

کارشناسی

حضرت علی(ع): دانش راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است

دانشگاه پیام نور
مرکز آزمون و سنجش

سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: متون اختصاصی انگلیسی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: کتابداری ۱۲۱۲۱۵۵ - کتابداری و اطلاع رسانی ۱۷۱۲۱۷۰

1-The most common definition of the information society lays emphasis upon
innovation.

1. cultural 2. economic 3. occupational 4. technological

2-The information grid is seen as analogous to the electrical supply. "Analogous" means

1. similar 2. unlike 3. relative 4. component

3-Who is the founder of economics of information?

1. Drucker 2. Machlup 3. Welburn 4. Wilking

4-The bureaucracy included all the informational functions of the federal, state and local governments.

1. commercial 2. technical 3. public 4. private

5-In short, the constraints of space have been dramatically limited, although certainly not eliminated. "Constraint" means

1. limitation 2. capability 3. category 4. addition

6-The proliferation of resources on the Web is relentless. "Relentless" means

1. not stopping 2. not logical 3. not useful 4. not enough

7-This is by no means exhaustive list and will evolve as the Web grows. "Exhaustive" means

1. original 2. splendid 3. familiar 4. complete

8-All of the search engines have some system that lists matches in order of frequency or relevancy of matched terms.

1. searching 2. weighting 3. indexing 4. browsing

9-Which of the following criteria is not necessarily taken into view when evaluating Web reference tools?

1. accuracy 2. authority 3. currency 4. popularity

10-Search engines are most commonly associated with searching text and data. "Commonly" means

1. always 2. never 3. very often 4. rarely

11-A is a collection of either citations or full text articles.

1. search engine 2. database 3. library 4. browser

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12- Which type(s) of indexing led the user to the physical location of the actual document?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. pre-coordinate indexing | 2. post coordinate indexing |
| 3. both of them | 4. none of them |

13- In general, the greater the precision, the the recall.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1. lower | 2. low | 3. higher | 4. high |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|

14- The choice of a search engine partially depends the type of database to be searched.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. with | 2. to | 3. by | 4. on |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|

15- A Search engine uses probability to predict the similarity of any document in a database to a query.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Boolean | 2. statistical |
| 3. natural language | 4. precise |

16- Using many probabilistic systems can search for both plural and singular forms of the word.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. stemming | 2. normalization | 3. stop words | 4. proximity |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|

17- The use of new forms of catalog created a conflict between the finding and collocating functions of the catalog. "Conflict" means

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. linkage | 2. struggle | 3. intensity | 4. operation |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

18- The inventory and finding functions are still important, but "it does not follow that inventorying still requires a one-to-one relationship between items and their surrogates." "Surrogate" means

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. substitute | 2. classification | 3. requirement | 4. attribute |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|

19- The currently accepted theoretical model for cataloging is

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. FRAD | 2. FRBR | 3. FRSAR | 4. AACR2 |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|

20- Who suggested using "Bibliotheca Universalis" as a list of books to which any library could add book numbers?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Panizzi | 2. Lubetzky | 3. Cutter | 4. Gesner |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

21- Automated information retrieval systems are used to reduce what has been called "information" .

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1. needs | 2. overload | 3. systems | 4. bias |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------|

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22- The use of digital methods for retrieving information has led the phenomenon of digital obsolescence.

1. to 2. in 3. by 4. with

23- Many different measures for evaluating the performance of information retrieval systems have been proposed. "Evaluate" means

1. assume 2. assess 3. perform 4. refine

24- is the fraction of the documents that are relevant to the query that are successfully retrieved.

1. F-measure 2. Fall-out 3. Precision 4. Recall

25- Conventional libraries may consider that providing online access to their OPAC catalogue is sufficient. "Conventional" means

1. practical 2. additional 3. traditional 4. modern

26- The term library is sometimes used for libraries that have both physical collections and digital collections.

1. digital 2. hybrid 3. virtual 4. physical

27- The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. "Via" means

1. through 2. in 3. on 4. with

28- Which advantage of digital libraries means that a same resource can be used simultaneously by a number of patrons?

1. easily accessible 2. round the clock availability
3. multiple accesses 4. added value

29- Since the publication of SCI, two types of bibliometric applications have arisen: evaluative and

1. analytical 2. functional 3. additional 4. relational

30- Webometrics is the analysis of Web phenomena.

1. physical 2. digital 3. quantitative 4. qualitative