

KÜTÜPHANECİLİK VE DOKÜMANTASYON ENSTİTÜSÜ

BİLİM UZMANLIĞI GİRİŞ SINAVI

GÜZ 1975

PART II - B

13 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
14 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

A

Aşağıdaki soruları cevaplandırınız:

1. Türkiye Bibliyografyası düzen bakımından Books in Print'ten ne gibi farklılıklar gösterir?

Türkiye Bibliyografyası, Dince konulara betüncü  
konu içinde alfabetiktir. Books in Print alfabetiktir

2. İki yabancı, iki de yerli meslek dergisinin adlarını yazınız.

Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni, Kütüphane  
ALA Bulletin, Library Quarterly.

3. Bibliyografik künyenin kısımlarını sayınız ve her kısmın kütüphanedeki kullanılış açısından önemini belirtiniz.

Yazar adı, kitap adı, <sup>Emelî belgeler</sup> yayın yeri, yayınevi, <sup>Emelî belgeler</sup> yayım tarihi, sayfa sayısı. Yazar ve kitap adı, kart katalog <sup>Emelî belgeler</sup> için kitabın bulunmasını sağlar. Emelî belgeler kitabın bulunmasında yararlı olur. Yayın yeri, yayınevi ve yayım tarihi, kitabın nerde, kim tarafından <sup>Emelî belgeler</sup> kaç yılında yayımlandığını saptamakta kolaylık sağlar.

4. Türkiye'de okul kütüphaneleri hangi teşkilata bağlıdır?

M-E. Bakanlığına

5. Sir Winston Churchill tarafından yazılmış bir kitabı katalogda nasıl aramak gerekir?

Churchill, Sir Winston girişi ile aranmalı

6. İbrahim Müteferrika tarafından basılmış beş eser adı sayınız.

0

7. Dewey Onlu Tasnifi'nin üç avantaj ve üç mahzurunun sıralayınız.

Avantaj: 1. Bağıntılı (Relative) indeksi bulunması  
2.  
3.

Mahzur : 1. Konuları on ana bölüme ayırması.  
2.  
3.

8. Mikrofiş, mikrokard ve mikrofilmin birbirinden farklı özellikleri nelerdir?

Mikrofilm tek sayfanın kütüphanesinden  
mevden gelir. Mikrokard ve mikrofiş,  
sayfayı kaydeder.

9. Milli kütüphanelerin bazı önemli görevlerini sayınız.

Türkiyede yayınlanan bütün eserleri derlemesi.  
Bibliyografyaların yayınlanması. Araştırma merkezi  
olması.

10. Robert B. Downs hakkında gerekli bilgi hangi kaynaklardan sağlanabilir? (Kaynak adları verilecektir.)

Who's Who in America.

11. Türkiye'de kitap patolojisini içeren bir kurum adı veriniz.

Bibliyografya Kurumu.

12. Türkçe kitapların seçiminde kullanılması gerekli kaynakların (kitaplar, periyodikler, vb.) adlarını veriniz.

Türkiye Bibliyografyası, Yeni Yayınlar, Gazetelerin  
yayın sayfaları, Yayıncı katalogları.

13. Milli Kütüphane ve Ankara İl Halk Kütüphanesi'nde uygulanan kataloglama kurallarının adlarını yazınız.

Basma Eserler Kitabı Alfabetik Kataloglama Kuralları



14. Bir kitabın telif hakkı tarihi (copyright date), kitabın satın alınmasında olduğu gibi, koleksiyonda bırakılıp bırakılmamasında önemli bir ölçütür. Telif hakkı tarihinin en çok önem taşıdığı ve en az önem taşıdığı koleksiyon gruplarından birer adedini yazınız.

En çok önem taşıdığı koleksiyon grubu: Teknik Yayınlar

En az önem taşıdığı koleksiyon grubu: Romanlar

15. Türkiye'de "Derleme Kanunu"ndan yararlanan merkezleri sıralayınız.

Milli Kütüphane, İstanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi, Bayezit Devlet Kütüphanesi, İzmir il Halk Kütüphanesi, Ankara il Halk Kütüphanesi

16. Bilgisayar tarafından hazırlanmış bir katalogun fiş katalogu ile karşılaştırılmasında beliren avantaj ve mahzurlarından ikişer tanesini sayınız.

Avantaj: 1. Katalogun togun halde elde bulunması.

2. Kütüphanelerarası işbirliğinde kullanılabilmesi.

Mahzur : 1. Yeni Eklentilerin hemen yapılamaması.

2. Bazıddığı anda eskimeye (geri kalmaya) başlama

17. 1876 yılının dünya kütüphaneciliği, 1946 yılının Türk kütüphaneciliğinin açısından taşıdıkları önem nedir?

ALA nin kurulması

Milli Kütüphane Kurulması Yasasının çıkması.

18. Okuyuculardan birinin istediği bir derginin eski sayısının hangi kütüphanelerde bulunduğunu hangi kaynaklara bakarak saptayabilirsiniz?

Türkçe: TBTAK in yayınladığı. Sireli Yayınlar katalogundan

Yabancı: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Size göre Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği'nin amaçları ne olmalıdır?

Kütüphanecilik kurumunun geliştirilmesi, nı sağlamak, Kütüphaneciliğin gelişmesi ile ilgili araştırmalara yapılmasına yardımcı olmak. Kütüphane- haneciler arasında dayanışma ve yardımlaşmayı sağlamak. Kütüphanecilikle ilgili yayın yapmak

20. Lütfen aşağıdaki sözcükleri alfabetik sıraya sokunuz.

- |                           |                        |                          |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>15</u> Dolmuş          | <u>14</u> DO           | <u>21</u> exorcise       |
| <u>6</u> bambino          | <u>1</u> abase         | <u>7</u> benediction     |
| 42 <u>43</u> schwer       | <u>37</u> Protuberance | <u>10</u> Contentious    |
| <u>17</u> existetialism   | <u>23</u> gerekçe      | <u>12</u> contrition     |
| <u>11</u> contiguous      | <u>24</u> imtihan      | <u>9</u> CODNTINGENT     |
| <u>39</u> quiescent       | <u>46</u> Zeitung      | 26 <u>kith</u>           |
| <u>31</u> ostentous       | <u>29</u> obsequicus   | <u>22</u> exordium       |
| <u>33</u> profer          | <u>20</u> exorbitant   | <u>27</u> liege          |
| <u>30</u> obsolescent     | 44 <u>45</u> wassail   | <u>8</u> beneficence     |
| <u>5</u> apocryphal       | <u>34</u> profiligate  | <u>38</u> psychoneurotic |
| 41 <u>42</u> quintessence | <u>36</u> protagonist  | <u>19</u> exonerata      |
| <u>28</u> MNEMONIC        | <u>2</u> amenity       | <u>13</u> Deutsch        |
| <u>32</u> phalanx         | <u>4</u> apocalypse    | <u>16</u> El Hady        |
| <u>40</u> quietus         | <u>35</u> proletarian  | 43 <u>44</u> wainscot    |
| <u>18</u> Exogenous       | 45 <u>46</u> xylam     | <u>25</u> kedi           |
| <u>3</u> amnesty          |                        |                          |

INSTITUTE OF LIBRARY SCIENCE AND DOCUMENTATION

MASTER'S DEGREE  
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION  
September 1975

4 years

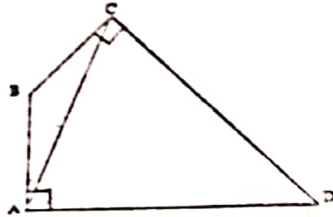
PART III

Note: Circle the one best answer to each question.

1- CMXLIX in Roman numerals is the equivalent of

- (A) 449  
(~~B~~) 949  
(C) 969  
(D) 1149  
(E) 1169

2- In the figure,  $AB=BC$  and angles  $BAD$  and  $BCD$  are right angles. Which one of the following conclusions may be drawn?



- (A) angle  $BCA = \text{angle } CAD$   
(B) angle  $B$  is greater than angle  $D$   
(C)  $AC = CD$   
(~~D~~)  $AD = CD$   
(E)  $BC$  is shorter than  $CD$ .

3- When the fractions  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{5}{7}$ ,  $\frac{8}{11}$  and  $\frac{9}{13}$  are arranged in ascending order of size, the result is

- (~~A~~)  $\frac{8}{11}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{9}{13}, \frac{2}{3}$   
(B)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{9}{13}$   
(C)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{9}{13}$   
(D)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{9}{13}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{8}{11}$   
(E)  $\frac{9}{13}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{5}{7}$



4-

The following symbols are used in the same fashion as Roman numerals are used.

I	=	
V	=	∩
X	=	?
L	=	└
C	=	∪
D	=	⊙
M	=	Ⓜ

For example,  $?|∩ = 14$ .

Thousands are indicated by drawing a line over the symbol. For example,  $\overline{∩} = 5000$ .

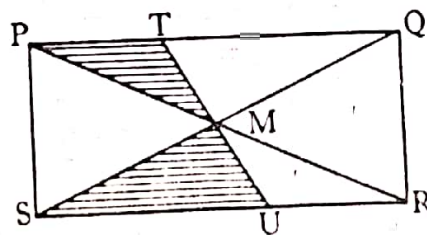
26.  $\overline{?}∩?$  equals ?

- (A) 1915
- (B) 10,315
- (C) 10,915
- ~~(D) 10,150~~
- (E) 11,050

5-

In the figure, what percent of the area of rectangle PQRS is shaded?

- (A) 20
- ~~(B) 25~~
- (C) 30
- (D)  $33\frac{1}{3}$
- (E) 40



6-

How many of the numbers between 100 and 300 begin or end with 2?

- (A) 20
- (B) 40
- (C) 180
- (D) 100
- ~~(E) 110~~

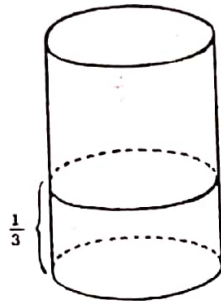
7-

23. If a discount of 20% off the marked price of a suit saves a man \$15, how much did he pay for the suit?
- (A) \$35
  - (B) \$60
  - ☒ (C) \$75
  - (D) \$150
  - (E) \$300

8-

As shown in the figure, a cylindrical oil tank is  $\frac{1}{3}$  full. If 3 more gallons are added, the tank will be half-full. What is the capacity, in gallons, of the tank?

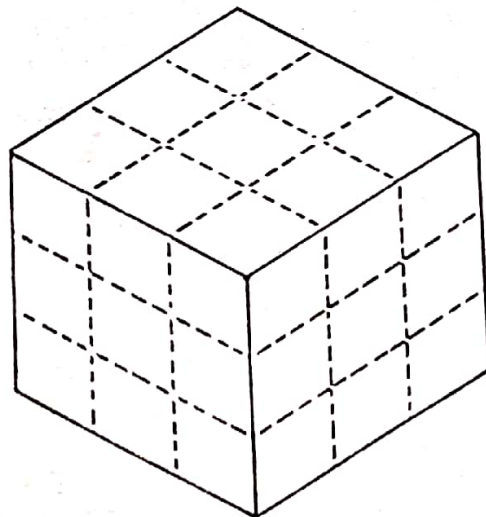
- (A) 15
- (B) 16
- (C) 17
- ☒ (D) 18
- (E) 19



9-

The figure represents a wooden block 3 inches on an edge, all of whose faces are painted black. If the block is cut up along the dotted lines, 27 blocks result, each 1 cubic inch in volume. Of these, how many will have no painted faces?

- ☒ (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) 7



Which one of the following statements best describes the meaning of the movement termed humanism?

- (A) It was the term applied to the medieval practice of medicine.
- (B) It was the term applied to the 15th century school of art.
- ☒ (C) It was the term applied to a renewed interest in secular affairs.
- (D) It was the term applied to the development of the vernacular language during the Renaissance.
- (E) It applied only to the fields of art, music, and history.

11-

Erosion can best be demonstrated in the classroom by pouring water on

- (A) rust
- ☒ (B) sand
- (C) gravel
- (D) glass

12-

The study of man's relation to his environment has taken the name \_\_\_\_\_ from biology.

- (A) etiology
- (B) environmentology
- (C) endology
- ☒ (D) ecology
- (E) pathology

13-

I. Every dog has fleas.  
II. Some dog has fleas.  
III. Some dog does not have fleas.  
IV. No dog has fleas.  
Regarding statements I, II, III, and IV, which of the following claims is correct?

- (A) I is inconsistent with II, III, IV
- ☒ (B) II is consistent with III but not with IV and I
- (C) III is consistent with IV but not with I and II
- (D) IV is consistent with II but not with III and III
- (E) none of these

14-

All the following are job evaluation methods except

- (A) ranking
- (B) classification
- ☒ (C) point rating
- (D) factor comparison
- (E) need of the worker



B

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PART I-B ENGLISH

Please read the following text and answer the questions.

Suppose you go into a fruiterer's shop, wanting an apple -- you take up one, and, on biting it, you find it is sour; you look at it, and see that it is hard and green. You take up another one, and that too is hard, green, and sour. The shopman offers you a third; but, before biting it, you examine it, and find that it is hard and green, and you immediately say that you will not have it, as it must be sour, like those that you have already tried.

Nothing can be more simple than that, you think; but if you will take the trouble to analyze and trace out into its logical elements what has been done by the mind, you will be greatly surprised. In the first place you have performed the operation of induction. You found that, in two experiences, hardness and greenness in apples went together with sourness. It was so in the first case, and it was confirmed by the second. True, it is a very small basis, but still it is enough to make an induction from; you generalise the facts, and you expect to find sourness in apples where you get hardness and greenness. You found upon that a general law, that all hard and green apples are sour; and that, so far as it goes, is a perfect induction. Well, having got your natural law in this way, when you are offered another apple which you find is hard and green, you say, "All hard and green apples are sour; this apple is hard and green, therefore this apple is sour." That train of reasoning is what logicians call a syllogism, and has all its various parts and terms -- its major premiss, its minor premiss, and its conclusion. And, by the help of further reasoning, which, if drawn out, would have to be exhibited in two or three other syllogisms, you arrive at your final determination, "I will not have that apple." So that, you see, you have, in the first place, established a law by induction, and upon that you have founded a deduc-

tion, and reasoned out the special particular case. Well now, suppose, having got your conclusion of the law, that at some time afterwards, you are discussing the qualities of apple with a friend; you will say to him, "It is a very curious thing, but I find that all hard and green apples are sour!" Your friend says to you, "But how do you know That?" You at once reply, "Oh, because I have tried them over and over again, and have always found them to be so." Well, if we were talking science instead of common sense, we should call that an experimental verification. And, if still opposed, you go further, and say, "I have heard from the people in Birmingham, that they have observed the same thing. It is also found to be the case in Normandy, and in North America. In short, I find it to be the universal experience of mankind, wherever attention has been directed to the subject." Whereupon, your friend, unless he is a very unreasonable man, agrees with you, and is convinced that you are quite right in the conclusion you have drawn. He believes, although perhaps he does not know he believes it, that the more extensive verifications have been made, and results of the same kind arrived at -- that the more varied the conditions under which the same results are attained, the more certain is the ultimate conclusion, and he disputes the question no further. He sees that the experiment has been tried under all sorts of conditions, as to time, place, and people, with the same result; and he says with you therefore, that the law you have laid down must be a good one, and he must believe it?

- 
1. The writer is probably
    - ☒ (A) French
    - ☐ (B) English
    - ☐ (C) American
    - ☐ (D) Italian
    - ☐ (E) None of the above
  
  2. The author has the approach of
    - ☒ (A) a scientist
    - ☐ (B) an artist
    - ☐ (C) a novelist
    - ☐ (D) an economist
    - ☐ (E) a businessman

3. "All men are mortal;  
Socrates was a man;  
Socrates was mortal."

The foregoing represents reasoning that is

- (A) Verification
- (B) Inductive
- ☒ (C) Syllogistic
- (D) Experimental
- (E) Developmental

4. Apples are used
- (A) in order to convince the reader that fruit has no intellect
  - ☒ (B) as an analogy
  - (C) to give color to the story
  - (D) for sarcasm
  - (E) to compare various types of persons.

5. Which of the following did not occur in the process reported.
- (A) Logical reasoning
  - (B) Search for consensus
  - (C) Observation
  - ☒ (D) Critical dependence on friendship
  - (E) Experimentation