

1. Please translate the following terms into Chinese and define each term in English.

1.1 Readers' advisory (10%)

1.2 Operational definition (10%)

1.3 Subject analysis (10%)

1.4 Relevance (10%)

2. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese.

2.1 "In a modular metadata environment, different types of metadata elements (descriptive, administrative, technical, use, and preservation) from different schemas, vocabularies, applications, and other building blocks can be combined in an interoperable way. The components of a metadata record may be regarded as various pieces of a puzzle: they might be put together by combining pieces of metadata descriptions coming from different processes (by humans or machines); they might also be used and reused piece by piece when new records need to be generated (again, by humans or machines). Although libraries have been creating rich descriptive metadata for a long time, it is within the newer, non-library catalog applications (such as digital images or assets collections) that these descriptive metadata components may be reused or combined when other pieces of metadata are generated." (20%)

2.2 "The term 'scientometrics' has grown in popularity and is used to describe the study of science: growth, structure, interrelationships and productivity. Scientometrics is related to and has overlapping interests with bibliometrics and informetrics. The terms bibliometrics, scientometrics, and informetrics refer to component fields related to the study of the dynamics of disciplines as reflected in the production of their literature. Areas of study range from charting changes in the output of a scholarly field through time and across countries, to the library collection problem of maintaining control of the output, and to the low publication productivity of most researchers. These terms are used to describe similar and overlapping methodologies." (20%)

2.3 Exploratory research constitutes a significant portion of scholarly inquiry in social sciences, primarily aimed at familiarization with a given topic for the researcher. This paradigm is particularly prevalent in scenarios where the researcher is delving into a new phenomenon. One of the typical methodologies is focus groups, which facilitate guided discussions within small groups. The objectives of exploratory studies are threefold: firstly, to fulfill the researcher's intellectual curiosity and enhance their understanding; secondly, to assess the feasibility of conducting a more comprehensive investigation; and thirdly, to refine and develop methodologies for future studies. In the domain of social science research, exploratory studies yield fresh perspectives and insights, thereby enriching the research topic. (20%)