UGC –NET
Library and Information Science
PAPER-II

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

(i) Questions 1-20 are multiple choice (or simple selection) items.

(ii) Questions 21-35 are multiple selection (or multiple completion) items.

(iii) Questions 36-40 are linked items (item groups).

(iv) Questions 41-50 are matching items. Each question consists of Two lists of statements or terms. The candidates have to match an item from List I with that of item from List II.

1. National Library Week in India is being celebrated annually since :

(A) 1914   (B) 1933

(C) 1950   (D) 1968

2. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the then Union Education Minister formally declared one of the following libraries open to the public on 2nd February, 1953 :

(A) Connemara Public Library   (B) Delhi Public Library

(C) National Library, Calcutta   (D) Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore

3. <u>Library Literature</u> is a :

(A) Primary source of information   (B) Secondary source of information

(C) Tertiary source of information   (D) Literary source of information

4. The frequency of <u>Data India</u> is :

(A) Weekly   (B) Fortnightly

(C) Monthly   (D) Bi-monthly

5. BERNE CONVENTION is concerned with :

(A) Translations   (B) Copyright

(C) Patents   (D) Standards

6. The Indian State which enacted the library legislation in the year 1948 is :

(A) Kerala   (B) Meghalaya

(C) Tamil Nadu (Madras)   (D) Rajasthan

7. The concept of SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) was enunciated by :

(A) Derek Austin
(B) D.J. Foskett
(C) H.P. Luhn
(D) B.C. Vickery

8. Current Awareness Bulletin is :

(A) Primary Source
(B) Annual Report
(C) Trend Report
(D) Information Product

9. In 1966, the MARC as a pilot project was launched by :

(A) OCLC
(B) American Library Association
(C) Library of Congress
(D) The British Library

10. SAARC documentation centre was established in :

(A) 1975
(B) 1979
(C) 1982
(D) 1985

11. Ranganathan's canons of classification as grouped into three planes of work are :

(A) Idea, Verbal and Number
(B) Idea, Verbal and Notational
(C) Natural, Artificial and Computer
(D) Number, Common Isolate and Connecting Symbol

12. The first block in ISBN is a :

(A) Geographic Identifier
(B) Title Identifier
(C) Publisher Identifier
(D) Author Identifier

13. Theory X and Theory Y were formulated by :

(A) Douglas Murray McGregor
(B) Peter Drucker
(C) Abraham Maslow
(D) F W Taylor

14. The method for reducing the physical size of a block of information is called :

(A) Information Reduction
(B) Data Compression
(C) Data Retrieval
(D) Information Size

15. Which one of the following is a volatile memory ?

(A) RAM
(B) CD-ROM
(C) Hard Disk
(D) Floppy Disk

16. LYCOS is a :

(A) search engine (B) programming language

(C) database (D) database vendor

17. The ability to travel between electronic documents using any number of alternative paths to find relevant information is known as :

(A) Linking (B) Browsing

(C) Searching (D) Navigating

18. A questionnaire designed with open-ended questions is known as :

(A) Unstructured (B) Flexible

(C) Closed (D) Structured

19. Non - Sampling Errors (NSE) are referred to as the errors of :

(A) Probability (B) Quantification

(C) Ratio (D) Measurement

20. Delhi Public Library was established in :

(A) 1950 (B) 1951

(C) 1952 (D) 1953

21. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) cover :

1. Patents 2. Copyright

3. Computer Programmes 4. Censorship

(A) 1, 2 and 4 are correct (B) 1 and 3 are correct

(C) 2 and 3 are correct (D) 3 and 4 are correct

22. The libraries identified by INFLIBNET to act as Document Delivery Centres are :

1. University of Hyderabad Library

2. Lucknow University Library

3. Gauhati University Library

4. Punjab University Library, Chandigarh

(A) 1 and 2 are correct (B) 1 and 3 are correct

(C) 1 and 4 are correct (D) 2 and 4 are correct

23. Which of the following are trade bibliographies ?

1. Books-in-Print
2. Indian National Bibliography
3. Indian Books-in-Print
4. British National Bibliography

(A) 1 and 2 are correct
(B) 2 and 3 are correct
(C) 1 and 3 are correct
(D) 2 and 4 are correct

24. Which of the following are maintained to provide Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service ?

1. Author Profile
2. Library Profile
3. Document Profile
4. User Profile

(A) 1 and 2 are correct
(B) 2 and 3 are correct
(C) 3 and 4 are correct
(D) 1 and 4 are correct

25. Which of the following are modes of formation of subjects ?

1. Classification
2. Agglomeration
3. Denudation
4. Division

(A) 1 and 2 are correct
(B) 1 and 3 are correct
(C) 2 and 3 are correct
(D) 2 and 4 are correct

26. The components in delegation of authority are :

1. Authority
2. Leadership
3. Responsibility
4. Accountability

(A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(B) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(C) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
(D) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

27. The following are used as transmission media for voice/data communication :

1. Copper wire
2. Plastic wire
3. Optic wire
4. Co-axial cables

(A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(B) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(C) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
(D) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

28. Which of the following are web browsers ?

1. Yahoo
2. Google
3. Netscape
4. Internet Explorer

(A) 1 and 2 are correct
(B) 2 and 3 are correct
(C) 1 and 4 are correct
(D) 3 and 4 are correct

29. The stages in research process are :

1. Theory 2. Axiom

3. Law 4. Hypothesis

(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct (B) 4, 1, 3 and 2 are correct

(C) 2, 3, 4 and 1 are correct (D) 3, 1, 4 and 2 are correct

30. A library which is considered as the National Library of the United States is :

1. Library of Congress 2. Smithsonian Library

3. Located at New York 4. Located at Washington, DC

(A) 1 and 2 are correct (B) 2 and 3 are correct

(C) 1 and 3 are correct (D) 1 and 4 are correct

31. The theories relating to motivation are :

1. Feyol theory 2. Maslow theory

3. Drucker theory 4. McGregor Theory X and Theory Y

(A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (B) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

(C) 2 and 4 are correct (D) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

32. Which of the following are library networks ?

1. INTERNET 2. DELNET

3. NICNET 4. OCLC

(A) 1 and 2 are correct (B) 2 and 4 are correct

(C) 1 and 3 are correct (D) 1 and 4 are correct

33. The national level associations for special libraries are :

1. Association for Information Management (ASLIB)

2. Society for Information Science (SIS)

3. Charatered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP)

4. Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers (IASLIC)

(A) 1 and 3 are correct (B) 2 and 3 are correct

(C) 1 and 4 are correct (D) 3 and 4 are correct

34. The following are used as tools for vocabulary control in indexing :

1. Dictionary   2. Thesaurus

3. List of Subject Headings   4. ISBD

(A) 1 and 2 are correct   (B) 1 and 3 are correct

(C) 2 and 3 are correct   (D) 2 and 4 are correct

35. The following States in India do not have library legislation :

1. Bihar   2. Manipur

3. Meghalaya   4. Maharashtra

(A) 1 and 2 are correct   (B) 2 and 3 are correct

(C) 1 and 3 are correct   (D) 2 and 4 are correct

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow based on your understanding of the passage.

There are many driving forces for the introduction of good records management procedures within organisations. Some of the reasons are driven by negative factors such as liability, disaster recovery and protection against breach of intellectual property rights. Others are positive, such as more effective operation of administrative procedures, continuity and more efficient use of resources such as people and space.

We can start with legal obligations. Government departments and many non-departmental public bodies are required to keep records to a particular standard under the Public Records Acts. All limited companies are required to keep basic business records under the Companies Acts and particular industries such as the oil industry, pharmaceutical companies and financial advisers are covered by specific regulations which govern record keeping.

Companies that sell services or manufacture products for sale to the general public are increasingly aware of the dangers of litigation that can arise if a product is implicated in injury or death of a customer. In many cases the defence against litigation is centred around records that can demonstrate that the company was not negligent and that it was working to the best practice of the time when the problem occurred. This protection against litigation is becoming increasingly important in the public sector as government departments and agencies are becoming more accountable to the general public.

Some industries are based on intellectual property whether this be music, written work, videos, trade marks or patents. Protection against theft of intellectual property depends almost entirely on keeping the relevant records and protecting them against damage. Ownership of property depends on written title deeds. Contracts are another valuable asset that need to be managed and kept in suitable conditions.

A key role for records managers in many organisations is protection of vital records. This helps to ensure effective recovery from disasters. This is especially important in information intensive activities such as finance, research and development, sales and marketing. Precautions such as keeping off-site copies of documents and adequate protection against fire, flood and theft fall within the remit of records management.
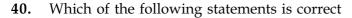
For many organisations the only tangible evidence of their past existence is the business records and archives. The history of a company can play an important part in its ongoing sense of identity and records can play a significant role in this process. The benefits of this sense of continuity may not be as easy to qualify but they are nonetheless important. Minutes of board meetings and of departmental groups and committees can provide a useful commentary on the company and an indication of its future direction. These factors can be particularly relevant during a period of change, such as that following a merger, take-over or change of ownership.

Finally, records management is a key to effective use of resources within an organisation.

36. The positive factors warranting records management in organisations are :

   1. Efficient use of resources   2. Effective operation of procedures

   3. Easy management   4. Quick management

   (A) 1 and 4 are correct   (B) 3 and 4 are correct

   (C) 1 and 3 are correct   (D) 1 and 2 are correct

37. 'Disaster Recovery' is a negative driving factor for introducing good records management in organisations.

   The above statement is true or false ?

   (A) True   (B) False

38. Ownership of property depends on :

   (A) Companies Act   (B) Public Records Act

   (C) Contracts   (D) Written Title Deeds

39. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

   (A) Protection against litigation is not important

   (B) Contracts are valuable assets that need to be managed

   (C) Business records and archives are the only tangible evidence of their past incidence

   (D) Liability is a driving force towards the need for good records management

40. Which of the following statements is correct

(A) Protection against theft of intellectual property does not depend on maintenance of records

(B) Precaution against fire, flood and theft does not fall with the remit of records management

(C) Records can play a significant role in the history of a company

(D) Records need not be maintained to a particular standard

41.

	List - I		List - II
	(Forms of communication)		**(Medium/Type/Theory)**
(a)	Communication Barrier	1.	Radio
(b)	Communication Medium	2.	Shannon and Weaver
(c)	Communication Model	3.	Formal
(d)	Communication Channel	4.	Noise

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

42.

	List - I		List - II
	(Library Act)		**(Year of Enactment)**
(a)	Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act	1.	1964
(b)	Maharashtra Public Libraries Act	2.	1967
(c)	West Bengal Libraries Act	3.	1960
(d)	Karnataka Public Libraries Act	4.	1979

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	3	2	1	4
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	3	2	4	1
(D)	1	2	3	4

43. **List - I**
   (Reference Books)

   (a) Universities Handbook

   (b) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI)

   (c) Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)

   (d) Cumulative Book Index (CBI)

   List - II
   (Publisher)

   1. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC)

   2. Bowker - Saur

   3. H.W. Wilson

   4. Association of Indian Universities

   Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	3	2	1
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	4	1	2	3

44. **List - I**
   (Types of Indexing)

   (a) Chain Indexing
   (b) Uniterm Indexing
   (c) PRECIS
   (d) Citation Indexing

   List - II
   (Author)

   1. Derek Austin
   2. Eugene Garfield
   3. S R Ranganathan
   4. Mortimer Taube

   Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	3	4	1	2
(B)	3	1	2	4
(C)	1	2	3	4
(D)	2	3	4	1

45. **List - I**
   (Modes of Subject Formation)

   (a) Fusion
   (b) Distillation
   (c) Loose Assemblage
   (d) Lamination

   List - II
   (Subject)

   1. Management
   2. Mathematics for Engineers
   3. Library classification
   4. Bio - physics

   Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	3	4	2	1
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	2	3	4	1

46. **List - I**
 (Publications)
 (a) Library Trends
 (b) Information Today and Tomorrow
 (c) Science Citation Index
 (d) Dissertations Abstracts International

List - II
(Publishers)
1. NISSAT
2. Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)
3. University Microfilm International (UMI)
4. University of Illinois

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	3	4	1	2

47. **List - I**
 (Items)
 (a) Vacuum Tube
 (b) Floppy Disk
 (c) CD - ROM
 (d) Transistors

List - II
(Usage)
1. Optical Storage Device
2. Used in First Generation Computers
3. Used in Second Generation Computers
4. Magnetic Storage Device

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	2	4	1	3
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	3	2	4	1
(D)	1	2	3	4

48. **List - I**
 (Networks/Institutions)
 (a) OCLC
 (b) JANET
 (c) ERNET
 (d) International Development Research Center

List - II
(Location)
1. UK
2. Canada
3. USA
4. India

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	3	2	1
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	3	1	4	2
(D)	2	1	3	4

49.   **List - I**   **List - II**
        (Reference Book Category)   **(Name of the Reference Book)**
        (a) Directory   1.   Information Please Almanac
        (b) Annual   2.   Keesing's Record of World Events
        (c) Bibliography   3.   Encyclopaedia of Associations
        (d) News Digest   4.   Publisher's Weekly
        Code :

            (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)
        (A) 3   1   4   2
        (B) 1   3   4   2
        (C) 3   2   4   1
        (D) 4   1   2   3

50.   **List - I**   **List - II**
        (Reference Books)   **(Arrangement)**
        (a) World of Learning   1.   Alphabetical
        (b) Sears List of Subject Headings   2.   Classified
        (c) Roget's International Thesaurus   3.   Geographical
        (d) Indian National Bibliography   4.   Topical
        Code :

            (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)
        (A) 3   1   4   2
        (B) 4   1   2   3
        (C) 1   2   3   4
        (D) 2   3   4   1

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LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
Paper – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks. Attempt **all** the questions.

1. The quotation 'Where is the Wisdom, We Lost in Knowledge…" is by
(A) John Keats
(B) M. P. Carter
(C) T. S. Eliot
(D) Marshall McLuhan

2. Entropy is a measure of
(A) Degree of relevance of information
(B) Quantity of irrelevant information
(C) Degree of uncertainty in information
(D) Degree of certainty in information

3. CONPOLIS (India) was set up in the year
(A) 1985
(B) 1986
(C) 1987
(D) 1988

4. First time efforts for the development of libraries in India were made
(A) S. R. Ranganathan
(B) S. Radhakrishnan
(C) Sayaji Rao Gaekwad I
(D) Sayaji Rao Gaekwad II

5. An E-book which does not require an internet connection to access its contents is
(A) Web book
(B) Palm book
(C) Electronic Ink e-book
(D) Digital book

6. Emerald full text Database is published from
(A) USA
(B) Germany
(C) France
(D) U.K.

7. Who propounded 'Conservative, moderate and liberal theories of reference service' ?
(A) William A Katz
(B) S. R. Ranganathan
(C) James I. Wyer
(D) R. Emery

8. The input Centre for INIS in India is
(A) DRDO
(B) DSIR
(C) TFIR
(D) BARC

9. The provision of phase relations in DDC was made available from
(A) 14th edition
(B) 2nd edition
(C) 7th edition
(D) 11th edition

10. RDA stands for
(A) Resource Description Agency
(B) Reference Description and Access
(C) Reference Description Agency
(D) Resource Description and Access

11. Cost benefit analysis means
(A) Value for money
(B) Performance evaluation based on cost
(C) Finding out unit cost
(D) Performance evaluation based on inputs

12. Which national agency in India is assigning the ISBN ?
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Education Resource Centre
(B) Delhi Public Library
(C) Federation of Publishers in India
(D) National Library of India

13. The term 'Cyberspace' was first used by
(A) Andrew Pollock (B) William Gibson
(C) John Postal (D) Joe Flower

14. RFID Technology is used in
(A) Acquisition (B) Serial Control
(C) Circulation Control (D) OPAC

15. The Boolean operator 'AND' is related to
(A) Productive (B) Additive
(C) Logical Difference (D) None of the above

16. The process of configuring the disks into tracks and sectors is called
(A) Booting (B) Formatting
(C) Labelling (D) All the above

17. A research design is
(A) A series of guide posts (B) A series of sampling
(C) A hypothetical statement (D) A controller of variance

18. In a questionnaire, questionnaire on age, income and gender are the examples of
(A) Dependent variables (B) Intervening variables
(C) Independent variables (D) Manipulation variables

19. The simple Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES) consists of
(A) 10 elements (B) 15 elements
(C) 14 elements (D) 18 elements

20. 'Libraries as Gateways to Knowledge' is the title of the document
(A) National Information Policy, 1986
(B) Information Technology Act, 2000
(C) National Knowledge Commission on Libraries, 2007
(D) None of the above

21. **Assertion (A)** : INDEST conceived J-Gate as a customized gate for e-journals subscribed by the member libraries.
Reason (R) : J-Gate provides a common access platform for all its members to search and share resources subscribed by the member libraries.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

22. **Assertion (A)** : XML, just like HTML is a meta language that is capable of containing extendable elements.
    Reason (R) : XML develop and deploy new specific mark up, enabling automatic authoring and processing of networked information.
    (A) (A) is false but (R) is true.
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation.
    (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are true.

23. **Assertion (A)** : Measuring the Internet and in particular the web is a difficult task.
    Reason (R) : Web is considered as a new publishing medium with inadequate editorial process.
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation.
    (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
    (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

24. **Assertion (A)** : An indexing language is an artificial language as it uses controlled vocabulary.
    Reason (R) : It provides different relationships between terms.
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are false.   (B) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.   (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

25. **Assertion (A)** : With large collection of documents, recall can be measured properly.
    Reason (R) : The proper estimation of maximum recall for a query requires detailed knowledge of all the documents in the collection.
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation.
    (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
    (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

26. **Assertion (A)** : In contemporary digital environment, IPR become the focal point.
    Reason (R) : Many fold increase of unfair use of I.P.
    (A) (A) and (R) are true.   (B) (A) and (R) are false.
    (C) (A) is true and (R) is false.   (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.

27. **Assertion (A)** : Library automation is at a slow pace in Indian Libraries.
    Reason (R) : Lack of U.G.C. (India) support lead to this situation.
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true.   (B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
    (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.   (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

28. **Assertion (A)** : The development of Institutional Repositories in India is at a slow pace.
    Reason (R) : This can be attributed to the non-availability of open source software and lack of interest among the LIS professionals.
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
    (C) (A) is true but (R) is partially true.
    (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.

29. **Assertion (A)** : Subject gateways offer the users an alternative to 'Vacuum Cleaner' type of search engines, such as Google, Infoseek, Alta Vista etc.
    Reason (R) : Subject Gateways hold manually created records, rich resource description containing relevant information.
    (A)   Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (B)   Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation.
    (C)   (A) is true but (R) is false.
    (D)   (A) is false but (R) is true.

30. **Assertion (A)** : Para-professional staff support the professional staff in Library routines.
    Reason (R) : Para-professional staff acquire skill by experience.
    (A)   (A) is false, but (R) is true.   (B)   (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (C)   Both (A) and (R) are false.   (D)   Both (A) and (R) are true.

31. Public Library Law has already been passed in the following States. Identify the correct chronological order in which they were enacted.
    (i)   Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand)   (ii)   Orissa
    (iii) Gujarat   (iv)   Haryana
    Codes :
    (A)   (i)   (ii)   (iii)   (iv)
    (B)   (iv)   (ii)   (i)   (iii)
    (C)   (ii)   (iii)   (iv)   (i)
    (D)   (iii)   (ii)   (i)   (iv)

32. Arrange in chronological order the following persons who were associated with computing history :
    (i)   J. Presper Eckart   (ii)   John W Mauchly
    (iii) August Ada   (iv)   Charles Babbage
    Codes :
    (A)   (iii)   (ii)   (i)   (iv)
    (B)   (ii)   (i)   (iii)   (iv)
    (C)   (i)   (iv)   (iii)   (ii)
    (D)   (iv)   (iii)   (ii)   (i)

33. Arrange the following events of Public Library movement in chronological order :
    (i)   Enactment of Press and Registration of Books Act
    (ii)   Establishment of the Punjab Library, Lahore
    (iii) Constitution of Fyzee Committee
    (iv)   Declaration of Imperial Library (Calcutta) as National Library of India
    Codes :
    (A)   (i)   (iii)   (iv)   (ii)
    (B)   (i)   (ii)   (iii)   (iv)
    (C)   (ii)   (iii)   (iv)   (i)
    (D)   (iv)   (i)   (iii)   (ii)

34. Arrange the following layers of OSI model in the sequence in which they function :
    (i)   Network Layer   (ii)   Physical Layer
    (iii) Transport Layer   (iv)   Data Link Layer
    Codes :
    (A)   (iii)   (iv)   (ii)   (i)
    (B)   (iv)   (ii)   (i)   (iii)
    (C)   (ii)   (iv)   (i)   (iii)
    (D)   (i)   (ii)   (iii)   (iv)

35. Arrange the following four quadrants of spiral of scientific method in their logical order :
(i) Ascendant   (ii) Nadir
(iii) Zenith   (iv) Descendent
Codes :
(A) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
(B) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
(C) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
(D) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

36. Arrange the following books in order of their publication :
(i) Classified Catalogue Code   (ii) Prolegamena to Library Classification
(iii) Five Laws of Library Science   (iv) Colon Classification
Codes :
(A) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
(B) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(D) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

37. Arrange the following bibliographies according to their date of origin :
(i) Indian National Bibliography   (ii) Cumulative Book Index
(iii) Book In Print   (iv) British National Bibliography
Codes :
(A) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(C) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(D) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

38. Arrange the following schemes of classification according to their year of origin :
(i) Colon Classification   (ii) Expansive Classification
(iii) Universal Decimal Classification   (iv) Dewey Decimal Classification
Codes :
(A) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(B) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(C) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(D) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

39. Arrange the following principles and canons according to their levels as enunciated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan :
(i) Principles of Cataloguing   (ii) General Normative Principles
(iii) Laws of Library Science   (iv) Canons of Cataloguing
Codes :
(A) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
(B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(D) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)

40. Arrange the following Associations according to their year of formation :
(i) ASLIB   (ii) LA
(iii) ALA   (iv) SLA
Codes :
(A) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
(B) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(C) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(D) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

41. Match the following :

List-I
(a) Little Science, Big Science
(b) Documentation
(c) The Third Wave
(d) The Information Society

List-II
(i) S.C. Bradfold
(ii) William Martin
(iii) Eric J de Solla Price
(iv) Alwin Toffler

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

42. Match the following :

List-I
(a) Key Word Indexing
(b) Citation Indexing
(c) Uniterm Indexing
(d) SLIC Indexing

List-II
(i) J. R. Sharp
(ii) H. P. Luhn
(iii) E. Garfield
(iv) M. Taube

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(D)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)

43. Match the following :

List-I
(a) Web Navigation Element
(b) Shift + Tab
(c) ANSI Standard
(d) TELNET

List-II
(i) Telecommunication
(ii) SQL
(iii) Hyperlink
(iv) Select the previous link

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)

44. Match the following :

List-I
(a) Mcfee
(b) Directory
(c) Personal Web pages
(d) Amazon.com

List-II
(i) DOAJ
(ii) Antivirus
(iii) Vendor on Internet
(iv) Blogs

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

45. Match the following :

	List-I		**List-II**
(a)	Theory of Knowledge	(i)	Farmington Plan
(b)	IS : 1553-1960	(ii)	Metadata Format
(c)	Resource Sharing	(iii)	Library Building
(d)	TEI	(iv)	Epistomology

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)

Read the passage given below, and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage :

Rolland Munro describes accountability as an informal giving that is part of everyday conversation, as well as more formal transactions generally involving some sort of documentary artifact (what we archivists refer to as a "record"). He notes that the authors move "between accounts as stories, explanations and reasons for conduct on the one hand and accounts as coded representations, records, often in the form of numbers, on the other hand". Each of these modes mediates the other in what he refers to as "accountability relationships." "Distributions of materials and devices are as much as *effect* of the giving and calling for accounts, as they are integral to the business of producing and consuming accounts". Records are both intermediaries in the accountability process and evidence of it.

In our daily language we often refer to accountability as something that must be achieved, rather than as something that is done informally yet continuously. The difference here is between viewing accountability as a thing represented by an artifact, such as a record, and thinking about accountability as a process in which people and records must interact to achieve accountability. In this latter view, the focus on accountability becomes an analysis of the methods people use to engage in accountability relations.

46. Rolland Munro described accountability as
(A) Classified documentary artifacts
(B) Formal artifacts only
(C) Unpublished and published documents
(D) Informal, formal and documentary records

47. The phrase 'record keeping' is associated with
(A) Computer programmers (B) Archivists
(C) Chartered Accountants (D) Office Managers

48. What integral components Munro has identified for accounting in the business ?
(A) Records and Codes (B) Documentary archives
(C) Materials and devices (D) Legal Regulations

49. In general usage accountability means
(A) Something done informally (B) Something achieved
(C) Something done continuously (D) All of the above

50. Accountability, which is represented by an artifact, includes
(A) Process, Records, People (B) Theory, Practice, Records
(C) Theory, Practice, People (D) People, Records, Accounts

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Paper – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks. Attempt **all** the questions.

1. Who expressed knowledge in a simple mathematical equation k(s) + Δ1 = k (s + Δs) ?
- (A) Fritz Machlup
- (B) B.C. Brooks
- (C) N.J. Belkin
- (D) C.E. Shannon

2. Which is <u>not</u> a near synonym term to information ?
- (A) Ideas
- (B) Data
- (C) Catalogue
- (D) Facts

3. CCF stands for
- (A) Common Communication Format
- (B) Centre for Communication Format
- (C) Committee for Communication Format
- (D) Common Curriculum Format

4. Resources sharing among libraries was prompted by the factors
- (A) Price escalation
- (B) Information explosion
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

5. The Library Association (UK) is now the component of
- (A) ASLIB
- (B) CILIP
- (C) ALA
- (D) None of the above

6. Which of the following professional Associations does not exist now ?
- (A) IFLA
- (B) FID
- (C) ALA
- (D) IASLIC

7. Real Time Access refers to
- (A) Access in advance
- (B) Access after some time
- (C) Access when searched for
- (D) None of the above

8. Theory X and Theory Y relate to
- (A) Planning
- (B) Motivation
- (C) Innovation
- (D) None of the above

9. Dewey Decimal classification is now looked after by
- (A) Lake Placid Club
- (B) Library of Congress
- (C) OCLC
- (D) Classification Research Group

10. INSDOC has been merged with NISCOM and is now known as
- (A) DELNET
- (B) NISCAIR
- (C) DESIDOC
- (D) NASSDOC

11. World Wide Web was first designed by
- (A) Charles Babbage
- (B) F.W. Lancaster
- (C) Ted Nelson
- (D) Tim Berner's Lee

12. ISBN consists of
    (A) 6 digits   (B) 8 digits
    (C) 13 digits   (D) 15 digits

13. Bibliographical coupling is related to
    (A) Bibliometric studies
    (B) Bibliography compilation
    (C) Modes of subject formation
    (D) Vocabulary control

14. Dublin core meta data consists of
    (A) 15 elements
    (B) 10 elements
    (C) 25 elements
    (D) 08 elements

15. A type of indexing where terms are coordinated prior to searching
    (A) Post coordinate indexing
    (B) Pre coordinate indexing
    (C) Uniterm indexing
    (D) None of the above

16. Use of integrated circuits was made in
    (A) First Generation Computers
    (B) Second Generation Computers
    (C) Third Generation Computer
    (D) Fourth Generation Computers

17. The Network Topology in which nodes are connected to a central hub is known as
    (A) Ring Topology
    (B) Bus Topology
    (C) Star Topology
    (D) Mesh Topology

18. Which of the following is a term used for working assumption of a solution to a problem ?
    (A) Research   (B) Hypothesis
    (C) Bibliography   (D) Thesis

19. Computer Memory is measured in
    (A) Bytes
    (B) Kilobytes
    (C) Megabytes
    (D) All of the above

20. DELNET stands for
    (A) Developing Library Network
    (B) Department of Electronics Library Network
    (C) Distance Education Library Network
    (D) Delhi Library Network

21. **Assertion (A) :** Demand is the only governing factor in Book selection.
    Reason (R) : Patrons' requirements govern building library collections.
    Codes :
    (A) (A) is true and (R) is false.
    (B) (A) is false and (R) is true.
    (C) (A) and (R) both are true.
    (D) (A) and (R) both are false.

22. **Assertion (A) :** An indexing language is much more than a list of index terms that are acceptable to users.
    Reason (R) : An indexing language helps users discriminate between terms and reduces ambiguity in the language.
    Codes :
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation.
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
    (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
    (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

23. **Assertion (A) :** Libraries are facing a threat and are bound to disappear soon.
    Reason (R) : Internet and WWW provide access to Oceans of information Worldwide.
    Codes :
    (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
    (C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

24. **Assertion (A) :** Deacidification is a measure to preserve documents in any medium.
    Reason (R) : Digital preservation needs a different preservation care.
    Codes :
    (A) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
    (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

25. **Assertion (A) :** SDI is a user oriented current information service.
    Reason (R) : It is an alerting service directed towards groups.
    Codes :
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

26. **Assertion (A) :** Indexing periodical retrieves information, which includes brief summary of the article.
    Reason (R) : It provides list of articles alongwith the title, authors and other bibliographic details.
    Codes :
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
    (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (D) (A) is false, but (R) are true.

27. **Assertion (A) :** Median is simply the middle value when the data have been arranged in ascending or descending order.
    Reason (R) : Median refers to the middle value in a distribution.
    Codes :
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

28. **Assertion (A) :** Data base is a collection of interrelated data stored together.
    Reason (R) : It is an organised, integrated collection of data.
    Codes :
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are false.
    (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
    (C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

29. **Assertion (A) :** Dewey Decimal is an enumerative scheme of classification.
    Reason (R) : The scheme has developed several devices and is no more an enumerative scheme of classification.
    Codes :
    (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (B) (A) is not true, but (R) is true.
    (C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

30. **Assertion (A) :** A Library legislation provides proper governance and management.
    Reason (R) : It ensures free public library service to all irrespective of caste, creed and sex.
    Codes :
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
    (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

31. Arrange the following in the chronological sequence of their development.

(i) ISBD   (ii) CCF

(iii) FRBR   (iv) MARC

Codes :

(A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

(B) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

(C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

(D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

32. Arrange the following secondary publications according to the beginning of their publication in chronological order.

(i) Biological Abstracts

(ii) Chemical Abstracts

(iii) LISA

(iv) Index Medicus

Codes :

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(C) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(D) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

33. Arrange the following States chronologically according to year of enactment of Library Legislation.

(i) Tamil Nadu   (ii) U.P.

(iii) Gujarat   (iv) Mizoram

Codes :

(A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

(B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(C) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(D) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

34. Arrange the following chronologically according to their use in computers :

(i) Vacuum tube

(ii) Microchip

(iii) Integrated circuits

(iv) Transistors

Codes :

(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(C) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(D) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

35. Arrange the following professional Associations according to the year of their establishment :

(i) ILA   (ii) IASLIC

(iii) ALA   (iv) ASLIB

Codes :

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

(C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

(D) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

36. Arrange the following according to chronological order :

(i) Universal Copyright convention

(ii) Berne Convention

(iii) Indian Copyright Act

(iv) WIPO Copyright Act

Codes :

(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(B) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

(C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(D) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

37. Arrange the structure of the Research report in correct order :
(i) Table of contents
(ii) Appendices
(iii) Text
(iv) Title page
Codes :
(A) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

38. Arrange the following schemes of classification according to their year of publication :
(i) CC   (ii) DDC
(iii) LC   (iv) UDC
Codes :
(A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(C) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

39. Match the following :

	List – I		**List – II**
(a)	The Right to Information Act of India	(i)	2000
(b)	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	(ii)	2005
(c)	Information Technology Act. (India)	(iii)	1948
(d)	Digital Millennium Act	(iv)	1998

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

40. Match the following :

	List – I		**List – II**
(a)	Father of Scientific Management	(i)	Henry Fayol
(b)	Father of Administration	(ii)	Elton Mayo
(c)	Father of Human Relations School	(iii)	F. Hertzberg
(d)	Father of Corporate Strategy	(iv)	F.W. Taylor

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)

41. Match the following :

	List – I		**List – II**
(a)	C.A. Cutter	(i)	Bibliographic classification
(b)	H.E. Bliss	(ii)	Expansive classification
(c)	J.D. Brown	(iii)	Universal classification
(d)	Paul Otlet & Henry LaFontaine	(iv)	Subject classification

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

42. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	International Conference on Cataloguing Principles	(i)	1969
(b)	International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts	(ii)	1961
(c)	International Symposium of Bibliographic Exchange format	(iii)	1990
(d)	First CCF Users meeting	(iv)	1978

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

43. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	NASSDOC	(i)	Defence Science
(b)	DEVSIS	(ii)	Social Sciences
(c)	INIS	(iii)	Development Science
(d)	DESIDOC	(iv)	Nuclear Science

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

44. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	CLRI	(i)	Hyderabad
(b)	SENDOC	(ii)	New Delhi
(c)	NASSDOC	(iii)	Mumbai
(d)	BARC	(iv)	Chennai

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

45. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Fumigation	(i)	Acquisition
(b)	Building library collection	(ii)	Preservation
(c)	Kardex	(iii)	Reference service
(d)	Information Desk	(iv)	Registration of Periodicals

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

Read the passage given below, and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage. (Question Nos. **46-50**)

Invention is the creation of an idea that can be translated to practice. It is also the process of bringing new technology into being. Invention is goal directed, the process is orderly, and it is essentially an intellectual process. An inventor is generally not a big reservoir of existing knowledge or of past failures. A substantial part of a scientist's time is spent in collecting facts. The greater a scientist's familiarity with the great scientific works, the greater will be his own power of invention. Ingenuity is the younger brother of imagination. Theoretical creation is an intermediate step between invention and discovery. A scientist who is familiar with a number of methods attached to a problem, is most likely to solve the greatest number of problems.

Invention is the basic ingredient of innovation. Innovation is of two kinds, i.e., in product and service. It is a slow process. Innovations which started several years ago may bear fruit now. Innovation involves the bringing of an invention into commercial use. In some cases, invention and innovation merge into one another. Invention and innovation have been the foundations of industrial development in most advanced countries. Innovation bring about competition and competition brings about efficiency. Of the total innovation process, research is only a part. Research may invent, but invention can only be utilized by the complicated and complex process of innovation. Innovation is more often the result of recognizing and adapting an idea than of invention a new one. Utilization of technical information including research outputs can result in an industrial innovation.

Innovators achieve success, but not imitations. In the past, innovation came from individual scientists. Individual inventors were responsible for innovation. In modern industry it is rarely the case, teams of scientists are really responsible for inventions and innovations. Success in invention and innovation depends not only on originality and imagination but also on knowing what and how to invent and innovate.

46. What is an invention ?
(A) It is the idea that has the characteristics of application.
(B) A theoretical idea regardless of application.
(C) A discovery that does not lead to new technology.
(D) A process bereft of use.

47. An invention involves
(A) Collection & application of past data.
(B) Simply an effort to explore past knowledge.
(C) Redefining knowledge of the past.
(D) Exploiting past knowledge and newly collected facts.

48. Industrial development and competitive environment are possible when
(A) Invention follows innovation
(B) Invention leads to innovation
(C) Invention prevents innovation
(D) Invention has little practical use

49. Invention is carried out at present
(A) by an individual researcher with little originality and imagination.
(B) by an individual researcher with high level imagination.
(C) by a group of researchers with adequate originality and imagination.
(D) by industrialists to achieve success in business.

50. What is innovation ?
(A) Innovation is a theoretical process.
(B) Innovation conceals invention.
(C) Innovation is a process of application of invention.
(D) Innovation provides data for invention.

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Paper – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks. Attempt **all** the questions.

1. Linear model of communication in knowledge based on Aristotles' model of communication was proposed by
   (A) Juger Heberman
   (B) A.J. Wells
   (C) C.E. Shannon & W. Weaver
   (D) G. Gerbner

2. ISBN changed from 10 digits to 13 from
   (A) January, 2007
   (B) January, 2008
   (C) January, 2006
   (D) January, 2005

3. Library Legislation refers to the development of
   (A) Academic Libraries
   (B) Special Libraries
   (C) Public Libraries
   (D) None of the above

4. IASLIC was founded in the year
   (A) 1955   (B) 1965
   (C) 1975   (D) 1985

5. Which Bibliometrics Law describes the frequency of publication by authors in a given field ?
   (A) Lotka's Law
   (B) Zipf's Law
   (C) Bradford's Law
   (D) None of the above

6. Which one of the following protocols is used in transferring file over internet ?
   (A) POP   (B) FTP
   (C) SMTP   (D) TCP/IP

7. Transistors were used in which generation of computers ?
   (A) First generation
   (B) Second generation
   (C) Third generation
   (D) None of the above

8. Linux is an example of
   (A) Application software
   (B) System software
   (C) Library software
   (D) All of the above

9. UNIMARC was developed under the umbrella of
   (A) OCLC
   (B) IFLA
   (C) UNESCO
   (D) None of the above

10. How different nodes in a network are connected and how they communicate are determined ?
    (A) By Network Connectivity
    (B) By Network Topology
    (C) By Network Compatibility
    (D) None of the above

11. WorldCat is maintained by
    (A) Library of Congress
    (B) Online Computer Library Center
    (C) American Library Association
    (D) None of the above

12. Number of States in India which have enacted Public Library Legislation till date is
    (A) Seven
    (B) Ten
    (C) Thirteen
    (D) Sixteen

13. When a source referred to once in the footnote is referred to again and between them no other reference (i.e. citation) intervenes, then the footnote uses the abbreviation
(A) Ibid
(B) Id
(C) Op.Cit
(D) None of the above

14. Indexing system in which the coordination of terms is done at the search stage was first introduced by
(A) S.R. Ranganathan
(B) Derek Austin
(C) Morfiner Taube
(D) H.P. Luhn

15. Index Medicus is brought out as printed publication
(A) Quarterly
(B) Monthly
(C) Weekly
(D) Has ceased publication

16. Which publication was not authored by S.R. Ranaganathan ?
(A) Prolegomena to library classification
(B) Reference Service
(C) Ramanujan : The man and the Mathematician
(D) Living with Books

17. JSTOR is an online system for archiving and accessing academic journals. It is located in
(A) Germany
(B) UK
(C) USA
(D) Budapest

18. 260 tag in MARC format marks
(A) The edition
(B) The publication information
(C) The physical description
(D) A topical subject heading

19. Mean, Median and Mode are
(A) Measure of Central tendency
(B) Measure of deviation
(C) Measure of Information System
(D) Measure of Sampling

20. 'Five Laws of Library Science' was first published in
(A) 1925   (B) 1930
(C) 1931   (D) 1933

21. **Assertion (A) :** ISBDs were devised by UNESCO.
Reason (R) : They are the standards for all types of bibliographic activities.
(A) (A) is false but (R) is true.
(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

22. **Assertion (A) :** Web OPAC is a computerised library catalogue available to the patrons online.
Reason (R) : It can be searched by the users within the four walls of the library only.
(A) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(B) (A) is false but (R) is true.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

23. **Assertion (A) :** A sample is the representation of a whole.
Reason (R) : The sample is subjected to observation and analysis.
(A) (A) is false but (R) is true.
(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

24. Assertion (A) : Electronic access to information is becoming easy day by day.

Reason (R) : The printed materials pouring out of the world presses do not show any decline.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).

(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(C) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

25. Assertion (A) : Use of microfilm-ming is becoming obsolete day by day.

Reason (R) : ICT has developed digital technologies, which are quick, cheap and easy to handle.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation.

(B) Both (A) and (R) are false.

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

26. Assertion (A) : Libraries are changing in the wake of emerging ICT environment.

Reason (R) : Libraries are adopting new competencies to operate services in the environment of information super highways.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true.

(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(C) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

27. Assertion (A) : In fifth law, the word used in 'organism' not 'organisation'.

Reason (R) : Libraries grow in collection size, human resources, physical facilities and services from time to time.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

28. Assertion (A) : Primary source is one in which information is original.

Reason (R) : Secondary sources repack the original information.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true.

(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(C) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

29. Assertion (A) : Loose Assemblage is the process of linking together different classes.

Reason (R) : This mode was formerly known as subject bundle.

(A) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true.

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

30. **Assertion (A) :** Provision of services outside the library regular service centre or outlet is essential to reach more and more patrons.

    Reason (R) : Library extension services help libraries to cover larger population of patrons.

    (A) (A) is true but (R) is false.
    (B) (A) is false but (R) is true.
    (C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

31. Arrange the following in chronological sequence :
    (I) Digital Millennium Copyright Act
    (II) Right to Information Act. (India)
    (III) Information Technology Act (India)
    (IV) Indian Copyright Act
    Codes :
    (A) (IV), (I), (III), (II)
    (B) (IV), (II), (III), (I)
    (C) (I), (IV), (II), (III)
    (D) (II), (III), (I), (IV)

32. Arrange the following States according to the year of enactment of library legislation :
    (I) Pondicherry
    (II) Orissa
    (III) Rajasthan
    (IV) Karnataka
    Codes :
    (A) (IV), (I), (III), (II)
    (B) (IV), (II), (III), (I)
    (C) (IV), (III), (I), (II)
    (D) (I), (III), (II), (IV)

33. Arrange the following softwares according to their development :
    (I) E-Print
    (II) D-space
    (III) Greenstone
    (IV) Koha
    Codes :
    (A) (IV), (III), (II), (I)
    (B) (III), (II), (I), (IV)
    (C) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
    (D) (II), (III), (IV), (I)

34. Arrange the following steps in research in the sequence of their occurrence :
    (I) Report writing
    (II) Research design
    (III) Collection of data
    (IV) Analysis of data
    Codes :
    (A) (III), (IV), (II), (I)
    (B) (I), (III), (IV), (II)
    (C) (II), (III), (IV), (I)
    (D) (IV), (II), (III), (I)

35. Arrange the following chronologically according to their year of Birth :
    (I) S.R. Ranganathan
    (II) Melvil Dewey
    (III) C.A. Cutter
    (IV) B.S. Kesvan
    Codes :
    (A) (II), (I), (IV), (III)
    (B) (I), (III), (IV), (II)
    (C) (III), (II), (I), (IV)
    (D) (IV), (I), (II), (III)

36. Arrange the following chronologically according to their development :

(I) Punched Card

(II) Floppy Disc

(III) Magnetic Disc

(IV) Optical Disc

Codes :

(A) (II), (III), (I), (IV)

(B) (I), (III), (II), (IV)

(C) (I), (II), (III), (IV)

(D) (IV), (I), (II), (III)

37. Arrange the following according to their development :

(I) CCC

(II) ISBD

(III) CCF

(IV) MARC II

Codes :

(A) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

(B) (I), (II), (IV), (III)

(C) (I), (IV), (III), (II)

(D) (IV), (II), (III), (I)

38. The spiral of scientific method involves the following steps in correct sequence :

(I) Zenith

(II) Ascendant

(III) Nadir

(IV) Descendant

Codes :

(A) (I), (III), (II), (IV)

(B) (II), (III), (I), (IV)

(C) (III), (II), (I), (IV)

(D) (I), (IV), (III), (II)

39. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
(a) AACR-1	(i) 1978
(b) AACR-2	(ii) 1967
(c) ALA code	(iii) 1934
(d) CCC	(iv) 1949

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

40. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
(a) Books in print	(i) Bibliography of periodicals
(b) Ulrich International Periodical Directory	(ii) Trade Bibliography
(c) World of Learning	(iii) Biographical source
(d) Who's Who in India	(iv) Directory

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

41. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
(a) Henry Fayol	(i) Hierarchy Needs
(b) F.W. Taylor	(ii) Theory X and Theory Y
(c) Abraham Maslow	(iii) Classical Theory
(d) Douglas McGregor	(iv) Scientific Management

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)

42. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	E.J. Coates	(i)	KWIC
(b)	H.P. Luhn	(ii)	Things, Property, Material, Action
(c)	Derek Austin	(iii)	Concrete and process
(d)	J. Kaiser	(iv)	PRECIS

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)

43. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	NTC	(i)	UK
(b)	ITC	(ii)	India
(c)	BLDSC	(iii)	Netherlands
(d)	NISCAIR	(iv)	USA

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

44. Match the following :

	List – I (Subjects)		List – II (Modes of Formation)
(a)	India	(i)	Agglomeration
(b)	Agriculture of wheat	(ii)	Lamination
(c)	Biochemistry	(iii)	Fusion
(d)	Biological Sciences	(iv)	Denudation

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)

45. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Elements of Library Classification	(i)	D.J. Desolla Price
(b)	Little Science Big Science	(ii)	S.R. Ranganathan
(c)	Documentation	(iii)	D.J. Fosket
(d)	Subject Approach to Information	(iv)	S.C. Bradford

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage. (Question Nos. **46-50**)

In the late 1990s the publishing world launched a new system into the information and publishing world called Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs). DOIs are alphanumeric character strings that identify objects in an electronic environment.

DOIs are universal, unique and permanent identification tags for online content that is registered in an online directory. DOIs can cover any form of digital files such as text, image, video, audio or even software. DOIs can also cover many levels of content. For example, it might tag an entire book, a chapter in the book, illustrations, individual sentences, or perhaps the book's index. It is a system that identifies creation endeavours and uniquely marks the content of these items. It is intended to individualize information units on the Web.

DOIs can be placed in a variety of places, such as in the object itself, in an information structure that contains the object, on a Web page that describes the element, in a database or as an entry in an indexing system.

The identifier tags have no intrinsic meaning, as a classification code does. They are content labels, each being unique and without duplicates. The identifiers are stored in a directory that allows the lookup of the current Internet address of the copyright owner and where the information now resides. The author, publisher or current owner is responsible for maintaining the response page, which presents data about the information item and the conditions of its use.

The directory of DOIs routes inquiries to the up-to-date sites on the Internet for accessing the content of the object. When addresses change, the directory will route the query to where the content is currently located or to where information is given concerning how to obtain it. Over time, when objects move around or change ownership, the directory keeps tabs on these changes.

Although the major purpose of the DOI system is the management of intellectual property, indexing and abstracting services, as well as document delivery services will find DOIs a useful tool.

46. What are DOIs ?
(A) DOIs are numbers which identify object in traditional environment
(B) DOIs are identifiers consisting of alphanumeric character strings for printed materials.
(C) DOIs are alphanumeric character strings for electronic serials.
(D) DOIs are alphanumeric character strings for electronic sources of information available on-line.

47. What are the materials covered by DOIs ?
(A) DOIs cover books and journals.
(B) DOIs cover texts, images, audio visual materials in digital form.
(C) DOIs cover electronically available S & T information.
(D) DOIs cover digital format in US and Europe only.

48. Do DOIs play any role in grouping of information sources ?
(A) DOIs constitute the e-classification scheme to group sources of information.
(B) DOIs are not class numbers as such and have nothing to do with arrangement.
(C) DOIs play the dual role of identifying and grouping.
(D) DOIs are only like traditional class numbers in e-form.

49. What is the major purpose of DOI system ?
(A) To organise e-resources on the Net.
(B) To manage intellectual property.
(C) To provide bibliographic description of digitized resources.
(D) To control free access to e-resources

50. How does DOI system operate ?
(A) Routes inquiries to designated Document Supply Libraries.
(B) Routes inquires to up to date sites of digital libraries.
(C) Routes inquiries to national e-resources depositories
(D) Routes inquiries to relevant sites on the Net.

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE
Paper – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks. Attempt **all** the questions.

1. What is Dublin Core ?
(A) Content management tool
(B) E- Library software
(C) Metadata standard
(D) Internet Protocol

2. Which one is the most important problem being faced by Institutional Repositories for archiving the documents ?
(A) Availability
(B) Rarity
(C) Copyright issues
(D) Author's resistance

3. As per Indian Copyright Law, copyright is granted for
(A) Fifty years after the book is published
(B) Fifty years after the death of the author
(C) Sixty years after the book is published
(D) Sixty years after the death of the author

4. NAAC stands for
(A) National Accreditation and Authority Council
(B) Northern Accreditation and Authorities Committee
(C) National Assessment and Accreditation Council
(D) Northern Assessment and Accreditation Council

5. The Principle of Local Variation is mainly applicable in
(A) Cataloguing
(B) Reference service
(C) Circulation
(D) Acquisition

6. Who is the Father of Library Movement in USA ?
(A) F. W. Lancaster
(B) Paul Wasserman
(C) Melvil Dewey
(D) Allen Kent

7. New Encyclopaedia Britannica is published from
(A) London
(B) New York
(C) Paris
(D) Chicago

8. Who coined the term POSDCORB ?
(A) Henri Fayol
(B) Max Weber
(C) Gulick and Urwick
(D) Wilson and Tauber

9. Which one is not a Canon (as given by Ranganthan) ?
(A) Canon of Comprehensiveness
(B) Canon of Consistence
(C) Canon of Context
(D) Canon of Currency

10. 'Union List' is the record of
(A) Library members living in a Union Territory
(B) Periodicals available in a group of libraries
(C) Library unions located in a Union Territory
(D) List of members of a Library Union

11. The term 'bibliometrics' was first used by
(A) S. R. Ranganathan
(B) Alan Pritchard
(C) Allen Kent
(D) A. C. Foskett

12. Auto abstracting involves use of computers to
(A) structure the content of an abstract
(B) prepare indicative abstract
(C) pickup significant words
(D) arrange words in order

13. 'Half-life' in Information Science relates to
(A) Rate of obsolescence
(B) Rate of growth
(C) Degree of scatter
(D) Information explosion

14. In "Spiral of Scientific Method", Zenith marks
(A) Facts
(B) Empirical laws
(C) Fundamental laws
(D) Deduced laws

15. Which library is authorized to receive books under 'Delivery of Books Act'?
(A) National Science Library, Delhi
(B) Central Library, Delhi
(C) State Central Library, Mumbai
(D) Parliament Library, Delhi

16. An increase in the level of 'specificity' of indexing languages results in increase in
(A) Recall
(B) Precision
(C) Noise
(D) both recall and precision

17. The term 'Exponential growth' refers to
(A) Linear growth
(B) Normal mode of distribution
(C) Geometric Progression
(D) Arithmetic Progression

18. "Publishers' Weekly" is published by
(A) H. W. Wilson, New York
(B) R. R. Bowker, London
(C) American Library Association, Chicago
(D) Aslib, London

19. All Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI) was established in
(A) 1952
(B) 1953
(C) 1954
(D) 1956

20. Who is the author of "Subject Catalogue" ?
(A) E. J. Coates
(B) J. Kaiser
(C) C. A. Cutter
(D) J. W. Metcalfe

21. **Assertion (A)** : Collection development must be done judiciously.
Reason (R) : Demand is the only governing factor in book selection.
Codes :
(A) (A) is true and (R) is false.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is false and (R) is true.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).

22. **Assertion (A)** : In Colon Classification, 2 represents mother country and 44 represents India. A given library in India can use **2** or **44** for India.
   Reason (R) : The above is in conformity with Canon of Homonym.
   Codes :
   (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

23. **Assertion (A) :** In library classification, an empty digit helps in interpolation between two consecutive ordinal numbers.
   Reason (R) : An empty digit is a digit with ordinal value but no semantic value.
   Codes :
   (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
   (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

24. **Assertion (A)** : A bibliographic utility is an organization that offers bibliographic services to subscribing libraries.
   Reason (R) : Library of Congress is a bibliographic utility.
   Codes :
   (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
   (C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
   (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

25. **Assertion (A)** : LISA is a primary source of information.
   Reason (R) : All primary sources provide original information.
   Codes :
   (A) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
   (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
   (D) Both (A) and (R) are true.

26. **Assertion (A)** : According to the fifth Law of Library Science, Library is a growing organization.
   Reason (R) : All resources of library are supposed to grow.
   Codes :
   (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
   (C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
   (D) Both (A) and (R) are true.

27. **Assertion (A) :** Information Literacy provides training to use maximum resources available in a library.
   Reason (R) : Information Literacy always aims at specific group of users.
   Codes :
   (A) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
   (B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
   (C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
   (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

28. Assertion (A) : Performance measurement is necessary to support decision making in libraries and information centres.

Reason (R) : Right decision at a right time helps libraries and information centres to achieve goals.

Codes :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are false.

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

29. Assertion (A) : Like social scientists, the natural scientists can also collect data by conducting experiments, interviewing/observing people and reviewing literature.

Reason (R) : Social scientists cannot be as objective as can be natural scientists.

Codes :

(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true.

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

30. Assertion (A) : Internet access provides information in abundance.

Reason (R) : Information available on internet always lacks authenticity.

Codes :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).

(D) (A) is true but (R) is false.

31. Arrange the following in a logical sequence :

(i) Formulation of a hypothesis

(ii) Data analysis

(iii) Selection of sample

(iv) Report writing

Codes :

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(D) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

32. Arrange the following according to the year of establishments :

(i) NICNET

(ii) INDONET

(iii) INFLIBNET

(iv) MALIBNET

Codes :

(A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

(B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(D) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

33. Identify the correct order as per year of establishment

(i) ASLIB

(ii) IATLIS

(iii) SLA

(iv) ALA

Codes :

(A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

(B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

34. Arrange the following Laws of Library Science as given by Ranganathan :

(i) Save the time of the reader

(ii) Books are for use

(iii) Every book has its reader

(iv) Every Reader has his book

Codes :

(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(D) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

35. Arrange the following Public Library Acts according to their year of enactment :

(i) Pondicherry

(ii) Madras

(iii) Haryana

(iv) Orissa

Codes :

(A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

(B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(D) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

36. Arrange the following in chronological order :

(i) Fayzee Committee

(ii) K. P. Sinha Committee

(iii) Chattopadhyaya Committee

(iv) Radhakrishnan Committee

Codes :

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

(C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

(D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

37. Arrange the following in chronological order :

(i) ISBD

(ii) MARC

(iii) CCF

(iv) Resource Description and Access (RDA)

Codes :

(A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

(D) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

38. Arrange the following subjects in ascending order according to their DDC numbers :

(i) Horticulture

(ii) Public Administration

(iii) Metaphysics

(iv) Botany

Codes :

(A) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(B) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

(D) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

39. What will be the correct sequence of books on the shelves bearing the following class numbers ?

(i) 2:51

(ii) 232

(iii) 2;46

(iv) 2'N65

Codes :

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

(D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

40. Arrange the following classification schemes according to their year of first publication :

(i) DDC

(ii) CC

(iii) UDC

(iv) LC

Codes :

(A) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

(C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(D) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

41. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Library of Congress	(i)	1952
(b)	INSDOC	(ii)	1954
(c)	Delivery of Books Act	(iii)	1903
(d)	Imperial Library, Calcutta	(iv)	1800

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

42. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	C.A. Cutter	(i)	Bibliographic Classification
(b)	J.D. Brown	(ii)	Expansive Classification
(c)	S.R. Ranganathan	(iii)	Subject Classification
(d)	H.E. Bliss	(iv)	Colon Classification

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)

43. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	SENDOC	(i)	Social Sciences
(b)	INPADOC	(ii)	Sciences
(c)	NASSDOC	(iii)	Patents
(d)	INSDOC (NISCAIR)	(iv)	Small Scale Industries

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)

44. Match the following

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Best books for the largest numbers	(i)	D.B. Krishna Rao
(b)	Library is the heart of all university work	(ii)	B.S. Kesavan
(c)	First Ph.D. in Library Science	(iii)	S. Radhakri-shnan
(d)	First Librarian of National Library (India)	(iv)	Melvil Dewey

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

45. Match the following

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Books in Print	(i)	Directory
(b)	World of Learning	(ii)	Trade bibliography
(c)	Keesing's Record of World Events	(iii)	Travel guide
(d)	Fodor's Guide to India	(iv)	Newspaper digest

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

Read the passage below and answer the questions based on understanding of the passage. (Question Nos. **46 – 50**) :

Communication media have evolved along with technological transformations and progress. Man's inborn need to communicate led to the first medium for the global transmission of information – the printing press, followed by the rotary printing press. But the need for information has always been in continuous growth, so that inventions such as telegraph had to be adopted for information transmission by waves. Indeed, the radio was one of the society's great technological and democratizing advances. But there is no doubt that television has succeeded in making McLuhan's idea of the existence of a television tribe a reality. Large companies, which control access to information by methods that are close to being a monopoly, wage fierce battles in order to control mass media, especially television.

The "fourth power' collects, disseminates and preserves a great quantity of information. This information is thematically diverse and exists in a wide variety of formats and media. In order to control such an important business asset, almost all television broadcasters have set a documentation service that is responsible for satisfying journalists' information needs and for the maintenance of the firm's intellectual and cultural heritage.

Documentation centres are just the visible aspects of a great documentation web involving different classes of documents, varied media and the diverse requirements of end users. The computerization of documentation structures is a reality that is sustained by a constant exchange of information between documentalists and communication scientists, aimed at enabling the preservation of information and access to this information by means of a standard set of parameters.

The thematic descriptors must describe, viewed and referred content in the audio-visual documents with precision. Thematic identification has a special importance since it is the usual method for accessing information. For these fields, different television companies use different proprietary ad hoe tools, with thesauri being the formula employed to control

vocabulary. There have also been experiments aimed at developing effective tools based on faceted classifications. The fact that audio-visual information has to be analysed from two different perspectives in order to understand the challenges offered by this kind of document should be considered. The visual and the sonorous sometimes are complementary, and consequently must be studied and analysed by the information manager. Sound and visual tracks do often collaborate to create a joint informative message, but it is also very common the case where both contribute to create quite different meanings.

46. The first medium for global transmission of information was _____.
  (A) Radio
  (B) Printing Press
  (C) Television
  (D) Telegraph

47. The intellectual and cultural heritage of television broadcasting firms is maintained by
  (A) Communication media
  (B) Journalists
  (C) Television
  (D) Setting up a documentation service

48. A standard set of parameters is needed for _____.
  (A) Establishing documentation centres
  (B) Meeting diverse requirements of users
  (C) Preservation and access to information
  (D) Exchange of documents

49. For organizing information, television companies use tools such as
  (A) Thesauri
  (B) Faceted classification
  (C) Non-faceted classification
  (D) Thematic descriptors

50. Audio-visual information has to be analysed for
  (A) Information management
  (B) Understanding the challenges offered by such documents
  (C) Collaborating sound and visual tracks
  (D) Locating information from different places

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. The fundamental equation of Information Science has been put forward by :
   (A) Michael Buckland (B) Robert Brooks
   (C) Marc Porat (D) Wersig Gernot

2. Source, Message, Transmitter and receiver are the components of communication model developed by :
   (A) Shannon - Weaver (B) Schramm
   (C) Lasswell (D) George Gerbner

3. Who said that Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information about it ?
   (A) S.R. Ranganathan (B) W.C.Berwick Sayers
   (C) Samuel Johnson (D) H.E.Bliss

4. The acronym for Association for Information Management is :
   (A) IAMA (B) AIM (C) ASLIB (D) IIM

5. Census Atlas National Volume is an example of _____ Atlas :
   (A) Local (B) Historical
   (C) Demographic (D) Anthropological

6. COMPENDEX is the on-line Database on the subject :
   (A) Physics (B) Commerce and Export
   (C) Analytical Chemistry (D) Engineering

7. Routing of periodicals is :
   (A) CAS (B) SDI
   (C) Indexing Service (D) Abstracting Service

8. The subject 'Research Methodology' has been formed by which of the following modes ?
   (A) Fusion (B) Distillation
   (C) Fission (D) Loose Assemblage

9. Boolean Logic was propounded by :
   (A) B.C.Wickery   (B) S.C.Bradford
   (C) J. Buckland   (D) George Boole

10. 'IMCE' Stands for :
    (A) International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts
    (B) International Meeting of Computer Experts
    (C) International Meeting of Communication Experts
    (D) International Meeting of Classification Experts

11. An indispensable function of Thesaurus is :
    (A) Knowledge representation
    (B) Problem Solving
    (C) Representation of relationship between concepts
    (D) Knowledge Engineering

12. 'Book Number' helps in :
    (A) Individualising the book within the same class number
    (B) Individualising the book among the books with same authors
    (C) Individualising among the books with same year of publication
    (D) Knowing the subject of the book

13. The library budget prepared without considering the previous years budget is :
    (A) Zerobased Budget   (B) Performance Budget
    (C) Line item Budget   (D) Lumpsum Budget

14. The abbreviation MB to state the storage capacity refers to :
    (A) Mega bytes   (B) Million bits
    (C) Million bytes   (D) Mega bits

15. Data about data is known as :
    (A) Micro Data   (B) Database
    (C) Metadata   (D) Databank

16. The concept of Micro photography was developed by :
    (A) Johan Gutenberg   (B) Chester Cardson
    (C) John Benjimen Dancer   (D) Ohi Battle

17. Which among the following is a digital library software used in the creation of an inhouse digital library :
    (A) LIBSYS   (B) Greenstone
    (C) Alice for Windows   (D) Micro CDS / ISIS

18. SSDC referred to the National Documentation Centre now known as :
    (A) DESIDOC   (B) SENDOC
    (C) NISCOM   (D) NASSDOC

19. Annual Convention of INFLIBNET organised to discuss the progress of the library automation and library services is known as :
    (A) ISCON   (B) NACLIN
    (C) CALIBER   (D) INFONET

20. Formulation of Research Hypothesis implies :
    (A) Creating a legal basis for research (B) Enunciation of Postulates
    (C) Enumeration of Canons   (D) Formation of tentative generalization

21. The Study of Epistemology deals with :
    I.   Modes of formation of subjects
    II. Classification of Knowledge
    III. Cataloguing of composite books
    IV. Origin, Source and nature of Knowledge
    In the types of items, there may be more than one answer. Identity the correct combination :
    (A) I and II are correct   (B) II and III are correct
    (C) I, II and III are correct (D) II and IV are correct

22. The Compact Disk is conceptually referred to as :
    I.   Magnetic Storage
    II. Compact Storage
    III. Optical Storage
    IV. All the above
    In the type of items, there may be more than one answer. Identity the correct combination :
    (A) I , II and III are correct (B) II and III are correct
    (C) I and III are correct   (D) II and IV are correct

23. Match the following :
    | **List - 1** | | **List - 2** |
    | Abbreviations | | Meaning |
    | I. Ibid | a. | See |
    | II. Loc. cit. | b. | Previously cited |
    | III. Op. cit | c. | Same reference cited immediately above |
    | IV. Vide | d. | The same place cited |

    Codes :
    (A) I - a, II - b, III - c, IV - d
    (B) I - b, II - a, III - d, IV - c
    (C) I - c, II - d, III - b, IV - a
    (D) I - d, II - c, III - a, IV - b

24. Match the following:

   List - 1
   Types of users of information
   I.   Students
   II. Professionals
   III. Government Officials
   IV. Teachers

   List - 2
   Purpose of use of information
   a.   Decision Making
   b.   To impart Knowledge
   c.   To prepare for the course programme
   d.   To pursue their respective vocation

   Codes :

   (A) I - c, II - d, III - a, IV - b
   (B) I - d, II - a, III - b, IV - c
   (C) I - c, II - c, III - d, IV - a
   (D) I - b, II - b, III - c, IV - d

25. Match the following:

   List - 1
   Writing Materials
   I.   Clay Tablet
   II. Palm Leaves
   III. Paper
   IV. Papyrus

   List - 2
   Place of Origin
   a.   Algeria / Babylonia
   b.   Egypt
   c.   Ninveh
   d.   China
   e.   India

   Codes:

   (A) I - c , II - b , III - a , IV - c
   (B) I - d , II - e , III - a , IV - c
   (C) I - c , II - e , III - d , IV - b
   (D) I - c , II - b , III - a , IV - d

26. Match the following:

   List - 1
   Database
   I.   ERIC
   II. C A Search
   III. Books in Print
   IV. LISA

   List - 2
   Supplier
   a.   American Chemical Society, USA
   b.   Bowker & Saur London
   c.   R R Bowker USA
   d.   National Institute of Education, USA

   Codes :

   (A) I - d, II - a, III -c, IV - b
   (B) I - d, II - b, III - a, IV - c
   (C) I - b, II - c, III - a, IV - d
   (D) I - a, II - d, III - b, IV - b

27. Match the following :

   List - 1   **List - 2**
   I.   ILRC (Inter Library Resource Centre)   a.   Science and Technology
   II.   NISSAT   b.   Indexing Service
   III. Journal of Librarianship   c.   UK
   IV.   INIS Atomindex   d.   Delhi

   Codes :

   (A) I - a, II - b, III - b, IV - c

   (B) I - b, II - c, III - a, IV - d

   (C) I - d, II - a, III - c, IV - b

   (D) I - c, II - d, III - d, IV - a

28. Match the following :

   List - 1   **List - 2**
   I.   POPSI   a.   P M Roget
   II.   Citation Indexing b.   H P Luhn
   III. Key word Indexing c.   Eugene Garfield
   IV.   Thesaurus   d.   G. Bhattacharyya

   Codes :

   (A) I - b, II - d, III - a, IV - c

   (B) I - c, II - d, III - a, IV - b

   (C) I - d, II - c, III - b, IV - a

   (D) I - a, II - b, III - d, IV - c

29. Match the following:

   List - 1   **List - 2**
   I.   DDC   a.   J.D. Brown
   II.   Expansive Classification   b.   H.E. Bliss
   III. Subject Classification   c.   Melvil Dewey
   IV.   Bibliographic classification d.   C.A. Cutter

   Codes :

   (A) I - b, II - d, III - c, IV - a

   (B) I - c, II - b, III - a, IV - d

   (C) I - a, II - b, III - d, IV - c

   (D) I - c, II - d, III - a, IV - b

30. Match the following :

List - 1
Technical Terms

I. Thesaurus

II. Windows

III. Microprocessors

IV. Software

List - 2
Meaning

a. Collection of programmes for the Computer System

b. A revolving Disc on which data is stored

c. A graphical user interface created as DOS Extension by Microsoft

d. A multi user Operating System

e. A classified dictionary of synonyms

Codes :

(A) I - b, II - d, III - c, IV - a

(B) I - c, II - e, III - a, IV - d

(C) I - e, II - c, III - b, IV - a

(D) I - c, II - d, III - a, IV - b

31. Match the following :

List - 1

I. Browser

II. Operating System

III. Programming Language

IV. Search Engine

List - 2

a. Google

b. ' C '

c. Internet Explorer

d. Windows

Codes :

(A) I - a, II - c, III - b, IV - d

(B) I - c, II - b, III - d, IV - a

(C) I - c, II - d, III - b, IV - a

(D) I - d, II - b, III - c, IV - a

32. Match the following :

List - 1

I. INIS

II. AGRIS

III. OCLC

IV. NICNET

List - 2

a. Ohio

b. Delhi

c. Vienna

d. Rome

Codes :

(A) I - c, II - a, III - b, IV - d

(B) I - b, II - d, III - c, IV - a

(C) I - d, II - c, III - a, IV - b

(D) I - c, II - d, III - a, IV - b

37. **Assertion (A)** : Arrangement of documents by subject will satisfy more users.

Reason (R) : Many users search for documents by title.

(A) Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation

(B) Both **A** and **R** are true but **R** is not the correct explanation

(C) **A** is true but **R** is false

(D) **A** is false but **R** is true

38. **Assertion (A)** : A special library serves a specialist clientele.

Reason (R) : The collection of special library is relatively narrow in scope

(A) Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation

(B) Both **A** and **R** are true but **R** is not the correct explanation

(C) **A** is true but **R** is false

(D) **A** is false but **R** is true

39. **Assertion (A)** : Copyright Act safeguards the interest of the author.

Reason (R) : This Act is essential to maximise the circulation of documents.

(A) Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation

(B) Both **A** and **R** are true but **R** is not the correct explanation

(C) **A** is true but **R** is false

(D) **A** is false but **R** is true

40. Arrange the following classification schemes according to the year of publication use the code below :

I. Color classification

II. Dewey Decimal Classification

III. Bibliographic Classification

IV. Subject Classification

Code :

(A) II , IV , I , III

(B) III , II , I , IV

(C) I , IV , III , II

(D) IV , II , III , I

41. Identify the correct chronological order in which they were setup :

(A) NASSDOC, RRRLF, DRTC, INSDOC

(B) RRRLF, INSDOC, NASSDOC, DRTC

(C) INSDOC, DRTC, NASSDOC, RRRLF

(D) DRTC, INSDOC, NASSDOC, RRRLF

42. Arrange the following units of storage capacity in increasing order of magnitude. Use the code given below :

I. Gigabyte
II. Kilobyte
III. Terabyte
IV. Megabyte

Code :

(A) IV, II, III, I   (B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, IV, I, II   (D) II, IV, I, III

43. Based on the years of establishment arrange the following in chronological order. Use the code given below :

I. ASLIB
II. ALA
III. ILA
IV. IFLA

Code :

(A) III, IV, II, I   (B) I, IV, III, II
(C) II, I, IV, III   (D) IV, I, III, II

44. Identify the correct order in which the commissions were set up. Use the code given below :

I. Roy Committee on State Universities Review
II. Radhakrishnan Commission on Education
III. Kothari Commission on Education
IV. Mudliar Commission of Secondary Education

Code :

(A) I, IV, III, II   (B) IV, III, I, II
(C) III, II, I, IV   (D) II, IV, III, I

45. Arrange the following components in order in which they were used in computers. Use the code given below :

I. Transistors
II. Vaccum Tubes
III. Large Scale Integrated Circuit
IV. Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit

Code :

(A) I, III, II, IV   (B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, IV, I   (D) IV, I, III, II

Read the passage given below, and answer the Questions that follow based on your understanding of the passage :

The growth of the Internet and its ubiquitous use in study and work creates new areas of concern. Town (2003) notes the problem of information illiteracy within higher education:

Students are relying uniformly on the web and show a lack of understanding about the resources available to them "because all the information is in the same place". The web may have "changed everything" but in doing so it has created a new problem of information illiteracy; that of false confidence in the Internet as a complete information resource (Town, 2003).

There is such a proliferation of content across such a range of areas, available with such immediacy that the sheer volume of information can seem overwhelming. For sufferers of this "Information anxiety" the simplicity of the Google search interface must act as a claiming tonic. It is not demanding of the information seeker in the formation of search terms and almost always produces vast numbers of hits. It even helps out with your spelling.

Faced with such a bewildering array of electronic sources of information the ease and immediacy of retrieval becomes as important as the quality of the resources retrieved. This may be the most significant challenge to the information profession in the information society, to map and signpost the information landscape. This has been the traditional role of the librarian and whilst the information domain is changing the core principles of the profession remain as important to society as ever.

46. (A) The growth of the Internet and its ubiquitous use in study and work creates new areas of concern. The most important one being information illiteracy in higher education.

(B) The growth of the Internet enables people pursuing higher education. Information literate helps them in their study and work.

(C) Internet use in higher education promotes information literacy and provides complete information resource.

(D) Students who use the Internet gain real confidence in the Internet as a complete information source.

47. (A) Information once recorded into the web remains static and can be utilized by the users of the web as and when they need it.

(B) The Web may have "changed everything", but in doing so it has created a new problem of information illiteracy; that of false confidence in the internet as a complete information resource.

(C) The student of higher education may rely completely on Internet resources.

(D) Students who completely rely on the Internet uniformly do not lack understanding about the resources available to them.

48. (A) The large volume of content available on Internet across a range of areas does not create any "Information anxiety" in the users of the Internet.

(B) Information available on the Web across subject areas is of manageable proportions and does not bewilder the users of the Internet.

(C) There is proliferation of content across such range of areas, available with such immediacy that the sheer volume of information can seem overwhelming. ..... and may cause "Information anxiety".

(D) It is easy to find relevant and useful information across a range of areas from the web without getting oneself bewildered.

49. (A) The most significant challenge to the information profession in information society is to map and signpost the information landscape. This has been the traditional role of the librarian and whilest the information domain is changing the core principles of the profession remain as important to society.

(B) The Internet does not pose significant challenges to the information profession.

(C) The role of librarians is not to map and signpost the information landscape.

(D) While the information domain is changing the core principles of the profession also should change.

50. (A) Retrieving pertinent information from the Internet is not demanding of the information seeker in the formulation of search terms and almost always produces vast number of hits.

(B) There is no user friendly search engine to help the information seeker to access pertinent information necessary for his work.

(C) The quality of information retrieved from the Internet is of high precision and does not pose problems to the user.

(D) 'Information anxiety' created by the bewildering nature of Internet is made simple by the user friendly quality associated with Google search interface. This interface acts as a tonic and helps the information seeker even with spelling.

- o O o -

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER—II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. Which among the following is considered as an informal channel of Information Communication ?
   (A) Journals   (B) Textbooks
   (C) Invisible Colleges   (D) Technical Reports

2. Which one of the following is **not** correctly matched ?
   (A) Books in Print   -   Trade Bibliography
   (B) Cummulative Book Index   -   Books published in English language
   (C) British Books in Print   -   R. R. Bowker
   (D) National Bibliography   -   INB

3. URL stands for :
   (A) Uniform Resource Locator
   (B) Universal Resource Locator
   (C) Unified Resource Locator
   (D) Uniform Reference Locator

4. Zero Based Budgeting system was propounded by :
   (A) Peter Drucker   (B) Edward Evans
   (C) Allen Kent   (D) Peter Phyrr

5. A series of interconnected documents stored on the Internet is called :
   (A) Websites   (B) Domain Name
   (C) Home Page   (D) Web Page

6. The first All India Conference of Librarians in 1918 was held at :
   (A) Baroda   (B) Calcutta   (C) Madras   (D) Lahore

7. If two citations are cited together, it is known as :
   (A) Double citation   (B) Twin citation
   (C) Co-citation   (D) Controlled citation

8. Grey Literature means :
   (A) The literature published by a publisher named as "Grey Publisher"
   (B) The literature which is not published and is not available through normal book selling channels
   (C) The literature published and made available in Grey shades
   (D) The literature which is published and made available through special publishers

9. The smallest unit of data in a database is :

    (A)   Record   (B)   File   (C)   Field   (D)   Table

10. The term 'Bandwidth' refers to :

    (A)   The amount of data that can be sent through communication media

    (B)   The amount of data in a multimedia file

    (C)   The speed of transmission of data

    (D)   Number of bands available in a computer

11. Which of the following factors is not considered in the making of a library budget?

    (A)   The size of the organization   (B)   The type of users

    (C)   The collection   (D)   The age of library employees

12. OCLC is :

    (i)   Online Computer Library Centre

    (ii)   At Dublin (Ohio)

    (iii) At New York

    (iv) Ohio College Library Centre

    (A)   (i) and (ii) are correct

    (B)   (i) and (iii) are correct

    (C)   (iii) and (iv) are correct

    (D)   (ii) and (iv) are correct

13. Pre-coordinate indexing system is followed in :

    (i)   Chain Indexing

    (ii)   POPSI

    (iii) UNITERM

    (iv) PRECIS

    (A)   (i) and (iv) are correct

    (B)   (i) (ii) and (iii) are correct

    (C)   (i) (ii) and (iv) are correct

    (D)   (ii) and (iv) are correct

14. ADONIS is a :

    (i)   Bibliographic database only

    (ii)   Numerical database only

    (iii) Full text database

    (iv) None of the above

    (A)   (i) and (ii) are correct

    (B)   (ii) and (iii) are correct

    (C)   (iii) is correct

    (D)   (iv) is correct

15. Hypothesis is a :
   (i)   Solution to the problems
   (ii)   Statements of assumption
   (iii)   Statement to be tested
   (iv)   Fact
   (A)   (i) and (iii) are correct
   (B)   (ii) and (iii) are correct
   (C)   (i) and (ii) are correct
   (D)   (i) and (iv) are correct

16. The first library science school in the world was started
   (i)   By Melvil Dewey
   (ii)   At Columbia University, New York (USA)
   (iii)   By W.C. Berwick Sayers
   (iv)   At London University, London (UK)
   (A)   (i) and (ii) are correct
   (B)   (i) and (iv) are correct
   (C)   (ii) and (iii) are correct
   (D)   (iii) and (iv) are correct

17. Primary sources include :
   (i)   Thesis
   (ii)   Patent
   (iii)   Abstracting Periodical
   (iv)   Periodical article
   (A)   (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
   (B)   (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
   (C)   (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
   (D)   (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

18. Shannon and Weaver are associated with :
   (i)   Mathematical theory of communication
   (ii)   Models of communication
   (iii)   Theories of Management
   (iv)   Library software packages
   (A)   (i) and (ii) are correct
   (B)   (i) and (iii) are correct
   (C)   (ii) and (iii) are correct
   (D)   (ii) and (iv) are correct

19. The decision to make or not to make an entry under a subject term is governed by the
   (A)   Canon of Ascertainability
   (B)   Canon of Prepotence
   (C)   Canon of Sought Heading
   (D)   Canon of Context

20. 'Span of control' refers to :
    (A) The numbers of subordinates to be supervised
    (B) Exercise strict control staff
    (C) Duration over which the control is to be exercised
    (D) The area which is to be controlled

21. **Assertion (A) :** Classification as a tool for organisation of knowledge will continue to persist.
    Reason (R) : In the age of e-documents classification is redundant.
    Codes :
    (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true
    (B) **(A)** is correct and **(R)** is false
    (C) **(R)** is correct **(A)** is false
    (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

22. **Assertion (A) :** Collection development should be judiciously done.
    Reason (R) : Almost all libraries have limited resources
    Codes :
    (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the correct explanation
    (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not the right explanation
    (C) **(A)** is true, but **(R)** is false
    (D) **(A)** is false, but **(R)** is true

23. **Assertion (A) :** No single library connect all the demands of the users
    Reason (R) : Resource sharing is the need of the day
    Codes :
    (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false
    (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct
    (C) **(A)** is false, but **(R)** is true
    (D) **(R)** is false, but **(A)** is true

24. **Assertion (A) :** Library catalogues meet most of the approaches of the users.
    Reason (R) : Catalogues include all the details of the document
    Codes :
    (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true
    (B) **(A)** is true but **(R)** are false
    (C) Both are partially true
    (D) **(R)** is true, and **(A)** is false

25. **Assertion (A) :** Information can be obtained from several sources other than the libraries.

   Reason (R) : Library science is narrower in scope than information science

   Codes :

   (A) **(A)** is false and **(R)** are true

   (B) **(R)** is false and **(A)** is true

   (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

   (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

26. The catalogue codes were developed in the order as :

   (A) Anglo American Code (Joint Code), Rules for Dictionary catalogue, ALA rules for author and title entries, AACRI

   (B) Rules for Dictionary catalogue, ALA Rules for author and title entries, AACRI, Anglo American Code (Joint Code)

   (C) Rules for dictionary catalogue, Anglo American Code (Joint Code) ALA rules for author and title entries, AACRI

   (D) ALA rules for author and title entries, AACRI, Rules for Dictionary catalogue, Anglo American Code

27. Which is the correct sequence of the following in the chronological order of publication

   (A) 14th edition of D.D.C., 1st edition of C.C., Rider's International Classification, Broad System of Ordering.

   (B) 1st edition of C.C., 14th edition of D.D.C., Broad System of Ordering, Rider's International Classification

   (C) Rider's International classification, 1st edition of C.C., Broad System of Ordering, 14th edition of D.D.C.

   (D) 1st edition of C.C., Rider's International Classification, 14th edition of D.D.C., Broad System of Ordering

28. Identify the development in following Library Software in correct chronological sequence

   (A) Sanjaya, Libsys, SLIM, SOUL

   (B) SLIM, Libsys, SOUL, Sanjaya

   (C) Libsys, Sanjaya, SOUL, SLIM

   (D) Sanjaya, SOUL, SLIM, Libsys

29. Select the right chronological sequence of information systems, as per their year of establishment

   (A) INIS, AGRIS, NISSAT, Patent Information System (India)

   (B) AGRIS, NISSAT, INIS, Patent Information System (India)

   (C) Patent Information System (India), INIS, AGRIS, NISSAT

   (D) NISSAT, AGRIS, INIS, Patent Information System (India)

30. Select the right sequence of the following devices according to their storage capacity in descending order :
(A) CD, DVD, Floppy Disc, Punched Card
(B) Floppy Disc, Punched Card, CD, DVD,
(C) Punched Card, Floppy Disc, CD, DVD,
(D) DVD, CD, Floppy Disc, Punched Card

31. Select the right sequence of contribution of classificationists in the chronological order
(A) Francis Bacon, W.T. Harris, Melvil Dewey, J. D. Brown
(B) W.T. Harris, Francis Bacon, Melvil Dewey, J. D. Brown
(C) Francis Bacon, Melvil Dewey, J. D. Brown, W.T. Harris
(D) Francis Bacon, J. D. Brown, W.T. Harris, Melvil Dewey

32. Arrange the contributors in management in the proper chronological order :
(i) Peter Drucker
(ii) Henry Gantt
(iii) Ishikawa
(iv) Juran
Code :
　　　　　　(i)　　　　(ii)　　　　(iii)　　　(iv)
(A) Peter Drucker, Henry Gantt, Juran, Ishikawa
(B) Henry Gantt, Peter Drucker, Juran, Ishikawa
(C) Henry Gantt, Juran, Ishikawa, Peter Drucker,
(D) Ishikawa, Henry Gantt, Juran, Peter Drucker

33. Arrange the following in the chronological sequence :
(i) CCF　　　　　　(ii) Metadata
(iii) ISBD　　　　　(iv) MARC
Code :
(A) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(B) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(C) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
(D) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

34. Match the following :
(a) Zipf's Law　　　　　　(i) Impact factor
(b) Lotka's Law　　　　　(ii) Circulation Statistics
(c) Bradford's Law　　　(iii) Author Productivity
(d) Eugene Garfield　　(iv) Word frequency
　　　　　　　　　　　　(v) Scattering
Code:
　　　(a)　(b)　(c)　(d)
(A) (ii) (iv) (v) (i)
(B) (v) (i) (iv) (ii)
(C) (iv) (iii) (v) (i)
(D) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)

35. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
(a)	SOUL	(i)	DESIDOC
(b)	WINISIS	(ii)	ALGORITHM
(c)	SANJAY	(iii)	Informatics (India)
(d)	SLIM	(iv)	INFLIBNET
		(v)	UNESCO

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iv)	(v)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(v)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)

36. Match the following

	List- I		List- II
(a)	Kothari Commission	(i)	Status and Pay scales of librarians
(b)	Radhakrishnan Commission	(ii)	Public Library System
(c)	Mehrotra Commission	(iii)	Library Budget as a percentage of organisation budget
(d)	Fyzee Commission	(iv)	Importance of library in Academic Institutions
		(v)	Special libraries

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iii)	(i)	(v)	(ii)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(v)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

37. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
(a)	Translation Service	(i)	BLDSC
(b)	Information Repackaging Service	(ii)	DELNET
(c)	Document Delivery Service	(iii)	ITC
(d)	Library Networking	(iv)	Information Analysis Centre (IAC)
		(v)	DRTC

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)

38. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
(a)	Z39.50	(i)	Standard for Document Description
(b)	ISO 9000	(ii)	Standard for Library Building
(c)	ISO 2709	(iii)	Information Retrieval
(d)	ISBD(G)	(iv)	Quality Related Standards
		(v)	Bibliographic Record Structure

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(i)
(B)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)	(iii)
(C)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)	(ii)

39. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
(a)	Classarus	(i)	Jean Aitchison
(b)	Relative Index	(ii)	J. L. Ferradane
(c)	Thesauro facet	(iii)	S. R. Ranganathan
(d)	Relational Indexing	(iv)	G. Bhattacharya
		(v)	Melville Dewey

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(v)
(B)	(iv)	(v)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(ii)	(v)	(i)	(iii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(v)

40. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
(a)	CCF	(i)	OCLC
(b)	UNIMARC	(ii)	American Library Association
(c)	DUBLIN CORE	(iii)	Library of Congress
(d)	USMARC	(iv)	Unesco
		(v)	IFLA

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(iv)	(v)	(i)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)	(i)

41. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
(a)	Management Service	(i)	Fission
(b)	Biophysics	(ii)	Distillation
(c)	Gandhiana	(iii)	Agglomeration
(d)	Life Sciences	(iv)	Clustering
		(v)	Fusion

Code:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(v)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(C)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(iii)	(v)	(i)	(ii)

42. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
	(Library Act)		**(Year of Enactment)**
(a)	Madras Public Libraries Act	(i)	1. 1965
(b)	West Bengal Public Libraries Act	(ii)	2. 1960
(c)	Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act	(iii)	3. 1948
(d)	Karnataka Public Libraries Act	(iv)	4. 1979

Code:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

43. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
	(Publication)		(Institution/System)
(a)	AGRINDEX	(i)	INSPEC
(b)	ATOMINDEX	(ii)	National Library of Medicine
(c)	Physics Abstracts	(iii)	AGRIS
(d)	INDEX MEDICUS	(iv)	INIS

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(B)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

44. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
	(Contribution)		(Organisation)
(a)	Public Library Manifesto	(i)	DRTC
(b)	POPSI	(ii)	Library of Congress
(c)	UDC	(iii)	UNESCO
(d)	MARC	(iv)	FID

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)

45. Match the following :

	List- I		List- II
	(Medium/Connectivity)		(Type)
(a)	Fax	(i)	Optical Storage
(b)	CD-ROM	(ii)	Magnetic Storage
(c)	Floppy Disk	(iii)	Switching System
(d)	Circuit	(iv)	Image transmission

Code:

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

Read the passage given below, and answer the question based on your understanding of the passage

Stock verification implies the physical check-up of the articles on record. It is a common practice in big business houses and government departments to resort to annual stock-taking in order to assess the profit or loss. They try to find out as to what has been sold out and what has been left behind so that a proper quantity of a particular item may be procured for future sale. There is a practice to differentiate between stock and store articles. More importance is attached to stock articles since these are of permanent value and are likely to remain longer in use whereas the store articles are consumable. An analogous example can be cited by referring to two kinds of leaves i.e. earned and casual leaves allowed to employees. The former can be cumulated whereas the latter cannot be cumulated since it is consumable and lapsable. Naturally, more importance is attached to the former one. Every employee tries to avail of the casual leave first before he requests for earned leave. The similar distinction is made between stock and store or stationery articles. A typewriter is a stock article while a pencil is a store article since the latter is likely to be used up soon. So little importance is attached to the store or stationery articles. The underlying idea behind this differentiation is the awareness of the sense of property which is a gift of the capitalist economy.

46. "Stock verification is a common practice in the following agencies only". Choose the correct answer to justify it :
    (A) libraries, government offices and hospitals
    (B) libraries, government offices and residences
    (C) libraries, government offices and business houses
    (D) government offices, business houses and hotels

47. "Annual stock taking is usually done in order to assess profit and loss" Choose the correct answer to justify it :
    (A) The statement is false
    (B) The statement is true
    (C) The statement is partially true only
    (D) None of the above statements are correct

48. Choose the correct answer from the following :
    (A) Stock articles are consumables
    (B) Stock articles remain no longer in use
    (C) Stock articles are not permanent
    (D) Stock articles are of permanent value

49. Choose the correct answer from the following :
    (A) Casual leaves of employees are not consumable
    (B) Casual leaves are subject to cumulation
    (C) Casual leaves are not subject to cumulation
    (D) Casual leaves are not lapsable

50. Choose the right answer from the following :
    The type writer is a stock article because
    (A) It is a consumable;
    (B) Little importance is attached to it ;
    (C) It is not a stationary article;
    (D) It is to be used up soon.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER—II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. Herzberg's is two factor theory deals with :
   (A) Staff recruitment   (B) Leadership
   (C) Decision making   (D) Motivation

2. Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation :
   (i)   Promotes public libraries
   (ii) Located at Mumbai
   (iii) Promotes school libraries
   (iv) Located at Kolkata
   (A) (i) and (ii) are correct
   (B) (i) and (iv) are correct
   (C) (i) and (iii) are correct
   (D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

3. The "Principle of Literary Warrant" was propounded by :
   (A) S.R. Ranganathan   (B) W. Hulme
   (C) Melvil Dewey   (D) Derek De Solla Price

4. Pre-natal Cataloguing means :
   (A) Simplified Cataloguing (B) Pre-Publication Cataloguing
   (C) Selective Cataloguing   (D) Shared Cataloguing

5. The author who defined Reference Service as the "Process of establishing contact between a reader and his documents in a personal way" is :
   (A) WA. Katz   (B) L. Shores
   (C) M. Hutchins   (D) S. R. Ranganathan

6. Identify the odd one :
   (A) LISA   (B) Psychological Abstracts
   (C) Index Medicus   (D) World of Learning

7. WIPO stands for :
   (A) World Information and Patents Organisation
   (B) World Intellectual Property Organisation
   (C) World International Property Organisation
   (D) World Information Protection Organisation

8. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
   (A) DELNET - Telecommunication Network
   (B) Digital Library - Print Material
   (C) Thesaurus - List of Descriptors
   (D) ISBN - Serial Number

9. An entry in an Abstracting Journal consists of :
   (A) Bibliographic citation
   (B) An abstract and bibliographic citation
   (C) Annotation
   (D) Bibliographic citation, an abstract and initials of the abstractor

10. Technological Gatekeeper is :
    (i)   An informal channel
    (ii) A term coined by T.J. Allen
    (iii) A formal channel
    (iv) A term coined by Derek De J. Solla Price
    (A) (i) and (ii) are correct
    (B) (i) and (iii) are correct
    (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct
    (D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

11. The National Library for the visually handicapped is located at :
    (A) Allahabad   (B) Indore   (C) Dehradun   (D) Nainital

12. In which of the following network topologies, all the computers are connected to a central computer :
    (A) Ring   (B) Star   (C) Bus   (D) Peer to Peer

13. If the size of the study population is very small, the following sampling method will give better results :
    (A) Purposive   (B) Stratified (C) Random   (D) Census

14. Formatting a document in Computer means :

(A) Editing the content   (B) Changing the appearance

(C) Adding new content   (D) Changing the font size only

15. Which of the following search devices will lead to an increase in the Recall output ?

(A) Boolean 'And'   (B) Boolean 'Not'

(C) Proximity Operators   (D) Truncation

16. Orientation of library users is a kind of :

(A) Reference Service

(B) Referral Service

(C) Current Awareness Service

(D) Selective Dissemination of Information Service

17. Informal Communication among knowledgeable persons is known as :

(A) Invisible College   (B) Information Gatekeeper

(C) Communication Gatekeeper   (D) Knowledge Management

18. Which of the following are produced by Institute of Scientific Information :

(i) Science Citation Index

(ii) Current Contents

(iii) Index Medicus

(iv) Atom Index

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(B) (i) and (ii) only

(C) (ii) and (iii) only

(D) (i) and (iv) only

19. The term 'Precision'to measure the performance of Information Retrieval Systems, was suggested by :

(A) S.R. Ranganathan   (B) F.W. Lancastere

(C) Cyril Cleverdon   (D) H.P. Luhn

20. The GMD in a catalogue entry according to AACR-II revised edition is given :

(A) After the title proper

(B) Before the title

(C) After the statement of responsibility

(D) Before the statement of responsibility

21. **Assertion (A) :** Computerisation of Public Libraries in India is slow.

Reason (R) : Non-availability of resources.

(A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(B) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

22. **Assertion (A) :** Reference service is the hub of all library activities.

Reason (R) : It is provided in the shortest possible time.

(A) **(A)** is true, but **(R)** is false

(B) **(R)** is true, but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true, but **(R)** is not the right explanation of **(A)**

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true, and **(R)** is the right explanation

23. **Assertion (A) :** Systems analysis identifies the flow of work.

Reason (R) : Systems analysis is not necessary if the library is to be automated.

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(C) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false

(D) **(R)** is true and **(A)** is false

24. **Assertion (A) :** Users can have access to large number of E-journals through consortia.

Reason (R) : Users are not aware of using web-resources.

(A) **(A)** is false and **(R)** is true

(B) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true, but **(R)** is not the right explanation of **(A)**

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

25. **Assertion (A) :** Historical, Descriptive and Experimental Methods are scientific methods.

Reason (R) : A scientific method is one that adopts a logical and systematic procedure.

(A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(C) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true, but **(R)** is not the correct explanation

26. The chronological sequence of the technology is :
(A) Telephone, Television, Satellite Communication, INTERNET
(B) Telephone, Satellite Communication, Television, INTERNET
(C) Telephone, Television, INTERNET, Satellite Communication
(D) Telephone, INTERNET, Television, Satellite Communication

27. Identify the correct order of the evolution of the following storage devices :
(A) DVD, Magnetic tape, Floppy, CD
(B) CD, DVD, Magnetic tape, Floppy
(C) Floppy, CD, DVD, Magnetic tape
(D) Magnetic tape, Floppy, CD, DVD

28. Identify the correct order of evolution of computers :
(A) PC-XT, PC-AT, Main frame, Micro
(B) PC-AT, PC-XT, Main frame, Micro
(C) Micro, PC-AT, PC-XT, Main frame
(D) Main frame, Micro, PC-AT, PC-XT

29. Identify the correct order of evolution of the following storage order.
(A) Paper, Micro card, Magnetic tape, Clay tablet
(B) Clay tablet, Paper, Micro card, Magnetic tape
(C) Micro card, Magnetic tape, Clay tablet, Paper
(D) Magnetic tape, Clay tablet, Paper, Micro card

30. Identify the correct chronological order in which the following were established :
(A) National Library of India (Kolkata), Delhi Public Library, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation
(B) Delhi Public Library, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, National Library of India (Kolkata)
(C) Documentation Research and Training Centre, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, National Library of India (Kolkata), Delhi Public Library
(D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, National Library of India (Kolkata), Delhi Public Library, Documentation Research and Training Centre

31. Which one of the sequences is in ascending order ?
(A) Bytes, Gigabytes, Megabytes, Terrabytes
(B) Bytes, Megabytes, Gigabytes, Terrabytes
(C) Bytes, Terrabytes, Megabytes, Gigabytes
(D) Megabytes, Bytes, Terrabytes, Gigabytes

32. Which of the following would be the correct chronological sequence ?
(A) Bibliometrics, Informetrics, Librametry, Webometrics
(B) Librametry, Bibliometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics
(C) Librametry, Informetrics, Bibliometrics, Webometrics
(D) Bibliometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics, Librametry

33. Arrange the physical forms of catalogue in the chronological sequence :
(A) Register, Sheaf Catalogue, Card Catalogue, OPAC
(B) Sheaf Catalogue, Register, Card Catalogue, OPAC
(C) Card Catalogue, Sheaf Catalogue, Register, OPAC
(D) Sheaf Catalogue, Card Catalogue, Register, OPAC

34. Match the following :

List-I	**List-II**
(Term)	(Forms of Communication)
(a) Invisible college	(i) Physical carrier
(b) Noise	(ii) Formal channel
(c) Medium	(iii) Barrier
(d) Document	(iv) Informal channel

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

35. Match the following :

List-I	**List-II**
(Work)	(Author)
(a) Subject Classification	(i) J. Atchinson
(b) Thesaurofacet	(ii) C.A. Cutter
(c) Classified Catalogue Code	(iii) J.D. Brown
(d) Rules for Dictionary Catalogue	(iv) S.R. Ranganathan

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

36. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
	(Research Methods)		(Type)
(a)	Content Analysis	(i)	Data Collection Tool
(b)	Questionnaire	(ii)	Qualitative Methods of Analysis
(c)	Observation	(iii)	Methods of Research
(d)	Case Study	(iv)	Direct Method

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

37. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Maharashtra Public Libraries Act	(i)	2004
(b)	Gujarat Public Libraries Act	(ii)	2005
(c)	Orissa Public Libraries Act	(iii)	1967
(d)	West Bengal Public Libraries Act	(iv)	1988
		(v)	1979

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(v)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(v)
(D)	(v)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)

38. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Scientific Management	(i)	Esprit de crops
(b)	Unity of Command	(ii)	Peter Drucker
(c)	Management by Objectives	(iii)	Factor of Planning
(d)	Forecasting	(iv)	Efficiency and Waste Prevention

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(D)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

39. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Search Engine	(i)	Internet Explorer
(b)	Subject Gateway	(ii)	Dogpile
(c)	Net Browser	(iii)	FTP
(d)	Meta Search Engine	(iv)	SOSIG
		(v)	Altavista

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(v)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(v)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

40. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	ERNET	(i)	Japan
(b)	JANET	(ii)	Global
(c)	RLIN	(iii)	India
(d)	OCLC	(iv)	United Kingdom
		(v)	USA

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(iv)	(v)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)

41. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Origin of a word	(i)	World of Learning
(b)	Synonyms for a word	(ii)	Dictionary of Etymology
(c)	How to install a gadget	(iii)	Encyclopedia
(d)	Address of Oxford University	(iv)	Manual
		(v)	Thesaurus

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(v)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(v)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(D)	(ii)	(v)	(iv)	(i)

42. Match the following :

	List-I		**List-II**
(a)	Nehru Memorial Museum Library	(i)	Chennai
(b)	Connemara Public Library	(ii)	Pune
(c)	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Library	(iii)	Patna
(d)	Khudabaksh Oriental Library	(iv)	Delhi
		(v)	Allahabad

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(v)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)

43. Match the following :

	List-I		**List-II**
(a)	IFLA	(i)	Science Citation Index
(b)	Unesco	(ii)	First search
(c)	OCLC	(iii)	Patent Information
(d)	ISI	(iv)	Public Library Manifesto
		(v)	Universal Availability of Publications

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(v)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

44. Match the following :

	List-I		**List-II**
(a)	E-Mail	(i)	Bulletin Board
(b)	FTP	(ii)	Remote Log In
(c)	TELNET	(iii)	Library Network
(d)	USENET	(iv)	Moving/Downloading Files
		(v)	Exchanging Message

Code :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)	(i)
(B)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(D)	(v)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

45. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	MS-DOS	(i)	Multi-User Operating System
(b)	UNIX	(ii)	DTP Software
(c)	Excel	(iii)	DBMS
(d)	Pagemaker	(iv)	Single User Operating System
		(v)	Spreadsheet Software

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(iv)	(v)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(v)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(v)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(v)	(ii)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage.

Digital devices measure and display discrete quantities. Most clocks, for example are analog in nature and have hands that sweep along a continuous scale as do the needles on speedometers Digital clocks, however, display discrete numbers standing for the time. The numbers are either there or they are not, and they click into position virtually instantaneously. In fact, speed and accuracy are distinguishing features of most digital devices, because analog equipment comes in a poor second on both counts. A valid comparison can be made between slide rules, which are analog, and pocket calculators, which are digital.

Accepts information in a unitary form, i.e., letters, symbols and numbers. These may represent anything the computer user wishes. All calculations and processing of the incoming data are done on the digital computer. Thus, all the mathematical rules and functions may be applied and the results are printed out in conventional letters, symbols or numbers. Thus, these are general purpose computers suitable for information processing in general.

"Hybrid" computers have been developed to take advantage of the strength of both analog and digital devices. Typically, analog computers will measure physical quantities such as temperature or pressure and then relay the data to digital computers, which, because of their greater speed and accuracy, can perform statistical computations on the data easily. The output is then displayed in a convenient form for the human beings responsible for conducting or monitoring the operation in question.

Because of their unique capabilities for symbol manipulation, digital computers loom for more important in applied information science than the other types, and it is to them that we shall be referring when we speak of computers from now on.

46. The distinguishing features of digital devices are :

(i) Speed　　(ii) Accuracy　　(iii) Timeliness　　(iv) Easy to Carry

(A) (i) and (ii)

(B) (ii) and (iv)

(C) (iv), (iii) and (i)

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

47. Digital clocks are analog in nature because :

(A) they have two hands

(B) their hands sweep along on a continuous scale

(C) they show time

(D) display discrete numbers standing for time

48. Hybrid computers are developed to take advantage of :

(A) strength of analog devices

(B) strength of digital devices

(C) strength of both analog and digital devices

(D) strength of none of the above

49. Analog computers measure physical quantities because of :

(A) the temperature and accuracy

(B) their greater speed and accuracy

(C) the human beings

(D) the complexities in operations

50. Digital computers assume more importance in applied information science because of :

(A) the lack of capabilities for symbol manipulation

(B) the capabilities for symbol manipulation

(C) the capabilities for digital manipulation

(D) the lack of capabilities for digital manipulation

- o O o -

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. Fundamental facts of research are available in :
   (A) Primary sources
   (B) Secondary sources
   (C) Tertiary sources
   (D) None of the above

2. POSDCORB coined by :
   (A) Fayol
   (B) Maslow
   (C) Gulic
   (D) Ranganathan

3. OCLC Project, MARC Project are the examples of :
   (A) Co-operative storage of materials
   (B) Co-operative Acquisition of materials
   (C) Co-operative processing of materials
   (D) Co-operative sharing of materials

4. Peter Phyrr developed this technique :
   (A) PPBS
   (B) Line by Line Budget
   (C) Zero Based Budgeting
   (D) Performance Budget

5. The unit for measuring the speed of the transmission of the data is called :
   (A) Baud
   (B) Protocol
   (C) HTTP
   (D) RAM

6. Dublin core is related to :
   (A) Metadata
   (B) MARC
   (C) ISBD
   (D) CCF

7. "God has chosen me as an instrument, the honour done to me should act as an incentive to the younger generation to devote their lives whole heartedly to library science and service". Whose quotation is this ?
   (A) B. S. Kesavan
   (B) Melvil Dewey
   (C) S. R. Ranganathan
   (D) W. C. B Sayers

8. Routing of periodicals is considered as :
   (A) CAS   (B) SDI
   (C) Translation service   (D) Indexing and Abstracting service

9. A statement that is to be tested in research is called :
   (A) Problem   (B) Assumption
   (C) Hypothesis   (D) All the above

10. ISDN stands for :
    (A) International Standard Digital Network
    (B) International Standard Distributed Network
    (C) Integrated Services Digital Network
    (D) Integrated Services Distributed Network

11. The following is the search engine for scientific information only :
    (A) Google   (B) SCIRUS
    (C) Yahoo   (D) Alta Vista

12. One of the following has designed models of communication :
    (A) Shannon and Weaver   (B) Ranganathan and Neelmeghan
    (C) Losswell and Gerbher   (D) Blake and Mouton

13. OAI stands for :
    (A) Open Access Initiatives   (B) Open Archives Initiatives
    (C) On-line Archives Initiatives (D) On-line Access Initiatives

14. Maslow's theory is related to :
    (A) Motivation   (B) Leadership
    (C) Maturity   (D) Scientific Management

15. CALIBER is sponsored by :
    (A) INFLIBNET   (B) DELNET
    (C) AGRINET   (D) CALIBNET

16. Headquarters of UNESCO is :
    (A) Washington   (B) Paris
    (C) London   (D) The Hague

17. "Search strategy is the mirror in the dark". Whose quotation is this ?

(A) Kartz (B) Ranganathan

(C) Bliss (D) Cutter

18. INDEST is a

(A) Bibliography (B) Consortium

(C) Directory (D) Dictionary

19. ISBN now consists of

(A) 10 digits (B) 13 digits (C) 15 digits (D) 8 digits

20. Which Association was established in 1876 ?

(A) LA (B) ALA (C) ILA (D) IASLIC

21. Encycloapedia of library and Information Science is published by :

(A) H. W. Wilson (B) R. R. Bowker

(C) Marcel Dekker (D) Andrew Deutsch

22. This particular law of library science gives emphasis on the delegation of the government to enact library legislation in their respective states :

(A) First Law (B) Second Law

(C) Third Law (D) Fourth Law

23. **Assertion (A)** : Research is a total process consisting of a series of steps.

Reason(R) : Sometimes, several steps are carried out simultaneously.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are False

(C) **(A)** is True and **(R)** is False

(D) **(R)** is True and **(A)** is False

24. **Assertion (A)** : Now a days marketing of information products is necessity.

Reason(R) : Information is an important source.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True

(B) **(A)** is True but **(R)** is False

(C) **(A)** is False but **(R)** is True

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are False

25. **Assertion (A)** : Internet is an important tool for the dissemination of information.

Reason (R) : Large number of open sources are available

Codes :

(A) **(A)** is True but **(R)** is False

(B) **(A)** is False but **(R)** is True

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are False

26. **Assertion (A)** : Libraries of tomorrow will become more information service oriented centres.

Reason(R) : They would require more powerful tools for storage and retrieval of information.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**

(C) **(A)** is True but **(R)** is False

(D) **(A)** is False but **(R)** is True

27. **Assertion (A)** : Training programme for library and information professionals can be developed on the lines of proportional education and continuing education.

Reason(R) : Continuing education programme must take care of information demands of the clientele of the parent organisation from time to time.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True, but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are False

(C) **(A)** is False and **(R)** is True

(D) **(A)** is True and **(R)** is False

28. **Assertion (A)** : Dewey Decimal classification is popularly used in libraries with large collections.

    Reason(R) : It is being regularly updated

    Codes :

    (A) **(A)** is True but **(R)** is False

    (B) **(A)** is False but **(R)** is True

    (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are False

    (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True

29. **Assertion (A)** : Book selection must be done judiciously.

    Reason(R) : Resource sharing is the need of the day.

    Codes :

    (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**

    (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are False

    (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are True but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**

    (D) **(A)** is False but **(R)** is True

30. Arrange the following in the chronological sequence of their development.

    (i) Pascal   (ii) Cobol

    (iii) Fortran   (iv) Basic

    Codes :

    (A) (i)   (ii)   (iv)   (iii)

    (B) (iii)   (ii)   (iv)   (i)

    (C) (ii)   (iv)   (iii)   (i)

    (D) (iii)   (iv)   (ii)   (i)

31. Arrange the following catalogue codes according to the year of publication.

    (i) Classified catalogue code   (ii) AA code

    (iii) AACR II   (iv) RDC

    Codes :

    (A) (i)   (iii)   (ii)   (iv)

    (B) (iv)   (ii)   (i)   (iii)

    (C) (ii)   (iii)   (i)   (iv)

    (D) (i)   (iv)   (iii)   (ii)

32. Arrange the following according to the work flow :

(A) Dissemination, Selection, Processing, Acquisition

(B) Selection, Processing, Acquisition, Dissemination

(C) Selection, Acquisition, Processing, Dissemination

(D) Processing, Acquisition, Dissemination, Selection

33. Arrange the following according to the preferred order of sources for information.

(i)   Colophon   (ii)   Outside the issue

(iii) Title Page   (iv) Preface

Codes :

(A) (i)   (ii)   (iv)   (iii)

(B) (ii)   (iii)   (iv)   (i)

(C) (iii) (i)   (iv)   (ii)

(D) (i)   (iii)   (iv)   (ii)

34. Identify the correct chronological order in which they were set up :

(A) ILA, IASLIC, APLA, IATLIS

(B) APLA, ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS

(C) IASLIC, ILA, IATLIS, APLA

(D) IATLIS, IASLIC, ILA, APLA

35. Match the following :

List - I	*List - II*
(a) Pre-scientific Period	(i) Pre 1927
(b) Scientific Period	(ii) Pre 1880
(c) Human Relations	(iii) 1880-1927
(d) Synthesis	(iv) 1927-1950
	(v) 1950-2007

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)

36. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	OCLC	(i)	City
(b)	INFLIBNET	(ii)	International
(c)	CALIBNET	(iii)	Regional
(d)	ASTINFO	(iv)	National

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)

37. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Biological Abstracts	(i)	H. W. Wilson
(b)	Statesmen Yearback	(ii)	NISCAIR
(c)	Indian Science Abstracts	(iii)	Institute of Scientific Information
(d)	Cumulative Book List	(iv)	U N Statistical Office

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)

38. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	B. S. Kesavan	(i)	Cataloguing Rules
(b)	W. C. B. Sayers	(ii)	National Library
(c)	C. A. Cutter	(iii)	School of Librarianship
(d)	J. D. Brown	(iv)	List of Subject Headings
		(v)	Subject Classification

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(v)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(v)
(D)	(v)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)

39. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	NISCAIR	(i)	MINISIS
(b)	DESIDOC	(ii)	Libsys
(c)	IDRC	(iii)	Granthalaya
(d)	INFOTEK	(iv)	SANJAY
		(v)	SLIM

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(v)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(v)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(v)
(D)	(iii)	(v)	(i)	(ii)

40. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Journal of Librarianship	(i)	Delhi
(b)	Herald of Library Science	(ii)	London
(c)	Library Herald	(iii)	New York
(d)	Library Literature	(iv)	Lucknow
		(v)	Canada

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(v)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(v)	(iv)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

41. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Blake	(i)	Chart technique
(b)	Gantt	(ii)	Leadership Style
(c)	Maslow	(iii)	Maturity/Immaturity Theory
(d)	Mc Gregor	(iv)	Motivation Theory
		(v)	Theory X and Y

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(v)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)

42. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	INIS	(i)	1950
(b)	AGRIS	(ii)	1970
(c)	INPADOC	(iii)	1972
(d)	OCLC	(iv)	1974
		(v)	1967

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(v)
(B)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)
(C)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)

43. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Search Engine	(i)	PASCAL
(b)	Browser	(ii)	UNIX
(c)	Operating System	(iii)	Yahoo
(d)	Programming Language	(iv)	Netscape
		(v)	HTTP

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(v)

44. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Pre-natal Cataloguing	(i)	Shared Cataloguing Programme
(b)	NPAC	(ii)	Library of Congress
(c)	CIP	(iii)	NUCSSI
(d)	Union Catalogue	(iv)	S. R. Ranganathan

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(B)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)

45. Match the following :

	List - I		*List - II*
(a)	Subject indexing	(i)	P. M. Rogget
(b)	Keyboard indexing	(ii)	H. P. Luhn
(c)	Automated indexing	(iii)	H. Ohlman
(d)	SLIC indexing	(iv)	M. E. Sears
		(v)	S. L. Mc Nold

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(v)	(iv)
(D)	(v)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

Read the passage given below , and answer the question based on your understanding of the passage.

To meet the challenge of change, much thought is currently being given to information studies, curricula and the requirement of a more broad-based education for the information scientist of the present. A developing country like India cannot afford to neglect these aspects of manpower training which is crucial to the success of development efforts. In the context of proliferation of literature, the information professional can hardly keep track of the information requirements of his clientele, unless he is well versed in modern information handling methods. Manpower for our libraries and information centres is presently drawn from library schools run by the universities and two specialised information science programmes offered by the DRTC and NISCAIR. Certain studies have revealed that "professionals trained by special institutes are far better in the information fields than their colleagues, the products of the University Departments." It is pertinent at this point to design and formulate curricula in respect of the various levels of training to be imparted. Any consideration of the system of training to be meted out has to be at par with the present set up, function and purpose of the existing information centres.

46. Now a days much thought is given for :

(A) Curriculum requirements   (B) Broad based education

(C) Information scientists   (D) All the above

47. India cannot afford to neglect the aspects of manpower training because :

(A)   of proliferation of library schools

(B)   of in-sufficient provision of library schools

(C)   they are crucial to the success of development

(D)   they are not crucial for the success of development

48. Specialized information science education institutes produce better professionals as :

(A)   library schools fail to produce good professionals

(B)   library schools are unable to meet the demands of the society

(C)   they have better curricula and infrastructure

(D)   they do not have good curricula

49. LIS education is now pertinent to :

(A)   design curricula   (B)   follow existing curricula

(C)   have status quo in curricula (D)   reduce the curricula

50. Training for librarianship must be at par :

(A)   with the old set up   (B)   with the future set up

(C)   with the present set up   (D)   with the previous set up

- o O o -

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER — II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. These documents are not primary sources :

   (A) Thesis   (B) Patents

   (C) Conference Papers   (D) Reference Books

2. World of Learning is :

   (A) A Bibliography   (B) An Abstract

   (C) An Encyclopaedia   (D) A Directory

3. Headquarters of IFLA is located in :

   (A) Paris   (B) Washington

   (C) London   (D) The Hague

4. National Library for Visual handicapped is situated in :

   (A) Mumbai   (B) Mysore

   (C) New Delhi   (D) Dehradun

5. The first page of Website is known as :

   (A) Cover Page   (B) Home Page

   (C) Title Page   (D) Half Title Page

6. Blog is a :

   (A) Off-line Journal   (B) Internet Journal

   (C) Web Directory   (D) Search Engine

7. This literature is not published and not available through normal book selling channels.

   (A) Grey Literature   (B) Text Books

   (C) Journals   (D) None of the above

8. The owner of Internet is :

(A) American Mathematical Society

(B) Department of Science and Technology, Government of India

(C) British Standard Institute

(D) None of the above

9. Library as a living system "takes a new matter, casts off old matter, changes in size and takes new shapes and term". Whose quotation is this ?

(A) B.S. Kesavan   (B) Melvil Dewey

(C) S.R. Ranganathan   (D) W.C.B. Sayers

10. Handling of Information in the sense of production is called :

(A) Information Marketing   (B) Information Industry

(C) Information Production   (D) Information Revolution

11. SCOPUS is a :

(A) Full Text Database   (B) Abstracts and Citation Database

(C) Numerical Database   (D) None of the above

12. "Choice of books is an unending work" whose quotation is this ?

(A) Melvil Dewey   (B) W.C.B. Sayers

(C) C.A. Cutter   (D) H.E. Bliss

13. Which of the following is not an Open Source Software ?

(A) Green Stone   (B) D-Space

(C) Plone   (D) Delmark

14. NACLIN is sponsored by :

(A) INFLIBNET   (B) DELNET

(C) AGRINET   (D) CALIBNET

15. The latest State, which enacted Public Libraries Act is :

(A) Bihar   (B) Uttaranchal

(C) Uttar Pradesh   (D) Orissa

16. UNISIST, a project of UNESCO was launched in this year :
   (A) 1994   (B) 1972
   (C) 1958   (D) 2001

17. The term "Information Science" came into existence in this year :
   (A) 1988   (B) 1959
   (C) 1961   (D) 1975

18. 'Dublin Core Metadata' consists of :
   (A) 11 elements   (B) 13 elements
   (C) 10 elements   (D) 15 elements

19. System school of Management is based on the contribution of :
   (A) Taylor   (B) Gilberts
   (C) Fayol   (D) Urwick

20. "The high purpose of Book Selection is to provide the right book to the right reader at the right time". Whose quotation is this ?
   (A) Francis Drury   (B) H.E. Bliss
   (C) Melvil Dewey   (D) C.A. Cutter

21. 'The Wheat loan Educational Exchange Programme' was initiated in :
   (A) 1951   (B) 1972
   (C) 1981   (D) 1999

22. Weeding of unuseful books from the library is emphasized by this law of library science :
   (A) Second   (B) Third
   (C) Fourth   (D) Fifth

23. **Assertion (A) :** In survey research, the commonly used techniques for gathering data are questionnaire, the interview and the observational techniques.

   Reason (R) : These are least effective for collecting data about perceptions, beliefs, attitudes, etc. of persons.

   Codes :
   (A) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false   (B) **(A)** is false and **(R)** is true
   (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true   (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

24. **Assertion (A) :** Information is a resource whose generation consumes time and money.

Reason (R) : Information is a resource where we consume time and money.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not the right explanation of **(A)**

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the right explanation of **(A)**

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

25. **Assertion (A) :** Information Literacy is necessary for the users.

Reason (R) : It promotes the use of libraries and information centres.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

26. **Assertion (A) :** Evaluation of information is necessary.

Reason (R) : Anybody can write on internet.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

27. **Assertion (A) :** Libraries have no scope for the growth and development in future.

Reason (R) : E-resources can be used anywhere anytime.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(C) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

(D) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

28. **Assertion (A) :** Several methods can be devised for assisting librarians to keep abreast of developments in his field to maintain efficiency.

    Reason (R) : Seminars, conferences, workshops can solve the purpose.

    Codes :

    (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**

    (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**

    (C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

    (D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

29. **Assertion (A) :** Stock verification is essential in the collection development for libraries.

    Reason (R) : It is a time consuming process.

    Codes :

    (A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

    (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not the right explanation of **(A)**

    (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the right explanation of **(A)**

    (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

30. **Assertion (A) :** Organization chart can be a useful management tool.

    Reason (R) : It gives clear picture of the formal lines of communication within the library.

    Codes :

    (A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

    (B) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

    (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

    (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

31. **Assertion (A) :** ISBD (S) is concerned with the serial publications.

    Reason (R) : It is not used for the serials which have ceased their publication.

    Codes :

    (A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

    (B) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

    (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

    (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

32. Arrange the following research steps according to the sequence of their occurrence.

(i)   Formulation of hypothesis of research

(ii) Designing of data and analysis plan

(iii) Selection of data gathering method

(iv) Report writing

Codes :

(A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

(B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

(D) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

33. Identify the development in the following library softwares in correct chronological sequence.

Codes :

(A) CDS/ISIS, SOUL, Green Stone, D-Space

(B) D-Space, SOUL, CDS/ISIS, Green Stone

(C) Green Stone, CDS/ISIS, D-Space, SOUL

(D) SOUL, D-Space, Green Stone, CDS/ISIS

34. Identify the chronological order of the following Public Libraries Acts.

(i)   Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act

(ii) Karnataka Public Libraries Act

(iii) Haryana Public Libraries Act

(iv) Maharashtra Public Libraries Act

Codes :

(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

(C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

(D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

35. Identify the chronological order of the following Cataloguing Codes :

(i)   AACR II

(ii) CCC

(iii) AA Code

(iv) ALA Code

Codes :

(A) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

(B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

36. Arrange the following in chronological order of their origin :

(i) Unix

(ii) Ms-Dos

(iii) Linux

(iv) Windows

Codes :

(A) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)   (B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)   (D) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

37. Identify the correct chronological order in which the following networks were launched.

(i) NICNET

(ii) ERNET

(iii) DELNET

(iv) INDONET

Codes :

(A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)   (B) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

(C) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)   (D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

38. Arrange the following management developments chronologically :

(i) Synthesis Period

(ii) Scientific Period

(iii) Human Relation

(iv) Pre-Scientific Period

Codes :

(A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)   (B) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

(C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)   (D) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

39. Match the following :

List - I

(a) Simplex

(b) Half Duplex

(c) Full Duplex

(d) Asynchronous transmission

List - II

(i) Communication channel is used in both the directions but only in one direction at a time.

(ii) Communication channel is used in one direction

(iii) Bits of information are transmitted continuously

(iv) The communication channel is used in both the directions at the same time

(v) Information is sent at random intervals with start and stop bits for each batch of information

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii),	(i),	(iv),	(v)
(B)	(i),	(iv),	(iii),	(ii)
(C)	(v),	(ii),	(i),	(iii)
(D)	(iv),	(v),	(iii),	(ii)

40. Match the following :

List - I

(a) Taylor

(b) Maslow

(c) McGregor

(d) Argyris

List - II

(i) Theory of Motivation

(ii) X and Y Theory

(iii) Scientific Management

(iv) Immaturity / Maturity Theory

(v) Leadership Style

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii),	(iv),	(ii),	(i)
(B)	(iv),	(i),	(v),	(iii)
(C)	(iii),	(i),	(ii),	(iv)
(D)	(v),	(iv),	(iii),	(i)

41. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	SOUL	(i)	INFOTEK
(b)	LIBSYS	(ii)	ALGORITHM
(c)	SLIM	(iii)	UNESCO
(d)	WINISIS	(iv)	INFLIBNET
		(v)	DESIDOC

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii),	(v),	(iv),	(i)
(B)	(iv),	(i),	(ii),	(iii)
(C)	(v),	(iv),	(i),	(iii)
(D)	(i),	(iii),	(v),	(ii)

42. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Fyzee Committee	(i)	Library Budget
(b)	Knowledge Commission	(ii)	Status and Payscales of librarians
(c)	Mahrotra Committee	(iii)	Public Libraries
(d)	Kothari Commission	(iv)	Knowledge Society
		(v)	Importance of Library in academic institutions

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i),	(iv),	(iii),	(v)
(B)	(iv),	(ii),	(v),	(iii)
(C)	(v),	(ii),	(iv),	(iii)
(D)	(iii),	(iv),	(ii),	(i)

43. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Protocol	(i)	Java
(b)	Language	(ii)	Internet Explorer
(c)	Browser	(iii)	Altavista
(d)	Search Engine	(iv)	Dos
		(v)	HTTP

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iv),	(v),	(i),	(iii)
(B)	(v),	(i),	(ii),	(iii)
(C)	(ii),	(iv),	(v),	(i)
(D)	(i),	(v),	(iv),	(ii)

44. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	INIS	(i)	Institute of Electrical Engineering, UK
(b)	AGRIS	(ii)	International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna
(c)	MEDLINE	(iii)	Agricultural Organization of UN, Rome
(d)	INSPEC	(iv)	National Library of Medicine, USA

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii),	(ii),	(i),	(iv)
(B)	(ii),	(iii),	(iv),	(i)
(C)	(iv),	(ii),	(iii),	(i)
(D)	(ii),	(i),	(iii),	(iv)

45. Match the following :

	List - I		List - II
(a)	Paul Otlet	(i)	List of subject heading
(b)	Fermont Rider	(ii)	Role operators
(c)	George Boole	(iii)	National Library
(d)	Minie Sears	(iv)	International Classification
		(v)	Universal Decimal Classification

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii),	(i),	(v),	(iv)
(B)	(v),	(iv),	(ii),	(i)
(C)	(iv),	(v),	(i),	(ii)
(D)	(i),	(iv),	(iii),	(v)

Read the passage given below, and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage :

Information is a resource whose generation consumes time and money and whose use conserves time and money. The industrial environment in India is making a quantum jump in the field of technology absorption and innovation. New companies, both in the public and private sector, have been started in the past two years and most of the monopoly business is coming to an end. In other words, the industrial environment is becoming more and more competitive. Information is one of the major resources which will help the company win a competitive edge. Electronics industry is

both an important and competitive industry. It has grown 514% from 1970, with an average growth rate of 15% per annum. It is hoped that by 1990 the computer industry would be a Rs. 665 crore sector. There are more than 100 companies in India now manufacturing computers. The survival in this industry by a company largely depends on its openness to adopt new technologies, introduce state-of-the art products, new marketing strategies etc. For this the company needs information on the technology, environment and competition. The types of information generally sought by a company include economic information, legal information, information on personnel relations, public relations, technology trends, market trends etc.

46. Industrial environment in India is making a quantum jump because :
(A) Information is a resource whose generation consumes time
(B) Information is a resource whose generation is money
(C) Information is a resource that consumes money and time
(D) Information absorptions and innovation in the field of the technology

47. Monopoly in business is coming to an end because of a :
(A) Information   (B) Money flow
(C) Competitiveness   (D) Lack of information

48. Information is a major resource which :
(A) helps company to lose money
(B) helps company to achieve popularity
(C) helps company to have an edge in competition
(D) helps company to gain better manpower

49. Electronics industry is both an important and competent industry as it :
(A) is growing at the rate of fifteen percent
(B) is growing at the rate of five hundred percent
(C) is growing at the rate of fourteen percent
(D) is not growing at all

50. The types of information usually sought by companies are :
(A) economic and legal information
(B) information on personnel relation
(C) information on technology and market trends
(D) all the above

- o O o -

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. Who is the chairman of National Knowledge Commission ?
   (A) Dr. Sukhadeo Thorat   (B) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
   (C) Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar   (D) Sam Pitroda

2. Who has not changed its name ?
   (A) Library Association, U.K   (B) A L A
   (C) ASLIB   (D) IFLA

3. Which of the following is not correct ?
   (A) Maslow's need analysis is useful for understanding motivation of employees.
   (B) Theory Z is the contribution of Japenese style of Management.
   (C) Money is the most powerful motivating agent.
   (D) Mission of an organisation is essentially abstract.

4. NISCAIRE is a Part of :
   (A) DST   (B) ISRO
   (C) DSIR   (D) CSIR

5. Use of Microfilming is considerably reduced due to :
   (A) Problems of Preservation of microfilms.
   (B) Need for use microfilm reader.
   (C) Availability of better Technology in the form of digitization.
   (D) High cost involved in it.

6. Opaque paper is a :
   (A) Ultra-white paper   (B) Ultra-white thin paper
   (C) Transparent paper   (D) Non-Transparent paper

7. Which of the following is a public domain database :
   (A) INIS   (B) AGRIS
   (C) Chemical Abstracts   (D) MEDLINE

8. In which Library Service barcode technology is used :
   (A) Stock verification (B) Library Security
   (C) Circulation (D) Reference Service

9. One of the following journal is published in U.K :
   (A) Library Quarterly (B) Program
   (C) Libri (D) Herald of Library Science

10. 'Fair use' is a term most relevant to :
    (A) Intellectual Property Rights
    (B) Books borrowed for home reading
    (C) Copy right
    (D) Use of reference books

11. Which of the following does not fall into the category of pre-cordinate indexing :
    (A) Chain indexing (B) Uniform indexing
    (C) LCSH (D) Sear's List of Subject Headings

12. Dublin core is :
    (A) A set of core activities of a National library
    (B) Collection of metadata elements
    (C) Network for the city of Dublin
    (D) Revised version of MARC

13. 'Best is the enemy of the Good' is said by :
    (A) Drury (B) Urquart
    (C) Foskett (D) Shera

14. Which of the following is not associated with communication system ?
    (A) Receiver (B) Sender
    (C) Channel (D) Entropy

15. One of the following is not an open source software :
    (A) D'space (B) Windows
    (C) Green-stone (D) Linux

16. DESIDOC is documentation centre for :
    (A) Indigeneous Knowledge (B) Defence Science
    (C) Rural Development (D) Khadi & Village Industries

17. Questionnaire is a :

(A) Research method   (B) Measurement Technique

(C) Tool for data collection   (D) All the above

18. Mean, Median and mode are :

(A) Measures of deviation   (B) Ways of sampling

(C) Measures of control tendency   (D) None of the above

19. 'Cranfield Studies' are an example of :

(A) Survey Research   (B) Experimental Research

(C) Historical Research   (D) Case Study

20. Assertion (A) : As the level of recall increases, precision tends to decrease.

Reason (R) : Recall and precision tend to vary inversely.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(C) Both are partially true

(D) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

21. Assertion (A) : Operators using 'AND', 'OR' and 'NOT' are mostly used in online IR.

Reason (R) : User interfaces cannot transform the natural language input into Boolean search Query

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(C) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

22. Assertion (A) : Maximization of the use of documents is the motto of the library.

Reason (R) : Maximization of the use of documents in the library satisfies the Fifth Law of library Science.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

23. **Assertion (A) :** User profile is an essential component of SDI service.

Reason (R) : SDI is a personalized current awareness service.

Codes :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(C) Both are partially true

(D) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

24. **Assertion (A) :** AACR 2 like CCC can satisfy all approaches of the users.

Reason (R) : Both AACR 2 and CCC are comprehensive cataloguing codes.

Codes :

(A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(B) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

25. **Assertion (A) :** Document transfer and information transfer are not the same.

Reason (R) : Assimillation of the content of the document by the user constitutes information transfer.

Codes :

(A) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false

(B) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

26. **Assertion (A) :** ISO 9000 is a quality framework which calls for documentation to adopt TQM in a Library.

Reason (R) : ISO 9000 is a valuable component of TQM

Codes :

(A) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false

(B) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

27. **Assertion (A) :** Consortia cannot provide an effective strategy to increase the buying power of individual libraries.

Reason (R) : Consortia arrangement saves the funds of the libraries in developing their information sources.

Codes :

(A) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

(B) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

28. Arrange the following in the order of computer generations :

(i) Integrated circuit

(ii) Transistor

(iii) Vacuum Tube

(iv) Chip

Codes :

(A) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

(B) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

(C) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

29. Match the following :

	List-I		*List-II*
(a)	BLAISE project	(i)	Library of congress
(b)	MARC project	(ii)	Intel
(c)	Union Catalogue project	(iii)	Insdoc
(d)	Microchip	(iv)	British Library

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)

30. Which is the correct logical sequence of the following :

(A) Information, knowledge, data, wisdom

(B) Knowledge, Information, wisdom, data

(C) Data, knowledge, information, wisdom

(D) Data, information, knowledge, wisdom

31. Subject indexing systems were developed in the order as :

(A) Chain indexing, Systematic indexing, PRECIS, COMPASS

(B) Systematic indexing, Chain indexing, PRECIS, COMPASS

(C) Systematic indexing, PRECIS, Chain indexing, COMPASS

(D) Systematic indexing, COMPASS, Chain indexing, PRECIS

32. Arrange the following associations in the order of year of establishment :

(A) SIS, IASLIC, IATLIS, ILA

(B) IASLIC, ILA, SIS, IATLIS

(C) ILA, SIS, IASLIC, IATLIS

(D) ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS

33. Arrange the following Act according to year of enactment :

(A) Copyright Act, The patent Act, information Tech. Act, IPR Act

(B) The patent Act, copyright Act, information Tech. Act, IPR Act

(C) Copyright Act, IPR Act, The patent Act, information Tech. Act

(D) Copyright Act, The patent Act, IPR Act, information Tech. Act

34. Arrange different codes according to year of origin :

(A) Anthony Pannizi code, cutter's rules for dictionary catalogue, classified catalogue code, Anglo American cat. Rules-II

(B) Anthony Pannizi code, classified catalogue code, cutter's rules of dictionary catalogue, Anglo American cat. Rules-II

(C) Anthony Pannizi code, Anglo American cat. Rules-II, classified catalogue code, cutter's rules for dictionary catalogue

(D) Anthony Pannizi code, cutter's rules of dictionary catalogue Anglo American cat. Rules-II classified catalogue code

35. Arrange the following according to the year of publication :

(A) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia Americana Encyclopaedia of Library & information science, McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of science & Technology

(B) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia of Library & information science, McGraw-Hill Encyclopaedia of science & Technology, Encyclopaedia Americana

(C) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia Americana, McGraw-Hill Encyclopaedia of Science & Technology Encyclopaedia of Library & Information science

(D) Encyclopaedia Britannica, McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of science & Technology, Encyclopaedia Americana Encyclopaedia of Library & information science

36. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Conventional	(i)	Patents
(b)	Neo-conventional	(ii)	Printed Books
(c)	Non-conventional	(iii)	Satellite imageries
(d)	Meta documents	(iv)	Audio-visual material

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

37. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Library is a people's University	(i)	Kothari
(b)	Library is a growing organisation	(ii)	Urquart
(c)	Library can be useful to society	(iii)	Ranganathan
(d)	Library is the heart of the University	(iv)	Sayajirao Gayakwad

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(C)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

38. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	P. Wassermann	(i)	Line of thinking
(b)	P. Atherton	(ii)	Foundation of Education for Librarianship
(c)	J.H. Shera	(iii)	New Librarianship
(d)	Maurice B. Line	(iv)	Putting knowledge to work

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

39. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Theory of X & Y	(i)	Frederic Taylor
(b)	Scientific management	(ii)	Ouchi
(c)	Need hierarchy	(iii)	A. Maslow
(d)	Theory Z	(iv)	D. Mc Grager

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)

40. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	UDC	(i)	H.E. Bliss
(b)	DDC	(ii)	C.A. Cutter
(c)	Expansive classification	(iii)	Otlat and La Fontane
(d)	Bibliographic classification	(iv)	M. Dewey

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

41. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	British Library	(i)	Russia
(b)	Bibliotheque National	(ii)	USA
(c)	Lenin Library	(iii)	UK
(d)	Library of Congress	(iv)	France

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

42. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Windows	(i)	A revolving disc on which data is stored
(b)	Microprocessor	(ii)	It is used for processing of text
(c)	Wordprocessor	(iii)	Collection of programmes for computer system
(d)	Software	(iv)	A graphical user interface working as Dos

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

43. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
	(Library Act)		*(Year of Enactment)*
(a)	Orissa	(i)	2006
(b)	Goa	(ii)	2005
(c)	Uttaranchal	(iii)	2001
(d)	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	1994

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)

44. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Software	(i)	Key board
(b)	Hardware	(ii)	CD
(c)	Storage Device	(iii)	SOUL
(d)	I/O Device	(iv)	CPU

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

45. Match the following :

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Planning	(i)	Delegation of authority
(b)	Staffing	(ii)	Audit
(c)	Control	(iii)	Promotion
(d)	Organising	(iv)	Resource management

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

Read the passage given below, and answer the question based on your understanding of the passage :

To survive, thrive and beat the competition in today's brutally competitive world, one has to manage the future. Managing the future means managing the information. In order to manage the information, in order to deliver high quality information to the decision makers at the right time, in order to automate the process of data collection, collation and refinement, organizations have to make Information Technology (IT) an ally, harness its full potential and use it in the best way possible.

We have seen that in today's competitive business environment, the key resource of every organization is information. If the organization does not have an efficient and effective mechanism that enables it to give the decision-makers the right information at the right time, then the chances of that organization succeeding in the next millennium are very remote.

The three fundamental characteristics of information are accuracy, relevancy and timeliness. The information has to be accurate, it must be relevant for the decision-maker and it must be available to the decision-maker when he needs it. Any organization that has the mechanism to collect, collate, analyse and present high quality information to its employees, 'thus enabling them to make better decisions, will always be one step ahead of the competition. Today, the time available for an organization to react to the changing market trends is very short. To survive, the organization must always be on its toes, gathering and analysing the data-both internal and external. Any mechanism that will automate this information gathering and analysis process will enhance the chances of the organization to beat the competition.

46. Which factors force organisation to use IT to harness information ?

(A) Explosion of sources of information

(B) Availability of latest information on real time basis

(C) Time, volume and complex nature of information on real time basis

(D) Information needs of users are inter-disciplinary in nature

47. Major obstacle in taking accurate futuristic decisions is :

(A) availability of more information

(B) cut-throat competion

(C) Everchanging socio-economic and political situations

(D) Globalisation

48. Which is the most appropriate tool to make better use of information ?

(A) Well qualified and experienced information professional

(B) Depth classification and indexing

(C) Experts in domain knowledge

(D) Information technology

49. What is the critical characteristic of information delivery system for making its use effective ?

(A) Efficient channels of communication system

(B) Ability to develop appropriate information products

(C) Right information, delivered at right time

(D) Developing quality photocopying and fax facility

50. What is the crucial decision for an organisation to take to beat the competition ?

(A) To create a mechanism to access, organise and process information within an organisation

(B) To establish a separate department for acquiring and processing information

(C) To strengthen the libraries already existing in the organisation

(D) To collaborate with university and national and international information systems.

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LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) objective type questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** the questions.

1. Who is the Chairman of National Knowledge Commission ?
   (A) Harsha Parekh (B) P. B. Mangla
   (C) Kalpana Dasgupta (D) Sam Pitroda

2. Which is the primary source for finding out Indian periodicals in Agriculture ?
   (A) Ulrich International Periodical Directory
   (B) Reference Asia
   (C) Press in India
   (D) INFA Yearbook

3. Which of the following indexes only papers presented in the conferences ?
   (A) LISA (B) Current Research Abstracts
   (C) Research–in–Progress (D) ISTP

4. Appropriate communication media for CD - Net is :
   (A) Twisted wires (B) Optical fibre
   (C) Co–axial cables (D) Ethernet cables

5. IATLIS is an association of :
   (A) Library Science Faculty
   (B) Special Librarians
   (C) Librarians of Public Libraries
   (D) Librarians of Teachers' Training Colleges

6. Identify the association that has changed its original name :
   (A) ILA (B) SLA
   (C) LA (D) ALA

7. Recall and Precision ratios are used in the evaluation of :
   (A) Reference service (B) Information retrieval
   (C) Bibliographical service (D) Document delivery service

8. Number of digits in ISBN now are :

(A) 10 digits (B) 11 digits

(C) 12 digits (D) 13 digits

9. 'Emerald' is the database of :

(A) Gems and Jewelary literature

(B) Material Science literature

(C) Library and Information Science literature

(D) Earth Science literature

10. TQM was promulgamated by :

(A) Deming and Juran (B) Maslow

(C) Drucker (D) Taylor

11. MESH is the name of :

(A) Medical Library (B) Controlled Vocabulary

(C) Online database (D) CSIR Unit

12. 'Rules for dictionary catalogue' was devised by :

(A) A. Panizzi (B) C. C. Jewet

(C) S. Lubetzky (D) C. A. Cutter

13. A gazette gives information about :

(A) Places of tourist interest

(B) History of places

(C) Official announcement and notification

(D) Old records

14. Glossary is a :

(A) List of technical words with definitions

(B) List of words in a language

(C) List of thematically arranged words

(D) Alphabetical index to passages of work

15. National Library for Blind and Handicapped of India is located at :

(A) Madras   (B) Tanjore

(C) Dehradun   (D) Delhi

16. The term 'Information Retrieval' was coined by :

(A) H. P. Luhn   (B) Calvin Mooers

(C) Mortimer Taube   (D) Derek Austin

17. The term 'hypertext' was coined by :

(A) Vannever Bush   (B) John Brown

(C) M. C. Kith   (D) Ted Nelson

18. With which agency did UNESCO collaborate to establish UNISIST ?

(A) ICSU   (B) FID

(C) IFLA   (D) ILA

19. Which university appointed the first full time university librarian :

(A) Delhi University   (B) Punjab University

(C) Madras University   (D) Calcutta University

20. **Assertion (A)** : Classification and indexing have always been of central intellectual interest in IR.

Reason **(R)** : Conceptual analysis of the content of the queries and documents are essential input to an IR system.

Code :

(A) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false   (B) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true   (D) **(A)** and **(R)** both are partially true

21. **Assertion (A)** : Any change in the environment of the subject can not affect the state of the subject.

Reason **(R)** : A subject can be viewed as a system consisting of a set of interacting component ideas.

Code :

(A) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false   (B) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true   (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

22. **Assertion (A)** : Action research is a form of interpretive research to study human actions and social practices for immediate application.

Reason (R) : Action research is an applied research, which is focussed on the solution to local problems, not to develop any theory for general application.

Code :

(A) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false

(B) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

23. **Assertion (A)** : Information systems support promotion of research, development and innovation relating to the national development of a country.

Reason (R) : Information is the basic input to the development.

Code :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is not the correct explanation

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the correct explanation

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

24. **Assertion (A) :** Many projects and initiatives are taken to create digital libraries.

Reason (R) : Digital library improves the professional status of librarians.

Code :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

25. **Assertion (A) :** IFLA's UBC programme encourages the use and exchange of standardised bibliographic description.

Reason (R) : Use of standard enables to bring uniformity in bibliographic description and interchange of bibliographic data.

Code :

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(C) **(R)** is true but **(A)** is false

(D) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

26. **Assertion (A) :** UNESCO championed the cause of public library movement.

   Reason (R) : UNESCO's concern for public library movement is reflected in its 'Public Library Manifesto'.

   Code :

   (A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false
   (B) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true
   (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false
   (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

27. **Assertion (A) :** PRECIS is not based upon any particular system of classification.

   Reason (R) : PRECIS is not built around any theoretical ideas on classification.

   Code :

   (A) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false
   (B) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true
   (C) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true
   (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

28. Arrange according to year of establishment.

   (A) Chemical Abstracts, Biological Abstracts, Science Citation Index, Indian Science Abstracts.

   (B) Chemical Abstracts, Science Citation Index, Indian Science Abstracts, Biological Abstracts.

   (C) Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, Science Citation Index, Indian Science Abstracts.

   (D) Chemical Abstracts, Biological Abstracts, Indian Science Abstracts, Science Citation Index.

29. The correct sequence of information flow is :

   (A) Message → Source → Channel → Receiver

   (B) Source → Message → Channel → Receiver

   (C) Message → Channel → Source → Receiver

   (D) Message → Channel → Receiver → Source

30. Arrange the following classification schemes in the order of year of origin.

   (A) UDC, Expansive classification, DDC, CC

   (B) Expansive classification, UDC, CC, DDC

   (C) DDC, CC, Expansive classification, UDC

   (D) DDC, Expansive classification, UDC, CC

31. Arrange the following Public Library Acts according to the year of enactment :

(A) Manipur Public Libraries Act, West Bengal Public Libraries Act, Kerala Public Libraries Act, Mizoram Public Libraries Act

(B) West Bengal Public Libraries Act, Manipur Public Libraries Act, Kerala Public Libraries Act, Mizoram Public Libraries Act

(C) West Bengal Public Libraries Act, Kerala Public Libraries Act, Manipur Public Libraries Act, Mizoram Public Libraries Act

(D) West Bengal Public Libraries Act, Manipur Public Libraries Act, Mizoram Public Libraries Act, Kerala Public Libraries Act

32. Arrange the following Associations according to the year of establishment.

(A) ALA, CILIP (LA), Special Library Association, ASLIB

(B) CILIP (LA), ALA, Special Library Association, ASLIB

(C) ALA, Special Library Association, CILIP (LA), ASLIB

(D) ASLIB, ALA, CILIP (LA), Special Library Association

33. Arrange the following Standards according to the year of their introduction.

(A) ISBN, ICCP, CCF, ISDS   (B) CCF, ICCP, ISBN, ISDS

(C) ICCP, ISBN, ISDS, CCF   (D) ISDS, ISBN, ICCP, CCF

34. Match the following items given in *List – I* and *List – II*.

	List – I		*List – II*
(a)	Principles of librarianship	(i)	Berwick Sayers
(b)	Practical guidelines for classification	(ii)	S. R. Ranganathan
(c)	Rules for Dictionary cataloguing	(iii)	D. J. Urquart
(d)	Five Laws of library science	(iv)	C. A. Cutter

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

35. Match the following items given in *List – I* and *List – II*

    List – I   *List – II*

(a) Informatique   (i) English

(b) Informatik   (ii) Italian

(c) Informatica   (iii) French

(d) Informatics   (iv) German

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)

36. Match the following items given in *List – I* and *List – II*

    List – I   *List – II*

(a) Bibliographic description   (i) Current Awareness Service

(b) Short–range reference service   (ii) Post Cordinating Indexing

(c) SDI   (iii) Abstract

(d) Uniterm   (iv) Ready Refer Source

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)

37. Arrange the following according to their increasing storage capacity.

(i) Cartridge

(ii) CD – ROM

(iii) Floppy disks

(iv) DVD

Code :

(A)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)

38. Match the following items given in *List – I* and *List – II* :

	List – I		*List – II*
(a)	DDC 19th edition	(i)	John Camaroni
(b)	DDC 20th edition	(ii)	Melvil Dewey
(c)	DDC 21st edition	(iii)	John Mitchell
(d)	DDC 22nd edition	(iv)	Benjamin Custer

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

39. Match the following items given in *List – I* and *List – II* :

	List – I		*List – II*
(a)	Nascent Micro thought	(i)	Colon classification
(b)	Access points	(ii)	Motivation
(c)	Physiological needs	(iii)	Documentation
(d)	Analytic – synthetic classification	(iv)	AACR II

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

40. Match the following :

	List – I		*List – II*
(a)	SHE	(i)	Nuclear energy
(b)	MESH	(ii)	Education
(c)	ERIC	(iii)	Medicine
(d)	INIS	(iv)	Engineering

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

41. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Five Laws of Library Science	(i)	C. D. Needham
(b)	Subject approach to Information	(ii)	S. R. Ranganathan
(c)	Organising Knowledge in Libraries	(iii)	B. C. Vickery and A. Vickery
(d)	Information Science in theory and practice	(iv)	A. C. Fastet

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)

42. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Melvil Dewey	(i)	Belgium
(b)	Berwick Sayers	(ii)	USA
(c)	B. S. Kesavan	(iii)	Britain
(d)	Paul Otlet	(iv)	India

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)

43. Match the following :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	UBC	(i)	FID
(b)	UDC	(ii)	IFLA
(c)	MARC	(iii)	ASTINFO
(d)	Document Supply System	(iv)	Library of Congress

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)

44. Match the following :

	List – I		*List – II*
(a)	Bradford's law	(i)	Author's production
(b)	Lotkas' law	(ii)	Citation indexing
(c)	Eugene Garfield	(iii)	Word frequency
(d)	Zipf's Law	(iv)	Scattering

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)

45. Match the following :

	List – I		*List – II*
	(Types of document / inf. Centre)		*(Institution)*
(a)	Mission Oriented	(i)	Patent Information System
(b)	Social Science Oriented	(ii)	DESIDOC
(c)	Science Subject Oriented	(iii)	NISSAT
(d)	Material Oriented	(iv)	NASSDOC

Code :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)

NOTE: *Read the passage given below, and answer the question based on your understanding of the passage.*

One of the major drawbacks of the legacy systems was that it did not have an integrated approach. There would be an accounting system for the finance department, a production planning system for the manufacturing department, an inventory management system for the stores department, and so on. All these systems would perform in isolation. So if a person wanted some information which had to be derived from any of these two systems, he had to get the necessary reports from both systems and then correlate and combine the data.

But in reality, an organization cannot function as islands of different departments. The production planning data is required for the purchasing department. The purchasing details are required for the finance department and so on. So if all the information islands, which were functioning in isolation, were integrated into a single system, then the impact of that would be dramatic. For example, if the purchase department can see the production planning details, it can make the purchasing schedule. If the finance department can see the details of the purchase as soon as it is entered in the system, it can plan for the cash flow that will be necessary for the purchases.

Because the systems work in isolation, collecting and analysing the data needed for the functioning departments, as well as getting information about some aspect that is dependent on more than one department, becomes a difficult task. But no business executive or decision maker can take good decisions with the isolated data that he will get from the various reports produced by each department. Even if he collates the data and produces the information that he requires, he would have lost valuable time that would have been better spent in decision-making for that process.

46. The following system can survive in isolation :
(A) Accounting system
(B) Planning system
(C) Inventory management system
(D) No system

47. If anyone wants information from two systems, he must get the information :
(A) from each system and correlate
(B) from one system at a time for correlation
(C) from two systems and need not correlate
(D) from as many systems as possible and correlate

48. All the systems must be integrated for :
(A) isolation
(B) proper planning
(C) dramatic impact
(D) huge profit

49. Collecting and arranging data is :
(A) needed for library personnel
(B) needed for the functioning department
(C) needed for production planning
(D) needed for purchase department only

50. The executives and managers cannot make good decisions :
(A) with the isolated data
(B) only when they collate the data them-self
(C) only when they were produced with the required information
(D) when they have lost valuable time

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LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

PAPER – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) objective type questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** the questions.

1. An Invisible college is a typical example of :
   (A) Informal channels of communication
   (B) Formal channels of communication
   (C) Both *(A)* and *(B)*
   (D) None of the above

2. Berne convention was adopted in the year :
   (A) 1911　　　(B) 1986　　　(C) 1900　　　(D) 1947

3. FID was dissolved in the year :
   (A) 2002　　　(B) 2005　　　(C) 2000　　　(D) 2003

4. The use of CD–ROMs in the library significantly relates to which of the following Laws ?
   (A) First Law of Library Science　　(B) Second Law of Library Science
   (C) Fourth Law of Library Science　(D) Fifth Law of Library Science

5. Which Source would you consult to get the latest information on contravercies about the venue for Tata's '*Nano*' ?
   (A) New Encyclopedia Britannica　　(B) Asian Recorder
   (C) India : A reference annual　　　(D) Whitekar's Almanac

6. *BUBL* link is a :
   (A) Data base　　　　　　(B) *OPAC*
   (C) Subject gate way　　　(D) Portal

7. Who had given the 'Minimal, Middling and Maximum' theories of reference service ?
   (A) C. M. Winchell　　　(B) S. R. Ranganathan
   (C) James I Wyer　　　　(D) S. Rothstein

8. 'Compaction' is an important feature of :
   (A) Reviews　　　　　　(B) Indexes
   (C) Bibliographics　　　(D) Market Report

9. 'Geophysics' has been formed as a result of :

(A) Lamination   (B) Fusion

(C) Fission   (D) Agglomeration

10. Which one is not a canon (as given by Ranganathan) :

(A) Canon of Comprehensiveness   (B) Canon of Consistence

(C) Canon of Context   (D) Canon of currency

11. *ZBB* was developed by :

(A) R. D. Stuart   (B) S. R. Ranganathan

(C) Peter A. Pyhrr   (D) C. V. Good

12. *PERT* was developed by :

(A) The Navy special project office   (B) Booz–Allen Hamelton

(C) Both (A) and (B)   (D) None of the above

13. The term 'hyper text' was coined by :

(A) Ted Nelson   (B) Charles Babbage

(C) Tim Berner Lee   (D) Tay Vaughan

14. The 12 rules for relational database were given by :

(A) Larvy Page   (B) Linus Tolward   (C) J. Bill Gates   (D) e. f. Codd

15. The complete bibliographic details in *MARC* are available in :

(A) Leader   (B) Control fields

(C) Variable fields   (D) Record directing

16. Conversion of barcode into electrical signals is done by :

(A) Scanners   (B) *CRT*   (C) Photo sensor   (D) *UNICODE*

17. Bibliographic coupling was first advocated by :

(A) B. K. Sen   (B) M. M. Kessler

(C) S. C. Bradford   (D) S. R. Ranganathan

18. External and Internal criticism implies in :

(A) Historical Research   (B) Survey Research

(C) Experimental Research   (D) Applied Research

19. 'Granthana' is an official publication of :

(A) *ILA*   (B) *IASLIC*   (C) *RRRLF*   (D) *APLA*

20. 'Millian Book Project' was initiated by :

(A) Pittsburg University   (B) Carnegie Mellon University

(C) MIT, USA   (D) Michigan University

21. **Assertion (A)** : Making information available using GSDL is effective than just putting it on the web'.

    Reason (R) : The information available in digital form can be archived.

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the correct explanation.

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is not the correct explanation.

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

22. **Assertion (A)** : Migration is the primary strategy used by most organisations for digital archiving.

    Reason (R) : Migration preserves the physical presence, content, functionality and context of the digital object.

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is not the correct explanation.

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the correct explanation.

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

23. **Assertion (A)** : In Library classification, an empty digit helps in enterpolation between two consecutive ordinal numbers.

    Reason (R) : An empty digit is a digit with ordinal value but no semantic value.

(A) Both **(A)** and *(R)* are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is not a correct explanation.

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

24. **Assertion (A)** : In Colon classification, '2' represents mother country and '44' represents India. A given library in India can use '2' or '44' for India. But, the rules allow for a choice.

   Reason (R) : The above is a case of violation of Canon of homonyms.

   (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is the correct explanation.

   (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true and **(R)** is not the correct explanation.

   (C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

   (D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

25. **Assertion (A)** : Present day libraries need to develop social networking tools for their library websites.

   Reason (R) : It helps to reach out the patrons where they live and provide service at the point of need.

   (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

   (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not the correct explanation.

   (C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

   (D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

26. **Assertion (A)** : Library Science has been called Science because it has good application of scientific tools and techniques as is applicable in natural science and physical science.

   Reason (R) : Experimental method of research has good scope in library science.

   (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not a correct explanation.

   (B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

   (C) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

   (D) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

27. **Assertion (A)** : Hypothesis are essential in all types of research.

   Reason (R) : Objectives can fulfil the purpose of hypothesis.

   (A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

   (B) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

   (C) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false

   (D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

28. **Assertion (A)** : Skillful use of research procedures is an art, their appropriate application is research.

Reason (R) : Systematically conducted research leads to generalisation.

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(A)** is not a correct explanation

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) **(A)** is false but **(R)** is true

29. **Assertion (A)** : Like other scientists, the social scientists can obtain relevant information by conducting experiments, interviewing people, observing people and reviewing relevant literature.

Reason (R) : Social Scientists can't be so rigorous as can be of natural scientists.

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(R)** is not a correct explanation.

(C) **(A)** is true but **(R)** is false

(D) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are false

30. **Assertion (A)** : Research results lead to propound new laws, theories and principles.

Reason (R) : Laws, principles and theories are the result of scientific research.

(A) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true

(B) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are true but **(A)** is not a correct explanation.

(C) **(A)** is false and **(R)** is true

(D) **(A)** is true and **(R)** is false

31. The British library movement include the following major reports. Identify the correct chronological order of these reports.

(i) Mc Colvin Report

(ii) Kenyen Report

(iii) Adams Report

(iv) Select Committee Report

Codes :

(A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

(B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

(C) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

(D) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

32. Arrange the following library automation software according to their date of origin :
(i) SOUL (ii) KOHA
(iii) New GENLIB (iv) LIBSYS
Codes :
(A) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
(B) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
(C) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
(D) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)

33. Arrange the following Online Systems in the order of their origin :
(i) ERIC (ii) MEDLINE
(iii) OCLC (iv) MARC
Codes :
(A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(C) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
(D) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

34. Arrange the following Indexing Systems in the order of their origin :
(i) POPSI (ii) PRECIS
(iii) Chain Indexing (iv) KWIC
Codes :
(A) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(C) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
(D) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

35. Gotam's book 'Nyasutra' has given the following four steps of scientific research. Arrange them in proper order.
(i) Aptavakshya (Verification/Testing)
(ii) Upaman (Camparison)
(iii) Anuman (Inference)
(iv) Pratyaksha (Perception)
Codes :
(A) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(B) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
(C) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(D) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

36. Arrange the following Librarians of National library in chronological order of their service :
(i) D. R. Kalia (ii) Y. M. Mulay
(iii) B. S. Kesavan (iv) K. M. Asadullah
Codes :
(A) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(C) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(D) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

37. Arrange the following Library Associations according to their year of their establishment :

(i) *ILA*   (ii) *IASLIC*   (iii) *IFLA*   (iv) *ALA*

Codes :

(A) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

(B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

(C) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

(D) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

38. Arrange the following reference sources according to their date of publication :

(i) Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science

(ii) Mc Graw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology

(iii) Encyclopedia Americana

(iv) Encyclopedia Britannica

Codes :

(A) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

(B) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)

(C) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

(D) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

39. Arrange the following sources according to their date of origin :

(i) Social Science Index

(ii) Library Literature

(iii) Indian Library and Information Science Abstracts

(iv) Library and Information Science Abstracts

Codes :

(A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

(B) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

(C) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)

(D) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

40. Arrange the following committees/commissions according to their year of formation :

(i) National Library Review Committee

(ii) Library Advisory Commission

(iii) Sinha Committee on Public Libraries

(iv) Working group on libraries (Planning Commission)

Codes :

(A) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

(B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

(C) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

(D) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

41. Match the following :

List–I		List–II
(a) Zipf's Law	(i)	Law of Scattering
(b) Eugene Garfield	(ii)	Measurement of word frequency
(c) Bradford's Law	(iii)	Measurement of Author Productivity
(d) Lotka's Law	(iv)	Impact factor

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

42. Match the following :

List–I		List–II
(a) The Electronic Library	(i)	USA
(b) Library Herald	(ii)	Germany
(c) Library Trends	(iii)	United Kingdom
(d) International Classification	(iv)	India

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)

43. Match the following :

	List–I		List–II
(a)	Principles of Management	(i)	F. W. Taylor
(b)	Functions of Management	(ii)	Abraham Maslow
(c)	Theory of Hierarchy of needs	(iii)	Luther Gullick
(d)	System School of Management	(iv)	Henry Fayol

Codes :

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

44. Match the following :

	List–I		List–II
(a)	Dewey decimal classification	(i)	1933
(b)	Colon classification	(ii)	1876
(c)	Rider's International classification	(iii)	1905
(d)	Universal decimal classification	(iv)	1961

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(B)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

45. Match the following :

	List–I		List–II
(a)	Search Engine	(i)	Pascal
(b)	Browser	(ii)	UNIX
(c)	Operating System	(iii)	Yahoo
(d)	Programming Language	(iv)	Netscape

Codes :

	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

After almost 10 years of more liberal policies, there have been increasing concerns among policymakers academics, and industry analysts about the impacts of liberalization on IT use and production. While the former "market reserve policy" has been widely studied, the impacts of more recent policy have not yet been fully analyzed[3]. This article is a further contribution to the evaluation of this policy from the point of view of IT diffusion, the development Local industry, technological capabilities , and foreign trade4. It argues that despite the fact that Brazil did not become an international player in global IT markets, continued state involvement has produced substantial fruits. It has revealed local capabilities in areas that require highly skilled professionals rather than unskilled labor, as the conventional international product cycle in the international division of labor would suggest. Greenhouse policy in the past led the Brazilian IT sector to invest "significantly in the accumulation of technological capabilities and develop important backward linkages". The user-supplier relations established by local firms in areas like banking automation still engender important reserach and development (R&D) efforts, contributing to the diffusion of IT in line with local needs. Also, the previous existence of both industrial capacity and a skilled workforce has become a driving force in attracting new foreign direct investment in IT production in Brazil to serve the Latin American market.

46. The policy makers of Brazil are primarily Concerned with :

(A) Liberalisation and computer Industry.

(B) Brazil's failure in becoming international player in IT

(C) Impact of liberalisations an IT use and product.

(D) Instability of Brazilian Politics.

47. What are the professional skills required to meet the global market ?

(A) Un skilled, suitable to local labor needs

(B) Semi skilled suitable to global needs

(C) Skilled suitable to global needs

(D) Highly skilled suitable to local needs

48. What was the significance of "Green House Policy" of Brazil ?

(A) Investment in R and D sector   (B) Investment in IT sector

(C) Investment in Banking sector   (D) Investment in global market

49. Effects of customization in different sectors of Brazilian industry are :

(A) Wide study of "Market reserve policy"

(B) Development of local industry

(C) Diffusion of IT in line with local needs

(D) Attracting new foreign direct investment

50. What is the driving force that attracted foreign investment in Brazil ?

(A) Organised and automated Banking Sector

(B) Industrial capacity and skilled work force

(C) Important development in R and D sector

(D) Adoption of Green House policy.

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