

* داوطلب گرامى، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول زير، بهمنزلهٔ عدم حضور شما در جلسهٔ آزمون است.


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

1- When you $\qquad$ a meeting, it is important to speak clearly, confidently and at a good pace.

1) assess
2) propagate
3) address
4) impress

2- People like the newly proposed system, but because of the costs involved we do not believe it is ---------, and we need to look for other options.

1) compliant
2) defensive
3) ingenuous
4) viable

3- The country in question is very poor, and one in seven children dies in

1) infancy
2) nutrition
3) malfunction
4) mortality

4- I don't consider myself to be particularly ---------, but when I'm given a job, I make sure it gets done.

1) industrious
2) spontaneous
3) risky
4) unexceptional

5- The new airliner is more environmentally-friendly than other aircraft, its only being its limited flying range.

1) demand
2) drawback
3) controversy
4) attribute

6- The celebrity will --------- assistance from the police to keep stalkers away from his property.

1) extend
2) invoke
3) absolve
4) withdraw

7- When plates in the Earth's crust slide or grind against one another, an earthquake with devastating consequences may be

1) derived
2) surpassed
3) triggered
4) traced

## PART B: Cloze Test

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.

The new species was named Maiacetus inuus, which means "mother whale," (8) $\qquad$ - in the family Protocetidae. Assignment to a new species was justified due to critical differences from other protocetid whales, such as solidly co-ossified left and
right dentaries (lower jaws), (9) --------- in the ankle, and significant disparity in hind limb elements. The fossils show (10) ---------- this new species' length is unimpressive relative to some extant (living) whales, but still, Maiacetus inuus measures a respectable 2.6 meters.
8- 1) placed
2) that placed
3) was placed
4) and was placed
9- 1) there were variations
2) varying
3) variations
10- 1) when
2) that
4) which varied
3) although
4) for

## 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:

Try this experiment. Stand on a street corner and ask passersby what they think a librarian is or does. Chances are you'll hear a lot of answers that come down to this: A librarian is someone who works in a library. For centuries, librarians were identified with the buildings in which they worked. Most people don't differentiate between library workers with master's degrees and those without, or between librarians doing public services and those doing technical services work. For all of recorded history, librarians have worked in libraries. Long after we unchained our books, opened up our stacks, and encouraged people to take materials out of our libraries, we have continued to confine ourselves inside our libraries.

Today, that's changing. Digital information is ubiquitous. People don't have to come into libraries to get it or to use it. They obtain and use information at home, in the office, in dorm rooms, and in restaurants. They gather information sitting down and standing up. They use desktops and laptops, smartphones and tablets. Moreover, they access every type of information this way-whether it's for business, personal interest, scholarship, or science. Thus, when people do come to a library, they don't come for the traditional reasons. They come for programs, a quiet place to work, group study spaces, or to use the computers. As a result, traditional reference activity is declining. Smart librarians have recognized this trend. In fact, they've realized that the new environment of abundant, ubiquitous information offers them the opportunity to rethink traditional library services and do work that is new, more challenging, more rewarding, and more valuable for their communities.

Initiatives to let the librarians out of the libraries and create new modes of librarianship are taking various forms. Roving librarians wander the stacks to look for people who might like some help with their research, or they set up shop in student centers and dormitories to offer assistance with term papers and other assignments. Some academic institutions designate personal librarians, who help students with information problems just as academic advisors give advice on academic courses and programs. Some authors advocate that librarians become "consultants"-on-call
experts who can apply their expertise on demand to meet the information needs of any and all clients.

11- What does the passage mainly discuss?

1) An experiment performed on a street
2) The importance of digital information
3) The traditional definition of a librarian
4) The changing roles of libraries and librarians

12- According to paragraph 1, librarians are mostly identified with $\qquad$

1) the books they study
2) the type of services they offer
3) the books they are in charge of
4) the building where they work

13- The underlined word "They" in paragraph 2 refers to ----------.

1) people
2) librarians
3) libraries
4) restaurants

14- All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 as reasons why people go to libraries in today's world EXCEPT $\qquad$

1) working
2) studying in groups
3) using its programs
4) asking for reference help

15- According to paragraph 3, the duties of personal librarians can be similar to the duties of ----------.

1) students
2) academic advisors
3) financial consultants
4) researchers in student centers

## PASSAGE 2:

Several factors put today's next generation librarians in a unique situation. The flattening of workplace hierarchies and the rise of participative management means that younger and greener librarians are participating on equal ground or on the pretense or perception of equal ground with their elder colleagues more often than they were likely to in the past.

Technological change brings a need for new skills and a new way of looking at library services. Technological savvy is often people's first gut impression when thinking about NextGens' qualities, and while technological expertise and interest necessarily vary by the individual, this is an important perception for a reason. Growing up with technology affects NextGens' perspective on and comfort with its use. While technical skills are by no means unique to younger librarians, the way they integrate technology into their lives, in general, often differs.

NextGens have more options open to them than many younger librarians and potential librarians had in the past. Much has been written about librarianship as traditionally a women's profession. Younger women who, in the past, might have become teachers, librarians, social workers, or nurses, now have more options. Librarianship must compete for a new generation of recruits on a different ground. As one under-40 survey respondent puts it, "[Younger librarians are] also not willing to accept what is given to them and realize that they only get what they ask for. They are more assertive. What is unique is that younger librarians have the opportunity to do this; Baby Boomers were only starting to break out of the restrictions placed on them due to their gender."

16- What is the main function of the passage?

1) Discussing how next generation librarians are in a special situation
2) Explaining the importance of technology to NextGens
3) Mentioning factors that affect librarians in general
4) Comparing different generations of librarians

17- According to paragraph 1, workplace hierarchies

1) are less strict than the past
2) help participative management
3) are common in greener libraries
4) mean a lot to modern management

18- The underlined word "its" in paragraph 2 refers to ----------.

1) comfort
2) technology
3) perspective
4) growing up

19- How does the author support her argument in paragraph 3?

1) By referring to authorities
2) By offering statistical data
3) By quoting a survey respondent
4) By listing the new options available to younger librarians

20- What is the general opinion of the author towards next generation librarians?

1) They are not assertive enough.
2) They need to be more comfortable with technology.
3) They are facing the most unfavorable circumstances.
4) They have more options and opportunities than the previous generations.

## PASSAGE 3:

Collecting and disseminating best practices may be difficult, but validating their contribution to the bottom line is even more challenging. Even with a database, an intuitive, easy-to-learn front end, multiple points of access, and a streamlined process for capturing best practices, the system may lay dormant unless the quality of data stored in it can be validated. That is, simply because a knowledge worker submits what he or she thinks is a best practice doesn't mean it should be disseminated throughout the organization. This situation exists on the Internet, where anyone can start a web site and self-publish information on any subject, even though he or she may have no expertise in what is being presented. What one knowledge worker considers a pearl of wisdom may be viewed as ludicrous or simply wrong by another.

The solution used most often in industry parallels that used in academia, where articles submitted for publication in a print or online journal are first peer reviewed by experts in the area. In many cases, the original article is either rejected outright or accepted provisionally with editorial and content changes. Similarly, ideas submitted from employees go through a screening process. However, instead of outright rejections which might simply state that the topic has been covered or that it's being covered by some other method, to encourage future submissions, employees can be sent a gracious letter or e-mail thanking them for their submission.

21- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

1) Collecting digital data
2) Validating best practices
3) Challenges facing knowledge workers
4) Peer-review in knowledge management

22- The word "dormant" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

1) effective
2) beneficial
3) inactive
4) dangerous

23- The author mentions self-published information on the Internet to ----------.

1) express his approval for it
2) lay the groundwork for the next paragraph
3) illustrate the point made in the previous statement
4) claim that the Internet needs to be managed by knowledge workers

24- What is the author's attitude toward a screening process for ideas?

1) Neutral
2) Critical
3) Favorable
4) Wait-and-see

25- Which of the following is suggested in paragraph 2 as a way to encourage future submission of ideas?

1) Publically thanking employees who submit their ideas
2) Employees' receiving a warm thank-you letter
3) Using the methods suggested by employees
4) Describing why some ideas are rejected

## مرجعثنناسـى عمومسى و تخصصمي:








 همه كتابهاى طبى را تحتالشعاع قرار داد؟
() حاوى ـ رازی (r شفا ـ ابن سينا

- • نياز وى باشد؟
() تعيين راهبرد جستجو
 و وى مجاز است اطلاعات دلخواه را اضافه نمايد؟
International Who's Who ( $(\underset{r}{ }$
Encyclopedia of World Biography (f)
عV عV داشته باشده از كيست؟
( ) روتشتاين
^ץ- كتاب »الذر يعه الى تصانيف الشيعه《 توسط چه كسى گَردآورى شده و در كدام گروه از منابع مرجع قرار مىگيرد؟
() حاجى خليفه، دانشنامهها (Y) شيخ طوسى، زندگىنامه
( ) اوئيم و مناختاى يا چֵهلويكى Y لغت فرس اسدى و نظمگرشاسبنامه
ץ) فرخنامه جمالى و فرهنگَ قواس ¢ \& صحاح الفرس و دستور الاخوان
» -F1 -F1
() بيان در ك كتابدار از درخواست كاربر با نقل بيان Y (Y) در اختيار قرار دادن چههارچوبى براى جستجوى كاربر
Y) انعكاس كلامى احساسات كاربر

كدام مورد جزو خدمات مرجع غيرمستقيم محسوب مى شورد؟ - FF
( $\uparrow$
r (
(FA نمايه موضوعى كتابشناسى ملى در كدام كشور براساس نظام نمايدسازى پرسى است؟ \& (r) بريتانيا (Y آمريكا
) (ايران

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { هر چه رويكردى از سازماندهى اطلاعات، پيشينه (ركورد) فرادادهاى در بر چسبىى به نام > META > }
\end{aligned}
$$ " -FV تعريف كدام اصطلاح است؟

 كـ كدام مورد، يكى عنصر فرادادهاى مديريتى است؟

(Y) اُنيكس (Y


## 2451-4Sa The library management

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 ISO 2709 ( $\uparrow$ ISO 15836 ( $r$ ISO 214 ( r Z39.50 ()






- استاندارد (طرح) فرادادهاى توصيف مستند (YADS) علاوه بر سر عنوان مستند داراى چپه سر عنوان ديگرى است؟

استفاده شود؟
 كدام است؟

DV
سازماندهیى مى كند؟

> (Y) اثر، رويداد و بيان
> ¢ (Y) مفهوم، مكان و مورد

1) اثر، نمودعينى و شئ ٪) اثر، نمود و مورد

- ه^ - كدام مجموعه، عناصر اصلى استاندارد فرادادهاى طرح رمز كذارى متن (TEI) است؟

 -99 - به منظور يكدستى انتشار اصطلاحنامهها در محيط فضاى مجازى بايد از كدام مورد استفاده كنيم؟






## ملـيريت محجموعهسازى:

(Y) كدام پايحَاه اطلاعاتى درون خطى، مشخصات كتابشناختى انواع منابع با دامنه موضوعى عام را عرضه مىنمايد؟

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() بردفورد، زتا، لوتكا

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& \text { () تهيه فهرستها و ار ارسال آنها }
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() آمادهسازى محتوا، توليد محتوا، چاپ

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99- محدوديت محتواهاى الكترونيكى براى كتابخانهها و ناشران كدام است است؟

-9V پV
() بستهبندى و ارسال براى فروش باي باعنوان

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 ¢

「) انگَليس
( ايتاليا
() آلمان

در ارزشيابى بهمنظور انتخاب كتاب در كتابخانه، كدام موارد اهميت بيشترى دارند؟ -V.
() نتارشى يا زبانى، ادارى و مالى و اعتبار ناشر

Y (

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آشننا ييى با مديريت دانش:
-VI
() استدلال

داستانسرايى از اقدامات عملى در كدام حوزه مديريت دانش است؟ -Vr


() ايجاد اجتماعات دانشى
ץ) شناسايى بسترهاى تبادل دانش
(Knowledge cafe) بهعنوان ابزارى براى كدام فرايند مديريت دانش بهكار مىروو؟ -VF بَ

r اشت اشتراك
() ارزيابى
(Y) كدگذارى و توزيع نشده است. بر پايه مدل بويسوت، دانش اختصاصى .
¢
(1) توزيع و كدگذارى شده است.

؟
-Vя - براساس كدام مكتب مديريت دانش، برخوردارى از دانش مناسب موجب پيروزى در مقابل رقيبان مىشود؟

دانش موجود در اسناد، اطلاعات ذخيره شــده در پايگــاههـاى داده الكترونيكــى و دانـشـ انســانى كــد شــده در -VV
(Y) حافظه سازمانى

با
كدام نظريه، توجه به دانش در سازمانها را بهخوبى توجيه مىكند؟

-V9 - براساس مدل مديريت دانش ويگَ، در كدام سطح درونىسازى، فرد در ك عميقى از ارزشها، قضاوتها و پيامدهاى استفاده از دانش دارد؟

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } \text { • كتاب، نمونهاى از كدام شكل دانش است؟ }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { مديريت دانش بهدنبال مطرح شدن كدام مفهوم، پـديدار شده است؟ (Y) }
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(از نظر ون كرو، سازمانهايى كه مراقبت در آنها پايين است، در چه زمينهاى مشكل خواهند داشت؟ (1) تكثير دانش

 كدام ديدگاه، سازمان را بيشتر به افزايش توان رقابتى تشويق مى كند؟ -AF
(Y) ايجاد شبكههاى بينسازمانى ¢ ¢ (

آشناييى با علمرسنجيي

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ^^- كدام مورد از پايكَاه وب آو ساينس (WOS)، در گَارش استنادى مجلات (JCR) ضريب تأثير دريافت مىنمايند؟ }
\end{aligned}
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(AV هميوشانى بين گروههاى مختلف مجلات پوششدهنده انواع رشتههاى علمى، بيانگر كدام قانون است؟






مورد است؟
؟
() اصل كمترين كوشش
-9.
 نظرئه "حرخئ سودمندى تجمعى" را چهه كسى و براساس كدام اصل در علمسنجى مطرح كرد؟

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& \text { () هرايس - موفقيت، موفقيت مى آورد. }
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 - - $-1 \uparrow$
-9ه
() نزديكى (Y) بينيت
-9я - كدام موارد، عوامل مؤثر در تنظيم و تعيين ساعاتكار كتابخانه است؟ () تعداد مراجعان، بخشهها و كاركنـان

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f
-qV


9^- روش قابل تعميم جديدتر از شيوههاى گردش شغل، توسعه خلاقيت و رشد كاركنان، چه نام دارد؟

99- در كدام الگَوى كنسر سيومهاى كتابخانهاى، پس از توافق بر روى قيمتها، براى هـر يـــى از اعضـا، صور تحســاب جداكَانه صادر مى شود؟

| ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ب | (Y) غيرمتمركز | () |
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| از نظامهاى مبتنى بر پر ¢رداز |  |  |  |
| (¢ | ¢ |  | وروركّرين |




ץ) تخصيصدهنده منابع بَ ب) مذاكرهكننده
(Y) سخنگو
() رابط

() ارزيابى عملكرد (Y) سازماندهى اطلاعات
¢
「
 نمايانگر كدام مورد است؟


() افزايش پرسنل واحدها ا افزايش بخشها و واحدها

(Y) كاهش بخشها و واحدها واحها

# آمار و روث تحقيق، آئين نتارش و ويراستارى علمىي: 

- 1 9 تعداد دفعات مراجعه افراد به كتابخانه از كدام نوع مقياس است؟
() اسمى Y (Y) رتبهاى نسبى
 از كدام نوع است؟


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| ¢ | 「ّ）معدل حسابى |  | （）انحراف معيار |  |
|  | جه نام دارد؟ | إعيت سابقه و سنت زبانى | بيمارى زبانى و إ | －11r |
| ¢ |  | （Y）سرهنويسى |  |  |




| ¢¢ | 「T）همسنگى | （Y | （） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | نظريه در پثوهش كا |  | （）فراهم آورنده چهار چچوبى از مفاهن






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& \text { (Y) استنتاج علّى } \\
& \text { ¢ } \\
& \text { () دستكارى عاملها } \\
& \text { ( }
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ال11＾از راههاى پروردن مطالب كه در علوم تجربى و معارف انسانى رواج دارد، كدام است؟
－
r
（r）تقسيمبندى
（）استشهاد

119－در نوشتن قسمت پانويس اجرايی يك كتاب، هركَاه نويسندگان برادر و خواهر باشند، كدام مورد درست است؟
 （f）（f）محمدى، احمد، فاطمه محمدى
（）احمد و فاطمه محمدى
（
（IT．

" - |Y|

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سץا- טر كدام شيوه كدگذارى، براى ارائه توضيح كاملتر و دقيقتر از پديده موردنظر، مقولهها با مقولههاى فرعى خود
ارتباط داده مىشوند؟

 نمونه را تشكيل دهند، از كدام نمونهگيرى استفاده شده است است؟
(1) تصادفى ساده Y Y) در دسترس ه) هدفمند خودساختهند معيار

مبانى آرشيو:


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كدام مورد در رابطه با زير بناى همه فعاليتهاى آرشيوى درست است؟ } \\
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& \text { () ايساد }
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- 

() اعلاميه

اسا- براى زيباسازى اسناد و نسخ خطى از طريق تذهيب و ترصيع، از چه نوع موادى استفاده مىشود؟

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& \text { (Y) }
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rri－كدام مورد را بايد مبناى كار و تجربه پإييروسشناسى قرار داد؟


 （Y）شناسايى اسناد

（）سندخوانى
٪（

هזا－كداميكى از مدلهاى مفهومى، ويزه بافت آرشيو طراحى شدهاند؟

〔ヶזا－اساسىترين مسئله در توسعه سيستم نرمافزارى در كتابخانهها كدام است؟

VVV

 १צا－بخشهاى عملياتى نظير فراهمآورى، امانت، فهرستنويسى و مانند اينها دريیى نرمافزار كتابخانهای، چه نام دارند؟

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（ケ）منطقى
（Y فيزيكى
（）مفـهومى


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { بَ) ساختار چند لايه } \\
& \text { ¢ (Y) مديريت انواع منابع }
\end{aligned}
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（IFه－كدام مورد از محدوديتهاى تفاهمنامه يوآراِل باز（Open URL）است؟
 ¢
（Y）هز آينههاى بالاى طرح
I\＆\＆－كدام فناورى به توليد محتواى حاصل مشاركت گروهى در وب اختصاص دارט؟

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r
（Y اعتبار
（）استقال
－I\＆A نمونهاى از مدل توزيع نرمافزارى بهعنوان يكى خدمت كه در آن يك شخص ثالث، ميزبان برنامه مى آشود و آن را براى ديگران در وب به اشتراك مى كـذارد، كدام است است؟


（）ارسال بيتهاى پردازش نشده از يك رايانه به رايانه ديكر استر است
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ץ) استاندارد رمز گَذارى و انتقال فرادادهها (METS (MEI) طرح رمز گذارى متن (TEI)
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