curriculum students, not least the extent to which some existent, very 'fixed' body-of-knowledge-and culture-based curricula can survive in a social world in which the manipulation, 'creation' and informed access to information and knowledge appears to be becoming at least as important as the information and knowledge itself.

- 26- **The author organizes the discussion of new technologies by -----.**  
 1) listing their applications in the school system  
 2) informing the reader about their efficiency  
 3) examining their relationship with educational contexts  
 4) focusing on the benefits of their integration into educational contexts
- 27- **The author mentions the printing press in paragraph 1 as an example of a(n) -----.**  
 1) invention that made an impact  
 2) development that transformed education  
 3) medium for disseminating information  
 4) invention that was soon commercialized
- 28- **Kress discusses all of the following to highlight the difference between in and out school learning experiences EXCEPT -----.**  
 1) learners do not have to adopt a fixed learning approach outside school  
 2) teachers are not probably as literate in computers as students  
 3) there is disparity in the opportunity to use computers privately  
 4) there is a mismatch between learners' real needs and the available facilities
- 29- **The expression "not least" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.**  
 1) adequately                      2) especially                      3) professionally                      4) variably



# پاسخ کلیدی سوالات آزمون کارشناسی ارشد ۹۷

## علم اطلاعات و دانش شناسی (کد ۱۱۱۹)

شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
1	1	31	1	61	2	91	3	121	2	151	1
2	3	32	2	62	3	92	2	122	3	152	4
3	4	33	2	63	4	93	1	123	4	153	2
4	2	34	3	64	1	94	2	124	1	154	3
5	3	35	4	65	3	95	1	125	3	155	3
6	4	36	3	66	4	96	4	126	1	156	2
7	1	37	1	67	3	97	1	127	2	157	4
8	3	38	4	68	4	98	4	128	2	158	1
9	2	39	2	69	2	99	3	129	1	159	4
10	4	40	3	70	3	100	2	130	4	160	1
11	2	41	4	71	1	101	2	131	1	161	استفید
12	4	42	1	72	4	102	1	132	4	162	استفید
13	3	43	3	73	1	103	3	133	4	163	استفید
14	3	44	4	74	1	104	4	134	2	164	استفید
15	1	45	2	75	2	105	4	135	3	165	استفید
16	1	46	2	76	1	106	1	136	2	166	استفید
17	3	47	1	77	3	107	1	137	3	167	استفید
18	4	48	3	78	4	108	2	138	1	168	استفید
19	2	49	4	79	2	109	3	139	4	169	استفید
20	1	50	1	80	3	110	4	140	2	170	استفید
21	2	51	2	81	2	111	3	141	4	171	استفید
22	3	52	4	82	4	112	4	142	2	172	استفید
23	4	53	2	83	1	113	1	143	1	173	استفید
24	2	54	1	84	4	114	3	144	4	174	استفید
25	3	55	3	85	1	115	2	145	3	175	استفید
26	3	56	4	86	4	116	1	146	2	176	استفید
27	1	57	3	87	3	117	2	147	3	177	استفید
28	4	58	1	88	2	118	4	148	1	178	استفید
29	2	59	4	89	3	119	4	149	2	179	استفید
30	3	60	1	90	1	120	3	150	3	180	استفید