UGC NET / SET

NEW PATTERN

PAPER II & III

MCQs FOR LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

For NET LS/ JRF, SET, PhD & MLIS entrance and other competitive exams

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Dr. Kanchan Kamila
Dr. Biswajit Das

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ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS

1. What is the full form of IATLIS?
   (a) International Association of Trade Unions of Library & Information Science
   (b) Indian Association of Teachers in Library & Information Science
   (c) Indian Airlines Technical Lower Intelligence Services
   (d) Indian Air Traffic Light Information and Signal
2. IIA founded in USA in 1968 stands for
   (a) Integrated Industry Association **(b) Information Industry Association** (c) Integrated Illiteracy eradication Association (d) Institute of Information Association
3. BSO in classification stands for
   (a) Basic Subject of Organisation **(b) Broad System of Ordering** (c) Bibliography of Subject Ordering (d) Bibliographic Subject Organisation
4. IPR stands for
   (a) Indian Press Registration **(b) Intellectual Property Right** (c) International Property Right (d) Indian Property Regulations
5. 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
6. ACRL

(a) Association of College and Research Libraries (b) All College and Research Libraries (c) Academic Community Research Libraries

7. CILIP

(a) Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (b) Community Institute for Library and Information Programmes (c) College level Institute for Library and Information Programmes (d) Centre for Indian Library and Information Professionals

8. SCONUL

(a) Society of College National and University Libraries (previously Standing Conference of National and University Libraries) (b) School College National and University Libraries (c) Special Council for National and University Libraries (d) None of these

9. NISCAIR

(a) National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (b) National Institute of Scientific Cultural and Industrial Research (c) National Institute of Social Cultural and Industrial Research (d) None of the above

10. NILIS

(a) National Institute of Library and Information Science (b) National Infrastructure of Library and Information Science (c) National Institution of Library and Information Science (d) None of the above

11. WIPO stands for:

(a) World Information and Patents Organisation (**b) World Intellectual Property Organisation** (c) World International

Property Organisation (d) World Information Protection Organisation

12. UAP stands for

(a) United Academy of Publication (b) Universal Association of Publishers **(c) Universal Availability of Publications** (d) Universal Association of Publishers

13. ISBN stands for

(a) Integrated Services Bibliographic Network (b) Indian Standard Book Number (c) **International Standard Book Number** (d) International Standard for Book and Non-Book

14. What is the full form of ERNET?

(a) Engineering Network (b) Eastern Regional Network (c) Electronic Research Network **(d) Education and Research Network**

15. ENIAC stands for?

(**a) Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator** (b) Electrified Numerical Integration and Calculator (c) Electronic Number Integrator and Calculator (d) Electrical Numerical Integrator and Calculator

16. PDA stands for:

(a) Personal Digital Assistance (b) Personal Digital Archive (c) Personal Document Archive (d) Program Download Accessories

17**.** The currently used full form of OCLC is

(i) Ohio College Library Center **(ii) Online Computer Library Center** (iii) Online Catalogue of Library of Congress (iv) none of these.

18. UBC stands for

(i) Universal Bibliographic Control (ii) Universal Bibliographic

Classification (iii) United Bibliographic Control (iv) none of these.

19. INFLIBNET stands for
(i) Informing Library Network (ii) Information and Librarians Network **(iii) Information and Library Network** (iv) Indian National Frontier Library Network.

20. NICDAP stands for
(i) National Information Centre for Data Access Programming (ii)National Information Centre for Document Access Programming (iii) National Information Centre for Development and Programming **(iv) National Information Centre for Drug and Pharmaceutical** (Lucknow).

21. INIS stands for
(i) Indian Naval Information System (ii) Indian Narcotics Information Service **(iii) International Nuclear Information System** (iv) Indian National Information System.

22. AACOBS – Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographic Services
23. AAL – Association of Assistant Librarians
24. AALDI – Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists of India
25. A&I – Abstracting and Indexing
26. AACR2 – Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition
27. AALL – American Association of Law Libraries
28. AALS – Association of American Library Schools
29. AASL – American Association of School Librarians
30. AALS – Association of American Library Schools
31. ABAA – Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America
32. ABACUS – Association of Bibliographic Agencies of Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States of America
33. ABC – Abridged Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers; Abridged Bibliographic Classification
34. ABGILA – Annals, Bulletin and Granthalaya of the Indian Library Association

35. ABLISS – Association of British Library and Information Science Schools
36. ACPA – Association of Computer Programmers and Analysts
37. ADI – American Documentation Institute
38. AGRINTER – Inter-American Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology
39. AGRIS – Agricultural Information System
40. AHIP – Academy of Health Information Professionals
41. AIBA – Agricultural Information Bank of Asia (Philippines
42. AICTE – All India Council for Technical Education
43. AIDS – Abstract Information Digest System (USA)
44. AIRS – Alliance of Information Referral Services (Phonic)
45. AISA – Agricultural Information Society for Asia
46. ALA – American Library Association
47. ALA – Associateship of Library Association
48. ALC – Americans for Libraries Council
49. ALCTS – Association for Library Collections and Technical Services.
50. ALGOL – Algorithmic Language
51. ALISE – Association for Library and Information Science Education
52. ALOHA – Astronomy Librarians of Hawaii Association
53. ALP – Advancement for Librarianship
54. ALPHS – Automated Literature Processing, Handling and Analysis (Alabama)
55. ALSD – Academy of Library Science and Documentation (Hyderabad)
56. ALTA – American Library Trustees Association
57. AMULA – Aligarh Muslim University Libraries Association
58. ANSI – American National Standards Institute
59. APA – American Psychological Association
60. APALA – Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association
61. API – Applications Programming Interface

62. APUPA – Alien, Penumbral, Umbral, Penumbral, Alien (A kind of arrangement pattern
63. ARIC – Agricultural Research Information Centre (New Delhi)
64. ARIST – Annual Review of Information Science and Technology (USA)
65. ARL – Association of Research Libraries
66. ARLIS/ANZ – Arts Libraries Society of Australia and New Zealand
67. ARLIS/NA – Art Libraries Society of North America
68. ARLIS/UK & Ireland – Arts Libraries Society of the United Kingdom and Ireland
69. ARMA International – Association of Records Managers and Administrators International
70. ASCA – Atomic Subject Citation Alert
71. ASCII – American Standard Code for Information Interchange
72. ASD – Swiss Association for Documentation i.e. Association Suisse de Documentation
73. ASFIS – Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System
74. ASI – American Society of Indexes
75. ASIS – American Society for Information Science (and Technology)
76. ASLIB – Association of Information Management
77. ASSASSIN – Agricultural System for Storage and Subsequent Selection of Information
78. ASTED – Association pour l'avancement des Sciences et TEchniques de la Documentation
79. ATIS – Appropriate Technology Information Service (Started by COSTED)
80. AUBC – All Union Book Chamber (USSR)
81. AUDACIOUS – Automatic Direct Access to Information with an Online UDC System
82. AV – Audio-Visual
83. BA – Biological Abstract

84. BALID – Bangladesh Association of Librarians, Information Scientists and Documentalists
85. BALLOTS – Bibliographic Automation of Large Libraries using an Online Time sharing System (Standrad Unit)
86. BANSDOC – Bangladesh National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre
87. BASIC – Biological Abstracts Subjects in Context (Index)
88. BASIC – Beginner's All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
89. BBIP – British Books in Print
90. BC – Bibliographic Classification
91. BCA – Bliss Classification Association
92. BCI – Bar Council of India
93. BCM – British Catalogue of Music
94. BCR – Bibliography of Current Reports [from BARC (Mumbai)]
95. BEPI – Bibliography of English Publications in India
96. BFM – Bibliographic File Maintenance
97. BHI – British Humanities Index
98. BHULSA – Banaras Hindu University Library Science Students Association
99. BI – Bibliographic Instruction
100. BIBCO – the monographic BIBliographic record COmponent of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging
101. BIOSIS – Bio-Sciences Information Service [of Biological Abstracts (UK)]
102. BIP – Books In Print
103. BISA – Bibliographic Information on outh-east Asia (Australia)
104. BL – British Library
105. BLA – Bengal Library Association
106. BLAISE – British Library Automated Information Service.
107. BLISc – Bachelor of Library and Information Science
108. BLLD – British Library Lending Division
109. BLRD – British Library Research and Development
110. BML – British Museum Library

111. BNB – ritish National Bibliography
112. BNBC – British National Book Centre
113. BnF – Bibliothèque nationale de France
114. BONET – Bombay Library Network
115. BOSLA – Bombay Science Librarians' Association
116. BPL – Boston Public Library
117. BS – British Standard
118. BSA – Bibliographic Society of America
119. BSI – British Standard Institute
120. BTI – British Technology Index
121. BUCOP – British Union Catalogue of Periodicals
122. CA – Chemical Abstracts
123. CAHSL – Connecticut Association of Health Sciences Librarians
124. CAIN – Cataloguing and Indexing
125. CALIBNET – Calcutta Library Network
126. CALL – Current Awareness Library Literature
127. CALL – Canadian Association of Law Libraries
128. CAPL – Canadian Association of Public Libraries
129. CAPS – Content, Abstract and Photocopy Service (INSDOC)
130. CAPTAIN – Computer Aided Processing and Terminal Access Information Network (Rutgers University)
131. CARDS – Card Automated Reproduction Demand System
132. CARIS – Current Agricultural Research Information System
133. CAS – Current Awareness Service
134. CBI – Cumulative Book Index
135. CBIS – Computer Based Information Service
136. CC – Colon Classification; Classified Catalogue
137. CCC – Classified Catalogue Code; (The) Copyright Clearance Centre (Salem, Massachusetts)
138. CCF – Common Communication Format
139. CD – Chronological Device
140. CDA – Communications Decency Act
141. CDC – Curriculum Development Committee

142. CD-R – Compact Disc-Recordable
143. CD-ROM – Compact Disc Read-Only Memory
144. CD-RW – Compact Disc Re-Writable
145. CDS – Cataloging Distribution Service (Library of Congress); Computerised Documentation Service (UNESCO)
146. CDS/ISIS – Computerized Documentation Services Integrated Set of Information System
147. CENDIT – Centre for Development of Instructional Technology (New Delhi)
148. CEP – Continuing Education Programme
149. CHIN – Community Health Information Network (USA)
150. CI – Citation Index
151. CIP – Cataloging-In-Publication
152. CIS – Cataloguing in Source; Computer and Information Systems (New York)
153. CLA – Canadian Library Association
154. CLASS – California Library Authority for Systems and Services
155. CLENE – Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (USA)
156. CLIR – Council on Library & Information Resources
157. CLISc – Certificate (Course) in Library and Information Science
158. CLS – Certificate in Library Science
159. CNI – Coalition for Networked Information
160. COBOL – Common Business Oriented Language (Computer language)
161. COBRA – Collaboration for Bibliographic Records in Art (Programme launched by Worldwide Books and Boston Public Library)
162. CODATA – Committee on Data for Science and Technology
163. COMLA – Common Wealth Library Association
164. COMPENDEX – Computerized Engineering Index
165. COMRC – Co-operative Machine Readable Cataloguing
166. CONSAL – (The) Congress of Southeast-Asian Librarians.

167. CONSER – Cooperative ONline SERials (PCC component)
168. COPOL – Council of Polytechnic Librarians (UK)
169. COSMIC – Computer Software Management and Information Centre
170. COSTED – Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries
171. CPI – Canadian Periodical Index; Central Patent Index
172. CPSO – Cataloging Policy and Support Office (Library of Congress)
173. CRG – Classification Research Group
174. CROSS (Index) – Computer Rearrangement of Subject Specialties (Index)
175. CSIR - Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
176. CTI – Current Technology Index
177. CUKT – Carnegie United Kingdom Trust
178. CV – Curriculum Vitae
179. DAI – Dissertations Abstracts International
180. DARE – Data Retrieval System for Documentation in Social Sciences (UNESCO)
181. DC – Dictionary Catalogue; Decimal Classification
182. DCM Z1 - Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 ("Yellow Pages")
183. DDB – die Deutsche Bibliothek (German National Library)
184. DDC – Dewey Decimal Classification; Defense Documentation Centre (USA)
185. DDS – Document Delivery Service
186. DEC – Distance Education Council
187. DELNET – Delhi Library Network
188. DESIDOC – Defense Scientific Information and Documentation Center
189. DEVSIS – Development Science Information System
190. DIAL – Division of Information and Library Services (Australia)
191. DIRKS – Design and Implementation of Recordkeeping Systems
192. DLA – Delhi Library Association

193. DLIS – Department of Library and Information Science
194. DLSc – Diploma in Library Science
195. DMCA - Digital Millennium Copyright Act
196. DNB – Dictionary of National Biography (UK & India)
197. DOCTOR – Dictionary Operation and Control for Thesaurus Organization
198. DOI – Digital Object Identifier
199. DRC – Data Referral Centre
200. DRM – Digital Rights Management
201. DRTC – Documentation Research and Training Centre
202. DVD – Digital Video Disc
203. EALA – East African Library Association
204. EASL – East African School of Librarianship
205. EC – Expansive Classification
206. ECONIS – Economic Information System
207. ECRL – European Council of Research Libraries
208. EI – Express Information (issued by VINITI); Engineering Index (New York)
209. ELBS – English Language Book Society
210. ELIPA – Experimental Library and Information Personnel in Asia and Oceania
211. EM – Excerpta Medica Bio-Medical Storage and Retrieval System
212. EMCLASS – Excerpta Medica Classification System
213. ENDS – European Nuclear Documentation System
214. ENVIS – Environment Information System
215. EPSLON – Evaluation of Printed Subject-Indexes by Laboratory Investigation (Wales)
216. ERIC–Educational Resources Information Centre (Clearinghouse)
217. ETC – European Translation Centre, Delf (Holland)
218. EURIM – European Conference on Research into the Management of Information Services and Libraries

219. EURONET – (The) European Online Information Network
220. EUSIDIC – European Association of Scientific Information Dissemination Centre
221. FACT – Fuel Abstract and Current Titles (Monthly from London)
222. FALA – Federation of Asian Library Associations
223. FAUL – Five Associated University Libraries (Rochester, Syracuse, State University of NewYork at Binghamston and Buffalo)
224. FID – International Federation for Documentation
225. FID/CR – FID Committee on Classification Research
226. FID/DT – FID Committee on Terminology of Information and Documentation
227. FID/LD – FID Committee on Linguistics in Documentation
228. FILA – Federation of Indian Library Associations (Dec. 1966)
229. FIRE – Foundation for Information Research and Experimentation (New Jersey)
230. FIRST – Future of Information Resources for Science and Technology
231. FDLP – Federal Depository Library Program
232. FLA – Fellow of Library Association
233. FLECC – (The) Federal Libraries Experiment in Co-operative Cataloguing
234. FORSA – Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy and Astrophysics
235. FORTRAN – Formula Translation (Programming language for scientific and mathematical work)
236. FOSTIC – Food Science Technology Information Centre (Mysore)
237. FRANCIS – French Retrieval Automated Network for Current Information in Social Human Sciences
238. FRBR – Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records
239. FTRF – Freedom to Read Foundation (USA)
240. GD – Geographical Device

241. GDF – Geographical Data File (Illinois)
242. GEMS – Global Environmental Monitoring System
243. GIF – Graphics Interchange Format
244. GILA – Government of India Librarians Association (known as Association of Govt. Librarians and Information Specialists)
245. GIP – General Information Programme
246. GIPSY – General Information Processing System (Univ. of Oklahoma)
247. GIS – Geographic Information Systems (Colorado); Guidance Information System (Connecticut)
248. GPO – Government Printing Office
249. GRACE – Graphic Arts Composing Equipment (USA) [Equipment for computer controlled typesetting]
250. GSI – General Subject Index
251. GUI – Graphical User Interface
252. HAIC (Index) – Hetero-Atom-in-Context (Index)
253. HDC – Hospital Data Center (Chicago)
254. HEPI – High Energy Physics Index (Hamburg)
255. HMSO – His/Her majesty's Stationery Office
256. HR – Human Resources
257. HTML – HyperText Markup Language
258. HTTP – HyperText Transfer Protocol
259. HTTPS – HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
260. IAALD – International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (England)
261. IACODLA – International Advisory Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archieves
262. IALL – International Association of Law Libraries
263. IAML – International Association of Music Libraries (Paris)
264. IAMSLIC – International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers
265. IAOL – International Association of Oriental Libraries
266. IASL – International Association of School Libraries

267. IASLIC – Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers
268. IATUL – International Association of Technical University Libraries
269. IB – Information Behavior
270. Ibid. – Ibidem (i.e., in the same place)
271. IBY – International Book Year
272. ICA – International Council of Archives
273. ICCP – International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (Paris, 1961)
274. ICSSD – International Committee for Social Science Documentation (Paris)
275. ICSSR – Indian Council of Social Science Research
276. ICSTI – International Council for Scientific and Technical Information
277. ICSU – International Council of Scientific Unions (Paris)
278. ICSU-AB – International Council of Scientific Unions - Abstracting Board
279. ICT – Information and Communication Technology
280. Id – Idem (i.e., the same author or publisher)
281. IDC – International Documentation Centre (Sweden)
282. IE – Internet Explorer
283. IEN – (Xerox) Information Exchange Network
284. IFD – International Federation for Documentation
285. IFIS – International Food Information Service
286. IFLA – International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
287. IIB – International Institute of Bibliography (renamed as FID)
288. III – Innovative Interfaces, Incorporated
289. IIT – Indian Institute of Technology
290. ILA – Indian Library Association
291. ILL – Inter Library loan
292. ILRC – Inter-Library Resource Centre (at ICSSR)

293. ILSA – Indian Library Science Abstracts (Quarterly)
294. IMC – International Micrographic Congress
295. IMCE – International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts (Copenhagen, 1969)
296. IMLS – Institute for Museum and Library Services
297. INB – Indian National Bibliography
298. INDAAL – Indian Association of Academic Librarians
299. INFOTERM – International Information Centre for Terminology (Vienna)
300. INICAE – International Information, Communication and Education (Journal published from Lucknow)
301. INPADOC – International Patent Documentation Centre (Vienna)
302. INSCOPE – Information System for Coffee and Other Product Economics
303. INSDOC – Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (presently NISCAIR)
304. INSPEC – International Service in Physics, Electro-Technology, Computers; International Information Service for the Physics and Engineering Communities (UK)
305. INTIB – International Technological Information Bank
306. INTREX – Information Transfer Experiments (MIT, USA)
307. IOL – Institute of Librarians (Calcutta)
308. IPA – International Publishers Association
309. IPC – International Patents Classification
310. IR – Information Retrieval
311. IRANDOC – Iranian Documentation Centre (Teheran, 1968)
312. IRCIHE – International Referral Centre for Information handling Equipment (Yugoslavia)
313. ISA – Indian Standardisation Association; Information Science Abstracts (bi-monthly, USA)
314. ISBD – International Standard Bibliographic Description

315. ISBD (A) – International Standard Bibliographic Description (Antequarian)
316. ISBD (CM) – International Standard Bibliographic Description (Cartographic Material)
317. ISBD (CP) – International Standard Bibliographic Description (Component Parts)
318. ISBD (G) – International Standard Bibliographic Description (General)
319. ISBD (M) – International Standard Bibliographic Description (Monograph)
320. ISBD (NBM) – International Standard Bibliographic Description (Non-Book Material)
321. ISBD (S) – International Standard Bibliographic Description (Serials)
322. ISC – Information for Social Change (Advocacy group : United Kingdom)
323. ISCED – International Standard Classification of Education
324. ISDS – International Serials Data System
325. ISI – Indian Standard Institution (New Delhi); Institute for Scientific Information
326. ISLIC – Israel Society of Special Libraries and Information Centres
327. ISO – International Organization for Standardisation
328. ISODOC – International Information Centre for Standards in Information and Documentation
329. ISORID – International Information System on Research in Documentation
330. ISP – Internet Service Provider
331. ISR – Index to Scientific Reviews; Information Storage and Retrieval
332. ISSN – International Standard Serial Number
333. ISTA – Indian Scientific Translators' Association (Delhi)
334. IT – Information Technology

335. ITC – International Translation Centre (Netherlands)
336. IYL – International Youth Library
337. JAKE – Jointly Administered Knowledge Environment
338. JASIS – Journal of American Society for Information Science
339. JICST – Japan Information Centre for Science and Technology
340. JISTA – Journal of Indian Scientific Translators' Association (ISTA)
341. JLA – Japan Library Association
342. JPEG – Joint Photographic Experts Group
343. JSTOR - Journal STORage
344. KC – Kyle Classification
345. KLIC – Key Letter in Context
346. KWAC – Key Word And Context; Key Word Augmented in Context
347. KWIC – Key Word In Context
348. KWIT – Key Words In Title
349. KWOC – Key Word Out of Context
350. KWOT – Key Words Out of Title
351. LA – (The) Library Association (1877) (UK) [renamed as CILIP from 2002 after merging LA (1877) & Inst. of Inf. Scientists 1958]
352. LAA – Library Association of Australia
353. LAB – Library Association of Bangladesh
354. LABORDOC – International Labor Documentation, ILO
355. LAN – Local Area Network
356. LAUK – (The) Library Association of the United Kingdom
357. LC – Library of Congress (USA)
358. LCC – Library of Congress Classification
359. LCCN – Library of Congress Control Number
360. LCRI – Library of Congress Rule Interpretation(s)
361. LCSH – Library of Congress Subject Headings [aka "The Big Red Books"]
362. LDX – Long Distance Xerox

363. LEC – London Education Classification (D.J.Foskett)
364. LFF – Librarians For Fairness
365. LIBER – League of European Research Libraries
366. LIBRIS – Library Information System (Stockholm)
367. LIC – Library and Information Centres
368. LIONS – Library Information and Online Networks
369. LIOSA – Library and Information Science Old Students' Association (Andhra University)
370. LIS – Library and Information Science
371. LISA – Library and Information Science Abstracts (Bi-monthly of LA)
372. LISA – Library and Information Services in Astronomy
373. LISBd – Librarians and Information Scientists, Bangladesh
374. LIST – Library and Information Science Today
375. LITA – Library and Information Technology Association
376. LIU – Local Information Units
377. LOCAS – Local Catalogue Service
378. LOCIS – Library of Congress Information System
379. LOCKSS - Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe
380. LRC – Learning Resource Centre
381. LSA – Library Science Abstracts (renamed as LISA)
382. LTTE – Letter To The Editor
383. LUCI – Logical Unit based Cyclic Index
384. LUSLIC – Lucknow Special Libraries Consortium
385. L-VIS – Laser View-Data Information Service (UK)
386. MALA – Madras Library Association
387. MALCAP – Maryland Academic Libraries Automated Processing Centre (University of Maryland)
388. MALIMET – Master List of Medical Indexing Terms
389. MALS – Master of Arts, Librarianship
390. MARBI – Machine Readable form of Bibliographic Information
391. MARC – MAchine Readable Cataloging

392. MARCAL – MAchine Readable Catalogue format of Latin America
393. MARC 21 – Machine Readable Catalogue 21 Century
394. MARVEL – MAnaging Resources for Varsity Libraries (University of Georgia Libraries)
395. MCI – Medical Council of India
396. MEDLARS – Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System
397. MEDLINE – MEDLARS Online
398. MERLIN – Machine Readable Library Information (UK)
399. METADEX – Metals Abstracts Index
400. MFHD – MARC Format for Holdings Data
401. MINABB – Minimum Abbreviation (applied for titles of periodicals – USA)
402. MIS – Management Information System; Master of Information Science
403. MISS – Medical Information Science Section (USA)
404. MLA – Medical Library Association (USA); Modern Language Association; Modern Library Association; Music Library Association
405. MLAI – Medical Libraries Association of India
406. MLC – Michigan Library Consortium (Wayne State University, Detroit)
407. MLIS – Master of Library and Information Science
408. MLS – Master of Library Science
409. MOL – Mail Order Library
410. MS – Manuscript
411. MSLIS – Master of Science in Library and Information Science
412. MULISAA – Madras University Library and Information Science Alumni Association
413. MUMS – Multiple Use 'MARC' System (Library of Congress)
414. NACILA – National Council of Indian Library Associations
415. NACL – National Advisory Commission on Libraries (USA)

416. NACO – the Name Authority COmponent of the PCC
417. NAL – National Agricultural Library (Maryland, USA)
418. NAMTC – National Association of Media & Technology Centers
419. NAR – Name Authority Record
420. NASIG – North American Serials Interest Group
421. NASSDOC– National Social Science Documentation Center
422. NATIS – National Information System
423. NBA – National Braille Association
424. NBT – National Book Trust
425. NCL – National Central Library
426. NCLIS – National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
427. NCSDCT – National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
428. NCST – National Commission on Science and Technology
429. NCSTC – National Council for Science and Technology Communication (India)
430. NCTE – National Council for Teachers Education
431. ND – No Date
432. NDCMC – National Documentation Centre on the Mass Communication
433. NIC – National Industrial Classification; National Informatics Centre (Delhi); National Information Centre (Delhi)
434. NICFOS – National Information Centre for Food Science and Technology (Mysore)
435. NICLAI – National Information Centre for Leather and Allied Industries (Madras)
436. NICMAP – National Information Centre for Machine Tools and Allied Products (Bangalore)
437. NIFOR – National Information Service (Poona)
438. NILA – North India Library Association
439. NISC – National Information Services Corporation

440. NISO – National Information Standards Organization (USA)
441. NISS – National Social Science Information System (India)
442. NISSAT – National Information System in Science and Technology (India)
443. NIT – National Index of Translations (INSDOC)
444. NLA – Nevada Library Association
445. N-LIST–National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content
446. NLM – National Library of Medicine (USA)
447. NML – National Medical Library (Delhi)
448. NN/LM - National Network of Libraries of Medicine
449. NPAC – National Programme for Acquisition and Cataloguing
450. NRCST – National Referral Centre for Science and Technology (Library of Congress)
451. NSL – National Science Library (INSDOC)
452. NTBL – Nuffield Talking Book Library (For the Blind in UK) renamed as British Talking Book Service for the Blind
453. NTC – National Translation Centre (Chicago)
454. NTIS – National Technical Information Service (USA)
455. NUC – National Union Catalog
456. NYPL – New York Public Library
457. OAIS – Open Archival Information System
458. OATS – Original Article Tear System (ISI, Philadelphia)
459. ODLIS – Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science
460. OED – Oxford English Dictionary
461. OFIE – Office of the Future Information Exchange (UK)
462. OLAS – On-Line Acquisitions System (Pennsylvania)
463. OP – Out of Print
464. OPAC – Online Public Access Catalog
465. OS – Out of Stock
466. OSDC – Oxford System of Decimal Classification

467. OSTI – Office for Scientific and Technical Information (Estd. In 1965 in UK, now incorporated into British Library)
468. PA – Physics Abstracts
469. PADIS – Pan-African Documentation and Information System
470. PAIS – Public Affairs Information Service (Located at New York Public Library)
471. PANSDOC – (The) Pakistan National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre (Now PASTIC)
472. PASTIC – Pakistan Scientific and Technological Information Centre (Islamabad, 1974)
473. PC – Personal Computer
474. PCC – Program for Cooperative Cataloging (Library of Congress)
475. PDF – Portable Document Format
476. PESTDOC – Pesticidal Literature Document
477. PGDIT – Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology
478. PGDLAN - Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation and Networking
479. PGI – General Information Programme
480. PLA – Pakistan Library Association
481. PLG – Progressive Librarians Guild (Advocacy group : Chiefly United States)
482. PMOLIB – Prime Minister's Office Library
483. PO – Purchase Order
484. POPINS – Population Information System
485. POPSI – Postulate based Permuted Subject Indexing
486. PPL – Peace Palace Library
487. PRECIS – Preserved Context Indexing System
488. PSI – Permuterm Subject Index
489. PTLA – Publishers' Trade List Annual
490. QUOBIRD – Queen's University On-line Bibliographic Information Retrieval and Dissemination (Belfast)
491. RA – Readers' Advisory

492. RAK – Regeln für Alphabetische Katalogisierung
493. RAM – Random Access Memory
494. RAMP – Records and Archives Management Programme
495. R&D – Research and Development
496. RDA – Resource Description and Access
497. RDC – Rules for Dictionary Catalogue (C.A.Cutter)
498. RDF – Resource Description Framework
499. RFID – Radio Frequency IDentification
500. RFK – Regeln für die Formalkatalogisierung
501. RFP – Request For Proposalof Library and Information Science for Applied Research (Madras)
502. RIC – Regional Information System
503. RILISAR – Ranganathan Institute
504. RIM – Records and Information Management
505. RLG – Research Libraries Group
506. ROTNAC – Round Table of National Centres for Library ervices
507. RRRLF – Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
508. RSS – Really Simple Syndication
509. RSWK – Regeln für den Schlagwortkatalog
510. RT – Related Term
511. RZ – Referativnyi Zhurnal USSR)
512. RUSA – Reference and Users Services Association
513. SAA – Society of American Archivists
514. SACO – the Subject Authority COmponent of the PCC
515. SAM – Serial Access Memory
516. SAMARC – South African Machine Readable Cataloguing
517. SAPIR – System of Automatic Processing and Indexing of Reports
518. SARBICA – Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the International Council of Archives
519. SC – Subject Classification (J.D.Brown)
520. SCCTP - Serial Cataloging Cooperative Training Program
521. SCI – Science Citation Index

522. SCM – Subject Cataloging Manual (Library of Congress)
523. SDI – Selective Dissemination of Information (H.P.Luhn)
524. SENDOC – Small Enterprises National Documentation Centre (Hyderabad, 1971)
525. SHE – Subject Headings for Engineering
526. SI – Society of Indexers; Source Index
527. SIC code - Standard Industrial Classification code
528. SIRE – International Research forum on Information Science (Copenhagen)
529. SLA – Special Libraries Association (USA)
530. SLIC – Selective Listing in Combination (J.R.Sharp)
531. SLISTINET – Sri Lanka Scientific and Technical Information Network
532. SMART – Saltoris Magical Automatic Retriever of Texts (introduced by Gerald Salton)
533. SMIC – (The) Sorghum and Millets Information Centre (at ICRISAT)
534. SMS reference – Short Message Service reference
535. SPARC – Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
536. SPEEDS – Pin-pointed Exhaustive and Expeditious Documentation Services for Specialist Readers
537. SPIN – Searchable Physics Information Notices
538. SPINES – Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange System
539. SRRT – Social Responsibilities Round Table (American Library Association)
540. SSCI – Social Science Citation Index
541. SSDA – Social Science Data Archives
542. SSDC – Social Science Documentation Centre (renamed as NASSDOC)
543. SSL – Secure Sockets Layer
544. STAIRS – Storage and Information Retrieval System

545. STAR – Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (Published by NASA)
546. STC – Short Title Catalogue
547. SuDoc – Superintendent of Documents
548. SWIFT – Selected Words in Full Title
549. TEARS – The Exeter Abstract Reference System (England)
550. TECHNONET – Asia Net for Industrial Technology Information and Extension
551. TELEX – Teleprinter Exchange
552. TEST – Thesaurus of Engineering and Scientific Terms
553. TIB – Technology Information Bank
554. TIFF – Tagged Image File Format
555. TIFR – Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (Mumbai)
556. TITAN – Telemetry Instrumentation and Telecommunication in Automated Network
557. TLA – Tripura Library Association
558. t.p. – Title Page
559. TOC – Table Of Contents
560. TRAILS – Trade, Report, Area, Institutional Library and Sundry Literature (SIET Institute, Hyderabad)
561. TRC – Technology Research Centre (UK)
562. UDC – Universal Decimal Classification
563. UF – used For
564. UGC – University Grants Commission
565. UKCIS – United Kingdom Chemical Information Service
566. ULISYS – Universal Library Systems
567. UNBIS – United Nations Bibliographic Information System
568. UNDIS – United Nations Documentation Information System
569. UNESCO – United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
570. UNIBID – Unisist International Centre for Bibliographic Descriptions

571. UNISIST – United nations Information System in Science and Technology
572. URI – Uniform Resource Indicator
573. URL – Uniform Resource Locator
574. USA PATRIOT Act – Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act
575. USB – Universal Serial Bus
576. USBE – United States Book Exchange (Washington); Universal Serials and Book Exchange (Washington)
577. USIS – United States Information Service
578. VALA – Vidarbha Academic Libraries Association
579. VETDOC – Veterinary Literature Documentation
580. VHS – Video Home System
581. VINITI – All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (USSR) (started in 1952 in Moscow, recognized in 1955. Renamed as All-Russian Institute of Scientific and Technical Information) Abstract Journal VINITI RAS (Russian Academy of Sciences)
582. VINTISR – All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information on Agriculture (Moscow, USSR) (1965)
583. VOLS – Voluntary Overseas Library Services
584. VPN – Virtual Private Network
585. WADEX – Word and Author Index
586. WAN – Wide Area Network
587. WINE – Western Information Network on Energy
588. WISI – World Information System in Informatics
589. WLIC – World Library and Information Congress
590. WLSP – World List of Scientific Periodicals (Butterworth, London)
591. WPI – World Patents Index
592. WWW – World Wide Web
593. YAS – Young Adult Services (Youth between 12 to 18)

594. ZIID – Zentralinstitut Fur Information Und Dokumentation (Central Institute for Information and Documentation founded in Berlin (GDR) in 1963)

ASSERTION AND REASONING

1. **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).

2. **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 and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). **(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.** (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Justification: In case of Canon of Homonym: Each class number should represent one and only one subject.

3. **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.**
Justification: An empty digit does not have a semantic value but it has only ordinal value. It can be used as a sectorising digit. It can help in the extrapolation of new classes in an array. An emptying digit has both a semantic and ordinal value and more over it can deprive the preceding of its semantic value. It will help in the interpolation of new numbers between two consecutive ordinal numbers (class numbers) of an array.

4. **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 (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.

5. **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.

6. **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.**

7. **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**.

8. **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 and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A). (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. **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 false. (d) Both (A) and (R) are true.

10. **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, and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).** (d) (A) is true but (R) is false.

11. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A): Consortia cannot provide an effective strategy to increase the buying power of individual librarian.

Reason (R): Consortia arrangement saves the funds of the libraries in developing their information sources.

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:

(a) (A) is false, but (R) is true (b) (R) is false, but (A) is true (c) Both (A) and (R) are false (d) Both (A) and (R) are true

12. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Operators using 'AND', 'OR' and 'NOT' are the mostly used in online IR.

Reason (R): User interfaces cannot transform the natural language input into Boolean search query.

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:

(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

13. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A): Charging and discharging systems are one of the vital records for any library.

Reason (R): The underlying principle is, "to know the book is charged, to whom it is charged and for what length of time. Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:

(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**

14. **Assertion (A):** Library cooperation is the prime need of the day.

Reason (R): It is impossible for an individual library to meet all the requirements of its users.

***Codes*:**

(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

15. **Asertion (A):** Arrangement of documents by subject will satisfy more users.

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

***Codes*:**

(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

16. **Assertion (A):** A special library serves a specialist clientele.
Reason (R): The collection of special library is relatively narrow in scope
***Codes*:**
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation (b) 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

17. **Assertion (A):** Copyright Act safeguards the interest of the author.
Reason (R): The Act is essential to maximise the circulation of documents
***Codes*:**
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation (b) 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

18. **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 and is false (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

19. **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

20. **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

21. **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

22. **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**

23. **Assertion (A)**: Computerization of Public Libraries in India is slow.
Reason (R): Non-availability of resources
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

24. **Assertion (A):** Reference service is the hub of all library activities.
Reason (R): It is provided in the shortest possible time.
Codes:
(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

25. **Assertion (A):** Systems analysis identifies the flow of work
Reason (R): Systems analysis is not necessary if the library is to be automated.
Codes:
(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

26. **Assertion (A):** Users can have access to large to large number of E-journals through consortia.
Reason (R): Users are not aware of using web resources.
***Codes*:**
(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

27. **Assertion (A)**: Historical, Descriptive and Experimental Methods are scientific methods.
Reason (R): A scientific method is one that adopts a logical and systematic procedure.
Codes:
(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

28. **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.

29. **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

30. **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

31. **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

32. **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

33. **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 expression of (A). (c) (A) is true but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

34. **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). (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

35. **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

36. **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

37. **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

38. **Assertion (A)**: Maximization of the use of documents is the motto of the library.
Reason (R): Minimization of the use of documents is the motto of the library.
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

39. **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

40. **Assertion (A):** AACR2 like CCC can satisfy all approaches of the users.
Reason (R): Both AACR2 and CCC are comprehensive cataloguing codes.
Codes:
(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

41. **Assertion (A):** Document transfer and information transfer are not the same.
Reason (R): Assimilation 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

42. **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

43. **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) 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

44. **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.
Codes:
(a)(A) is true and (R) is false (b) (R) is true and (A) is false **(c) Both (A) and (R) are true** (d) (A) and (R) both are partially true

45. **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.
Codes:
(a)(A)is true and (R) is false **(b) (R) is true and (A) is false** (c) Both (A) and (R) are true (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

46. **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.
Codes:
(a)(A) is true and (R) is false (b) (R) is true and (A) is false (c) Both (A) and (R) are false **(d) Both (A) and (R) are true**

47. **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.
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 true but (R) is false (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

48. **Assertion (A)**: Many projects and initiatives are taken to create digital libraries.
Reason (R): Digital library improves the professional status of librarians.
Codes:
(a)Both (A) and (R) are true. (b) Both (A) and (R) are false. (c) (A) is true but (R) is the correct explanation. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

49. **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.
Codes:
(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

50. **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'.
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**

51. **Assertion (A):** PRECIS is not based upon any particular system of classification.

Reason (R): PRECIS is not built around any theoretical ideas on classification.

***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 true

52. **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.

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 correct explanation (c) (A) is true but (R) is false (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

53. **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.

Codes:

(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 and (R) is false (d) Both (A) and (R) are true.

54. **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.

Codes:

(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

55. **Assertion (A):** Ann indexing language is an artificial language as it uses controlled vocabulary.
Reason (R): It provides different relationships between terms.
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.

56. **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.
Codes:
(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

57. **Assertion (A):** In contemporary digital environment, IPR become the focal point.
Reason (R): Many fold increase of unfair use of I.P.
Codes:
(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.

58. **Assertion (A):** Library automation is at a slow pace in Indian Libraries.
Reason (R): Lack of UGC (India) support lead to this situation.

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.

59. **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.

Codes:

(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

60. **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.

Codes:

(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

61. **Assertion (A):** Para-professional staff support the professional staff in Library routines.

Reason (R): Para-professional staff acquire skill by experience

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**

62. **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

63. **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

64. **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) is true (d) Both (A) and (R) is false

65. **Assertion (A):** De-acidification 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

66. **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

67. **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**

68. **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

69. **Assertion (A):** Database 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

70. **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

71. **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

72. **Assertion (A)**: ISBDs were devised by UNESCO

Reason (R): They are the standards for all types of bibliographic activities.

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.

73. **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.

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.

74. **Assertion (A):** A sample is the representation of a whole.

Reason (R): The sample is subjected to observation and analysis.

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

75. **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.

Codes:

(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.

76. **Assertion (A):** Use of microfilming is becoming obsolete day by day.

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

Codes:

(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).**

77. **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.

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

78. **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.
Codes:
Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (a)(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.

79. **Assertion (A):** Primary source is one in which information is original.
Reason (R): Secondary sources repack the original information.
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.

80. **Assertion (A):** Loose Assemblage is the process of linking together different classes.
Reason (R): This mode was formerly known as subject bundle.
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.**

81. **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.
Codes:
(a)(A) is true but (R) is true. (b) (A) is false but (R) is true. **(c) Both (A) and (R) are true**. (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

82. **Assertion (A):** Netiquette mandates that you do your best to act within the laws of cyberspace and society.
Reason (R): Failing to respect other people's privacy is bad Netiquette.
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.

83. **Assertion (A):** Modern Integrated Library Management Softwares offer user friendly Graphical User Interfaces (GUI) on the web.
Reason (R): Almost every module of modern Integrated Library Management Software is accessible through the internet.
Codes:
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct. (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

84. **Assertion (A):** Open Systems Interconnection allows connectivity of ICT components.
Reason (R): Network Printer goes slow if it is OSI compatible.
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**.

85. **Assertion (A):** Many libraries have no written collection development policy and yet have sound collection.
Reason (R): Demand driven collection plays a strong role in having a sound collection.
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.

86. **Assertion (A):** Browne charging system is simple and less time consuming.
Reason (R): There is permanent issue record available.
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.

87. **Assertion (A):** Collection of audio materials is less used in Academic Libraries.
Reason (R): People consider these materials intellectually less sound and fit only for recreation purpose.
Codes:
(a) (A) is false, but (R) is true. (b) (A) is true, but (R) is false. **(c) (A) is true and (R) is partially true**. (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

88. **Assertion (A):** Introduction of TQM in libraries is not possible.
Reason (R): It requires open, cooperative culture and employees responsiveness for customer satisfaction.
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.

89. **Assertion (A):** An indexing language is an artificial language and it uses controlled vocabulary.
Reason (R): Controlled vocabulary provides relation between and among terms.
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.

90. **Assertion (A):** Marketing of Information products is the need of the day.
Reason (R): Information is a resource which consumes lot of time and money.
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.

91. **Assertion (A):** Colon classification is an enumerative classification.
Reason (R): Colon classification has adopted analytic-synthetic approach for the construction of class number.
(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.

92. **Assertion (A):** INFLIBNET provides document delivery service to all types of libraries in India.
Reason (R): Modern technologies made it possible for electronic transmission of required documents.
Codes:
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct. **(b) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct**. (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong. (d) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.

93. **Assertion (A):** LIS Education in India achieved a landmark of 100 years but quality is compromised.
Reason (R): Unplanned proliferation of LIS schools and open learning programmes.
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.

94. **Assertion (A):** LIS education is not uniform throughout India.
Reason (R): Adoption of UGC model syllabus is not mandatory, Local LIS requirements varies.
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.

95. **Assertion (A):** There is need for Library Legislation in all States of India.
Reason (R): To make Public Library System independent and without political influence.
Codes:
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true. **(b) (A) is true, but (R) is false**. (c) Both (A) and (R) are false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

96. **Assertion (A):** Though information is considered as a commodity, Libraries are not sound in finances.
Reason (R): All types of Libraries have failed in promoting information as a commodity.
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.

97. **Assertion (A):** Users can have access to large number of e-journals.
Reason (R): Users are not aware of using e-journals.
Codes:

(a) (A) is true, but (R) is false. **(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**. (c) (A) is false, (R) is true. (d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

98. **Assertion (A):** Book selection must be done judiciously.
Reason (R): Resource sharing is the need of the hour.
Codes:
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct statement of (A). (b) (A) is false, but (R) is true (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

99. **Assertion (A):** Primary sources provide most authentic information for research.
Reason (R): Primary sources are highly unorganised.
Codes:
(a) (A) is false, but (R) is true. (b) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). **(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).**

100. **Assertion (A):** Abstracting services facilitate literature review.
Reason (R): Literature review summarises major findings of various studies.
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.

101. **Assertion (A):** There is need to continuous evaluation and appreciation of value of libraries.

Reason (R): There is economic pressure on public budget.
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.

102. **Assertion (A):** "Name Authority File" should be used in a library.
Reason (R): All works of an author should be collected.
Codes:
(a) (A) is true, but (R) is false. **(b) Both (A) and (R) true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**. (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true. (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

103. **Assertion (A):** Classification plays a significant role in online retrieval.
Reason (R): Classification played an important role in manual system.
Codes:
(a) (A) is true, but (R) is false (b) Both (A) and (R) are false (c) Both (A) and (R) are true **(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true**.

104. **Assertion (A):** If changes cannot be adopted to its framework, the organisational equilibrium will be imbalanced.
Reason (R): Organisation works in an environment which is marked by dynamic characteristics.
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.

105. **Assertion (A):** System analysis identifies the flow of work.
Reason (R): System analysis is not necessary if the library is automated.
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**.

106. **Assertion (A):** Information society is one where all citizens are educated.
Reason (R): Society of which more than 50% population is involved in information activities.
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) Both (A) and (R) are false. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

107. **Assertion (A):** Information Science has emerged from Information Technology.
Reason (R): Information Science has emerged with the agglomeration of many subjects, including information technology.
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 false but (R) is true. (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

108. **Assertion (A):** Primary sources provide most authentic information for research.
Reason (R): Primary sources are highly unorganized as far as access is concerned.
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 false but (R) is true. (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

109. **Assertion (A):** Present decade has accepted E-journals as channels of scholarly communications.
Reason (R): E-publications have added enormous quantity of literature but affected the quality of research.
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) Both (A) and (R) are false.

110. **Assertion (A):** 'Encyclopaedia is the queen of all reference sources'.
Reason (R): Encyclopaedias are more suitable for finding trend information.
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.

111. **Assertion (A):** Online services incur heavy investment at the initial stage.
Reason (R): Online services are costlier than print services.
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.

112. **Assertion (A):** CC and UDC are most suitable classification schemes for special libraries.
Reason (R): Most of the special libraries are using either CC or UDC for collection organization.
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 false but (R) is true. (d) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

113. **Assertion (A):** Historical research cannot be regarded scientific as it lacks replication and reliability.
Reason (R): Historical research is truly scientific as it is based on criticism.
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.

114. **Assertion (A):** Hypotheses are essential in all types of research.
Reason (R): Research can be conducted without hypotheses.
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 false but (R) is true. (d) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

115. **Assertion (A):** All research results lead to propounding of new laws, theories and principles.
Reason (R): Law, Principles and Theories are the result of Scientific Research.
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 false but (R) is true. (d) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

116. **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.
Codes:
(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.

117. **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.
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 true but (R) is false**. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

118. **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.
Codes:
(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.

119. **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.
Codes:
(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.

120. **Assertion (A):** Hypotheses are essential in all types of research.
Reason (R): Objectives can fulfil the purpose of hypothesis.
Codes:
(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

121. **Assertion (A):** Skillful use of research procedures is an art, their appropriate application is research.

Reason (R): Systematic conducted research leads to generalization.

Codes:

(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.

122. **Assertion (A):** Like other scientists, the social scientists can obtain relevant information by conducting experiments, interviewing people, observing people and reviewing relevant literature.

Codes:

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

123. **Assertion (A):** Research results lead to propound new laws, theories and principles.

Reason (R): Laws, principles and theories are the result of scientific research.

Codes:

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

BOOKS AND AUTHOR

1. George Kingsely Zipf is related to
   (a) Psycho-biology of language: An introduction to dynamic philosophy
   (b) Information is data of value to decision making
   (c) Mathematical theory of communication
   (d) Bradford's Law of Information
2. Which publication was not authored by S.R.Ranganathan?
   (a) Prolegomena to Library Classification (b) Reference Service (c) Ramanujan: The Man and the Mathematician **(d) Living with Books**
3. The book 'Library Administration' was brought by Ranganathan in
   (a) 1925 (b) 1933 (c) 1931 **(d) 1935**
4. Who wrote 'Basic Reference Sources'?
   (a) Louis Shores (b) William Katz (c) Samuel Rothestein (d) S.R. Ranganathan
5. Who is the writer of 'Living with Books'?
   (a) Miss H.E.Haines (b) William Katz (c) Samuel Rothestein (d) S.R. Ranganathan
6. Who is the editor of 'Encyclopaedia of Librarianship' (Bows & Bows, London)?
   Thomas Landau.
7. Who is the author of 'Five laws of Library Science (Madras Library Association, 1957)
   S.R.Ranganathan.
8. Who wrote 'Organisation of Knowledge in Libraries and Subject Approach to Books' (H.W.Wilson, 1933)?
   Henry Evelyn Bliss.

9. Name the author of 'Grammar of Classification'. (4th ed., 1955)
   W.C.Berwick Sayers.
10. Could you name the author of 'A History of Library Association 1877-1977'?
    W.A.Munford.
11. Whose autobiography is the book entitled 'And Master of None' (1955)?
    Fremont Rider.
12. Who is the author of 'Foundations of Education for Librarianship' (1972) that received the Scare Crow Press Award in 1974?
    Jasse H.Shera.
13. 'A Librarian's Memories: Portraits and Reflections' (1952). Who was its author?
    E.A.Savage (1877-1966).
14. Who was the author of 'Punjab Library Primer'?
    Asa Don Dickinson.
15. The two books 'American Library Resources' and 'British Library Resources' –were compiled by the same person and are considered a sort of standard guides for the libraries in the USA and Great Britain respectively. Can you name the Compiler?
    R.B.Downs.
16. Who is the author of 'Memoirs of Libraries, including a handbook of Library Economy'?
    Edward Edwards (1858).
17. Name the author of 'Studies in Co-ordinate Indexing' (Vols. 1-6)?
    Mortimer Taube.
18. 'Ranganathan: A Pattern Maker: A syndetic study of his contributions'. Who is the author of this book?
    A.P.Srivastava (Metropolitan, 1977).
19. Who wrote 'Manual of Library Classification and Shelf Arrangement?'

J.D.Brown (1898).

20. Who edited the 5th edition of 'Sayer's Manual of Classification for Librarians'?
Arthur Malthy (Andre Deutsch, 1975).
21. Who is the author of 'Prolegomena to Library Classification'? (3rd ed., Bombay: Asia Publishing, 1967)
S.R.Ranganathan.
22. Name the author of 'Principles of Book Classification'.
E.Wyndham Hulme (London: LA, 1950).
23. Name the text book on cataloguing written by Susan G.Akers that was published by ALA?
Simple Library Cataloguing.
24. Name the editor of 'List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries' (H.W.Wilson Co., Newyork)
M.E.Sears.
25. Name the author of 'Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue'.
C.A.Cutter (1876).
26. Who wrote the book 'A Modern Outline of Library Classification'?
J.Mills (1960).
27. Who was the author of 'Classification: Theoretical and Practical'?
E.C.Richardson (1901).
28. Who wrote 'The Theory of Book Selection for Public Libraries'?
L.R.McColvin (1925).
29. Who is the author of 'Books that changed the world'?
Robert Bingham Downs (1956).
30. Who is the author of 'Introduction to Cataloguing and the Classification of Books'?
Margaret Mann (1943).
31. Who wrote 'Manual of Library Economy'?
J.D.Brown. (Editor of 7th edition of this book: R. Northwood Lock).

32. Who wrote 'The BSO Manual: The Development, Rationale and Use of the Broad System of Ordering'?
Eric Coates, Geoffrey Lloyd and Dusan Simandl.

33. Who is the author of 'Indian Library Literature: An Annotated Bibliography'?
Ram Gopal Prasher (1971).

34. Who is the editor of 'Making of Librarianship in Pakistan' (1987) – a festschrift volume in honour of Dr. Anis Khurshis?
Syed Jalaluddin Haider.

35. Who is the editor of 'March of Library Science: Kaula Festchrift'.
V.Venkatappaiah.

36. Who are the editors of Library Science Today: Ranganathan Festchrift, vol.I & II respectively?
Vol.I: P.N.Kaula Vol. II: A.K.Dasgupta.

37. Who are the authors of 'The University Library: The Organisation, Administration, and Functions of Academic Libraries'?
Louis Round Wilson and Maurice F. Tauber.

38. Who wrote the book 'Decimal Classification and Colon Classification in Perspective'? **R.S.Parkhi**.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

1. 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)**

2. Arrange the following according to the year of establishments:
(i) NICNET (1977) (ii) INDONET (iii) INFLIBNET (1991) (iv) MALIBNET(1993)
Codes:
(a) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii). (b) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii). (c) (ii), (i), (iv), iii). **(d) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)**

3. Identify the correct order as per year of establishment
(i) ASLIB (1924) (ii) IATLIS (1969) (iii) SLA (1909) (iv) ALA (1876)
Codes:
(a)(iv), (iii), (i), (ii). (b) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii). (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii). (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

4. Arrange the following Laws of Library Science as given by Ranganathan:
(i) Save the time of the reader (5th Law) (ii) Books are for use (1st Law) (iii) Every book has its reader (3rd Law) (iv) Every reader has his book (2nd Law)
Codes:
(a)(ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (b) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) (d) (iii), (ii), (i),(iv)

5. Arrange the following Public Library Acts according to their year of enactment:
(i)Pondicherry (2007/2008) (ii) Madras (1948) (iii) Haryana (1989) (iv) Orissa (2001)
Codes:
(a)(iv), (iii), (i), (ii) (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii). (d) (iii), (ii), (i),(iv)
Write answer is: (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

6. Arrange the following in chronological order:
(i) Fyzee Committee (1939) (ii) K.P.Sinha Committee (1958) (iii) Chattopadhyay Committee (1986) (iv) Radhakrishnan Committee (1948)
Codes:
(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) **(c) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)** (d) (iii), (i), (ii),(iv)

7. Arrange the following in chronological order:
(i) ISBD (1969) (ii) MARC (1966) (iii) CCF (1978) (iv)Resource Description and Access (RDA) (2008)
Codes:
(a)(ii), (i), (iii), (iv). (b) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii). (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (ii), (iv), (i),(iii)

8. 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)

9. What will be the correct sequence of books on the shelves bearing the following class numbers?
(i) 2: 51 (ii) 2.32 (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)

10. Arrange the following classification schemes according to their year of first publication:
(i) DDC (1876) (ii) CC (1933) (iii) UDC (1895) (iv) LC (1904)
Codes:
(a)(i), (iv), (iii), (ii) (b) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (d) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
Write answer is: (i), (iii), (iv), (ii).

11. Arrange the following classification schemes according to the year of publication use the code below:
I.Colon Classification (1933) II. Dewey Decimal Classification (1876) III. Bibliographic Classification (1940-1953) IV.Subject Classification (1906)
Codes:
(a)II, IV, I, III (b) III, II, I, IV (c) I, IV, III, II (d) IV, II, III, I

12. Identify the correct chronological order in which they were setup:
(a)NASSDOC, RRRLF, DRTC, INSDOC (b) RRRLF, INSDOC, NASSDOC, DRTC **(c) INSDOC(1952), DRTC (1962), NASSDOC (1970), RRRLF (1972)** (d) DRTC, INSDOC, NASSDOC, RRRLF

13. 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
Codes:
(a)IV, II, III, I (b) I, III, II, IV (c) III, IV, I, II **(d) II, IV, I, III**

14. Based on the years of establishment arrange the following in chronological order. Use the code given below:
I.ASLIB (1924) II. ALA (1876) III. ILA (1933) IV. IFLA (1927)
Codes:
(a)III, IV, II, I (b) I, IV, III, II **(c) II, I, IV, III** (d) IV, I, III, II

15. Identify the correct order in which the commission were set up. Use the code given below:
I.Roy Committee on State Universities Review II. Radhakrishnan Commission on Education (1948) III. Kothari Commission on Education (1964) IV. Mudaliar Commission of Secondary Education (1952)
Codes:
(a)I, IV, III, II (b) IV, III, I, II (c) III, II, I, IV **(d) II, IV, III, I**

16. Arrange the following components in order in which they were used in computers. Use the code given below:
I.Transistors (2^{nd} gen.) II. Vacuum Tubes (1^{st} gen.) III. Large Scale Integrated Circuit (3^{rd} gen.) IV. Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit (4^{th} gen.)
Codes:
(a)I, III, II, IV **(b) II, I, III, IV** (c) II, III, IV, I (d) IV, I, III, II

17. 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, AACR-I (b) Rules for Dictionary Catalogue, ALA rules for author and title entries, AACR-I, Anglo American Code (Joint Code), **(c) Rules for Dictionary Catalogue, Anglo American Code (Joint Code), ALA rules for author and title entries, AACR-I** (d) ALA rules for

author and title entries, AACR-I, Rules for Dictionary Catalogue, Anglo American Code (Joint Code)

18. Which is the correct sequence of the following in the chronological order of publication
(a) 14th edition of DDC, 1st edition of CC, Rider's International Classification, Broad System of Ordering (b) 1st edition of CC, 14th edition of DDC, Broad System of Ordering, Rider's International Classification (c) Rider's International Classification, 1st edition of CC, 14th edition of DDC, Broad System of Ordering **(d) 1st edition of CC** (1934)**, Rider's International Classification** (1961)**, 14th edition of DDC** (1942)**, Broad System of Ordering** (1978-79)

19. Identify the development in following library software in correct chronological sequence
(a) Sanjaya, LibSys SLIM, SOUL (b) SLIM, LibSys, SOUL, Sanjaya **(c) Libsys (1984), Sanjaya, SOUL, SLIM** (d) Sanjaya, SOUL, SLIM, LibSys

20. 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 (1970), AGRIS (1975), NISSAT (1977)** (d) NISSAT, AGRIS, INIS, Patent Information System (India)

21. Select the right sequences 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**

22. Select the right sequence of contribution of classificationists in the chronological order

(a) Francis Bacon (17th century), W.T.Harris (1870), Melvil Dewey (1876), J.D.Brown (1905) (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

23. Arrange the contributors in management in the proper chronological order:
(i)Peter Drucker (ii) Henry Gantt (iii) Ishikawa (iv) Juran
Codes:

	(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

24. Arrange the following in the chronological sequence:
(i)CCF (1978) (ii) Metadata (iii) ISBD (1969) (iv) MARC (1965)
Codes:
(a) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(b) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(c) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
(d) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

25. 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

26. 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**

27. 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**

28. 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

29. Identify the correct chronological order in which the following were established:
(a)National Library of India (Kolkata)(1948)**, Delhi Public Library** (1950)**, Documentation Research and Training Centre** (1962)**, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation** (1972)

(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

30. Which one of the sequences is in ascending order?
(a)Bytes, Gigabytes, Megabytes, Terrabytes **(b) Bytes (8 bits), Megabytes (2^{10}bytes/10^3 bytes), Gigabytes (2^{20} bytes/10^6 bytes), Terrabytes (2^{40} bytes/10^{12} bytes)** (c) Bytes, Terrabytes, Megabytes, Gigabytes (d) Megabytes, Bytes, Terrabytes, Gigabytes

31. Which of the following would be the correct chronological sequence?
(a)Bibliometrics, Informetrics, Librametry, Webometrics **(b) Librametry, Bibliommetrics, Informetrics, Webometrics** (c) Librametry, Informetrics, Bibliometrics, Webometrics (d) Bibliometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics, Librametry

32. 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

33. Arrange the following in the chronological sequence of their development.
(i)Pascal (1970) (ii) Cobol (1959) (iii) Fortran (1957) (iv) Basic (1979)
Codes:
(a)(i) (ii) (iv) (iii) **(b) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)** (c) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i) (d) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

34. Arrange the following catalogue codes according to the year of publication.
Classified catalogue code (1934) (ii) AA code (1908) (iii) AACR II (1978) (iv) RDC (1876)
Codes:
(a)(i) (iii) (ii) (iv) **(b) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)** (c) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv) (d) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

35. 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

36. 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)

37. Identify the correct chronological order in which they were set up:
(a)ILA (1933), IASLIC (1955), APLA, IATLIS (1969) (b) APLA, ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS (c) IASLIC, ILA, IATLIS, APLA (d) IATLIS, IASLIC, ILA, APLA

38. 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),(ii)

39. Identify the development in the following library softwares in correct chronological sequence.
Codes:
(a)CDS/ISIS, SOUL, Green Stone, DSpace (b) DSpace, SOUL, CDS/ISIS, Green Stone (c) Green Stone, CDS/ISIS, DSpace, SOUL (d) SOUL, DSpace, Green Stone, CDS/ISIS

40. 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)

41. Identify the chronological order of the following Cataloguing Codes:
(i)AACR II (1978) (ii) (1934) (iii) AA Code (1908) (iv) ALA code (1949)
Codes:
(a)(iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (b) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) **(c) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)** (d) (iv), (i), (ii),(iii)

42. Arrange the following in chronological order of their origin:
(i)Unix (1970) (ii) MS-DOS (1981) (iii) Linux (1991) (iv) Windows (1990)
Codes:
(a)(iv), (ii), (iii), (i) **(b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)** (c) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (d) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

43. 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)

44. 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)

45. 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)

Write answer is: (iii) (ii) (i) (iv).

46. 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)

47. 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

48. Subject indexing systems were developed in the order as:

(a) Chain indexing, Systematic indexing (Kaiser), PRECIS, COMPASS

(b) Systematic indexing (1911), Chain indexing (1934), PRECIS (1969), COMPASS (1991)

(c) Systematic indexing, PRECIS, Chain indexing, COMPASS

(d) Systematic indexing, COMPASS, Chain indexing, PRECIS

49. 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** (1933)**, IASLIC** (1955)**, IATLIS** (1969)**, SIS** (1975)

50. Arrange the following Act according to year of enactment:
(a) Copyright Act, The Patent Act, Information Technology Act, IPR Act
(b) The Patent Act, Copyright Act, Information Technology Act, IPR Act
(c) Copyright Act, IPR Act, The Patent Act, Information Technology Act
(d) Copyright Act (1957)**, The Patent Act** (1970)**, IPR Act, Information Technology Act** (2000)

51. Arrange different codes according to year of origin:
(a) Anthony Pannizi code (1841), Cutter's rules for dictionary catalogue (1876), classified catalogue code (1934), Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-II (1978)
(b) Anthony Pannizi code, classified catalogue code, Cutter's rules for dictionary catalogue, Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-II
(c) Anthony Pannizi code, Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-II, classified catalogue code, Cutter's rules for dictionary catalogue
(d) Anthony Pannizi code, Cutter's rules for dictionary catalogue, Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-II, classified catalogue code

52. Arrange the following according to the year of publication:
    (a) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Americana, Encyclopedia of Library & Information Science, McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology
    (b) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopedia of Library & Information Science, McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology Encyclopedia Americana
    (c) Encyclopaedia Britannica (1768)**, Encyclopedia Americana** (1829)**, McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology** (1960)**, Encyclopedia of Library & Information Science** (1968)
    (d) Encyclopaedia Britannica, McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology, Encyclopedia Americana, Encyclopedia of Library & Information Science

53. Arrange according to year of establishment.
    (a) Chemical Abstracts (1907), Biological Abstracts (1926), Science Citation index (1961), Indian Science Abstracts (1965)

    (b) Chemical Abstracts, Science Citation Index, Indian Science Index, Indian Science Abstracts
    (c) Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, Science Citation Index, Indian Science Abstracts
    (d) Chemical Abstracts, Biological Abstracts, Indian Science Abstracts, Science Citation Index

54. 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

55. 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 (1876), Expansive classification (1879), UDC (1895), CC (1934)**

56. 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 (1979), Manipur Public Libraries Act (1988), Kerala Public Libraries Act (1989), Mizoram Public Libraries Act (1993)**

(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

57. Arrange the following Associations according to the year of establishment

(a) ALA (1876), CILIP (CILIP=2002:LA 1877+ Inst. of Inf. Scientists 1958) (1877), Special Library Association (1908), ASLIB (1924)

(b) CILIP (LA), ALA, Special Library Association, ASLIB

(c) ALA, Special Library Association, CILIP (LA), ASLIB

(d) ASLIB, ALA, CILIP (LA), Special Library Association

58. Arrange the following Standards according to the year of their introduction.

(a) ISBN, ICCP, CCF, ISDS (b) CCF, ICCP, ISBN, ISDS **(c) ICCP**(1961)**, ISBN** (1970), **ISDS, CCF** (1972) (d) ISDS, ISBN, ICCP, CCF

59. Public Library Law has already been passed in the following States. Identify the correct chronological order in which they were enacted.

Codes:

(i)Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand) (ii) Orissa (iii) Gujarat (iv) Haryana

(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) **(b) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)** (c) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (d) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

60. 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)

61. Arrange the following events of Public Library movement in chronological order:
(i) Enact of Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) (ii) Establishment of the Punjab Library, Lahore (1915) (iii) Constitution of Fyzee Committee (1939) (iv) Declaration of Imperial Library (Calcutta) as National Library of India (1948)
Codes:
(a)(i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
(b)(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(c)(ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(d)(iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

62. 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)

63. 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)**

64. Arrange the following books in order of their publication:
(i)Classified Catalogue Code (1934) (ii) Prolegomena to Library Classification (1937) (iii) Five Laws of Library Science (1931) (iv) Colon Classification (1933)
Codes:
(a)(i) (iv) (iii) (ii) (b) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i) **(c) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)** (d) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

65. Arrange the following bibliographies according to their date of origin:
(i)Indian National Bibliography (1957) (ii) Cumulative Book Index (iii) Book in Print (iv) British National Bibliography (1950)
Codes:
(a)(iii) (iv) (i) (ii) (B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) (C) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (D) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

66. 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)

67. Arrange the following principles and canon 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)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(B)	**(ii)**	**(iii)**	**(iv)**	**(i)**
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(D)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)

68. Arrange the following Associations according to their year of formation:
(i)ASLIB (ii) LA (iii) ALA (iv) SLA
Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A)	**(iii)**	**(ii)**	**(iv)**	**(i)**
(B)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)

69. 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)

70. Arrange the following secondary publications according to the beginning of their publication in chronological order
(i)Biological Abstracts (1926) (ii) Chemical Abstracts (1907) (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)

71. Arrange the following States chronologically according to year of enactment of Library Legislation
(i)Tamil Nadu (1948) (ii) U.P. (2006) (iii) Gujarat (2000) (iv) Mizoram (1994)
Codes:
(a)(iv), (iii), (i), (ii) (b) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) **(c) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)** (d) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

72. 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)

73. 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)

74. Arrange the following according to chronological order:
(i) Universal Copyright convention (1952) (ii) Berne Convention (1886) (iii) Indian Copyright Act (1957) (iv) WIPO Copyright Act (1996)
(a)(ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (b) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) (c) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) **(d) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)**

75. 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)**

76. Arrange the following schemes of classification according to their year of publication:
(i)CC (1933) (ii) DDC (1876) (iii) LC (1901) (iv) UDC (1895)
Codes:
(a)(ii), (i), (iii), (iv) **(b) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)** (c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

77. 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)

78. 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)

79. Arrange the following softwares according to their development:
(i)E-Print (2000) (ii) DSpace(2002) (iii) Greenstone (1997) (iv) Koha (2000)
Codes:
(a)(IV), (III), (II), (I) **(b) (III), (II), (I), (IV)** (c) (I), (II), (III), (IV) (d) (II), (III), (IV), (I)

80. 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)

81. Arrange the following chronologically according to their year of Birth:
(I)S.R.Ranganathan (1892-1972) (II) Melvil Dewey (1851-1931) (III) C.A.Cutter (1837-1903) (IV) B.S.Kesavan (1909-2000)
Codes:
(a)(II), (I), (IV), (III) (b) (I), (III), (IV), (II) **(c) (III), (II), (I), (IV)** (d) (IV), (I), (II), (III)

82. Arrange the following chronologically according to their development:
(I)Punched Card (II) Floppy Disc (1.44 MB) (III) Magnetic Disc (20-1000 MB) (IV) Optical Disc (700 MB-4.7 GB)
Codes:
(a)(II), (III), (I), (IV) (b) (I), (III), (II), (IV) **(c) (I), (II), (III), (IV)** (d) (IV), (I), (II), (III)

83. Arrange the following according to their development:
(I)CCC (1934) (II) ISBD (1969) (III) CCF (1978) (IV) MARCII (1968)
Codes:
(a)(I), (IV), (II), (III) (b) (I), (II), (IV), (III) (c) (I), (IV), (III), (II) (d) (IV), (II), (III), (I)

84. 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)

85. Arrange the following associations according to their year of establishment:
(I) IASLIC (II) ASLIB (III) ALA (IV) SLA
Codes:

(a)(IV), (II), (III), (I) (b) (II), (III), (IV), (I) **(c) (III), (IV), (II), (I)** (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

86. Arrange the following according to their year of enactment in India:
(I) Freedom of Information Act (II) Right to Information Act (2005) (III) Copyright Act (Revised) (1994) (IV) Information Technology Act (2000)
Codes:
(a)(IV), (II), (I), (III) **(b) (III), (IV), (I), (II)** (c) (II), (II), (IV), (I) (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

87. Arrange the following publications according to their year of origin:
(I) Social Science Citation Index (II) LISA (1969) (III) Library Literature and Information Science (IV) Library Journal
Codes:
(a)(I), (III),(IV), (II) (b) (II), (I), (III), (IV) **(c) (IV), (III), (II), (I)** (d) (III), (II), (IV), (I)

88. Arrange the following according to their year of origin:
(I) Broad System of Ordering (1978) (II) Classification in Online ystems (III) Automated Keyword Classification (IV) Classification Research Group (1955)
Codes:
(a)(IV), (III), (I), (II) (b) (I), (II), (IV), (III) (c) (III), (I), (II), (IV) (d) (II), (IV), (III), (II)

89. "Prevention of Cholera in India" generates following index terms according to modified 'Chain Indexing', arrange them in correct order
(I) India (II) Cholera (III) Disease (IV) Treatment (V) Medicine
Codes:

(a) (III), (IV), (I), (II), (V) (b) (II), (I), (III), (IV), (V) **(c) (IV), (III), (II), (V), (I)** (d) (I), (III), (IV), (V), (II)

90. Arrange the following according to their year of first publication:
(I) Encyclopaedia Britannica (II) Encyclopedia Americana (III) Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science (IV) McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology
Codes:
(a) (IV), (III), (I), (II) **(b) (I), (II), (IV), (III)** (c) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (d) (II), (IV), (I), (III)

91. Arrange the following according to their year of establishment:
(I) NIC (1976) (II) DESIDOC (1970) (III) NISCAIR (2002) (IV) NASSDOC (1969)
Codes:
(a) (I), (III), (II), (IV) (b) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (c) (IV), (I), (III), (II) **(d) (IV), (II), (I), (III)**

92. Arrange the following Public Library Acts according to their year of enactment:
(I) Uttar Pradesh PL Act (II) Arunachal Pradesh PL Act (III) Orissa PL Act (IV) Gujarat PL Act
Codes:
(a)(IV), (III), (I), (II) (b) (II), (III), (I), (IV) (c) (II), (I), (IV), (III) (d) (III), (II), (I), (IV)

93. Arrange the following according to their year of first publication:
(I)Colon Classification (II) Prolegomena to Library Classification (III) Five Laws of Library Science (IV) Classified Catalogue Code
Codes:

(a)(I), (II), (Iv), (III) (b) (IV), (I), (II), (III) **(c) (III), (I), (IV), (II)** (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

93. Arrange the following in correct order:
(I) Deductive phrase (II) Empirical phrase (III) Verification phrase (IV) Hypothesizing phrase
Codes:
(a)(I), (II), (IV), (III) **(b) (IV), (I), (II), (III)** (c) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (d) (II), (IV), (I), (III)

94. Arrange the following according to their year of publication
(I) New Encyclopaedia Britannica Enc (1768 Ency Britannica but 15th ed. of this is known as New Encyclopedia Britannica in 1974) (II) Encyclopedia Americana (1829) (III) Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science (1968) (IV) McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (1960)
Codes:
(a)(II), (I), (Iv), (III) **(b) (I), (II), (IV), (III)** (c) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (d) (II), (IV), (I), (III)

95. What will be the correct sequence of books on the shelves bearing the following class numbers?
(I) 2:8'N4 (II) 2:8a (III) 2:81 (IV) 2:81a
Codes:
(a)(I), (IV), (III), (II) **(b) (I), (II), (IV), (III)** (c) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (d) (II), (I), (IV), (III)

96. Arrange the following according to their year of emergence:
(i) RDC (ii) ALA Code (iii) FRBR (iv) AACRI
Codes:
(a)(I), (II), (III), (IV) (b) (IV), (I), (II), (III) **(c) (I), (II), (IV), (III)** (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

97. Arrange the following according to their year enactment

(I)Information Technology Act (2000) (II) Copyright Act (1957) (III) RTI Act (2005) (IV) Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998)

Codes:

(a)(I), (III), (IV), (II) **(b) (II), (IV), (I), (III)** (c) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

98. Arrange the following in order as given in Colon Classification:
(I) Δ (II) × (III) ∑ (IV) 4

Codes:

(a)(I), (III), (II), (IV) **(b) (IV), (I), (III), (II)** (c) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

99. Arrange the following according to their year of development
(I)Java (1995) (II) Visual Basic (1991) (III) C++ (1979) (IV) COBOL (1959)

Codes:

(a)(I), (III), (IV), (II) **(b) (IV), (III), (II), (I)** (c) (III), (I), (IV), (II) (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

100. Arrange the following according to their year of development
(I)Zipf's Law (1949) (II) Lotka's Law (1926) (III) Bradford's Law (1934) (IV) Five Laws of Library Science (1931)

Codes:

(a)(I), (III), (IV), (II) (b) (IV), (I), (II), (III) (c) (III), (IV), (II), (I) (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III) **Correct answer is: (II), (IV), (III), (I)**

101. Arrange the following in ascending to DDC numbers:
(I) Rajput Painting (II) Opthalmology (III) Microeconomics (IV) Elections

Codes:

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

102. The British library movement includes the following major reports. Identify the correct chronological order of these reports.
(I) Mc Colvin Report (1942) (II) Kenyan Report (1927) (III) Adams Report (1915) (IV) Select Committee Report
Codes:
(a)(I), (III), (II), (IV) (b) (IV), (III), (II), (I) **(c) (III), (II), (I), (IV)** (d) (I), (II), (IV), (III)
Know more: The Roberts Report (1959) The Bourdilon Report (1962) Baker Committee Report (1963)

103. Arrange the following library automation software according to their date of origin:
(I) SOUL (2000) (II) KOHA (2000 (in Katipo)/2001 (outside Katipo)) (III) NewGenLib (2005) (IV) Libsys (1984)
Codes:
(a)(IV), (I), (II), (III) (b) (I), (III), (IV), (II) (c) (III), (II), (I), (IV) (d) (I), (IV), (II), (III)

104. Arrange the following Online Systems in the order of their origin:
(I) ERIC (1966) (II) MEDLINE (1965) (III) OCLC (1967) (IV) MARC (1960s/National Standard 1971/International Standard 1973)
Codes:
(a)(I), (III), (II), (IV) **(b) (II), (I), (III), (IV)** (c) (I), (IV), (III), (II) (d) (II), (III), (I), (IV)

105. Arrange the following Indexing Systems in the order of their origin:
(I) POPSI (1964) (II) PRECIS (1968) (III) Chain Indexing (1934) (IV) KWIC (1959)
Codes:

(a)(III), (II), (I), (IV) (b) (II), (I), (III), (IV) (c) (I), (II, (IV), (III) (d) (IV), (I), (II), (III). **Correct answer is: (III), (IV), (I), (II)**

106. Goutam's book 'Nyasutra' has given the following four steps of scientific research. Arrange them in proper order.
(I) Aptavakshya (Verification/Testing) (II) Upaman (Comparison) (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)

107. Arrange the following Librarians of National library in chronological order of their service:
(I) D.R.Kalia (1967-70) (II) Y.M.Mulay (1963-67) (III) B.S.Kesavan (1948-63, 1970-71) (IV) K.M.Asadullah (1930-1947)
Codes:
(a)(II), (I), (III), (IV) **(b) (IV), (III), (II), (I)** (c) (I), (III), (II), (IV) (d) (III), (I), (IV), (II)

108. Arrange the following Library Associations according to their year of their establishment:
(I) ILA (1933) (II) IASLIC (1955) (III) IFLA (1927) (IV) ALA (1876)
Codes:
(a)(III), (IV), (II), (I) (b) (II), (III), (I), (IV) (c) (I), (III), (II), (IV) **(d) (IV), (III), (I), (II)**

109. Arrange the following reference sources according to their date of publication:
(I) Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science (1968) (II) McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (1960) (III) Encyclopedia Americana (1829) (IV) Encyclopaedia Britannica (1768)
Codes:

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

110. 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)(II), (I), (III), (IV) (b) (IV), (III), (II), (I) (c) (I), (III), (II), (IV) (d) (III), (I), (IV), (II)

111. Arrange the following committees/commissions according to their year of formation:
(I) National Library Review Committee (1968) (II) Library Advisory Commission (III) Sinha Committee on Public Libraries (1957) (IV) Working Group on Libraries (Planning Commission) (1964)
Codes:
(a)(III), (II), (IV), (I) (b) (II), (III), (IV), (I) (c) (IV), (II), (I), (III) (d) (I), (IV), (III), (II)

112. Arrange the following according to their year of origin:
(I) Bradford's Law (1934) (II) Lotka's Law (1926) (III) Statistical Bibliography (1923) (IV) Zipf's Law (1949)
Codes:
(a)(I), (III), (IV), (II) (b) (I), (II), (IV), (III) (c) (IV), (III), (I), (II) **(d) (III), (II), (I), (IV)**

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. The first medium for global transmission of information was ……..
   (a) Radio **(b) Printing Press** (c) Television (d) Telegraph.
2. 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**
3. 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
4. For organizing information, television companies use tools such as
   (a) **Thesauri** (b) faceted classification (c) Non-faceted classification (d) Thematic descriptors
5. 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) Locking information from different places
6. **(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 literacy 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.

7. (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 students 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.

8. (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.

9. **(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.

10. (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.**

11. "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**

12. "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

13. 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**

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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)

17. 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**

18. 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

19. 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

20. Digital computers assume more importance in applied information science because
(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

21. Now a days much thought is given for:
(a) Curriculum requirements (b) Broad based education (c) Information scientists **(d) All the above**

22. 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

23. 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

24. LIS education is now pertinent to:

(a) design curricula (b) follow existing curricula (c) have status quo in curricula (d) reduce the curricula

25. 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

26. 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

27. Monopoly in business is coming to an end because of a:
(a) Information (b) Money flow **(c) Competitiveness** (d) Lack of information

28. Information is a major resource which:
(a) helps company to lose money (b) **helps company to have an edge in competition** (c) helps company to gain better manpower (d) all the above

29. 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

30. 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**

31. 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

32. Major obstacle in taking accurate futuristic decisions is;
(a) availability of more information (b) cut-throat competition (c) Everchanging socio-economic and political situations (d) Globalisation

33. 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**

34. 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

35. 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.

36. The following system can survive in isolation:
(a) Accounting system (b) Planning system (c) Inventory management system **(d) No system**

37. 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 (ci) from two systems and need not correlate (d) from as many systems as possible and correlate

38. All the systems must be integrated for:
(a) Isolation (B) proper planning **(c) dramatic impact** (d) huge profit

39. 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

40. 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

41. Rolland Munro described accountability as
(a) Classified documentary artifacts (b) Formal artifacts only (c) Unpublished and published documents **(d) Informal, formal and documentary records**

42. The phrase 'record keeping' is associated with
(a) Computer programmers **(b) Archivists** (c) Chartered Accounts (d) Office Managers

43. 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

44. In general usage accountability means
(a) Something done informally **(b) Something achieved** (c) Something done continuously (d) All of the above

45. Accountability, which is represented by an artefact, includes

(a) Process, Records, People (b) Theory, Practice, Records (c) Theory, Practice, People (d) People, Records, Accounts

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

51. What are DOIs?

(a) DOIs are numbers which identify object in traditional environment (b) DOIs are identifiers consisting 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**.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. What is the major purpose of DOIs 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.

55. How does DOI system operate?
(a)Routes inquiries to designated Document Supply Libraries (b) Routes inquires to up to date (c) Routes inquiries to national e-resources depositories **(d) Routes inquiries to relevant sites on the Net.**

56. Why digital objects become inaccessible quickly?
(a) Because of unforeseen advancement of technology (b) It is independent of human intervention (c) It is independent of any technological advancement (d) None of the above

57. Reinterpretation is a digital preservation strategy where curator intends to

(a) Upgrade file formats (b) Upgrade storage mechanism **(c) Recreate a work** (d) Upgrade operating system

58. Which of the following is true about migration preservation strategy?

(a) Migration is not related to the viewing problem (b) Migration is related to the viewing problem (c) Migration requires comprehensive documentation (d) Migration does not have a technical origin

59. What is the focus of system emulation?

(a) Developing systems that mimic hardware **(b) Developing systems that mimic software** (c) Developing systems that mimic file formats (c) None of the above

60. Refreshing preservation strategy focuses on

(a) Comprehensive documentation of original artefact (b) Development of operating system (iii) Not on viewing problem **(d) Upgradation of storage mechanism**

61. One of the problems of automatic classification is that:

(a) It does not process the whole collection to answer a query
(b) It processes the part collection to answer a query
(c) It processes the whole collection to answer a query
(d) The substantial part of the processed collection will be relevant

62. One of the major objectives of an IR system is

(a) To help the user to express their actual need.
(b) To help the user to discard irrelevant items with the minimum effort.
(c) To help the user not to discard irrelevant items with the minimum effort.
(d) To help the user to maximize their effort to locate an irrelevant item

63. What does the research in computer techniques aim at?
(a) To increase the size of the collection to be searched not in response to any given request.
(b) To increase the size of the collection to be searched not in response to any given request.
(c) To reduce the size of the collection to be searched in response to any given request.
(d) To reduce the size of the collection to be searched not in response to any given request.

64. Aristotelian definition of classification states that
(a) No class should have common characteristics (b) A class should consist of a set of common terms.
(b) A class should consist of a set of common terms
(c) A class should consist of related common characteristics.
(d) A class should consist of a set of objects having a given characteristic in common.

65. Documentary classification assumes that
(a) A single element is essential.
(b) Related documents will share a number of elements having all those specified in a particular query.
(c) Related documents will share a number of elements, without necessarily having all those specified in a particular query.
(d) Documents should have a number of elements.

66. 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 on IT use and product** (d) Instability of Brazilian Politics

67. What are the professional skills required to meet the global market?
(a) Unskilled, 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**

68. 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

69. 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

70. 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

71. 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**

72. '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

73. Ownership of property depends on:
(a) Companies Act (b) Public Records Act (c) Contracts **(d) Written Title Deeds**

74. 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

75. 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

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IMPORTANT DATES/YEARS

1. DRTC, Bangalore 1962
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation 1972
3. Connemara Public Library 1890
4. Khuda Baksha Oriental Public Library 1891
5. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune 1917
6. Rampur Raza Library, Uttar Pradesh 1774
7. State Lenin Library, Moscow 1862
8. National Library of India- 1835
9. Bibliothec Nationale, Pris (National Library, France) 1440
10. National Diet Library, Japan 1948
11. National Library, Germany 1912
12. Library of Congress, USA 1800
13. Library Association (UK)-1877 (now name changed in 2002 as CILIP=LA+Inst. of Inf. Scientists)
14. American Library Association- 1876
15. Association of Special Libraries and Information Beureaux – ASLIB 1926 (Presently Association of Information Management)
16. UBC-1974, UAP-1976
17. Special Library Association(SLA) 1909
18. FID 1938
19. UNESCO 1945
20. India Library Association 1933

21. IASLIC 1955
22. RRRLF 1972
23. DDC by Melvil Dewey 1876
24. Expansive Classification by C.A. Cutter- 1879
25. Library of Congress Classification 1902
26. Subject Classification by J. D. Brown 1906
27. Colon Classification 1933
28. Bibliographic Classification by H. E. Bliss 1935
29. International Classification by F. Rider 1961.
30. Library of Congress Subject Headings 1898
31. Sears List of Subject Headings (SLSH) 1923
32. AACR first published 1908
33. MARC 1966
34. AACR-I 1967
35. CCF 1972
36. ISBD 1974
37. UNIMARC 1977
38. AACR-II 1978
39. Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC) 1967
40. Research Library Group (RLG)-RLIN 1974
41. Joint Academic Network (JANET) - 1980
42. Consortium of University Research Libraries (CURL) 1997
43. China Academic Library & Information System 1998
44. NICNET 1977
45. CALIBNET 1986
46. ERNET 1986
47. INFLIBNET 1988
48. DELNET 1992
49. ADINET 1993
50. MALIBNET 1993
51. MYLIBNET 1994
52. UGC INFONET 2002
53. HELINET 2003

54. Asia and Pacific Information Network (APIN)
55. Information Society program for Latin America and The Caribbean (INFOLAC) 1986
56. Global Network for Education in Journalism 1999
57. Orbicom 1994
58. UNESCO Network for Associated Library (UNAL) - 1990
59. UNISIST Programme 1971
60. CDS/ISIS 1985
61. SOUL 2000
62. GREENSTONE 1997
63. DSPACE 2002
64. KOHA 2000
65. NEWGENLIB 2007
66. EPRINTS 2000
67. Relational Indexing- J.E.L. Farradane 1950
68. Coats Subject Indexing- E.J. Coats 1963
69. PRECIS-Derek Austin 1974
70. POPSI- G. Bhattacharya 1964
71. Kaisers systematic Indexing 1911
72. UNITERM- Martimer Taube 1953
73. Science Citation Index 1974
74. Social Science Citation Index 1973
75. Arts & Humanities Citation Index 1978
76. Roget's Thesaurus 1852
77. Andhra Pradesh Library Association, 1914
78. Maharashtra Library Association, 1921
79. Bengal Library Association, 1925
80. Madras Library Association, 1928
81. Karnataka Library Association, 1929
82. Punjab Library Association, 1929
83. Samastha Kerala Pustakalaya Samiti, 1931
84. Bihar Library Association, 1936
85. Assam Library Association, 1938

86. Utkal Library Association, 1944
87. Kerala Library Association, 1945
88. Hyderabad Library Association, 1951
89. U.P.Library Association, 1951
90. Delhi Library Association, 1953
91. Gujarat library Association, 1953
92. Madhya Bharat Library Association, 1957
93. Gomantak Library Association, 1961
94. Rajasthan Library Association, 1962
95. Jammu & Kashmir Library Association, 1966
96. Tripura Library Association, 1967
97. Manipur Library Association, 1987
98. Mizoram Library Association, 1987
99. Meghalaya Library Association, 1994
100. Nagaland Library Association, 1996

Library Legislation (World Wide)

101. New York – 1835 (USA)
102. New Hempshire – 1849 (USA)
103. England & Wales – 1850
104. Canada, Connecticut – 1867
105. Japan – 1899
106. Czechoslovakia – 1910
107. Sweden – 1912
108. Denmark & USSR – 1920
109. Kolhapur – 1945 and Hyderabad - 1955 (India) non-functional

Library Legislation in India (Statewise)

110. Tamil Nadu – 1948 (Govt. Fund & Library cess)
111. Andhra Pradesh – 1960 (Govt. Fund & Library cess)
112. Karnataka – 1965 (Govt. Fund & Library cess)

113. Maharashtra – 1967 (Govt. Fund & Library cess)
114. West Bengal – 1979 (No Library cess)
115. Manipur – 1988 (No Library cess)
116. Kerala – 1989 (No Library cess)
117. Haryana – 1989 (No Library cess)
118. Mizoram – 1993
119. Goa – 1993 (No Library cess)
120. Gujarat – 2000
121. Orissa (Odisha) – 2001
122. Uttarakhand – 2005
123. U.P. –2005/**2006**
124. Rajasthan – 2006
125. Pondicherry – 2007/2008 (No Library cess)
126. Lakshadweep – 2007
127. Bihar – 2007/**2008**
128. Chhattisgarh- 2007/**2009**
129. Arunachal Pradesh - 2009

Library Association & Institution

129. LC – 1800 <HQ: Washington>
130. ALA – 1876 <HQ: Chicago>
131. LA (CILIP) – 1877 <HQ: London>
132. IIB- 1895
133. SLA – 1908 <H.Q. New York>
134. ASLIB – 1924 <HQ: London>
135. BLA – 1925 <HQ: Kolkata>
136. IFLA – 1927 <HQ: Geneva><'LIBRI' 1953>
137. IID – 1931
138. ILA – 1933
139. ASIS - 1935
140. FID – 1938 <H.Q. The Hague, Netherlands>
141. INSDOC – 1952 (Presently NISCAIR 2002) <HQ: New Delhi>
142. VINITI - 1952<H.Q. Moscow>

143. IASLIC – 1955 <HQ: Kolkata>
144. DRTC – 1962 <HQ: Bengaluru>
145. DESIDOC – 1970 <HQ: New Delhi>
146. OCLC - 1967
147. ICSSR – 1968 <HQ: New Delhi>
148. INIS – 1970 <Apr>
149. IATLIS - 1970
150. UNISIST – 1970-71
151. NASSDOC – 1969
152. SENDOC – 1971 <SIET - 1962>
153. AGRIS – 1974
154. NISSAT – 1975 <Fully started 1977>
155. RLIN – 1974 <adopted by Standford Univ.>
156. SIS - 1976
157. WLN – 1976
158. NICNET - 1977
159. NIC – 1976 <HQ: New Delhi>
160. JANET - 1984
161. ERNET – 1986
162. CALIBNET-1986
163. DELNET – 1988 <HQ: Delhi>
164. INFLIBNET – 1989 <HQ: Ahmedabad> (1988?)
165. DELNET – 1992
166. ADINET – 1993
167. MALIBNET – 1993
168. MYLIBNET – 1994
169. CURL – 1997 (Consortium of University Research Library)
170. CALIS – 1998 (China Academic Library & Information System)
171. UGC INFONET – 2002
172. HELINET – 2003

Various Committees and Commissions

(i) Hunter Commission (1882)
(ii) Indian University Commission (1902)
(iii) Saddler Commission (1917)
(iv) Radhakrishnan Committee (1948)
(v) Secondary Education Commission (1953) – Dr. Lakshmana Swamy Mudaliar
(vi) University Grants Commission (1953)
(vii) Ranganathan Committee (1957)– Dr. S.R.Ranganathan (Chairman)
(viii) Advisory Committee (1958) – Dr. K.P.Sinha (Chairman)
(ix) Review Committee on Library Science (1961) - Dr. S.R.Ranganathan (Chairman)
(x) Kothari Commission (1964) - D.S.Kothari (Chairman)
(xi) Mehrotra Committee (1983) – R.C.Mehrotra (Chairman)
(xii) New Educational Policy (1986) – Prof. D.P.Chattopadhyay (Chairman)
(xiii) Committee on setting up of National Network in University Libraries (1988)– Prof. Yash Pal (Chairman)
(xiv) Curriculum Development Committee in LIS (1990-93): Prof. P.N.Kaula, Prof. S.G.Mahajan, Prof. A.K.Anand, Dr. P.K.Mahapatra

Important programmes of the UGC for developing academic library

(i) Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme (1951-61)
(ii) Book Banks (1963-64)
(iii) Regional Library Centre (1974)
(iv) National Information Centre and Inter University Centre
(v) Library Buildings

LIBRARY QUOTATIONS

1. Who said 'some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested'?
   (a) John Milton (b) William Jones **(c) Francis Bacon** (d) Benjamin Franklin
2. "To provide the best books to the maximum readers at the least cost" said by
   (a) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan (b) P.N.Kaula (c) E. Mayo **(d) Melvil Dewey**
3. One of the book selection principles states that 'the best reading for the largest number at the ……..cost
   (a) Maximum (b) Medium **(c) Least** (d) Zero

4. The reflections and histories of men and women throughout the world are contained in books.... America's greatness is not only recorded in books, but it is also dependent upon each and every citizen being able to utilize public libraries.
   — **Terence Cooke** (1921-1983)
5. My lifelong love affair with books and reading continues unaffected by automation, computers, and all other forms of the twentieth-century gadgetry.
   — *Books in My Life*
   Robert Downs (1903-)
6. As regards anything besides these, my son, take a warning: To the making of many books there is no end, and much devotion to them is wearisome to the flesh.
   — **Ecclesiastes 12:12** (**New World Translation 1961**)
7. Two forces are successfully influencing the education of a cultivated man: art and science. Both are united in the book.
   — **Maksim Gorky** (1868-1936)

8. It often requires more courage to read some books than it does to fight a battle.
— **Sutton Elbert Griggs** (1872-1930)
9. A library book...is not, then, an article of mere consumption but fairly of capital, and often in the case of professional men, setting out in life, is their only capital.
— **Thomas Jefferson** (1743-1826)
10. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up children without surrounding them with books.... Children learn to read being in the presence of books.
— **Horace Mann** (1796-1859)
11. Outside of a dog, a book is a man's best friend. Inside of a dog, it's too dark to read.
— **Groucho Marx**
12. For whatever is truly wondrous and fearful in man, never yet was put into words or books.
— *Moby Dick*, chapter 110.
Herman Melville
13. There's nothing to match curling up with a good book when there's a repair job to be done around the house.
— **Joe Ryan**
14. Let books be your dining table,
And you shall be full of delights
Let them be your mattress
And you shall sleep restful nights
— Quoted in Bar Hebraues' *Ethicon*
St. Ephrem the Syrian (303-373)
15. 'Tis well to borrow from the good and great;
'Tis wise to learn; 'tis God-like to create!
— *The Library*
John Godfrey Saxe (1816-1887)

16. Never lend books, for no one ever returns them; the only books I have in my library are books that other folks have lent me.
— **Anatole France** (1844-1924)

17. My experience with public libraries is that the first volume of the book I inquire for is out, unless I happen to want the second, when *that* is out.
— *The Poet at the Breakfast Table*
Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

18. There are 70 million books in American libraries, but the one I want to read is always out.
— **Tom Masson** (1866-1934)

19. Classification, broadly defined, is the act of organizing the universe of knowledge into some systematic order. It has been considered the most fundamental activity of the human mind.
— *"Cataloguing and Classification: An Introduction"*
Lois Mai Chan

20. A great public library, in its catalogue and its physical disposition of its books on shelves, is the monument of literary genres.
— Cited in *World Literature Today*, Spring 1982, p.231
Robert Melancon (1947-)

21. Shera's Two Laws of Cataloguing.
Law #1 No cataloger will accept the work of any other cataloger.
Law #2 No cataloger will accept his/her own work six months after the cataloging.
— University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science. Occasional Paper #131, Dec. 1977.
Jesse Shera

22. "Censorship, like charity, should begin at home; but unlike charity, it should end there."
— **Clare Booth Luce**

23. A university is just a group of buildings gathered around a library
— **Shelby Foote**

24. No possession can surpass, or even equal a good library, to the lover of books. Here are treasured up for his daily use and delectation, riches which increase by being consumed, and pleasures that never cloy.
— **John Alfred Landford** (1823-1903)

25. In my day the library was a wonderful place.... We didn't have visual aids and didn't have various programs...it was a sanctuary.... So I tend to think the library should remain a center of knowledge.
— Cited in *American Libraries*, July/August 1980, p.411-412
Norman Mailer (1923-)

26. A good library is a place, a palace where the lofty spirits of all nations and generations meet.
— **Samuel Niger** (1883-1956)

27. Children's books are written for upbringing...but upbringing is a great thing; it decides the fate of the human being.
— **Vissarion Grigor'evich Belinskii** (1811-1841)

28. My father gave me free run of his library. When I think of my boyhood, I think in terms of the books I read.
— **Jorge Luis Borges** (1899-1986)

29. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up children without surrounding them with books.... Children learn to read being in the presence of books.
— **Heinrich Mann** (1871-1950)

30. Good as it is to inherit a library, it is better to collect one.
— *"Book Buying". Obiter Dicta.*
Augustine Birrell (1850-1933)

31. Libraries are not made; they grow.
— *"Book Buying". Obiter Dicta.*
Augustine Birrell (1850-1933)

32. Every library should be try to be complete on something, if it were only the history of pinheads.
— *The Poet at the Breakfast Table. VIII.*
Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

33. The first thing naturally when one enters a scholar's study or library, is to look at his books. One gets the notion very speedily of his tastes and the range of his pursuits by a glance round his book-shelves.
— *The Poet at the Breakfast Table. VIII.*
Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

34. It does not matter how many books you may have, but whether they are good or not.
— *Epistolae Morale*
Lucius Annaeus Seneca (3 B.C.-65 A.D.)

35. Knowing that I loved my books, he furnished me,
From mine own library with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.
— *The Tempest.* Act I, sc. ii, L. 166.
William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

36. The library is not a shrine for the worship of books. It is not a temple where literary incense must be burned or where one's devotion to the bound book is expressed in ritual. A library, to modify the famous metaphor of Socrates, should be the delivery room for the birth of ideas - a place where history comes to life.
— Cited in *ALA Bulletin*, Oct. 1954, p.475
Norman Cousins (1915-)

37. Libraries are the wardrobes of literature, whence men, properly informed may bring forth something for ornament,

much for curiosity, and more for use.
— **William Dyer** (1636-1696)

38. A man will turn over half a library to make one book.
— *Life of Johnson.* From James Boswell, April 6, 1775.
Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

39. Two forces are succesfully influencing the education of a cultivated man: art and science. Both are united in the book.
— **Maksim Gorky** (1868-1936)

40. A library book...is not, then, an article of mere consumption but fairly of capital, and often in the case of professional men, setting out in life, is their only capital.
— **Thomas Jefferson** (1743-1826)

41. The true University of these days is a Collection of Books.
— *"The Hero as Man of Letters". On Heroes and Hero Worship.*
Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)

42. A keeper of books.
— Anonymous

43. Librarian is a service occupation. Gas station attendant of the mind.
— *In The Gold Bug Variations* p.35, 1991.
Richard Powers

44. A factor and trader for helps to learning.
— **John Dury**

45. Unlearned men of books assume the care,
As eunuchs are the guardians of the fair.
— *Love of Fame. Satire ii.* L. 83.
Edward Young (1684-1765)

46. Nutrimentum spiritus.
(Food for the soul.)
— **Inscription on the Berlin Royal Library**.

47. Libraries are as the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.

— *Libraries*

Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

48. A library is not a luxury but one of the necessities of life.
— **Henry Ward Beecher**

49. A little library growing each year is an honorable part of a man's history.
— **Henry Ward Beecher**

50. A library is but the soul's burial-ground. It is the land of shadows.
— *Star Papers. Oxford. Bodleian Library.*
Henry Ward Beecher

51. The library is not a shrine for the worship of books. It is not a temple where literary incense must be burned or where one's devotion to the bound book is expressed in ritual. A library, to modify the famous metaphor of Socrates, should be the delivery room for the birth of ideas - a place where history comes to life.
— Cited in *ALA Bulletin*, Oct. 1954, p.475
Norman Cousins (1915-)

52. A great library contains the diary of the human race.
— *Address on Opening the Birmingham Free Library*
George Mercer Dawson (1849-1901)

53. A good library is a place, a palace where the lofty spirits of all nations and generations meet.
— **Samuel Niger** (1883-1956)

54. New Laws of Librarianship:

Libraries serve humanity.
Respect all forms by which knowledge is communicated.
Use technology intelligently to enhance service.
Protect free access to knowledge.
Honor the past & create the future.

— **Michael Gorman** (American Libraries 9/95)

55. Ranganathan's Five Laws:
Books are for use.
Every reader his book.
Every book its reader.
Save the time of the reader.
A library is a growing organism.
— **Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan** (1892-1972)

56. My mother and my father were illiterate immigrants from Russia. When I was a child they were constantly amazed that I could go to a building and take a book on any subject. They couldn't believe this access to knowledge we have here in America. They couldn't believe that it was free.
— **Kirk Douglas** (1916-)

57. My books are very few, but then the world is before me - a library open to all - from which poverty of purse cannot exclude me - in which the meanest and most paltry volume is sure to furnish something to amuse, if not to instruct and improve.
— *Letter to George Johnson, January 1824.*
Joseph Howe

58. Th' first thing to have in a libry is a shelf. Fr'm time to time this can be decorated with lithrachure. But th' shelf is th' main thing.
—*"Books". Mr Dooley Says.*
Finley Peter Dunne (1867-1936)

59. Every library should be try to be complete on something, if it were only the history of pinheads.
— *The Poet at the Breakfast Table. VIII.*
Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

60. My experience with public libraries is that the first volume of the book I inquire for is out, unless I happen to want the second, when *that* is out.

— *The Poet at the Breakfast Table*
Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

61. There are 70 million books in American libraries, but the one I want to read is always out.
— **Tom Masson** (1866-1934)

62. You see, I don't believe that libraries should be drab places where people sit in silence, and that's been the main reason for our policy of employing wild animals as librarians.
— **Monty Python skit**

63. There's nothing to match curling up with a good book when there's a repair job to be done around the house.
— **Joe Ryan**

64. I have always imagined that Paradise will be a kind of library
—**Jorge Luis Borges** (1899-1986)

65. Libraries are as the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.
— *Libraries*
Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

66. Shelved around us lie
The mummied authors.
— *"Third Evening". The Poet's Journal.*
Baynard Taylor (1825-1878)

67. Thou can'st not die. Here thou art more than safe
Where every book is thy epitaph.
— *On Sir Thomas Bodley's library*
Henry Vaughan (1621-1695)

68. Information is the manager's main tool, indeed the manager's "capital," and it is he who must decide what information he needs and how to use it.
— "Managing the Information Explosion" *The Wall Street Journal*, April 10, 1980
Peter F. Drucker

69. Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge?
Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?
Choruses from The Rock
— **T. S. Eliot**

70. A democratic society depends upon an informed and educated citizenry.
— **Thomas Jefferson** (1743-1826)

71. Information is the currency of democracy.
— **Thomas Jefferson** (1743-1826)

72. We are not afraid to entrust the American people with unpleasant facts, foreign ideas, alien philosophies, and competitive values. For a nation that is afraid to let its people judge the truth and falsehood in an open market is a nation that is afraid of its people.
— **John F. Kennedy**

73. A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.
— **James Madison**

74. How index-learning turns no student pale,
Yet holds the eel of science by the tail!
— *Dunciad, Book 1.*
Alexander Pope

75. A factor and trader for helps to learning.
— **John Dury**

76. The librarian's mission should be, not like up to now, a mere handling of the book as an object, but rather a know how (mise au point) of the book as a vital function.
— *Mission del Bibliotecario*
Jose Ortega Y Gasset (1883-1955)

77. Here, then, is the point at which I see the new mission of the librarian rise up incomparably higher than all those preceding. Up until the present, the librarian has been principally occupied with the book as a thing, as a material object. From now on he must give his attention to the book as a living function. He must become a policeman, master of the raging book.
— A translation of OyG's address to the *International Congress of Bibliographers and Librarians* in Paris in 1934.
Jose Ortega Y Gasset (1883-1955)

78. Librarians are almost always very helpful and often almost absurdly knowledgeable. Their skills are probably very underestimated and largely underemployed.
— *The Social Audit Consumer Handbook*, Macmillan, 1978, p. 41
Charles Medawar

79. "Mary Kay is one of the secret masters of the world: a librarian. They control information. Don't ever piss one off."
— *The Callahan Touch*
Spider Robinson

80. Believers and doers are what we need -- faithful librarians who are humble in the presence of books.... To be in a library is one of the purest of all experiences. This awareness of library's unique, even sacred nature, is what should be instilled in our neophites.
— *A Passion for Books*
Lawrence Clark Powell (1906-)

81. I am what the librarians have made me with a little assistance from a professor of Greek and a few poets.
— Quoted by J.R. Kidd in *Learning and Society*
Bernard Keble Sandwell (1876-1954)

82. Unlearned men of books assume the care,
As eunuchs are the guardians of the fair.

— *Love of Fame. Satire ii.* L. 83.
Edward Young (1684-1765)

83. Library Here is where people,
One frequently finds,
Lower their voices
And raise their minds.
— *Light Armour.* McGraw-Hill, 1954.
Richard Armour

84. Throughout my formal education I spent many, many hours in public and school libraries. Libraries became courts of last resort, as it were. The current definitive answer to almost any question can be found within the four walls of most libraries.
— **Arthur Ashe** (1943-1993)

85. You must live feverishly in a library. Colleges are not going to do any good unless you are raised and live in a library everyday of your life.
— Cited in *Writer's Digest*, February 1976, p25
Ray Douglas Bradbury (1920-)

86. My books are very few, but then the world is before me - a library open to all - from which poverty of purse cannot exclude me - in which the meanest and most paltry volume is sure to furnish something to amuse, if not to instruct and improve.
— *Letter to George Johnson, January 1824.*
Joseph Howe

87. The student has his Rome, his Florence, his whole glowing Italy, within the four walls of his library. He has in his books the ruins of an antique world and the glories of a modern one.
— **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** (1807-1882)

88. "There was one place where I forgot the cold, indeed forgot Siberia. That was in the library. There, in that muddy village, was a great institution. Not physically, to be sure, but in every other way imaginable. It was a small log cabin, immaculately

attended to with loving care; it was well lighted with oil lamps and it was warm. But best of all, it contained a small but amazing collection from the world's best literature, truly amazing considering the time, the place, and its size. From floor to ceiling it was lined with books - books, books, books. It was there that I was to become acquainted with the works of Dumas, Pasternak's translations of Shakespeare, the novels of Mark Twain, Jack London, and of course the Russians. It was in that log cabin that I escaped from Siberia - either reading there or taking the books home. It was between that library and two extraordinary teachers that I developed a lifelong passion for the great Russian novelists and poets. It was there that I learned to line up patiently for my turn to sit at a table and read, to wait - sometimes months - for a book. It was there that I learned that reading was not only a great delight, but a privilege."

— **Esther Hautzig**, *The endless steppe.*
Puffin (pp. 138/9 of the 1981 ed).

89. I am what the librarians have made me with a little assistance from a professor of Greek and a few poets.
— Quoted by J.R. Kidd in *Learning and Society*
Bernard Keble Sandwell (1876-1954)

90. If it is noticed that much of my outside work concerns itelf with libraries, there is an extremely good reason for this. I think that the better part of my education, almost as important as that secured in the schools and the universities, came from libraries.
— **Irving Stone** (1903-1989)

91. Throughout my formal education I spent many, many hours in public and school libraries. Libraries became courts of last resort, as it were. The current definitive answer to almost any question can be found within the four walls of most libraries.
— **Arthur Ashe** (1943-199?)

92. I received the fundamentals of my education in school, but that was not enough. My real education, the superstructure, the details, the true architecture, I got out of the public library. For an impoverished child whose family could not afford to buy books, the library was the open door to wonder and achievement, and I can never be sufficiently grateful that I had the wit to charge through that door and make the most of it. Now, when I read constantly about the way in which library funds are being cut and cut, I can only think that the door is closing and that American society has found one more way to destroy itself.
— *I, Asimov*. New York: Doubleday, 1994.
Isaac Asimov

93. There is not such a cradle of democracy upon the earth as the Free Public Library, this republic of letters, where neither rank, office, nor wealth receives the slightest consideration.
— **Andrew Carnegie**

94. The reflections and histories of men and women throughout the world are contained in books....America's greatness is not only recorded in books, but it is also dependent upon each and every citizen being able to utilize public libraries.
— **Terence Cooke** (1921-1983)

95. I've been drunk for about a week now, and I though it might sober me up to sit in a library.
— *The Great Gatsby*, chapter 3
F.Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1948)

96. My experience with public libraries is that the first volume of the book I inquire for is out, unless I happen to want the second, when *that* is out.
— *The Poet at the Breakfast Table*
Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

97. No place affords a more striking conviction of the vanity of human hopes than a public library.

— *The Rambler.* March 23, 1751.
Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

98. A great public library, in its catalogue and its physical disposition of its books on shelves, is the monument of literary genres.
— Cited in *World Literature Today*, Spring 1982, p.231
Robert Melancon (1947-)

99. The public library has been historically a vital instrument of democracy and opportunity in the United States.... Our history has been greatly shaped by people who read their way to opportunity and achievements in public libraries.
— **Arthur Meier Schlesinger** (1888-1965)

100. So the America I loved still exists, if not in the White House or the Supreme Court or the Senate or the House of Representatives or the media. The America I love still exists at the front desks of our public libraries.
— **Kurt Vonnegut** [In These Times, 8/6/2004]

101. The richest minds need not large libraries.
— *Table Talk.* Bk. I. *Learning - Books.*
Amos Bronson Alcott

102. It is vanity to persuade the world one hath much learning, by getting a great library.
— *The Holy and Profane States. Of Books.* Maxim I.
Thomas Fuller (1608-1661)

103. No place affords a more striking conviction of the vanity of human hopes than a public library.
— *The Rambler.* March 23, 1751.
Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

104. 'Order is heaven's first law'.
W.C.B.Sayers (1881-1960).

105. 'We live in an age that reads too much to be wise'.
Oscar Wilde (1854-1900).

106. ‘Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon is’.
Dr. Samuel Johnson(1709-1784).
107. ‘There is far greater peril in buying knowledge than in buying meat and drink’.
Plato (427-347 BC).
108. ‘To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting’.
Edmund Burke (1729-1797).
109. When I get a little money, I buy books; and if any is left, I buy food and clothes”.
Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536).
110. ‘The man who does not good books has no advantage over the man who can’t read them”.
Mark Twain (1835-1910).
111. ‘The extent of use to which the reading material of a library is put, should determine its importance rather than the staggering number of volumes”.
Rabindra Nath Tagore (1861-1941).
112. ‘Nothing could be more damaging to a growing department than to neglect its library or give it a low priority. On the contrary the library should be an important centre f all attraction on the college and university camps’.
The Kothari Education Commission (1964-66).
113. ‘The notation does not make a classification, but it may mar it’.
H.E.Bliss.
114. ’Burn the libraries, for their value is in this one book’ (i.e., the Koran)
Caliph Omar.
115. ’Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers’.
Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892).
116. ‘A good book is the precious life blood of a masterspirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose for life beyond’.
John Milton (1608-1674).

117. 'I would never read a book if it were possible to talk half an hour with the man who wrote it'.
Thomas Woodrow Wilson.
118. 'There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written or badly written. That is all'.
Oscar Wilde (1854-1900).
119. 'There is more treasure in books than in all the pirates' loot or Treasure Island'.
Walter Disney (1901-1966).
120. 'Reference is to library service, what intelligence is to the millitary'.
Louis Shores.
121. 'A footnote is like running downstairs to answer the door bell during the first night of marriage'.
John Barrymore (1882-1942).
122. 'All books are divisible into two classes, the books of the hour, and the books of all time'.
John Ruskin (1819-1900).
123. 'What authors lose, their booksellers have won, so pimps grow rich, while gallants are undone'.
Alexander Pope (1688-1744).
124. 'I shall curse you with book and bell and candle'.
Sir Thomas Malory.
125. 'Without a reader, a book is in suspended animation; without users a library is dead. People and books are the positive and negative poles that keep alive the current of library service'.
Miss H.E.Haines.
126. 'It's (library's) ideal should be: If a book is here, it's good; if it's good, it's here'.
Francis K.W.Drury.
127. 'I do not remember when I could not read'.
Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790).

128. 'To carry knowledge to the doors of those that lack it and to educate all to perceive the right. Even to give away the whole earth, cannot equal that form of service.'
Manu, the ancient law-giver of India.

129. 'If libraries spent less on books and more on an educated staff, far better results would be obtained'.
Arnold Bennett (1867-1931).

130. 'All creation is the most beautiful of books'.
Martin Luther (1483-1546).

131. 'Man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner on his table, than his wife calls Greek'.
Dr. Samuel Johnson.

132. 'A man will turn over half a library to make one book'.
James Boswell (1740-1795).

133. 'Your borrowers of books-those mutilators of collections, spoilers of the symmetry of shelves and creates of add volumes'.
Charles lamb (1775-1834)

134. 'In the highest civilization, the book is still the highest delight'.
Rolph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882).

135. 'The library is the heart of all the university's work; directly so as regards its research work and indirectly as regards its educational work, which derives its life from research...Both for humanistic and scientific studies a first class library is essential in a university'.
Radha Krishnan University Education Commission (1948-1949)

136. Demand for books should be differentiated according to its value, volume and variety'.
L.R.McColvin (1896-1976).

137. 'We need libraries founded by the people, supported by the people, enjoyed by the people'.
William Ewart (1798-1869).

138. 'Bibliography is an art and also a science'.

Arundell Esdaile (1890-1956).

139. 'If we encounter a man of rare intellect, we should ask him what books he reads'.
Rolph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882).

140. 'The things I want to know are in books; my best friend is the man who'll get me a book I ain't read'.
Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865).

141. 'Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of flesh'.
From Bible, Old Testament.

142. 'I proposed to bring Bill into parliament to deprive an author who publishes a book without an index, of the privilege of copy right'.
Baron Campbell (1779-1861).

143. 'Never read a book that is not a year old'.
Rolph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882). [from 'In praise of books']

144. 'Information science is not 'souped-up librarianship or information retrieval, nor is it antithetical to either. Rather information science contributes to the theoretical and intellectual base for the librarian's operations'.
J.H.Shera (1903-)

145. 'The duties of the assistants in the British Museum Library are so easy and agreeable that their salaries might well be proportionately light'.
William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898).

146. Books are those faithful mirrors that reflect to our mind the minds of sages and heroes'.
Edward Gibbon (1737-1794).

147. '...to put a semi-colon where the code requires a colon; to add extraneous marks to a class symbol; to change or misspell a word in title; to do anything whatever except exactly what the code permits; this in a cataloguer is arson, high treason, burglary, everything that is illegal or wicked'.

Stanley L.Jast (1868-1944).

148. 'Why is there not a Majesty's library in every country town? There is a Majesty's gaol and gallows in every one'.
Thomas Carlyle.

149. 'I hate books; they only teach us to talk about things we know nothing about'.
Rousseau (1712-1778).

150. 'Reading books in one's youth is like looking at the moon in one's courtyard; and reading books in old age is like looking at the moon on an open terrace'.
Lin Yutang (1895-)

151. 'Knowing I lov'd my books, he furnish'd me,
From my own library with volumes that I prize above my dukedom'.
William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

152. There is no greater sin than the omission of an index'.
E.B.Osborn.

153. 'It should be our endeavour to locate at least one library in every village in the country. The use of libraries should not be limited to a few scholars or Pandits but the mass of people must begin to read'.
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

154. 'Students were the body of the university, the administration was, of course, the head, the teachers were the soul and the library the heart'.
Dr. C.D.Deshmukh.

155. 'As sheer casual reading matter, I still find the English dictionary the most interesting book in our language'.
Albert Jay Nock (1873-1845)

156. 'Where is human nature so week as in the book store'.
Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1845).

157. '… to desire to have many books, and never to use them, is like a child that will have a candle burning by him all the while he is sleeping'.
Henry Peacham (C 1576 – C 1643).

158. 'I know his way forty years ago! Too ignorant to use the library himself and too jealous to allow others to use it'.
Scaliger (1484-1558) wrote these words about Gosselin (Librarian).

159. 'Libraries are not made; they grow'.
Augustin Birrell (1850-1933).

160. 'Classification made the ape a man'.
E.C.Richardson.

161. 'The greater part of knowledge consists in the giving of right names to things'.
Thomas Carlyle.

162. 'I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books than a king who did not love reading'.
Macaulay.

163. 'I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes'.
Andrew Carnegie.

164. 'If a book is worth reading, it is worth buying'.
John Ruskin.

165. 'Books are but waste paper unless we spend in action the wisdom we get from thought'.
Edward G.Bulwer-Lytton (Baron Lyttan)

166. 'The shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are reposed'.
Francis Bacon.

167. 'Be minute, be minute, be most minute'.

S.R.Ranganathan.

168. 'Be minute, be minute, be not too minute'.
C.A.Cutter.

169. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing!'
Alexander Pope.

170. 'A library should not be the shrine for worship but should be the delivery room for birth of new ideas'.
Socrates.

171. Bliss is like the bell-ringer who is up early to call others to church'.
W.C.Berwick Sayers.

172. 'There are few wild beasts more to be dread than a talking man having nothing to say'.
Jonathan Swift.

173. 'A best-seller is the gilded tomb of a mediocre talent'.
Logan Pearsall Smith.

174. 'The books that help you most, are those which make you think the most'.
Theodore Parker.

175. 'Book classification is a mechanical time-saving operation for the discovery of knowledge in literature. Books are our theme: and the discovery of knowledge in books by the shortest route our aim and object'.
Wyndham Hulme.

176. 'Books are the legacies that a great genius leaves to mankind…'
Joseph Addison.

177. 'Best books in the largest number at the least cost'.
Melvil Dewey.

MATCHING

1. 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)

2. 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)

3. 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)

4. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
(a) Best books for the largest numbers	(i) D.B.Krishna Rao (1956)
(b) Library is the heart of all university work	(ii) B.S.Kesavan (1948)
(c) First Ph.D. in Library Science	(iii) S.Radhakrishnan
(d) First Librarian of National Library (India)	(iv) Melvil Dewey

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)

5. 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)	(i)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

6. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) World of learning	(a) Alphabetical
(2) Sear's list of subject headings	(b) Classified
(3) Roget's International Thesaurus	(c) Geographical
(4) Indian National Bibliography	(d) Topical

Codes:

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

7. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I **List-II**

(1) Persons	(a) Encyclopedia
(2) Places	(b) Statesman year book
(3) Facets about country	(c) Geographical dictionaries
(4) Background information	(d) Who's who biological dictionaries

Codes:

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

8. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) Asiatic Society Library	(a) Tanjore
(2) Connemara Public Library	(b) Patna
(3) Khuda Bux Oriental Library	(c) Chennai
(4) Saraswati Mahal Library	(d) Kolkata

Codes:

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

9. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I **List-II**

(1)	British Books in Print	(a)	1956
(2)	British national Bibliography	(b)	1977
(3)	BEPI	(c)	1950
(4)	National Union catalogue (LC)	(d)	1965

Codes:

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

10. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) Cumulative Book Index	(a) 1898
(2) 1st Experimented Publication of INB	(b) 1957
(3) Books in Print (New York)	(c) 1948
(4) Reference Catalogue of Indian Books in Print	(d) 1973

Codes:

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

11. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I **List-II**

(1)	Cumulative Book Index	(a)	H.W.Wilson, New York
(2)	British Books in Print	(b)	Whitaker, London
(3)	Books in Print (New York)	(c)	R.R.Bowker
(4)	Reference Catalogue of Indian Books in Print	(d)	Today & Tomorrow, Delhi

Codes:

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

12. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) Information Superhighway	(a) Tim Berners Lee
(2) HTML	(b) Nam June Paik
(3) Lib 2.0	(c) Paul Zurkowski
(4) Information Literacy	(d) Michael Casey

Codes:

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

13. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) UAP	(a) John Cotton Dana

(2) Newark Charging System (b) Maurice B. Line
(3) Blog (c) Mark Zuckerberg
(4) Facebook (d) Peter Merholz

Codes:

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

14. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I **List-II**
(1) RDF (a) Tim Berners Lee
(2) Web 2.0 (b) D.Dougherty & Tim O'Reilly
(3) Wiki (C) H.G.Cunningham
(4) Folksonomy (d) T.Vander Wal

Codes:

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

15. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I **List-II**
(1) Weblog (a) John Berger

(2)	RSS	(b) Netscape
(3)	URL	(c) Tim Berners Lee
(4)	FRBR	(d) Patrick LeBoeuf

Codes:

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

16. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) EUCLID & ArXiv	(a) Cornell University
(2) JSTOR	(b) Princeton & Maryland University
(3) Highware & LOCKSS	(c) Standford University
(4) GSDL	(d) Waikato University

Codes:

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

17. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) Canon of Cataloguing	(a) 1937

(2) Canon of Recall Value (b) 1969
(3) CIP (c) 1971
(4) Dictionary Catalogue (d) 1876

Codes:

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

18. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) Data	(a) Matter of facts
(2) Information	(b) Material facts
(3) Knowledge	(C) Non-Material
(4) Wisdom	(d) Matter of dispute

Codes:

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

19. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I **List-II**

(1) Fission	(a) Educational Psychology
(2) Fusion	(b) Logic
(3) Distillation	(C) Gandhiana
(4) Clustering	(d) Research Methodology

Codes:

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

20. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List - I	**List-II**
(1) RDF	(a) Mark Andreessen & Gina Biomchini
(2) Ning	(b) Tim Berners Lee
(3) Information highway	(c) Lady Lovelace Ada
(4) First Programmer	(d) Nam June Paik

Codes:

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

21. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) Agglomeration	(a) Humanities

(2) Fusion (b) Orientalia
(3) Distillation (c) Medical Jurisprudence
(4) Clustering (d) Forestry

Codes:

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

22. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	**List-II**
(1) Map	(a) Neo-conventional document
(2) Standrad	(b) Conventional document
(3) Audio Visual	(c) Non-conventional document
(4) Direct record from human mind	(d) Meta document

Codes:

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

23. Match the following:

List-I (Abbreviation)	**List-II (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-I (Types of users of information)	**List-II (Purpose of use of information)**
I. Students	a. Decision making
II. Professionals	b. To impart knowledge
III. Government Officials	c. To prepare for the course programme
IV. Teachers	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-b, III-d, IV-a (D) I-b, II-b, III-c, IV-d

25. Match the following:

List-I materials)	**List-II (Writing (Place of origin)**
I. Clay Tablet	a. Algeria/Babylonia
II. Palm Leaves	b. Egypt
III. Paper	c. Ninveh
IV. Papyrus	d. China
	e. India

Codes:

(A)I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d **(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-I (Database)	**List-II (Supplier)**
I. ERIC	a. American Chemical Society, USA
II. C.A.Search	b. Bowker & Saur London
III. Books in Print	c. R.R.Bowker USA
IV. LISA	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-I	**List-II**
I. ILRC (Inter Library Resource Centre)	a. Science and Technology
II. NISSAT	b. Indexing Service
III. Journal of Librarianship	c. UK
IV. INIS Atom index	d. Delhi

Codes:

(A)I-a, II-b, III-d, 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-I	**List-II**
I. POPSI	a. P.M.Roget
II. Citation Indexing	b. H.P.Luhn
III. Keyword 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-I	**List-II**
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-I (Technical Terms)	**List-II (Meaning)**
I. Thesaurus	a. Collection of programmes for the Computer System
II. Windows	b. A revolving disc on which data is stored
III. Microprocessors	c. A graphical user interface created as DOS Extension by Microsoft
IV. Software	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-I	**List-II**
I. Browser	a. Google
II. Operating System	b. 'C'
III. Programming language	c. Internet Explorer
IV. Search Engine	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-I	**List-II**
I. INIS	a. Ohio
II. AGRIS	b. Delhi
III. OCLC	c. Vienna
IV. NICNET	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**

33. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
I. Observation	a. Knowledge
II. Organization (Logical Relation)	b. Data/Ideas
III. Learning and Assimilation	c. Wisdom
IV. Judgement (application of content)	d. Information

Codes:

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

34. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
I. Mysticism	a. Y7
II. Useful Arts	b. Y
III. Sociology	c. Δ
IV. Anthropology	d. M

Codes:

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

35. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(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

Codes:

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

(C) **(iv)** **(iii)** **(v)** **(i)**
(D) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)

36. 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

Codes:

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

37. Match the following:

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

Codes:

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

38. Match the following:

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

Codes:

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

39. 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

Codes:

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

40. Match the following:

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

Codes:

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

41. 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

Codes:

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

42. 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

Codes:

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

43. Match the following:

List-I (Library Act)	**List-II (Year of Enactment)**
(a) Madras Public Libraries Act	(i) 1965

(b) West Bengal Public Libraries Act (ii) 1960
(c) Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act (iii) 1948
(d) Karnataka Public Libraries Act (iv) 1979

Codes:

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

44. Match the following:

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

Codes:

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

45. Match the following:

	List-I (Contribution)	**List-II (Organisation)**
(a)	Public Library Manifesto	(i) DRTC

(b)	POPSI	(ii) Library of Congress
(c)	UDC	(iii) UNESCO
(d)	MARC	(iv) FID

Codes:

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

46. Match the following:

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

Codes:

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

47. Match the following:

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

***Codes*:**

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

49. Match the following:

List-I (Work)	**List-II (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

***Codes*:**

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

50. Match the following:

	List-I (Research Methods)	**List-II (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

Codes:

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

51. 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

Codes:

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

(C) **(iii)** **(i)** **(ii)** **(v)**
(D) (v) (ii) (iv) (iii)

52. 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

Codes:

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

53. 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

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

(B)	**(v)**	**(iv)**	**(i)**	**(ii)**
(C)	(v)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(D)	(v)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

54. 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

Codes:

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

55. 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

Codes:

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

56. Match the following:

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

Codes:

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

57. 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

Codes:

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

58. 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

Codes:

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

59. 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

Codes:

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

60. 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)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)
(B)	**(ii)**	**(iii)**	**(iv)**	**(v)**
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)

61. 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)

62. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Biological Abstracts	(i) H.W.Wilson
(b) Statesman Yearbook	(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)

63. 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)

64. 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)**	**(iv)**	**(i)**	**(ii)**

65. 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)**

66. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Blake	(i) Chart technique
(b)	Gantt	(ii) Leadership Style
(c)	Maslow	(iii)Maturity/Immaturity theory
(d)	McGregor	(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)

67. 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)

68. 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)

69. 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)

70. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Subject indexing	(i) P.M.Rogget
(b)	Keyword indexing	(ii) H.P.Luhn
(c)	Automated indexing	(iii)H.Ohlman
(d)	SLIC indexing	(iv)M.E.Sears
		(v) S.L.McNold

Codes:

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

71. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Simplex	(i) Communication channel is used in both the directions but only in one direction at a time
(b) Half Duplex	(ii) Communication channel is used in one direction
(c) Full Duplex	(iii)Bits of information are transmitted continuously
(d) Asynchronous transmission	(iv)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)	(iii)
(B)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(C)	**(iv)**	**(ii)**	**(i)**	**(iii)**
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)

72. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Taylor	(i) Theory of Motivation
(b)	Maslow	(ii) X and Y Theory
(c)	McGregor	(iii)Scientific Management
(d)	Argyris	(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)

73. 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)

74. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**

(a) Fyzee Committee	(i) Library Budget
(b) Knowledge Commission	(ii) Status and Pay scales of libraries
(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)**

75. 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)

76. 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)

77. 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)

78. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
(a) Conventional	(i) Patents Printed
(b) Neo-conventional	(ii) Books Satellite
(c) Non-conventional	(iii) imageries Audio-
(d) Meta documents	(iv) 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)

79. 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)

80. 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)

81. 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.Mcgregor

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)**

82. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a)	UDC	(i)	H.E.Bliss
(b)	DDC	(ii)	C.A.Cutter
(c)	Expansive classification	(iii)	Otlet and La Fontain
(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)

83. 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)

84. Matching 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)

85. Match the following:

	List-I (Library Act)		**List-II (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)

86. 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)**

87. 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)**

88. 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

Codes:

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

89. 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

Codes:

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

90. 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 Coordinating Indexing
(C)	SDI	(iii) Abstract
(D)	Uniterm	(iv) Ready Reference Source

Codes:

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

91. Arrange the following according to their increasing storage capacity.

(i) Cartridge (ii) CD-ROM (iii) Floppy disks (iv) DVD

Codes:

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

92. 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

Codes:

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

(C) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(D) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

93. 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)	Analytico –synthetic classification	(iv) AACR II

Codes:

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

94. Match the following:

	List-I		**List-II**
(a)	SHE	(i)	Nuclear Energy
(b)	MESH	(ii)	Education
(c)	ERIC	(iii)	Medicine
(d)	INIS	(iv)	Engineering

Codes:

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

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

95. 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.Foskett

Codes:

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

96. 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

Codes:

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

97. 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

Codes:

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

98. Match the following:

	List-I		**List-II**
(a)	Bradford's law	(i)	Author's production
(b)	MESH	(ii)	Citation indexing
(c)	ERIC	(iii)	Word frequency
(d)	INIS	(iv)	Scattering

Codes:

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

99. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Mission Oriented	(i) Patent Information System
(b)	Social Science Oriented	(ii) DESIDOC
(c)	ERIC	(iii) NISSAT
(d)	INIS	(iv) NASSDOC

Codes:

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

100. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Little Science, Big Science	(i) S.C.Bradford
(b)	Documentation	(ii) William Martin
(c)	The third Wave	(iii) Eric J de Solla Price
(d)	The Information Society	(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)

101. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Key Word Indexing	(i) J.R.Sharp
(b)	Citation Indexing	(ii) H.P.Luhn
(c)	Uniterm Indexing	(iii) E.Garfield
(d)	SLIC Indexing	(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)

102. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Web Navigation Element	(i) Telecommunication
(b) Shift+Tab	(ii) SQL
(c) ANSI Standard	(iii) Hyperlink
(d) TELNET	(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)

103. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) McAfee	(i) DOAJ
(b) Directory	(ii) Antivirus
(c) Personal Web pages	(iii) Vendor on Internet
(d) Amazon.com	(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)

104. 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) Epistemology

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)

105. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) The Right to Information Act	(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)

106. 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)

107. 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 La Fontain	(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)

108. 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)

109. 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)

110. 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)

111. 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)

112. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	AACR-I	(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)**

113. 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) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

114. 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)

115. 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)

116. 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)

117. 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)

118. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Elements of Library Classification	(i) D.J.De Solla 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)

119. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

(a) The difference between the highest and lowest values of a variable.....Range

(b) The value of a variable which divides the area under the frequency curve into two equal parts .....Median

(c) The result when the sum of all the terms in the series is divided by the number of items in the series.....Mean

(d) The value of a variable for which the frequency is maximum .....Probability

120. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Konnemara Public Library	(i) Patna
(b)	Khuda Bux Oriental Library	(ii) Kolkata
(c)	Asiatic Society Library	(iii)Chennai
(d)	National Library (India)	(iv)Mumbai

Codes:

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

121. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Cole and Eales	(i) Statistical Bibliography
(b)	Hume	(ii) Scientometrics
(c)	Pritchard	(iii) Statistical Analysis
(d)	T.Braun	(iv) Bibliometrics

Codes:

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

122. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
(a) Thurston scale	(i) Sharing individual preference in a group
(b) Semantic differential scale	(ii) Group of Judges
(c) Likert scale	(iii) Selection from two opposite position
(d) Sociometric scale	(iv) Intensity structure

Codes:

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

123. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
(a) Vidyanidhi	(i) Institutional Repository
(b) TKDL	(ii) Electronic Theses & Dissertations
(c) DOAJ	(iii) Digital Library of Journals
(d) E-Prints@IISc	(iv) Digital Archive

Codes:

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

124. Match the following:

List-I	List-II

(a)	HTML File	(i) Text Format
(b)	PDF File	(ii) Film Format
(c)	JPG File	(iii) Web Format
(d)	AVI File	(iv) Image Format

Codes:

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

125. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	DRUPAL	(i) Integrated Library Management Software
(b)	Moodle	(ii) Digital Library Software
(c)	DSpace	(iii) Content Management Software
(d)	NewGenLib	(iv) Learning Management Software

Codes:

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

126. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Face Book	(i) Video Networking Site

(b) Research Gate (ii) Social Networking Site

(c) Oovoo (iii) Academic Networking Site

(d) Flickr (iv) Photo Networking Site

Codes:

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

127. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Small set of dependent activities that from longest path of activity network	(i) PERT
(b) Delighting the customer by fully meeting their needs	(ii) CPM
(c) Interconnecting networks depicting tasks, duration and dependency	(iii) Delphi
(d) Making better forecasts, judgements and advice	(iv) TQM

Codes:

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

128. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Transaction Processing	(i) Lower Level Managers

(b) Operational Control (ii) Clerical Staff
(c) Management Control (iii) Top Level Managers
(d) Strategic Planning (iv) Middle Level Managers

Codes:

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

129. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a) Transaction Processing (i) Lower Level Managers
(b) Operational Control (ii) Clerical Staff
(c) Management Control (iii) Top Level Managers
(d) Strategic Planning (iv) Middle Level Managers

Codes:

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

130. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a) Classical School (i) John Cotton Dana
(b) X & Y Theory (ii) Henry Fayol

(c)	Newark Charging System	(iii) Peter Drucker
(d)	MBO	(iv) Douglas McGregor

Codes:

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

131. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	C.A.Cutter	(i) Selective Listing
(b)	Kaiser	(ii) Thing-Part-Material-Action
(c)	J.R.Sharp	(iii) Concrete and Process
(d)	D.J.Coates	(iv) Syndetic Cataloguing

Codes:

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

132. Match the following:

	List-I	**List-II**
(a)	Guidance to use RTI Act	(i) Documentation Service
(b)	Orientation in use of multimedia	(ii) Referral Service
(c)	Providing user with list of information sources	(iii) Information Literacy

(d) Directing the user of INFLIBNET to seek needed information (iv) Reference Service

Codes:

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

133. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Whitaker's Almanac	(i) Year of starting 'Publishers Weekly'
(b) Ulrich's International Periodicals	(ii) Availability of V 50 of 'Library Journal' Directory
(c) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India	(iii) Concrete and Process
(d) Data India	(iv) Astronomical information

Codes:

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

134. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) J.Thompson	(i) Basic Statistics for Libraries
(b) S.Halkett of J.Laing	(ii) Planning of Academic and Research Buildings
(c) William A.Katz	(iii) Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature
(d) K.D.Metcalfe	(iv) Introduction to reference work

Codes:

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

135. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Budget prepared using previous Budget	(i) Formula Budget
(b) Budget based on norms and standards	(ii) Zero-based budget
(c) Budget planned integrating number of techniques	(iii) Incremental Budget
(d) Budget prepared identifying current tasks independent of previous year	(iv) Planning Programming Budgeting System

Codes:

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

136. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Obligation of the State	(i) First Law
(b) Shelf Arrangement & Catalogue	(ii) Second Law

(c) Open Access & Shelf (iii) Third Law
(d) Library location/hours (iv) Fourth Law

Codes:

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

137. Match the following

List-I **List-II**

(a) Asian Recorder (i) Location of specific volume of journal
(b) Union catalogue of scientific serials (ii) Articles on Green Revolution
(c) Books-in-print (iii) Obituary of Dev Anand
(d) Social Science Index (iv) Availability of books

Codes:

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

138. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a) User orientation (i) Bibliographic service
(b) Information repackaging (ii) Reference service
(c) Translation (iii) Digest series

(d) Indexing (iv) Support service

Codes:

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

139. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a) Textual representation (i) Pascal
(b) Computer language (ii) Gopher
(c) Network tool (iii) Boolean operators
(d) Searching technique (iv) ASCII

Codes:

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

140. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a) Law of Parsimony (i) Classification
(b) Principle of Osmosis (ii) F.W.Lancaster

(c) Paperless Society (iii) Overall economy

(d) APUPA Pattern (iv) Re-classification

Codes:

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

141. Match the following:

List-I		**List-II**
(a)	Hubs	(i) A physical layer device used to interconnect the media
(b)	Repeater	(ii) A physical layer device that connects multiple computers each via a dedicated cable
(c)	Bus Topology	(iii) Multiple bridges known for transfer of data between different parts
(d)	Switches	(iv) A straight line data highway that carries network information from one network station to another

Codes:

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

142. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) RRRLF	(i) Delhi

(b) Connemara Public Library (ii) Patna
(c) NISCAIR (iii) Kolkata
(d) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library (iv) Chennai

Codes:

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

143. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a) Right man at right library (i) Annual financial statement
(b) Budget (ii) Deployment
(c) Journal (iii) TQM
(d) Identifying user's views and expectations (iv) ISSN

Codes:

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

144. Match the following:

List-I **List-II**

(a)	Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act	(i) 1948
(b)	Maharashtra Public Libraries Act	(ii) 1989
(c)	Kerala Public Libraries Act	(iii) 1967
(d)	Orissa Public Libraries Act	(iv) 2002

Codes:

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

145. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Ibid	(i) in the work cited
(b) Op.cit	(ii) same as above
(c) Loc.cit	(iii) in the same pages
(d) Vide	(iv) see

Codes:

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

146. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**

(a) ALA	(i) 1927
(b) ILA	(ii) 1876
(c) ASLIB	(iii) 1933
(d) IFLA	(iv) 1924

Codes:

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

147. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
(a) CDS/ISIS	(i) INSDOC
(b) Sanjay	(ii) CMC
(c) Granthalya	(iii) UNESCO
(d) Maitrayee	(iv) DESIDOC

Codes:

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

148. 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)

149. 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)

150. 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)

151. 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)**

152. Match the following:

List-I (Reference Books)	**List-II (Arrangement)**

(a)	World of Learning	(i) Alphabetical
(b)	Sears List of Subject Headings	(ii) Classified
(c)	Roget's International Thesaurus	(iii) Geographical
(d)	Indian National Bibliography	(iv) Topical

Codes:

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

153. Match the following:

List-I (Forms of communication)		**List-II (Medium/Type/Theory)**
(a)	Communication Barrier	(i) Radio
(b)	Communication Medium	(ii) Shannon and Weaver
(c)	Communication Model	(iii) Formal
(d)	Communication Channel	(iv) Noise

Codes:

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

154. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**

(Library Act)	**(Year of Enactment)**
(a) Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act	(i) 1964
(b) Maharashtra Public Libraries Act	(ii) 1967
(c) West Bengal Public Libraries Act	(iii) 1960
(d) Karnataka Public Libraries Act	(iv) 1979

Codes:

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

155. Match the following:

List-I (Reference Books)	**List-II (Publisher)**
(a) Universities Handbook	(i) Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC)
(b) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI)	(ii) Bowker-Saur
(c) Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)	(iii) H.W.Wilson
(d) Cumulative Book Index (CBI)	(iv) Association of Indian Universities

Codes:

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

156. Match the following:

List-I (Types of Indexing)	**List-II (Author)**
(a) Chain Indexing	(i) Derek Austin
(b) Uniterm Indexing	(ii) Eugene Garfield
(c) PRECIS	(iii) S.R.Ranganathan
(d) Citation Indexing	(iv) Mortimer Taube

Codes:

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

157. Match the following:

List-I (Modes of Subject Formation)	**List-II (Subject)**
(a) Fusion	(i) Management
(b) Distillation	(ii) Mathematics for Engineers
(c) Loose Assemblage	(iii) Library Classification
(d) Lamination	(iv) Bio-physics

Codes:

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

158. Match the following:

List-I (Publications)	**List-II (Publishers)**
(a) Library Trends	(i) NISSAT
(b) Information Today and Tomorrow	(ii) Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)
(c) Science Citation Index	(iii) University Microfilm International (UMI)
(d) Dissertations Abstracts International	(iv) University of Illinois

Codes:

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

159. Match the following:

List-I (Items)	**List-II (Usage)**
(a) Vacuum Tube	(i) Optical Storage Device
(b) Floppy Disk	(ii) Used in First Generation Computers
(c) CD-ROM	(iii) Used in Second Generation Computers
(d) Transistors	(iv) Magnetic Storage Device

Codes:

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

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

160. Match the following:

List-I (Networks/Institutions)	**List-II (Location)**
(a) OCLC	(i) UK
(b) JANET	(ii) Canada
(c) ERNET	(iii) USA
(d) International Development Research Center	(iv) India

Codes:

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

161. Match the following:

List-I (Reference Book Category)	**List-II (Name of the Reference Book)**
(a) Directory	(i) Information Please Almanac
(b) Annual	(ii) Eugene Garfield
(c) Bibliography	(iii) Encyclopaedia of Associations
(d) News Digest	(iv) Publisher's Weekly

Codes:

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

(C) **(iii)** **(ii)** **(iv)** **(i)**
(D) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE SERVICE

1. Books published before 1500 A.D. generally it lacks title page is called
   (a) Incunabula (b) Colophon (c) Content page (d) Verso of the title page
2. In Incunabula, the name of the book, place of publication, date etc. were printed at the end of the book is called
   (a) Incunabula **(b) Colophon** (c) Content page (d) Verso of the title page
3. The term 'Bibliophile' refers to
   (a) a bibliographer **(b) a book lover** (c) a publisher (d) a book binder
4. Who is regarded as father of bibliography?
   (a) Paul Otlet **(b) Conrad Gesner** (c) J.C.Brunet (d) A.C.Foskett
5. What is the name of published work of Conrad Gesner? (a) **Bibliotheca Universalis** (b) British National Bibliography (c) Indian National Bibliography (d) Bibliographica Parisiana
6. Bibliography that contains information on author, publishing history is called
   (a) Palaco bibliography **(b) Bio bibliography** (c) National bibliography (d) Systematic bibliography
7. Who used the term 'bibliography' first?

(a) **Tom Jacob de Saint Charles** (b) Conrad Gesner (c) J.C.Brunet (d) A.C.Foskett

8. Mention the time period for using the term bibliography.
(a) 1516-1565 (b) 1565-1580 (c) 1590-1640 **(d) 1645-1650**

9. Physical description of book deals with
(a) Logical and statistical bibliography (b) analytical and systematic bibliography **(c) analytical and critical bibliography** (d) None of the above

10. Regional catalogues of 16th century known as
(a) Book catalogue (b) Sheaf catalogue (c) Card catalogue **(d) Messkataloge**

11. Bibliography which contains scholar's work in reconstructing the ideas of a dead author is known as
(a) National bibliography (b) Bio bibliography **(c) Palaco bibliography** (d) Systematic bibliography

12. Mention the king who encouraged paper makers to shift
(a) King Baghadur Shah (b) King Akbar (c) King Babar **(d) King Buddshah**

13. Generic name for preliminary papers and end matters of a printed book
(a) Oddments (b) Title Page (c) Incunabula (d) None of the above

14. What is the ratio of optimum index?
(a) 1:15 **(b) 1:30** (c) 1:25 (d) 1:20

15. Bibliography of books produced in the languages of one country about the country by natives of the country irrespective of residence and if books produced in the country, whatever their language is called

(a) Systematic bibliography (b) Palaco bibliography (c) Bio bibliography **(d) National bibliography**

16. What is the name of the national bibliography of the USSR?
(a) Knizhnaia Letopis (b) Knizhnaia Chomsky (c) Knizhnaia Bibliotheca (d) Knizhnaia Bibliocos

17. Straw boards are made from
(a) Waste paper (b) Carton (c) clay **(d) unbleached straw pulp**

18. Mill boards are made from
(a) Waste paper (b) Carton (c) clay (d) unbleached straw pulp

19. Complete name of the British Books in Print (BBIP)?
(a) British Books in Print (b) British Books in Print: Books published in British **(c) British Books in Print: The reference catalogue of current literature** (d) None of the above

20. Who compiled the first bibliography of incunabula?
(a) L.F.T.Hain (b) H.N.Ananda Ram (c) Conrad Gesner (d) S.R.Ranganathan

21. What is the first printed bibliography according to Besteramn?
(a) Libre de Scriptoribus ecclesiastics (b) British National Bibliography (c) Indian National Bibliography (d) None of the above

22. In which year Libre de Scriptoribus ecclesiastics was published?
(a) 1494 (b) 1495 (c) 1496 (d) 1497

23. Who compiled Libre de Scriptoribus ecclesiastics?
(a) **Johann Trithaim** (b) L.F.T.Hain (b) H.N.Ananda Ram (c) Conrad Gesner

24. CODEN is related/connected with
(a) Patents (b) Standards (c) Books **(d) Serials** (e) Gray literature

25. Publisher of Science Citation Index

(a) Thompson Reuters (b) R.R.Bowker (c) H.W.Wilson (d) Mercel Dekker

26. The book 'Information Power' published by
(a) ALA (b) ILA (c) CILIP (d) COMLA

27. Indian National Bibliography first appeared in
(a) 1947 **(b) 1957** (c) 1967 (d) 1937

28. Who is the editor of 'Library Herald'?
(a) Krishan Kumar (b) C.K.Sharma (c) S.R.Ranganathan (d) C.P.Vashishth

29. Who was published the monthly journal 'The Library Herald'?
(a) Krishan Kumar **(b) J.D.Brown** (c) H.W.Wilson (d) K.Navalani

30. Who is the first editor of 'Modern Librarian'?
(a) F.Monbrary Volte (b) Dr.S.R.Ranganathan (c) J.D.Brown (d) Krishan Kumar

31. Who is the author of 'Dictionary of anonymous and Pseudonymous literature?
(a) S.Halkett & J.Laing (b) Robert Proctor (c) Ralph De Sols (d) Hanuman Sastri

32. What is Trade Bibliography?
(a) List of author bibliography (b) List of special bibliography **(c) List of Books in print or for sale compiled by a publisher** (d) List of books of trade library

33. Who publishes INIS Atom Index?
(a) INIS (Vienna) (b) LC (c) ICSU (d) AGRIS

34. What is the publication frequency of books in print?
(a) Monthly (b) Weekly **(c) Annually** (d) Quarterly

35. What is National Bibliography?

(a) List of books of National Library **(b) List of books published in a particular Nation** (c) List of books written by National government (d) List of books on a Nation

36. What is the frequency of INB?
(a) Quarterly **(b) Monthly** (c) Weekly (d) Annual

37. Sheets before and after the text of a book are called…….
(a) End papers (b) Attach cover (c) Head bands (d) Gilding

38. Leather being used as one of the binding materials i.e., ……is the strongest leather.
(a) Roan (b) Imitation (c) Pig skin **(d) Sheep skin**

39. ……has prescribed certain standards for library binding.
(a) ILA **(b) ALA** (c) BLA (d) NBT

40. The objective of library binding is…….of the library materials.
(a) Proper organisation (b) Accessibility **(c) Durability** (d) Humidity control

41. All part and pages of a volume are correctly sequenced in the first stage of binding process known as
(a) Sewing (b) Guard (c) Pulling **(d) Collation**

42. Physical condition of the books should be properly maintained. This is known as
(a) Collation **(b) Conservation** (c) Shelf-arrangement (d) Organization

43. Name of the President of the Royal society, can be found in
(a) World of Learning (b) Commonwealth Universities Year Book **(c) International Who's Who** (d) Statesman's Year Book

44. Times Literary Supplement is most useful for

(a) book reviews (b) news about Great Britain (c) digest of newspapers (d) library holding of U. K.

45. Information about Sahitya Academy Awards can be found in
(a) World of Learning (b) Universities Handbook **(c) India: A Reference Annual** d) Dictionary of National Biography

46. INB is published by
(a) National Library, Kolkata **(b) Central Reference Library, Kolkata** (c) INSDOC, New Delhi (d) NASSDOC, New Delhi.

47. Library Herald is published from
(i) Denmark (ii) Paris (iii) London **(iv) Delhi**.
Or, (i) Kolkata (ii) Bangalore (iii) **Delhi** (iv) Lucknow

48. BBIP is a
(i) National bibliography (ii) **trade bibliography** (iii) universal bibliography (iv) none of the above.

49. The coverage of Cumulative Book Index is
(i) throughout the world (ii) throughout USA (iii) throughout UK (iv) throughout India.

50. British National Bibliography is published
(i) fortnightly (ii) monthly (iii) bi-monthly **(iv) weekly**.

51. Periodicity of INB is
(i) annual (ii) half yearly (iii) quarterly **(iv) monthly**.

52. Books In Print covers
(i) throughout the world (ii) throughout India (iii) throughout Sri Lanka (iv) throughout China.

53. Person(s) attempted to compile a universal bibliography is/are
(i) H. E. Bliss (ii) C. A. Cutter (iii) S. R. Ranganathan **(iv) Paul Otlet and Henry La Fontain.**

54. Subject encyclopedias are designed to satisfy the need of the
(i) beginners **(ii) subject specialists** (iii) all types of users (iv) none of these.

55. The persons associated with user education activities are

(i) S. R. Ranganathan & G. Bhattacharyya (ii) F. W. Lancaster & Blaise Cronin **(iii) Louis Shores, Patricia B. Knapp & Thomas G. Kirk** (iv) none of these.

56. One of the aspects of reference service useful to the freshman is
(i) user education **(ii) initiation** (iii) users behaviour study (iv) users information needs study.

57. For the bibliographical details of Fiedel Castro you will consult
(i) University Handbook (ii) Encyclopaedia Britannica (iii) Encyclopaedia Americana **(iv) International Who's Who**.

58. The author of 'National Library of India: A Critical Study' is
(i) P.N. Kaul (ii) B. Guha (iii) S. R. Ranganathan (iv) S. Seetharama.

59. The author of 'Little Science Big Science' is
(i) F. W. Lancaster (ii) Blaise Cronin (iii) Martia Bates **(iv) Derek De Solla Price**.

60. 'India: A Reference Annual' is a
(i) Handbook **(ii) Yearbook** (iii) Biography (iv) Encyclopaedia.

61. The author of 'Penny Rate' is
(i) M. P. Satija (ii) A. N. A. Raju (iii) Ramansu Lahiri **(iv) W. A. Munford**.

62. The source of information for the quotation 'early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise' is
(i) Handbook of Quotations (ii) Encyclopaedia of Quotations (iii) Yearbook of Quotations **(iv) Dictionary of Quotations**.

63. Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory is a
(i) primary source (ii) secondary source **(iii) tertiary source** (iv) none of these.

64. User education was experimented for the first time by
(i) Monteith College (ii) SNDT College (iii) Trinity College (iv) Presidency College.

65. The name of Vice Chancellor of Karachi University can be found in

(i) Encyclopaedia Britannica (ii) Encyclopaedia Americana(iii) International Who's Who **(iv) Commonwealth University Handbook**.

66. 'Putting Knowledge to Work' was authored by
(i) Franz Kafka (ii) Leo Tolstoy (iii) Charles Dickens **(iv) Pauline Atherton**.

67. The Publisher of 'Who's Who of Indian Writers' is
(i) Ess Ess Publications (ii) Orient Longman (iii) S. Chand Publication (iv) **Sahitya Academy.**

68. The first Library Science journal of the world 'Library Journal' was published in
(i) 1877 (ii) 1878 (iii) 1879 **(iv) 1876**.

69. The 'New Encyclopaedia Britannica' is issued in
(i) 1 part (ii) 2 parts **(iii) 3 parts** (iv) 4 parts.

70. A 'Bibliography of Bibliographies' is a
(i) primary sources (ii) secondary sources **(iii) tertiary sources** (iv) none of these.

71. 'Library and Information Science Abstract' is published by
(i) ALA **(ii) LA** (iii) IFLA (iv) ILA.

72. 'Referral Service' is
(i) the other name of Reference Service (ii) the other name of Indexing Service (iii) the other name of Abstracting Service **(iv) directing the user to another institution/ individual where he can get the required information**.

73. 'World of Learning' falls under the category of
(i) Yearbook (ii) Handbook **(iii) Directories** (iv) Encyclopaedia.

74. The document in any library entitled 'The Hindu' is a
(i) General Dictionary (ii) Dictionary of Quotations (iii) Thesaurus **(iv) Yearbook**.

75. The editors of Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science are

(i) Leonard Montague & Robert Pelczar (ii) Robert Stryer & Allan Hopkinson (iii) Michael Ferreira & Robert Cock **(iv) Allen Kent & Harrod Lancour**.

76. Recent arrangement of New Encyclopaedia Britannica is
(i) classified **(ii) alphabetical** (iii) alphabetical classed (iv) none of these.

77. The source of information on current periodical publication in India is
(i) Press Trust of India (ii) News Trust of India **(iii) Press in India** (iv) none of these.

78. Bibliography of International Scientific and Technical Dictionaries was published by
(i) UNISIST **(ii) UNESCO** (iii) IFLA (iv) FID.

79. World Bibliography of Bibliographies edited by Alice F. Toomey was published from
(i) Prentice Hall (ii) Orient Longman (iii) Willey Eastern **(iv) R. R.Bowker.**

80. Which of the following material would you not expect to find in a public library?
(i) Newspapers (ii) Audio Cassettes **(iii) Patents** (iv) Maps.

81. Which of the following is a union catalogue?
(i) Ulrich's International Periodical Directory (ii) New Serials Titles (iii) Press in India **(iv) NUCSSI**.

82. Which of the following is also available on CD-ROM?
(i) INB **(ii) Indian Science abstracts** (iii) National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (iv) Indian Books in Print.

83. Books in Print could be categorised as
(i) National Bibliography from India (ii) Trade Bibliography from India (iii) National Bibliography from USA **(iv) Trade Bibliography from USA**.

84. Which of the following is not a secondary source of information?

(i) an encyclopaedia (ii) a textbook **(iii) a thesis** (iv) a statistical digest.

85. Concordance means
(i) an alphabetical index to a book or author's work (ii) a multilingual dictionary ii) an explanation of idioms in) none of these.

86. Indian Library Science Abstract is published by
(i) ILA **(ii) IASLIC** (iii) INSDOC (iv) NASSDOC.

87. A "gazette" gives information about
(i) places to see (ii) history of places (iii) old records **(iv) official announcements and notifications.**

88. Referral service means referring users to
(i) reference books (ii) other books in the collection **(iii) sources outside the library** (iv) online search.

89. A special library has hand books, patents, research reports, manuals, technical digests. Which of the above are primary sources?
(i) manuals (ii) technical digests (iii) handbooks **(iv) patents and research reports.**

90. The NUCSSI is published by
(i) National Library, Kolkata (ii) Central Reference Library **(iii) INSDOC** (iv) Delhi Public Library.

91. To answer the question 'Recent articles on Ethnic Problems in Sri Lanka' we use
(i)Biological Abstracts **(ii) Sociological Abstracts** (iii) Mathematical Abstracts (iv) Chemical Abstracts.

92. India: A Reference Annual is an example of
(i) periodical publication **(ii) serial publication** (iii) quarterly publication (iv) foreign publication.

93. Her Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO) is a publisher of
(i) British Government (ii) American Government (iii) Russian Government (iv) Indian Government.

94. Atlases form an important source of

(i) statistical information **(ii**) **geographical information** (iii) biographical information (iv) economic information.

95. Materials which are original in nature is known as
(i) secondary sources **(ii) primary sources** (iii) tertiary sources (iv) printed sources.

96. Sources consists of information that is distilled and collection of primary and secondary sources is called as
(i) Directory sources (ii) Reference sources **(iii) Tertiary sources** (iv) Bibliography sources.

97. Which database supplement the existing card catalogues and can be consulted for comprehensive searches?
(i) DIALOG **(ii) OPAC** (iii) MEDLARS Database (iv) OCLC.

98. A systematic summary of the knowledge that is most significant to mankind is known as
(i) Encyclopaedia (ii) Directory (iii) Yearbook (iv) Handbook.

99. A well-organised list of written, printed or otherwise produced record of civilization e.g. of books, articles in periodicals, etc. is called as
(i) Catalogue **(ii) Bibliography** (iii) Union Catalogue (iv) Indexing Periodical.

100. An interactive system, using telephone lines and is available to subscribers only is denoted as
(i) Teletext **(ii) Videotext** (iii) Online access (iv) Dialog.

101. Yearbooks and annuals are
(i) primary sources (ii) ready reference sources **(iii) tertiary sources** (iv) bibliographic sources.

102. Bibliography deals with the study and detailed description of documents is known as
(i) Enumerative bibliography (ii) Systematic bibliography **(iii) Analytical bibliography** (iv) Descriptive bibliography.

103. Who is referred to as the father of encyclopaedias?
(i) Johann Henrich Alsted (ii) Aristotle (iii) John Harris (iv) Seville.

104. 'Indian Books in Print' is an example of
(i) trade bibliography (ii) national bibliography (iii) universal bibliography (iv) subject bibliography.

105. 'Chemical Abstracts' is published
(i) fortnightly (ii) yearly (iii) monthly **(iv) weekly**.

106. The State of the art reports can be grouped into three categories
(i) reviews and survey, advances and progresses, and trend reports (ii)current awareness bulletins. reviews and survey, and advances and progresses (iii) yearbooks, reviews and survey, and advances and progresses (iv) research reports, reviews and survey, and advances and progresses

107. To present consolidated information available in various forms and to repackage the same in a condensed form for users is the main purpose of the
(i) Survey (ii) Reviews **(iii) Trend Reports** (iv) State-of the-Art Reports.

108. Reviews are of two types
1) subject oriented and 2) (i) research oriented (ii) topical (iii) chronological **(iv) focusing in particular scientific or technical problem and its solution.**

109. Which reference source provides an account of the general direction of research in the subject based on a review of the documents on current developments?
(i) Current Contents **(ii) Trend Reports** (iii) Reviews (iv) Advances.

110. Glossary, Lexicon, Thesaurus, Vocabulary are some of the alternate names for (i) bibliography (ii) acronyms (iii) encyclopaedia **(iv) dictionaries**.

111. Polygot refers to
(i) bilingual dictionaries **(ii) multi-lingual dictionaries** iii) subject dictionaries iv) language dictionaries.

112. The reference source often used for a stock of words and phrases with brief explanations and meanings restricted to a single work or author is known as
(i) Lexicon (ii) Thesaurus **(iii) Vocabulary** (iv) Glossary.

113. 'Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science' is published by
(i) Bowker and Saur **(ii) Dekker** (iii) Cambridge University Press (iv) McGraw Hill.

114. 'World Book Encyclopedia' is an example of
(i) general encyclopedia (ii) subject encyclopedia (iii) universal encyclopedia **(iv) children encyclopedia**.

115. The first edition of Encyclopedia Americana was published in
(i) 1920 (ii) 1732 **(iii) 1829** (iv) 1817.

116. 'University Handbook: India' is published by
(i) UGC **(ii) AIU** iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development (iv) University of Delhi.

117. The ready reference sources are complementary as well as supplementary sources of
(i) dictionaries **(ii) encyclopaedias** (iii) bibliographies (iv) patents.

118. 'Famous First Facts' is an example of
(i) **handbook** (ii) encyclopaedia (iii) yearbook (iv) directory.

119. Almanacs are grouped into three categories namely
(a) Astronomical (b) Informational and (c) i) National ii) International iii) Physical **(iv) Topical**.

120. 'National Register of Social Scientists in India' is an example of
(i) statistical sources (ii) almanac **(iii) directory** (iv) yearbook.

121. 'BIS Handbook' is a catalogue of around
(i) 20000 Indian standards with alphabetical index **(ii) 13000 Indian standards with alphabetical index** (iii) 2000 Indian standards with alphabetical index (iv) 1,70,000 Indian standards with alphabetical index.

122. The Patent Information System (PIS) of India was set up in 1980

at
(i) New Delhi (ii) Pune **(iii) Nagpur** (iv) Chennai.

123. The International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC) is situated in **(i) Vienna** (ii) UK (iii) Russia (iv) Australia.

124. 'Standards World Over' is a publication of
(i) ASTM (ii) BIS **(iii) ISO** (iv) IEO.

125. 'Gazetteer of India: The Indian Union' is published in
(i) 3 volumes **(ii) 4 volumes** (iii) 2 volumes (iv) 5 volumes.

126. 'Census Atlas National Volume' is an example of
(i) local atlas (ii) historical atlas **(iii) demographic atlas** (iv) anthropological atlas.

127. 'Current Geographical Publications' is published by
(i) Royal Geographic Society, London **(ii) American Geographical Society** (iii) The British Library (iv) Bowker – Saur.

128. 'International Who's Who' is published by
(i) Europa (ii) Bowker – Saur iii) Wilson iv) Marquis.

129. 'National Biographical Dictionary of India' is published by
(i) S.P.Sen (ii) Durga Das **(iii) Jagadis S. Sharma** (iv) Times of India.

130. 'Social Indicator of Development' is a publication by
(i) World Bank (ii) UNESCO (iii) FAO (iv) ILO.

131. 'World Tables' is a
(i) UNESCO publication **(ii) World Bank publication** (iii) UN publication (iv) IMF publication.

132. 'Asian Recorder' covers
(i)40 countries**(ii) 45 countries** iii) 50 countries iv) 55 countries.

133. 'Facts on File' is a
(i) current awareness service (ii) SDI service **(iii) loose leaf service** (iv) statistical service.

134. 'Data India' is published by
(i) PTI (ii) Times of India iii) INFA iv) Hari Sharan Chhabra.

135. 'Summary of World Broadcast' is published by

(i) BBC (ii) Chadwyek-Healey (iii) Doordarshan (iv) CBS Television.

136. To deal with enquiries for information that could be answered through non-documentary sources, is generally known as
(i) bibliography centre (ii) information centre (iii) reference centre **(iv) referral centre.**

137. Which institution was established to provide referral service globally, for all sources of environmental information?
(i) UNEP (ii) UNESCO (iii) UNCTAD (iv) UNICEF.

138. Which institutions are highly specialised types of information institutions that emerged to provide critical, analytical and evaluated support services to institutions involved in high level research?
(i) IACs (ii) Libraries (iii) Documentation Centres (iv) Referral Centres.

139. Which persons are engaged in activities such as translations, printing, publishing, publishing, etc.?
(i) Information gatherers (ii) Information processors **(iii) Information recorders** (iv) Information generators.

140. Forms of communications that involve creativity, persuasion and impact of the massage carried by them is known as
(i) Multimedia (ii) Public relation (iii) Mass media **(iv) Advertisement**.

141. Which is a pervasive part of modern culture, a medium to build up images of a society ?
(i) Mass media (ii) Public relation **(iii) Advertisement** (iv) Multimedia.

142. Among the print media that carry contents of mass communication which occupy the centre?
(i) daily newspapers (ii) journals (ii) books (iv) pamphlets.

143. Reference service is an example of
(i) anticipatory service (ii) current awareness service **(iii) on demand service** (iv) retrospective search service.

144. The information desk for the scientific and technological community which does not provide enquirers with the information they need, but suggests sources likely to satisfy their needs is known as
(i) Information Analysis Centre (ii) Documentation Centre **(iii) Referral Centre** (iv) Data Centre.

145. Modern information services which are considered as extension of reference service place emphasis on
(i) library oriented, need based reference service (ii) information oriented, need based reference service **(iii) user oriented, need ased reference service** (iv) documentation oriented, need based reference service.

146. Bibliographies, indexes, abstracts and the like, answers the questions relating to
(i) persons (ii) places (iii) meaning of words/phrases **(iv) literature references**.

147. Organising and presenting the collected information in the form of a report acceptable to the user is one of the step of
(i) ready reference service (ii) short range reference service **(iii) long range reference service** iv) anticipatory information service.

148. Which programmes are aimed at developing skills in users in literature search, consulting different types of tools and preparing their personal information files?
(i) User studies **(ii) User education** iii) Reference services iv) Information services.

149. The word 'Referral Service' is most relevant to
(a) Database search service (b) Inter Library Loan **(c) Information scouting** (d) Retrospective searching

150. Which of the following is a Secondary source of information?
(a) Journal **(b) Text Book** (c) Bibliography of Bibliographies (d) Bibliography

151. Reference and information service is most relevant to

(a) Referral service (b) SDI (c) CAS **(d) Retrospective searching**

152. Who had given the Minimal, Middling and Maximum theories of reference service?
(a) C.M.Winchell (c) James I Wyer **(c) Samuel Rothestein** (d) D.W.Lewis

153. 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

154. New Encyclopedia Britannica is published from
(a) London (b) New York (c) Paris **(d) Chicago**

155. "Publishers Weekly" is published by
(a) H.W.Wilson, New York **(b) R.R.Bowker, New York** (c) American Library Association, Chicago (d) ASLIB, London

156. Generally, a reference service of a library in the conventional form is processed through the stages which are
(a) Preparation, service, assimilation (b) indexing, orientation, delivery of the query's reply (c) orientation, users' study, photocopy supplied (d) preparation, orientation, delivery of the query's reply

157. Frequency of 'Facts of File' is
(a)Weekly (b) Fortnightly (c) Monthly (d) Quarterly

158. "Reference service is the contact between the right reader and the right book in the right personal way" was stated by
(a) D.J.Foskett **(b) S.R.Ranganathan** (c) James I. Wyer (d) ALA Glossary of library terms

159. The person who provides reference service is called
(a) Chief Librarian (b) Grade One Librarian (c) Deputy Librarian **(d) Reference Librarian**

160. Ask a Librarian is a
(a) Online circulation method (b) e-these service (c) e-Journal service **(d) Online reference service**

161. Retrospective search service is a type of

(a) Referral service **(b) Reference service** (c) CAS (d) SDI

162. Which part of new encyclopedia Britannica is useful for ready references?
(a) Macropaedia **(b) Propaedia** (c) Micropaedia (d) Premedia

163. Year Books are also known as
(a) Hand Book **(b) Annual** (c) Directory (d) Dictionary

164. India: A reference annual – which type of reference source?
(a) Year Book (b) Almanac (c) Guide Book (d) Hand Book

165. Which of the following are not the documents?
(a) Manuscript (b) Book **(c) Inscription** (d) Periodical

166. What are the suitable reference sources to know about the information of a particular place?
(a) Directory **(b) Gazetteer** (c) Encyclopedia (d) Year Book

167. What are the suitable reference sources to find out the historical monuments of Delhi?
(a) Atlas (b) Gazetteer **(c) Guide Book** (d) Globe

168. Which type of information source, World of Learning is?
Directory (b) Encyclopedia (c) Directory d) Year Book

169. What do you call a collection of maps, tables, charts, etc.?
(a) Globe (b) Gazetteer **(c) Atlas** (d) Map

170. How many volumes of Micropaedia of new Encyclopaedia Britannica are published?
(a) 2 (b) 10 **(c) 11** (d) 12

171. Encyclopedia Americana consists of
(a) 20 volumes (b) 25 volumes (c) 28 volumes **(d) 30 volumes**

172. Indian Books in Print is published from
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Chennai (c) Mumbai **(d) Delhi**

173. Cumulative Book Index is published from
(a)India **(b) USA** (c) Canada (d) Thailand

174. Statesman Year Book is published from

(a) London (b) New York (c) Kolkata (d) Chicago

175. World of learning is published by
(a) Asian events (b) Keesing's **(c) Europa Publication** (d) Harper & Row

176. 'Facts of file' is a weekly digest of
(a) Indian events (b) American events **(c) World events** (d) British events

177. Compton Year Book contains
(a) Political events (b) Cultural events (c) **Outstanding events** (d) Economic events

178. Online Europa Year Book has coverage since
(a) 1965 (b) 1975 (c) 1984 **(d) 1985**

179. Which of the following is not a secondary source of information
(i) An encyclopedia (ii) An annual review **(iii) A thesis** (iv)A technical handbook

180. Gazetteer of India was first published by
(a) Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (c) Ministry of Home Affairs (d) Controller of Publications

181. 'Compaction' is an important feature of:
(a)Reviews (b) Indexes (c) Bibliographies (d) Market Report

182. Library Literature is a:
(a)Primary source of information (b) Secondary source of information (c) Tertiary source of information (d) Literary source of information

183. The frequency of Data India is:
(a)Weekly (b) Fortnightly (c) Monthly (d) Bi-monthly

184. Indian National Bibliography does not include

(i) Books published in India in English **(ii) Official reports** (iii) Books on India, published abroad (iv)Books published in recognised Indian languages

185. Which of the following are trade bibliographies?
1. Book-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

186. Book List: ALA, Chicago (Trade Reviewing Journal)

187. United States Quarterly Review (Trade Reviewing Journal)

188. Book Seller (Whitaker, London) (Trade Reviewing Journal)

189. British Book News (British Council) (Trade Reviewing Journal)

190. Times Literary Supplement (Times Newspaper, London) (Trade Reviewing Journal)

191. The Oxford English Dictionary – Murray, James H., ed., Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1933, Alphabetical Arrangement. (12V.)

192. Harrods Librarians Glossary and reference work – Harrod, L.M., ed., Gower Publishing, Gower, 1938, Alphabetical.

193. Encyclopedia Britannica – University of Chicago, ed., Chicago, 1768, Alphabetical. <32V.)

194. McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology – Parker, Sybil P., New York, 1960, Alphabetical. <20V.)

195. International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences – Silles, David L., ed., Macmillan & Forest Press, New York, Alphabetical (one title include several subject matter) <17V.>

196. The Statesman's yearbook: Statistical and historical annual of the states of world – Paxton, John, ed., Macmillan Press, London, 1864, Alphabetical.

197. India: A reference annual - Research and Reference Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India (editor), Director, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, Alphabetical.

198. The world of learning – Europa Publication, London, Alphabetical. (Educational, Cultural and scientific institutions world directory).
199. Dictionary of National Biography – Sen, S.P., ed. Institute of Historical Studies, Kolkata, 1800. <4V.>
200. Indian Who's Who…….. (e.g. 1989-1990) – Jit, Inder, ed. Infa Publication, New Delhi, 1969, Alphabetical.
201. A gazetteer of the world: Statistical and historical. Gian Publishing House, New Delhi, Alphabetical (Geographical information)
202. Webster's new geographical dictionary – Merriam, Webster A., ed., Merriam-Webster Inc., 1831, Alphabetical.
203. The time atlas of the world – Bartholomew, John C., ed., Times Book, London, 1967.
204. The Indian National Bibliography – Ananda Ram, H.N., ed. Central Reference Library, 1954, Classified under a particular scheme.
205. Indian books in print: A bibliography of Indian books published in English language – Singh, Sher, ed., Indian Bibliographies Bureau, Delhi, 1967, Classified under a particular scheme. <3V.>
206. The new Cambridge bibliography of English literature - Watson, George, ed., Cambridge University Press, London, 1940, Alphabetical. <5V.>
207. Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory: Irregular serials and annuals – Bowker International Serials Database, New York, 1932, Alphabetical: Classified under a particular scheme. <3V.>

208. National Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India. INSDOC Union Catalogue Serials, ed. INSDOC, New Delhi, 1988, Alphabetical.
209. British books in print: The reference catalogue of current literature – British Books in Print, J.Whitaker, London, 1874, Alphabetical sequence of authors, titles, reference etc. <4V.>
210. Universities Handbook – AIU, Ajanta Offset, New Delhi, 1962, Alphabetical
211. New knowledge library – Christine Herbert, ed. Bay Books, London, 35V.
212. Columbia Encyclopedia – New York Columbia University Press, 1V.
213. Oxford Junior Encyclopedia – New Book of Knowledge.
214. Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World – Houghton Miffin, New York.
215. A complete concordance of vertical index to words, phrases & passages in the dramatic works of Shakespeare; with a supplementary concordance to the poems. Barllet, John, ed. Macmillan, London, 1956
216. Chemical Abstracts. American Chemical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1907. <80 subject dictionary. Index coverage 5 years, 1897-1906, Review of American Chemical Research. Weekly.
217. Biological Abstracts – Biosis: Philladelphia, Penn, 1926, semi monthly (excepting Ayurveda)
218. A world bibliography of bibliographies – Bestman, Theodore, Socieatus Bibliographica, 1965-66, 5V.
219. Times of India directory & yearbook. Times of India Press, Mumbai.
220. Roget's International thesaurus. New York, Crowell, <1977>.
221. Encyclopedia Americana. Grolier, New York. <1829>
222. International who's who. Europa, London, 1935
223. Webster's biographical dictionary, Springfield, Massachusetts: G&C Merriam.<1972>
224. Universities Handbook, India: A Reference Annual – Yearbook.

225. Limca Book of Records, Guiness Book of Records – Guidebook
226. Oxford Atlas, Imperial Atlas of India – Atlas.
227. Webster's Biographical Dictionary, Who's Who in India, International Who's Who, Dictionary of National Biography – Biography

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CATALOGUING

1. Who is father of cataloguing?
   (a) S.R.Ranganathan (b) A.Panizzi (c) Jewett **(d) C.A.Cutter**
2. FRBR was developed by
   (a) ALA (b) CILIP (c) CLA **(d) IFLA**
3. FRBR was developed under the chairmanship of
   (a) M.A.Gopinath **(b) Patrick LeBoeuf** (c) Timothy John Berners Lee (d) Michael Casey.
4. Successor of AACR-II is
   (a) FRBR (b) CCC (c) Chain Indexing **(d) RDA**
5. New standard of resource description RDA was developed by
   (a) Kiorgaard & Kartus, Coyle & Hillman (b) Brenda Dervin (c) Ted Wilson (d) Shannon & Weaver
6. FRBR was developed by
   (a) ILA (b) ALA (c) CILIP **(d) IFLA**
7. FRBR was developed during
   (a) 1990-1991 (b) 1980-1982 **(c) 1992-1995** (d) 1996-1998
8. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy related to
   (a) The disciple of Melvil Dewey who worked in India (b) The first professionally qualified university librarian in India **(c) Introduction of DDC and AACR rule for the first time in India**

(d)The first librarian of the Imperial Library (now National Library, Kolkata)

9. Which national agency in India is assigning the ISBN?

(a) Raja Rammohan Roy National Education Resource Centre (b) Delhi Public Library (c) Federation of Publishers in India (d) National Library of India

10. Year of origin.

1787 – First British Museum printed catalogue
1841 - British Museum Code (A.Panizzi's code)
1852 – Jewett's Code
1864 – Manchester Public Library code(Catalogue constructed according to Crestadoro's principles (1856) – First KWIC index
1873 – Citation Index (Frank Shepard)
1876 - Cutter Rules for Dictionary Catalogue (2nd 1889, 3rd 1891, 4th ed. 1904) & Cutter's Subject indexing (Persons vs. Country, Country vs Event, Subject vs. Country)
1881 – First LC general card catalogue begun
1897 – Volume one of Bibliotheque National catalogue published
1899 – Prusian Instructions
1899-1901 – LC (Putnam's catalogue)
1908 – Library Association/American Library Association (AA Joint code) **<Case Code>**
1911 – Systematic Indexing (Kaiser) (Concrete, Process, Thing, Place, Abstract Term)
1914 – Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogues of the LC
1923 – Sears' List of Subject Headings which was based on LC list
1927 – Kenyon Committee Report on Public Libraries in England and Wales; cmd 2868

1930 – Ranganathan's Dictionary Catalogue
1931 – Vatican code (Vatican Library)
1934 – Cutting cataloguing costs 50% (In Library Worl, 39, 1934, 179-184)
1934 – Classified Catalogue Code (S.R.Ranganathan), 6th ed. 1964.
1941 – Osborn (The crisis in cataloguing in Library Quarterly, 11(4), 1941, 393-411
1942 – ALA Code (2nd ed. 1949, 3rd ed. 1968 rewritten 1980)
<Case Code>
1942-1946 – First LC printed catalogue published (167 vols.)
1945 – Dictionary Catalogue Code (Ranganathan)
1950 – British National Bibliography (begins publication, classified arrangement using chain procedure of subject indexing)
1950 – Farradane's Relational Indexing
1951 – LC (Introduced 'limited cataloguing' policy ceased 1964)
1951 – British Standard Institution (BS 1749: Specification for alphabetical arrangement and the filling order of numerals and symbols 1st ed. published (12th ed. 1969)
1953 – Lubetzky (cataloguing rule and principles. Very important principles – 'conditions' rather than 'cases')
1953 – Mortimer Taube's Uniterm Indexing
1954 – IFLA Working Group on the coordination of Cataloguing Principles (ICCP was to blossom from this working party)
1955 – Ranganthan's Headings and canons (Important comparative study of five codes of cataloguing rules)
1956 – First printed cards from BNB.
1956 – Filling Rule for the dictionary catalogs of the LC rewritten
1956 – LC (Cataloguing In Source experiment now Cataloguing In Publication)
1958 – KeyWord In Context (H.P.Luhn & H.Ohlman)

1959-1966 – British Museum General catalogue published in photolitho edition (263 vols.)
1960 – E.J.Coates Subject catalogues: headings and structure
1960 – Lubetzky Code of cataloguing rules in unfinished draft
1961 – First automated production of catalogue cards (The Douglas Aircraft Co. introduces the first cataloguing application of computers, although computers had been used with post-coordinate indexing since 1950s
1961 – Science Citation Index (Eugene Garfield from Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia) <started from 1963>
1961 – International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris
1963 – King report on automation and the LC led to MARC project
1965 – The LC National Program for Acquisition and Cataloguing (NPAC) otherwise known as the 'Shared Cataloguing Program' began
1965 – First computerization of catalogues in the UK (the public libraries of Camden and Barnet)
1966 – Brasenose conference on the automation of libraries (computer can produce a 'reactive catalogue' that it can generate from a common bibliographic store a system of catalogues that are all mutually compatible
1966 – LC (Library of Congress) Project MARC begun
1967–AACR-I (Library Association/American Library Association/Canadian Library Association. Project of LC) (based upon 'conditions of authorship' and not types of publication)
<Condition Code>
1967 – Permuted Subject Index
1967 – Introduction of Standard Book Number in UK
1967 – Attention focused on possibility of microform catalogues
1967- UK MARC project (BNB)

1967 – OCLC network set up
1968 – LC National Union catalogue began publication
1968 – MARC II Project begun (LC)
1969 – Origin of ISBD
1969 – First UK network (BLCMP)
1969 – PRECIS (Derek Austin)
1970 – Introduction of ISBN &ISSN (International Standard Organization)
1970 – Canadian rules for non-book materials
1971 – CIP was started [LC]
1971 – Introduction of International Standard Bibliographical Description (IFLA)
1971 – PRECIS (Derek Austin) first used in BNB
1972 – CCF Project begun (UNESCO)
1973 – Library Association National Council for Educational Technology (LANCET) rules for non-book materials
1973 – Books in English first published (An ultra-microfiche bibliography based upon MARC)
1974 – ISBD introduced
1975 – British Library formed
1975 – UNESCO'S initiatives for Bibliographic Exchange Format
1977 – BLAISE goes live (British Library)
1977 – UNIMARC Project begun (IFLA)
1978– AACR-II (Library Association/American Library Association/Canadian Library Association. Project of LC & BL) (Emphasizes integrated approach to cataloguing different library materials) **<Condition Code>**
1980 – ALA filing rules (New version of 1968 rules) (American Library Association)
1980 – BLAISE filing rules (British Library)
1980 – LC filling rules
1981 – British Library/Library of Congress/National Libraries of Canada and Australia adopted AACR-II

1981 – LC policy of 'superimposition', whereby new rules are only used if they do not lead to conflict with existing headings, to be abandoned. Replaced by 'compatible headings'
1981 – Concise AACR-II (Michael Gorman)
1982 – Compatible headings policy of LC ceases
1982 – Microcomputer applications in libraries for cataloguing and indexing becoming more widespread
1984 – CCF 1st ed. Introduced (2nd ed. 1998 in two vols. CCF/B & CCF/F)
1988 – AACR-II Revised Edition (Library Association/American Library Association/Canadian Library Association. Project of LC & BL)
1992-1995 –The IFLA Study Group on Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) developed an entity relationship
model as a generalized view of the bibliographic universe, intended to be independent of any cataloging code (e.g. AACR2, the German RAK [*Regeln fur die alphabetische Katalogisierung*]
and RICA [*Regole Italiane di Catalogazione per Autore*] or
implementation.
1993–AACR-II 2nd Revised Edition (Library Association/American Library Association/Canadian Library Association. Project of LC & BL)
1997 – International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR (organized by Joint Steering Committee (American Library Association, Australian Committee on Cataloguing, British Library, Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals and Library of Congress)
2007 – 13 digit ISBN introduced.

2009 – Resource Description and Access (RDA) new standard which will e the successor to AACR2 (Kiorgaard & Kartus, Coyle & Hillman)

11. The Principle of Local Variation is mainly applicable in
(a) Cataloguing (b) Reference Service (c) Circulation (d) Acquisition
12. What is Dublin Core?
(a) Content management tool (b) E-library software **(c) Metadata standard** (D) Internet Protocol
13. RDA is related to
(a) Classification **(b) Cataloguing** (c) Searching (d) Browsing
14. UNIMARC was developed by
(a) UNESCO **(b) IFLA** (c) FID (d) Library of Congress
15. WorldCat is maintained by
(a) Library of Congress (b) British Library **(c) OCLC** (d) RLIN
16. Who is the author of 'Subject Catalogue'?
(a) E.J.Coates (b) J.Kaiser (c) C.A.Cutter (d) J.W.Metcalfe
17. In AACR2, Serials are described in
(a) **Part A, Chap -12** (b) Part A, Chap – 11 (c) Part A, Chap – 10 (d) Part A, Chap - 9
18. In AACR2, Books, pamphlets and printed sheets are described in
(a) Part A, Chap -2 (b) Part A, Chap – 3 (c) Part A, Chap – 4 (d) Part A, Chap – 5
19. In AACR2, Cartographic materials are described in
(a) Part A, Chap -3 (b) Part A, Chap – 2 (c) Part A, Chap – 4 (d) Part A, Chap – 5
20. In AACR2, Manuscripts (including manuscript collection) are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 4 (b) Part A, Chap – 3 (c) Part A, Chap – 5 (d) Part A, Chap – 6
21. In AACR2, Music are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 5 (b) Part A, Chap – 4 (c) Part A, Chap – 6 (d) Part A, Chap – 7

22. In AACR2, Sound Recordings are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 6 (b) Part A, Chap – 5 (c) Part A, Chap – 7 (d) Part A, Chap – 8
23. In AACR2, Motion pictures and video recordings are described in
(a) **Part A, Chap – 7** (b) Part A, Chap – 8 (c) Part A, Chap – 10 (d) Part A, Chap – 9
24. In AACR2, Machine readable microform are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 9 (b) Part A, Chap – 8 (c) Part A, Chap – 10 (d) Part A, Chap – 12
25. In AACR2, Data files are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 10 (b) Part A, Chap – 9 (c) Part A, Chap – 11 (d) Part A, Chap –12
26. In AACR2, Three-dimensional artefacts and realia microforms are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 11 (b) Part A, Chap – 10 (c) Part A, Chap – 12 (d) Part A, Chap – 13
27. In AACR2, Analysis are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 13 (b) Part A, Chap – 11 (c) Part A, Chap – 10 (d) Part A, Chap – 12
28. In AACR2, Persons are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 22 (b) Part A, Chap – 20 (c) Part A, Chap – 21 (d) Part A, Chap – 23
29. In AACR2, Geographic names are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 23 (b) Part A, Chap – 20 (c) Part A, Chap – 21 (d) Part A, Chap – 22
30. In AACR2, Corporate bodies are described in
(a) Part A, Chap – 24 (b) Part A, Chap – 21 (c) Part A, Chap – 22 (d) Part A, Chap – 23
31. S.R.Ranganathan's canon of cataloguing was published in
(a) 1935 (b) 1936 **(c) 1937** (d) 1938
32. S.R.Ranganathan's canon of recall value was published in
(a) 1965 (b) 1966 (c) 1967 **(d) 1969**
33. Square bracket used in AACR-II for

(a) Other external sources (b) GMD (c) Non Book Material (d) None of the above

34. What is the another name of Added entry?
(a) Main entry (b) Cross reference entry **(c) Secondary entry** (d) Subject entry

35. When was Sear's List of Subject Heading published?
(a) 1903 (b) 1897 **(c) 1923** (d) 1933

36. When was MARC project completed?
(a) 1987 **(b) 1967** (c) 1947 (d) 1968

37. Sear's List of Subject Heading is mainly useful for
(a) Small and medium libraries (b) Special libraries (c) Academic libraries (d) College libraries

38. OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) was initiated in India in
(a) 1960s (b) 1970s **(c) 1980s** (d) 1990s

39. Cataloguing in Publication was started in
(a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976 **(d) 1971**

40. Web OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue)) was initiated in India in
(a) 1960s (b) 1970s (c) 1980s **(d) 1990s**

41. Cataloguing in Publication was started by
(a) IFLA (b) LA (c) ILA **(d) LC**

42. Who invented the Dictionary catalogue?
(a) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan **(b) C.A.Cutter** (c) D.B.Krishna Rao (d) K.N.Raj

43. Who is the publishers of Sear's List of Subject Headings
(a) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan (b) J.D.Brown **(c) H.W.Wilson** (d) C.A.Cutter

44. What are the four entities of FRBR model?
(a) Personality, Matter, Energy, Space **(b) Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item** (c) Book, Form, Availability, Type (d) Discipline, Entity, Action, Personality

45. The term prenatal cataloguing first used by

(a) Michael Gorman **(b) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan** (c) E.B.Ross (d) Melvil Dewey

46. Technical section performs mainly two functions namely classification and
(a) Accessioning (b) Bills payment **(c) Cataloguing** (d) Shelving

47. 'Canons of Cataloguing' were first formulated by
(i) Seymour Lubetzky (ii) C. A. Cutter **(iii) S. R. Ranganathan** (iv) A. Panizzi.

48. According to CCC (Ed. 5) Ministry of Education, Government of West Bengal will be rendered a
(i) West Bengal, Ministry of Education (ii) West Bengal, Education (Ministry of …) **(iii) WEST BENGAL, EDUCATION (Ministry of…)** (iv) Ministry of Education (West Bengal).

49. Which of the following is a pseudonymous name?
(i) Suryakanta Tripathi 'Nirala' ii) George Orwell iii) **Prem Chand** iv) Mahadevi Verma.

50. ISBN consists of
(i) 8 digits (ii) 14 digits (iii) 10 digits (**iv) 13 digits**

51. British Museum catalogue code was formulated by
(i) S. Lubetzky (ii) C. A. Cutter **(iii) A. Panizzi** (iv) C. C. Jewett.

52. Cataloguing in Publication stands for
(i) co-operative cataloguing **(ii) prenatal cataloguing** (iii) selective cataloguing (iv) descriptive cataloguing.

53. MARC was first launched by
(i) The British Library, London **(ii) Library of Congress** (iii) INSDOC (iv) DESIDOC.

54. OPAC stands for
(i) Online Public Access Catalogue (ii) Online Processing of Automated Catalogue (iii) Online Programmers of Analogue Computer (iv) Online Programming and Control.

55. 'Three cards system' is used for
(i) cataloguing of books **(ii) acquisition and control of periodicals** (iii) shelf list iv) circulation of books.

56. 'Shelf list' in a library is used for
(i) stock verification **(ii) shelving of books** (iii) acquisition of books (iv) selection of books.
57. Canon of modulation is concerned with
(i) canon of array **(ii) canon of chain** iii) canon of ascertainability (iv) canon of recall value.
58. According to S. R. Ranganathan the two canons for chain are
(i) canon of ascertainability and recall value (ii) canon of array and filiatory sequence **(iii) canon of decreasing extension and modulation** (iv) none of these.
59. Analytical entry is known in CCC as
(i) CRIE **(ii) CRE** (iii) BIE (iv) CIE.
60. The latest canon of cataloguing enunciated by S. R. Ranganathan is
(i) canon of ascertainability (ii) canon of modulation (iii) canon of decreasing extension **(iv) canon of recall value**.
61. ISBD was first introduced in
(i) AACRI, 1967 **(ii) AACRII, 1978** (iii) AACRII-R, 1988 (iv) AACRII-R, 1993.
62. Analytical entry is prepared for
(i) composite books (ii) periodicals (iii) yearbooks **(iv) part of a document**.
63. Rules for description are not given in
(i) ALA Code (ii) Jewett's Code **(iii) AA Code** (iv) AACR Code.
64. UAP has been sponsored by
(i) ILA (ii) ALA (iii) LA **(iv) IFLA**.
65. Rules for Dictionary Catalogue was devised by
(i) S. R. Ranganathan (ii) S. Lubetzky **(iii) C. A. Cutter** (iv) A. Panizzi.
66. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan undertook a comparative study of five cataloguing codes in the works of
(i) Definition of Cataloguing (ii) Objectives of Cataloguing (iii) Principles of Cataloguing **(iv) Headings and Canons**.

67. In AACRII, size of a document 20.5 cm. 32 cm can be written as (i) 20 cm. 32 cm (ii) 20.5 cm. 32 cm **(iii) 21 cm. 32 cm** (iv) none of these.
68. The concept of Principle Author recognises by
(i) AA Code (ii) ALA Code (iii) British Museum Code **(iv) AACRI & II Code**.
69. AA Code was devised by ALA & LA in the year of
(i) 1907 **(ii) 1908** (iii) 1909 (iv) 1910.
70. Vatican code was published in
(i) 1930 **(ii) 1931** (iii) 1932 (iv) 1933.
71. MARC was launched in the year of
(i) 1965 **(ii) 1966** (iii) 1967 (iv) 1968.
72. ISBN is given in the main entry of
(i) AACRI (ii) CCC **(iii) AACRII** (iv) AACRII-R.
73. Title that does not disclose the subject of the work is called
(i) sub-title (ii) parallel title **(iii) fanciful title** (iv) none of these.
74. The latest edition of classified catalogue code is
(i) 2^{nd} (ii) 3^{rd} (iii) 4^{th} **(iv) 5^{th}**.
75. The particular canon of cataloguing prescribes that the information found on title and overflow pages should be used for preparing main entry is
(i) canon of parsimony (ii) canon of recall value **(iii) canon of ascertainability** (iv) none of these.
76. The main reason for using uniform titles as headings for certain works in a library catalogue is
(i) because users generally look under the particular title (ii) because users generally look under the single title **(iii) because users generally look under the uniform title** (iv) none of these.
77. According to CCC the best way to make the choice of heading is to depend on the
(i) canon of symmetry (ii) canon of individualisation **(iii) canon of ascertainability** (iv) none of these.
78. Concept of 'Prenatal Cataloguing' was first developed by

(i) C. A. Cutter **(ii) S. R. Ranganathan** (iii) S. Lubetzky (iv) none of these.

79. The purpose of a 'see also' reference in a library catalogue is to direct a user from a
(i) standard term to the non standard term (ii) semi standard term to the standard term (iii) semi standard term to the non standard
term (iv) **non standard term to the standard term**.
80. A book with two or more independent contributions is called
(i) simple book (ii) complex book (iii) compound book **(iv) composite book**.
81. In CCC, if the name of the author is taken from outside it will be put within
(i) **square brackets** (ii) round brackets (iii) second brackets (iv) none of these.
82. The code based on ICCP is
(i) CCC (ii) AACRII (iii) AACRII-R **(iv) AACRI**.
83. The institution not associated with the preparation AACRI was
(i) ALA (ii) LC (iii) LA **(iv) ILA**.
84. According to AACRII when the title page gives the name of only editor, the main entry will be made
(i)under the title of the book (ii) under the editor of the book (iii) under the compiler of the book (iv) under the translator of the book.
85. 'Cataloguing in Publication' programme was introduced by
(i) ALA **(ii) LC** (iii) LA (iv) British Library.
86. ICCP was held in Paris in the year
(i) 1960 **(ii) 1961** (iii) 1962 (iv) 1963.
87. The code does not allow to find out information from outside the title and overflow pages in determining the choice of heading
(i) British Museum code (ii) Jewett's code (iii) Cutter's Dictionary Catalogue code **(iv) Vatican code**.
88. According to AACRII when there are four authors and no one is

principal author and one editor, the entry will be prepared under the
(i) author (ii) editor **(iii) title** (iv) subject.

89. To carry out a search on 'Poverty in Gujrat and Rajasthan' a search statement would need to be framed as
(i) Poverty AND (Gujrat AND Rajasthan) (ii) Poverty AND (Gujrat OR Rajasthan) (iii) Poverty OR (Gujrat AND Rajasthan) (iv) Poverty OR (Gujrat OR Rajasthan).
90. According to AACRII, if a book has been edited by four persons, the main entry should be under
(i) the first editor (ii) all editors **(iii) title** (iv) the first three editors.
91. A list of books and other reading materials available in a particular library is called as
(i) Union Catalogue **(ii) Library Catalogue** (iii) Bibliography (iv) Dictionary Catalogue.
92. A list of date wise record of reading and reference materials acquired by a library is denoted as
(i) Shelf List **(ii) Accession Register** (iii) Catalogue (iv) Bibliography.
93. If a catalogue represents the collection of two or more libraries, it is known as
(i) Accession List (ii) Bibliography **(iii) Union Catalogue** (iv) Trade Catalogue.
94. The first edition of Ranganathan's classified catalogue code appeared in
(i) 1930 **(ii) 1934** (iii) 1964 (iv) 1945.
95. The book 'Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue' was written by
(i) Ranganathan **(ii) Charles Ammie Cutter** (iii) James Duff Brown (iv) R. A. Cutter.
96. Sheaf form of library catalogue is also referred to as
(i) card (ii) ledger (iii) printed **(iv) loose-leaf**.
97. Which consists of strips mounted on a frame or cards held flat,

hinged and with edge of each card protruding so as to make the heading visible?
(i) Microform card (ii) Three card system (iii) Catalogue **(iv) Visible index card**.

98. The microform catalogues are being used extensively since
(i) 1960's (ii) 1970's (iii) 1980's (iv) 1990's.
99. The arrangement of catalogue entries in a logical and systematic order to fall into a helpful sequence for strong and retrieval is referred to as
(i) Card form (ii) Alphabetical form **(iii) Classified form** (iv) Inner form.
100. Which catalogue is a variation and extension of an author catalogue?
(i) Classified catalogue **(ii) Name catalogue** (iii) Alphabetical catalogue (iv) Author catalogue.
101. The British Museum Cataloguing Rules is also known as
(i) Baber's Rules **(ii) Panizzi's Rules** (iii) Vatican Rules (iv) Jewett's Rules.
102. AACRII was published in
(i) 1967 (ii) 1974 **(iii) 1978** (iv) 1988.
103. To direct the user of a catalogue from a form of the name of a person or a corporate body or the title of a work that might reasonably be sought to the form that has been chosen as a name heading or a uniform title is the function of a
(i) See reference (ii) See also reference (iii) Cross reference (iv) Direct reference.
104. The system in which the main entry and added entries carry the same information about the document is known as
(i) MARC Card System **(ii) Unit Card System** (iii) Single Card System (iv) Integrated Card System.
105. Which section in the CCC is that section which records authorship or its substitute element?

(i) Heading section (ii) Leading section (iii) Title section (iv) Author section.

106. A record of all additional entries is known as
(i) Unit Card (ii) Book Index Entry (iii) Tracing **(iv) Added Entry**.

107. In CCC, Class Index Entry consists of successively the following sections (a) heading section (b) second section, and (c) i) call number **(ii) index number** (iii) class number (iv) book number.

108. ALA filing Rules was first published in
(i) 1968 **(ii) 1942** (iii) 1961 (iv) 1956.

109. Which Filing Rules has their origins in the report of a Working Party on Computer Filing set up by the Library Association Cataloguing and Indexing Group?
(i) BLAISE (ii) LC (iii) ALA (iv) Berghoeffer.

110. The structure of the main entry according to AACR-2R consists of
(i) four parts (ii) five parts (iii) six parts **(iv) eight parts**.

111. According to the needs of a document and needs of a particular Library, AACR, prescribed
(i) one level of description (ii) two levels of description **(iii) three levels of description** (iv) four levels of description.

112. In Bibliographic data formats, codes used to identify different data elements in the record viz., author, title, scale of map, starting dates of journals etc. is known as
(i) Record label (ii) Directory (iii) Data fields **(iv) Content designator**.

113. CCF stands for
(i) Current Classification Format (ii) Current Communication Format **(iii) Common Communication Format** (iv) Common Classification Format.

114. Each CCF record begins with a fixed length label of
(i) 4 characters (ii) 20 characters **(iii) 24 characters** (iv) 16 characters.

115. GMD in AACR-2R stands for

(i) General Material Description (ii) **General Material Designation** (iii) Geographical Material Description (iv) General Monographic Designation.

116. The internationally agreed upon number given to a book is known as
(i) ISSN (ii) ISBD **(iii) ISBN** (iv) ISCN.

117. Cutter Number or Cutter Mark is used for
(i) Call number **(ii) Book number** (iii) Class number (iv) Collection number.

118. In AACR-2R, the courts are entered under their
(i) Jurisdiction (ii) Name directly (iii) Name of the Chief Justice (iv) Name of the government.

119. In CCC, Conferences and Congresses are entered under the
(i) name of the sponsor (ii) name of the place where it is held **(iii) name by which they are known** (iv) under the country name.

120. In AACR-2R the anonymous works of personal authors are to be entered under
(i) Title (ii) Editor (iii) Subject (iv) Collaborator.

121. Which lists within its frame all bibliographic elements, which are required to describe and identify all types of materials, which are likely to appear in library collection?
(i) MARC lists (ii) CCF lists (iii) UNIMARC lists **(iv) ISBD (G) lists**.

122. According to AACR-2R, chief source of information for microforms is
(i) title page (ii) container box **(iii) title frame** (iv) container and label.

123. Three types of analytical entries in CCC are author analytical, title analytical and
(i) series analytical **(ii) subject analytical** (iii) name analytical (iv) edition analytical.

124. According to AACR-2R, collections of treaties between two parties are to be entered under
(i) Title **(ii) Uniform title** (iii) country name (iv) Signing parties.

125. Containing more than one unit concept in them and a number of

terms may be used to fully describe these concepts is called as
(i) Multi work concept ii) Complex subject iii) compound subject (iv) Meta subject.

126. How many rules for treatment of pseudonyms in CCC?
(i) 5 (ii) 10 iii) 15 iv) 20.

127. Subject headings lists and thesauri are two types of
(i) natural indexing language (ii) free indexing language **(iii) controlled indexing language** iv) uncontrolled indexing language.

128. Which system contain tools which will automatically create classified listing of the resource and a search mechanism for Internet resources?
(i) Prompt cat (ii) First Search **(iii) ROADS** (iv) World Cat.

129. Computer Aided Subject System (COMPASS) was introduced in 1991 for
(i) INB (ii) ABPR (iii) Books in Print **(iv) BNB**.

130. AACR-II includes rules for
(i)Bibliographic description and choice of subject heading (ii) Choice of main entry and subject heading (iii) Choice of analytical entry and subject heading **(iv) bibliographic description and choice of main and added entries**

131. In cataloguing, the square brackets [ ] are used
(i) to enclose information taken from outside (ii) to enclose the details of printed/manufacturer (iii) to enclose series statements (d) to enclose statement of accompanying material

132. Which section of AACR-II (R) deals with serial publications?
(i) Part-A, Section-3 (ii) Part-B, Section-3 **(iii) Part-A, Section-12** (iv) Part-B, Section-12

133. Which of the following are not styles of citation?
(i) Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (ii) MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (iii) Chicago Manual of Style (iv) Little Science Big Science

Codes:

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii) and (iv) are correct **(c) (i) and (iv) are correct** (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

134. Who is the creator of Standard Book Number?

(a) Derek Austin (b) Michael Gorman (c) Ganesh Bhattacharya **(d) Gordon Foster**

135. An entry that is made for the subject of a chapter in a book is referred to as

(i) Cross Reference Entry (ii) Cross Reference Index Entry (iii) Class Index Entry (iv) Book Index Entry

136. The concept of UBC was introduced by

(i) UNESCO (ii) LC (iii) FID **(iv) IFLA**

137. In Sears List of Subject Headings preferred headings are indicated by

(i) Making them as preferred heading **(ii) Printing them in bold type** (iii) Underlining them (iv) Italicising them

138. The component of an ISO-2709 meant primarily machine processing of the record is

(i) The Label **(ii) The Directory** (iii) The Datafields (iv) The Record Separator

139. 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

140. The complete bibliographic details in MARC are available in:

(a)Leader (b) Control fields (c) Variable fields (d) Record directing

141. The ICCP did not lead to

(i) Agreement on the need for uniformity and standards (ii) a definition of main entry (iii) a recognition of corporate authorship **(iv) the development of MARC format**

142. The subject headings 'money' and 'inflation' are both in a retrieval system

(i) Be linked by a 'see also' reference (ii) Be linked by 'see' reference (iii) Be linked by both 'see' and 'see also' reference

143. According to AACR-II, the heading of the main entry for conference proceeding edited by an individual is prepared under (i) Name of editor (ii) Place of conference (iii) Title of the volume **(iv) Name of the conference**

144. The first block in ISBN is a:

(a)Geographic (Group) Identifier (b) Title Identifier (c) Publisher Identifier (d) Check digit

145. A document description is not found in a

Catalogue entry (ii) Citation (iii) Bibliographic Entry **(iv) Class number**

CLASSIFICATION

Dewey Decimal Classification	– 1876 (Melvil Dewey)
Expansive Classification	– 1893 (Charles Ammi Cutter)
	Universal Decimal Classification – 1895 (Paul Otlet & Henry La Fontain) <Abridged ed.-1961, International Medium ed. – 1985)
Library of Congress Classification	– 1901 (Herbert Putnam, Directed by J.C.M.Harison)
Subject Classification	– 1905 (James Duff Brown)

Colon Classification	– 1933 (S.R.Ranganathan)
Bibliographic Classification	– 1935 (Henry Evelyn Bliss)
Faceted Classification	– 1960 (Vickery)
Rider's International Classification	– 1961 (Fremont Rider)
Broad System of Ordering	–1979 (First draft in 1975 by E.J.Coates,G.A.Lloyd&D.Simandl, rev. Draft – 1976 & 1977) <FID>

1. 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
2. Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) is now looked after by
   (a) UNESCO (b) CILIP (c) ALA **(d) OCLC**
3. The Library of Congress Classification system divides human knowledge into
   (a) 20 major classes **(b) 21 major classes** (c) 25 major classes (d) 30 major classes
4. Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine related to
   (a) Sears List of Subject Heading (b) Library of Congress Classification System **(c) UDC** (d) Dictionary Catalogue
5. C.M.Hanson related to
   (a) Sears List of Subject Heading **(b) Library of Congress Classification Scheme** (c) UDC (d) Dictionary Catalogue
6. DDC 22nd edition was published by
   (a) Forest Press **(b) OCLC** (c) IFLA (d) UNESCO
7. DDC 23rd edition was published in
   (a) 2009 (b) 2010 **(c) 2011** (d) 2012
8. DDC was built on a …….. approach to classify all human knowledge.
   (a) Top down (b) Bottom up (c) Managerial (d) Classificatory
9. Relation between two subject is called
   (a) Subject relation (b) Inter-relation **(c) Phase relation** (d) None of the above

10. Who defined notation as shorthand sign
    (a) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan (b) Benjamin A.Custer (c) Immanuael Kant **(d) E.C.Richardson**
11. Who enunciated the five fundamental categories
    (a) Benjamin A.Custer (b) Paul Otlet **(c) S.R.Ranganathan** (d) W.C.Sayers
12. Who enunciated the subject classification
    (a) J.D.Brown (b) W.C.Sayers (c) Benjamin A.Custer (d) Frist Donker Duvvis
13. How many auxiliary tables are there in DDC 23rd edition
    (a) 16 **(b) 6** (c) 7 (d) 8
14. Colon classification was first published in
    (a) 1905 (b) 1931 **(c) 1933** (d) 1944
15. Phoenix schedules are part of which classification
    (a) CC **(b) DDC** (c) UDC (d) LCC
16. The word 'classification' comes from the Latin word
    (a) Classis (b) Classes (c) Clauses (d) Classarus
17. Who enunciated the term 'Literary Warrant'?
    (a) W.C.Sayers **(b) J.D.Brown** (c) Benjamin A.Custer (d) Frist Donker Duvvis
18. The first edition of DDC was published in
    (a) 1875 **(b) 1876** (c) 1874 (d) 1895
19. Analysis of a subject into its facets is called
    (a) Foci analysis **(b) Facet analysis** (c) Subject analysis (d) Content analysis
20. Who published the journal 'International Classification'?
    (a) IFLA (b) UNESCO **(c) ISKO** (d) ALA
21. The first edition of UDC was published in
    (a) 1904 (b) 1901 (c) 1905 **(d) 1895**
22. The first edition of DDC consisted of
    (a) 144 pages (b) Four volume **(c) 44 pages** (d) 124 pages
23. Who is the Editor in Chief of 23rd Edition of DDC?

(a) Benjamin A. Custer (b) John P. Comaromi (c) Winton E. Mathews **(d) John S. Mitchell**

24. When was the different typological study towards mode of formation of subjects done?
    (a) 1950 (b) 1960 (c 1970 (d) 1975
25. In which edition 'Auxiliary table for area' was first introduced?
    (a) DDC 14 (b) DDC 15 (c) DDC 16 **(d) DDC 17**
26. What does LED stands for in CC?
    (a) Latest Energy Developments **(b) Latest Effective Decade** (c) Large Energy Distribution (d) Lowest Effective Decade
27. The Dewey Decimal Classification divides human knowledge into
    (a) 10 basic categories (b) 100 basic categories (c) 1000 basic categories (d) 10000 basic categories
28. Who devised Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) System
    (a) **Melville Dewey** (b) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan (c) Tim Berners-Lee (d) Vint Cerf
29. Call number of a Book means
    (a) Book number (b) Class number **(c) Both (a) and (b) are true** (d) None of the above
30. Accession number means
    (a) Call number of a book **(b) Unique number for a book inside a particular library** (c) Book number (d) Class number
31. Who is the Editor in Chief of 19th edition of DDC?
    (a) Benjamin A.Custer (b) John P. Comaromi (c) Winton E.Mathews(d) John S. Mitchell
32. Who is the Editor in Chief of 20th edition of DDC?
    (a) Benjamin A.Custer **(b) John P. Comaromi** (c) Winton E.Mathews(d) John S. Mitchell
33. Who is the Editor in Chief of 21st edition of DDC?
    (a) Benjamin A.Custer (b) John P. Comaromi **(c) Winton E.Mathews** (d) John S. Mitchell
34. Who is the Editor in Chief of 22nd edition of DDC?

(a) Benjamin A.Custer (b) John P. Comaromi (c) Winton E.Mathews **(d) John S. Mitchell**

35. Colon Classification (Ed.7) is
(i) an enumerative scheme (ii) an almost faceted scheme (iii) a rigidly faceted scheme **(iv) a freely faceted scheme**.
36. Table 3 in DDC I9th ed. stands for
(i) standard subdivision (ii) language divisions (iii) group of persons **(iv) literature subdivision**.
37. The concept of 'Emptying Digit' facilitates
(i) hospitality in chain **(ii) interpolation in array** (iii) extrapolation in array (iv) interpolation in chain.
38. In the class no.22;46:51.44 the digits 46 represent
(i) personality (ii) energy **(iii) matter** (iv) space.
39. The Index given in the DDC is called
(i) an analytical index **(ii) relative index** (iii) subject index (iv) co-ordinate index.
40. Complex subjects are formed by
(i) Fission (ii) Lamination **(iii) Loose Assemblage** (iv) Distillation.
41. 20^{th} edition of DDC is in
(i) 1 volume (ii) 2 volumes (iii) 3 volumes **(iv) 4 volumes**.
42. Melvil Dewey was the propounder of
(i) dichotomy **(ii) decachotomy** (iii) polychotomy (iv) none of these.
43. Library of Congress Classification was devised by
(i) S. R. Ranganathan (ii) C. A. Cutter (iii) H. E. Bliss **(iv) a corporate body.**
44. DDC is a
(i) freely faceted schedule (ii) almost faceted schedule (iii) rigidly faceted schedule **(iv) phoenix schedule**.
45. Bibliographic classification scheme was devised by
i) W.C. B. Sayers ii) E. C. Richardson iii) F. W. Lancaster **(iv) H. E. Bliss**
46. In UDC, to combine the facets, the facet indicators used are

(i) colon (ii) double colon (iii) square bracket **(iv) colon, double colon, square bracket**.

47. Soil Science is a subject formed by
(i) Agglomeration **(ii) Cluster** iii) Distillation iv) Fusion
48. An example of distilled primary basic subject kind 1 is
(i) Management (ii) Statistical Calculus (iii) Cybernetics (iv) Welding
49. Peace research is a subject constructed from
(i) Distillation **(ii) Cluster** iii) Fusion (iv) Fission
50. The main influencer of Library of Congress Classification (1901) is
(i) Francis Bacon (ii) Thomas Jefferson **(iii) J.C.M.Hanson** (iv) Melvil Dewey
51. Broad System of Ordering is a
(i) cataloguing system (ii) indexing system (iii) abstracting system **(iv) classification system**.
52. 'Statistical method' is formed with
(i) loose assemblage mode (ii) cluster mode **(iii) distillation mode** (iv) fission mode.
53. 'Tree of Porphyry' is a schematic representation of
(i) decachotomy **(ii) dichotomy** (iii) polychotomy (iv) anatomy.
54. The theory of 'Literary Warrant' was enunciated by
(i) B. C. Vickery (ii) M. A. Gopinath (iii) S. Seetharama **(iv) E. W.Hulme.**
55. Mnemonics means
(i)division (ii) subdivision (iii) standard subdivision **(iv) aid to memory**.
56. Enumerative classification means
(i) classification scheme providing class number of necessary facets
(ii) classification scheme providing class number of broad subjects
(iii)classification scheme providing class number of complex Subjects **(iv)classification scheme providing readymade class numbers for all subjects of past, present and anticipatable**

future.

57. Mode of formation of subject 'oceanography' is
    (i) fission (ii) fusion (iii) lamination **(iv) cluster**.
58. P-notes are used for revision of
    (i) DDC **(ii) UDC** (iii) CC (iv) BC.
59. Notation as 'a shorthand sign' was defined by
    (i) S. R. Ranganathan (ii) W. C. B. Sayers **(iii) E. C. Richardson** (iv) M.Bates
60. DDC 19^{th} edition is an
    (i) freely faceted scheme (ii) rigidly faceted scheme (iii) fully enumerated scheme **(iv) almost enumerative scheme**.
61. The Classification Research Group has its headquarters at
    (i) India (ii) New York (iii) Netherlands **(iv) London**.
62. Principle of Osmosis is concerned with
    (i)cataloguing (ii) classification **(iii) re-classification** (iv) re-cataloguing
63. Colon Classification provides schedule for
    (i) ACI **(ii) PCI** (iii) NCI (iv) FCI.
64. Colon Classification was first published in
    (i) 1932 **(ii) 1933** (iii) 1934 (iv) 1935.
65. In Colon Classification the class number for a system is devised by
    (i) input devices (ii) output devices (iii) technical devices **(iv)chronological devices**.
66. The common isolates in UDC are called
    (i) main tables (ii) sub tables (iii) standard tables **(iv) auxiliary tables**
67. In the notational system of a classification scheme an 'empty digit' denotes that has
    (i) no real value **(ii) no semantic value** (iii) no syntactical value iv) none of these.
68. The modes of formation of the subject 'Research Methodology' is
    (i) loose assemblage (ii) lamination (iii) fission **(iv) distillation**.
69. In classification, the sequence of two isolate ideas in an array is

determined by the
(i) principle of filiatory sequence (ii) principle of array (iii) principle of chain **(iv) principle of facet sequence**.

70. Universal Decimal Classification system was tested in the
(i) Hawthorn experiment (ii) IFLA experiment (iii) IASLIC experiment **(iv) ASLIB-Cranfield experiment**.
71. The fundamental category 'time' is considered as
(i) most concrete element **(ii) least concrete element** (iii) most abstract element (iv) least abstract element.
72. Wall–picture principle helps in deciding
(i) isolate sequence (ii) complex subject sequence (iii) compound subject sequence **(iv) facet sequence**.
73. The DDC was first published in
(i) 1877 (ii) 1878 **(iii) 1876** (iv) 1879.
74. The author of 'Prolegomena of Library Classification' is
(i) W. C. B. Sayers (ii) E. C. Richardson (iii) H. E. Bliss **(iv) S. R. Ranganathan**.
75. In chain procedure Class Index Entry is derived from
(i) book number (ii) call number **(iii) class number** (iv) index number
76. According to S. R. Ranganathan's principles and postulates, the sequence of component ideas in the subject 'the effects of radiation treatment of lung cancer' is
(i) lung, cancer, treatment, medicine, radiation, effects **(ii) medicine, lung, cancer, treatment, radiation, effects** (iii) lung, cancer, medicine, treatment, radiation, effects (iv) medicine, treatment, lung, cancer, radiation, effects.
77. The process by which a library can identify 'active' collection for reprocessing is
(i) principle of later in evolution (ii) principle of earlier in evolution **(iii) principle of osmosis** (iv) principle of oasis.
78. Not a principles for facet sequence is

(i) principle of later in evolution (ii) whole organ principle (iii) Cow-Calf Principle (iv) Actand-Action-Actor-Tool Principle

79. Intra facet phase relation is used for representing relationship between
(i) two isolates belonging to the same facet (ii) two isolates belonging to the different facets (iii) three isolates belonging to the same facets (iv) three isolates belonging to the different facets.
80. The mode of formation involved in the subject 'Indology' is
(i) fission (ii) fusion (iii) distillation **(iv) cluster**.
81. CC6 is a
(i) rigidly faceted classification scheme (ii) almost faceted classification scheme (iii) enumerative classification scheme **(iv) freely faceted classification scheme**.
82. According to CC the title 'Psychology for Doctors' is an example of
(i) intra array phase relation (ii) intra facet phase relation (**iii) inter subject phase relation** (iv) intra subject phase relation.
82. Subject formed with a basic subject and one or more isolate idea defined as
(i) basic subject (ii) complex subject **(iii) compound subject** (iv) none of these.
84. Hospitality in chain can be secured by
(i) mnemonic devices (ii) gap devices **(iii) gap and fractional devices** (iv) input devices.
85. The sign used to indicate all types of phase and facet relation (inter-relationship between two subjects) in UDC is
(i)double colon **(ii) colon** (iii) square bracket (iv) double inverted comma
86. The concept of common isolates was formulated by
(i) W. C. B. Sayers (ii) C. A. Cutter **(iii) S. R. Ranganathan** (iv) H. E.Bliss
87. The subject 'Biochemistry' is the result of
(i) loose assemblage mode of formation (ii) lamination mode of

formation (iii) fission mode of formation **(iv) fusion mode of formation.**

88. 'Biotechnology' is an example of how knowledge grows by
(i) **Fusion** (ii) Lamination (iii) Fission (iv) Loose Assemblage.
89. In a classification scheme the groups Special Libraries, Medical Libraries, Hospital Libraries represent
(i) A Facet (ii) An Array **(iii) A Chain** (iv) A Characteristics.
90. Emptying digit device is used in CC to provide for
(i) Hospitality in Array (ii) Hospitality in Chain (iii) Alternative Arrangement (iv) Flexibility.
91. What is the edition of CC in which the fundamental categories were introduced for the first time?
(i) 2^{nd} **(ii) 3^{rd}** (iii) 5^{th} (iv) 6^{th}.
92. In a classification scheme for persons, the following groups are created on the basis of age: Infants, Children, Adolescents & Adults. Age represents
(i) an array (ii) a facet (iii) a chain (iv) none of these.
93. Statement 'A': All faceted scheme of classification need not be analytic synthetic. Statement B: All analytico-synthetic schemes are facet.
(i) both statements are correct (ii) only statement A is correct
(iii) only statement B is correct (iv) both statements are incorrect.
94. Phase relation may have to be shown at the
(i) subject level (ii) facet level (iii) array level **(iv) all of the above**.
95. The topic "statistical methods for the social sciences" is an example of
(i) lamination **(ii) loose assemblage** (iii) fission (iv) fusion.
96. A system of terms used to denote the classes or ranked isolates in a scheme for classification is called as
(i) Thesaurus **(ii) terminology** (iii) concepts (iv) vocabulary.
97. The terminology of library classification is a/an
(i) interactive terminology (ii) ordinary terminology (iii) intrinsic terminology (iv) basic terminology.

98. Which terms define the basic concepts germane to the very nature of classification process?
(i) Normative terms **(ii) Fundamental terms** (iii) Associative terms (iv) Assumed terms.
99. Classification in Sense 2 is
(i) Division **(ii) Assortment** (iii) Entity (iv) Universe.
100. Any property or quantitative measure or quality possessed by or inherent in an entity is defined as
(i) Attribute (ii) Characteristic (iii) Universe (iv) Class.
101. Detailed Classification required for Micro documents is known as
(i) library classification (ii) book classification (iii) broad classification **(iv) depth classification**.
102. The subject of the document whose extension and intension are equal to the thought content of the document is defined as
(i) specific subject (ii) basic subject (iii) broad subject (iv) depth subject.
103. A traditional subdivision of an old main class is known as a
(i) traditional class **(ii) canonical class** (iii) system main class iv) special main class.
104. The process of analysing a complex subject into its constituent phases is known as a
(i) Facet Analysis (ii) Array Analysis **(iii) Phase Analysis** (iv) Isolate Analysis
105. On the basis of common characteristics isolates are grouped in
(i) sequence (ii) array (iii) category **(iv) facet**.
106. Broader groups in an array are arranged in
(i) evolutionary sequence (ii) parallel sequence **(iii) filiatory sequence (**iv) helpful sequence.
107. The Classification in which all classes and their corresponding symbols are listed is defined as
(i) Enumerative Classification (ii) Faceted Classification (iii) Freely Faceted Classification (iv) Rigidly Faceted Classification.
108. The total number of species of digits used in the notational system

of CC is

(i) six (ii) ten (iii) three (iv) fourteen.

109. In CC (7^{th} edn.) the digits asterisk, plus, double inverted comma and backward arrow have

(i) positive value **(ii) anteriorising value** (iii) posteriorising value (iv) negative value.

110. Any number in a notational system is denoted as

(i) symbol **(ii) notation** (iii) digit (iv) array.

111. Placing closely related subjects in close proximity in a scheme of classification is called

(i) filiatory sequence (ii) parallel sequence (iii) collocation (iv) helpful sequence.

112. How many stages are in the development of the general theory of library classification?

(i) two (ii) three (iii) four (iv) seven.

113. Who evolved a Dynamic Theory of Classification?

(i) Hulme and his associates (ii) Richardson and his associates (iii) Brown and his associates **(iv) Ranganathan and his associates**.

114. Which Classification Scheme spring from some definite source?

(i) Subject Classification (ii) International Classification iii) Decimal Classification iv) Bibliographic Classification.

115. Who is regarded as the first classificationists to have made a systematic attempt to set down a theory of library classification?

(i) Hulme (ii) Brown **(iii) Richardson** (iv) Sayers.

116. Who said that all classifications could be arranged into two groups, i.e., Mechanical and Physical?

(i) Sayers **(ii) Hulme** (iii) Ranganathan (iv) Brown.

117. Which means a subject in a classification scheme is given two alternative places?

(i) Alternative Location (ii) Parallel Location (iii) Collocation iv) Literary Warrant.

118. Arranging subjects in the order of decreasing extension in a scheme of classification is called

(i) subordination (ii) co-extensiveness (iii) coordinate classes (iv) division.

119. Ranganathan's Colon Classification is an excellent example of
(i) Enumerative Classification (ii) Facet Classification (iii) Fully Faceted Classification **(iv) Freely Faceted Analytico Synthetic Classification**.

120. Rider's International Classification is
(i) Faceted Classification (ii) Freely Faceted Classification **(iii) Enumerative Classification** (iv) Almost Enumerative Classification.

121. In 1978 FID was published Third Edition of
(i) BC **(ii) BSO** (iii) LC (iv) UDC.

122. Which classification systems are detailed classification meant to classify micro literature?
(i) Special Classification (ii) Broad Classification (iii) Book Classification (iv) Bibliographic Classification.

123. In India the Special Schedules for classification have been designed by
(i) DESIDOC (ii) INSDOC **(iii) DRTC** (iv) NASSDOC.

124. Universe of Subjects is ever growing and, therefore,
(i) translation is ever growing (ii) documentation is ever growing (iii) library science is ever growing **(iv) library services ever growing**.

125. Which mode is assembling together of two or more of (a) subjects (b) isolate ideas?
(i) Lamination **(ii) Loose Assemblage** (iii) Fission (iv) Fusion.

126. Area Study, Generalia Person Study and Study of Entity or Phenomena are some of the examples of
(i) Lamination (ii) Fusion (iii) Fission **(iv) Clustering**.

127. Ranganathan's approach to the structuring of subjects is based on
(i) postulational approach (ii) mnemonic approach (iii) theoretical approach (iv) practical approach.

128. Expressive title which is also called

(i) Raw title **(ii) Full title** (iii) Kernel title (iv) Analysed title.

129. Isolates such as variance, intensity, wave length, height, weight, volume, etc. are regarded as manifestation of
(i) Personality **(ii) Matter** (iii) Energy (iv) Time and Space.

130. Which is the central part of the whole subject, encompassing a range of related ideas?
(i) Space (ii) Time (iii) Energy **(iv) Personality**.

131. Which is an aspect of a subject?
(i) Facet (ii) Isolate (iii) Category (iv) Postulate.

132. Different levels of the same fundamental category within a round of facets in a compound subject should be kept together comes under the Postulate of
(i) level **(ii) level cluster** (iii) concreteness (iv) first facet.

133. Subject is formed by a combination of two or more subjects called as
(i) Basic subject (ii) Compound subject **(iii) Complex subject** (iv) Specific subject.

134. In the influence phase relation the subject that is influenced is the
(i) first phase by the subject that influences (ii) second phase by the subject that influences (iii) primary phase by the subject that influences (iv) secondary phase by the subject that influences.

135. Statistics for Engineers, and Mathematics for Economics are the examples of
(i) general phase relation (ii) influence phase relation **(iii) bias phase relation** (iv) comparison phase relation.

136. In UDC, Common Isolates are called
(i) auxiliary subdivisions (ii) common subdivisions (iii) special subdivisions (iv) form subdivisions.

137. In CC, Bibliography, Concordance, Tale, Atlas are some of the ACI which are applicable before
(i) time facet in the class number **(ii) space facet in the class number** (iii) energy facet in the class number (iv) personality

facet in the class number

138. In DDC 19th edition a complete list of Standard Subdivisions appear in volume 1 as Table
(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 3A.

139. In UDC the common auxiliaries of form are put in parentheses with a connecting symbol
(i) double inverted comma (ii) ampersand (iii) nought (iv) comma.

140. The electronic version of DDC 21 (1996), named
(i) Computerised Dewey (ii) Electronic Dewey (iii) Dewey on CD
(iv) Dewey for Windows.

141. The responsibility for the maintenance and updating of UDC lies with
(i) ALA (ii) LA (iii) IFLA **(iv) FID**.

142. In 1951, S. R. Ranganathan was founded
(i) CRG **(ii) LRC** (iii) FID/CA iv) ISKO.

143. Add to device is one of the synthetic devices in
(i) CC (ii) LC (iii) BC **(iv) DDC**.

144. A mark borne by a book that denotes its exact or fixed position on a shelf is called
(i) Interfile (ii) Shelf mark **(iii) Book mark** (iv) Class mark.

145. Who defined 'Notation as a shorthand sign'?
(i) E.C.Richardson (ii) S.R.Ranganathan (iii) W.C.B.Sayers (iv) C.A.Cutter.

146. Geopolitics formed by the mode of
(i) fission **(ii) fusion** (iii) cluster (iv) loose assemblage.

147. Who was the first grammarian of library classification?
(i) E.C.Richardson **(ii) W.C.B.Sayers** (iii) S.R.Ranganathan (iv) C.A.Cutter.

148. Who adopted the 'One Place' theory?
(i) James Duff Brown (ii) S.R.Ranganathan (iii) E.W.Hulme (iv) F.W.Lancaster.

149. Who wrote 'Principles of Book Classification'?

(i) E.W.Hulme (ii) W.C.B.Sayers (iii) S.R.Ranganathan (iv) Thomas Childers.

150. Who used first the word 'canon'?
(i) W.C.B.Sayers (ii) James Duff Brown (iii) E.W.Hulme (iv) C.A.Cutter.
151. Sayer's canon of classification appeared in which year?
(i) 1910 **(ii) 1915** (iii) 1916 (iv) 1918.
152. In which year Sayer's 'Introduction to library classification' was published?
(i) 1908 (ii) 1911 (iii) 1917 **(iv) 1918**.
153. In which year Sayer's 'Manual of Classification' was published?
(i) 1916 (ii) 1918 (iii) 1925 **(iv) 1926**.
154. Who defined 'A notation is a symbol of marks…things'?
(i) H.E.Bliss (ii) S.R.Ranganathan (iii) W.C.B.Sayers (iv) C.A.Cutter.
155. Who defined 'A number forming a member of notational system'?
(i) S.R.Ranganathan (ii) H.E.Bliss (iii) E.W.Hulme (iv) C.A.Cutter.
156. In which year 'Prolegomena to library classification' was published?
(i) 1949 (ii) 1948 (iii) 1947 (iv) 1946.
157. Who wrote the book 'Classification, theoretical and practical'?
(i)E.C.Richardson (ii) E.W.Hulme (iii) S.R.Ranganathan (iv) W.C.B.Sayers.
158. In which year the book 'Classification, theoretical and practical' was published?
(i) 1901 (ii) 1902 (iii) 1903 (iv) 1904.
159. In which year UDC abridged edition was published?
(i) 1962 (ii) 1963 **(iii) 1961** (iv) 1964.
160. In which year UDC International Medium edition (BS1000M) was published?
(i) 1985 (ii) 1986 (iii) 1987 (iv) 1988.
161. Who wrote the book 'Organization of knowledge in library science and the subject approach to books'?

(i) D.J.Fosket (ii) E.W.Hulme **(iii) H.E.Bliss** (iv) E.C.Richardson.

162. Who wrote 'Nayakosa'?
(i) A.C.Foskett (ii) H.E.Bliss (iii) D.J.Foskett **(iv) S.R.Ranganathan**.

163. Who wrote the book 'Manual of library classification and self arrangement'?
(i) J.D.Brown (ii) E.C.Richardson (iii) E.W.Hulme (iv) S.R.Ranganathan.

164. What are the two parts of UDC abridged edition?
(i) main tables and index (ii) main tables and relative index (iii) syntagmatic tables and relative index **(iv) syntagmatic tables and index**.

165. Who wrote the book 'Essentials of library classification'?
(i) S.R.Ranganathan (ii) E.W.Hulme (iii) C.A.Cutter (iv) A.C.Foskett.

166. In which place and year 1st International study Conference on Classification Research held?
(i) Dorking (1957) (ii) Elsinore (1964) (iii) Mumbai (1975) (iv) Augsberg (1982).

167. How many entries belong to DDC18?
(i) 26141 (ii) 26142 (iii) 26143 (iv) 26144.

168. Who wrote the book 'Manual of Classification for librarians and bibliographers'?
(i) W.C.B.Sayers (ii) E.C. Richardson (iii) E.W.Hulme (iv) S.R.Ranganathan.

169. Who wrote 'Introduction to cataloguing and classification of books'?
(i) Margaret Mann (ii) C.A.Cutter (iii) A.C.Foskett (iv) D.J.Foskett.

170. In which year BSO concept took place?
(i) 1969 (ii) 1970 **(iii) 1971** (iv) 1972

171. Who is/are the inventor(s) of BSO concept?
(i) UNESCO/ICSU (ii) IFLA (iii) ALA (iv) LA.

172. In which year BSO 1st edition published by whom?
(i) 1978 (ii) 1979 (iii) 1980 (iv) 1981.

173. In which year BSO manual published?
(i) 1978 **(ii) 1979** (iii) 1980 (iv) 1981.

174. Who was the propounder of 'Dichotomy'?
(i) Melvil Dewey **(ii) Immanuel Kant** (iii) A.C.Foskett (iv) C.A.Cutter.

175. Who was the propounder of 'Polychotomy'?
(i) C.A.Cutter (ii) D.J.Foskett (iii) Tom Childers (iv) Derek Austin.

176. In a classification of persons, the groups – infants, children, adolescents and adults are known as
(i) A facet (ii) A chain **(iii) An array** (iv) A characteristic

177. One of the main methods of number building using different subject schedule in the DDC is by the
(i) Relative index (ii) Table of auxiliaries (iii) Add notes (iv) None of the above

178. Identify the pair of names responsible for the origin of UDC
(i) Paul Otlet and Donker Duyvis **(ii) Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontain** (iii) S.C.Bradford and Paul Otlet (iv) S.C.Bradford and Donker Duyvis

179. When two or more basic subjects having same relational approach from a specific subject, the relation is termed as
(i) Speciator relation (ii) Co-ordinate relation **(iii) Phase relation** (iv) Hierarchical relation

180. Which principles are corollary to Wall-picture principle?
(i) Cow-calf principle (ii) Principle of later-in-time (iii) Whole-organ principle (iv) All of the above
Codes:
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct **(c) (i) and (iii) are correct** (d) (i) and (iv) are correct

181. The Principle of Canonical Sequence is one of the principles of

(a) Facet Sequence (b) Fundamental categories **(c) Helpful sequence** (d) Basic laws

182. 'Geophysics' has been formed as a result of: (a) Lamination **(b) Fusion** (c) Fission (d) Agglomeration

183. 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

184. The table standard subdivision helps a classification scheme
(i) To ensure consistency (ii) To add mnemonic value **(iii) Both the above** (iv) None of the above

185. 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

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DIGITAL LIBRARY & INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

1. Hybrid library deals with
(a) Print Collection (b) Digital Collection **(c) Both (a) and (b).** (d) None of the above

2. The word 'Archive' is most relevant to
(a) Historical material (b) National bibliography (c) Free of charge (d) Family members

3. 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

4. Vidyanidhi is a
   (a) Institutional repository (b) Search engine (c) Social networking tool (d) None of the above
5. Shodhganga is a national level repository of
   (a) e-journals (b) e-books **(c) e-theses** (d) e-newsletter
6. The term 'virtual library' was coined in the year
   (a) 1989 (b) 1990 **(c) 1991** (d) 1992
7. The term 'virtual library' was coined by
   (a) Paul Zurkowski (b) Michael Casey **(c) Tim Berners Lee** (d) Mark Zuckerberg
8. 'Virtual library' was started in
   (a)Geneva (b) Paris (c) The Hague (d) New York
9. Give an example of 'virtual library' from the following:
   (a) INFOMINE (b) Vidyanidhi (c) Shodhganga (d) LIS World
10. Architecture of digital library is based on
    (a) Green environment (b) Political environment **(c) distributed technology environment** (d) None of the above
11. "Shodhganga" is a repository of
    (a) E-Resources **(b) E-Thesis** (c) E-Journals (d) E-Books

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DOCUMENTATION THEORY

1. What is the meaning of 'Translation Pools'?

(a) Details about the names of translation experts (b) Details about the addresses of the translators **(c) Agency of the names of translation experts** (d) None of the above

2. The concept of SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) was introduced by
   (a) Kaiser **(b) Luhn of IBM** (c) S.R.Ranganathan (d) Derek Austin
3. User education may be provided in four interrelated areas which are
   (a) user's awareness, user studies, library orientation, bibliographic instruction
   (b) user's awareness, library orientation, inter-profiling, bibliographic instruction
   (c) aptitude test of the users, use of cataloguing, inter-profiling, user's awareness
   (d) bibliographic instruction, library orientation, computer literacy, user's awareness
4. There are a few basic factors which may be applied in winning the hearts of the readers. They are
   (a) psychological factor, environmental factor, social factor (b) self factor, psychological factor, service factor (c) service factor, philosophical factor, self factor **(d) technological factor, service factor, self factor**
5. Calculation of impact factor groups
   (a) **Web of Science & Scopus** (b) JSTOR & Emerald (c) Project Muse & Taylor & Francis (d) None of the above
6. State-of-the-art report represents
   (a) Technical aspect (b) Mechanical aspect (c) Managerial aspect (d) Indexing aspect
7. In KWIC, author/name index is called

(a) WADEX (b) KWAC (c) KWOC (d) POPSI

8. Abstracting services provides
   (a) Abstract of articles (b) Whole bibliographic description of articles **(c) Whole bibliographic description along with abstracts of article** (d) Whole bibliographic sources
9. Which service demands the creation of a 'users' profile'?
   (a) CAS (b) Information retrieval **(c) SDI** (d) Reference service
10. CAS is defined as
    (a) A process of dissemination of information (b) A process of information **(c) A process of dissemination of current information** (d) A simple information service
11. Feedback mechanism is a part of which service?
    (a) Reprography service (b) CAS (c) Translation service **(d) SDI**
12. Current content service is included with
    (a) Reprography service **(b) CAS** (c) Translation service (d) SDI
13. Forthcoming meeting is a form of service of
    (a) Reprography service **(b) CAS** (c) Translation service (d) SDI
14. Newspaper clipping service is a service under the umbrella of
    (a) Reprography service **(b) CAS** (c) Translation service (d) SDI
15. Research in Progress service is come under
    Reprography service **(b) CAS** (c) Translation service (d) SDI
16. Impact factor is the
    (a) Measurement of authorship (b) Measurement of impact **(c) Measurement of citations** (d) None of the above
17. Formula of Bradford's Law
    (a) $Y \alpha 1/X$ (b) $x^n y=c$ **(c) $1:n:n^2$** (d) None of the above
18. Formula of Lotka's Law
    (a) $Y \alpha 1/X$ **(b) $x^n y=c$** (c) $1:n:n^2$ (d) None of the above
19. Formula of Zipf's Law

(a) Y α 1/X (b) $x^n y=c$ (c) $1:n:n^2$ (d) None of the above

20. IA+C product is a
    (a) Content analysis **(b) State-of-the-art** (c) E-learning product (d) Mobile learning
21. Which is not a Translation Centre
    (a) British Library Lending Division, London (b) NTC, USA (c) ITC, Netherlands **(d) ILA, New Delhi**
22. PRECIS is an example of
    (a) Post Co-ordinate Indexing (b) Automated Indexing (c) Subject Indexing **(d) Pre Co-ordinate Indexing**
23. KWOC is an example of
    (a) Post Co-ordinate Indexing (b) Automated Indexing (c) Subject Indexing (d) Pre Co-ordinate Indexing
24. POPSI is an example of
    (a) Post Co-ordinate Indexing (b) Automated Indexing (c) Subject Indexing **(d) Pre Co-ordinate Indexing**
25. Uniterm is an example of
    (a) Post Co-ordinate Indexing (b) Automated Indexing (c) Subject Indexing (d) Pre Co-ordinate Indexing
26. Chain indexing is an example of
    (a) Post Co-ordinate Indexing (b) Automated Indexing (c) Subject Indexing **(d) Pre Co-ordinate Indexing**
27. Web search tools, GIS data, Wiki book are example of
    (a) Meta document (b) Micro document (c) macro document **(d) E-document**
28. We use conventional documents
    (a) Rarely **(b) Frequently** (c) In short interval (d) None of the above
29. We use non-conventional documents

(a) **Rarely** (b) Frequently (c) In short interval (d) None of the above

30. Engineering drawing is an example of
(a) Secondary source (b) Tertiary source (c) Meta source **(d) Primary source**

31. Scopus is based on
(a) Chain indexing (b) PRECIS (c) POPSI **(d) Citation indexing**

32. Cover to cover translation is treated as
(a) Selective Dissemination Information service **(b) Current awareness service** (c) On demand service (d) Anticipatory service

33. Full form of SENDOC is
(i) Seminar on National Documentation (ii) Small Entrepreneurs Documentation Centre (iii) Small Enterprises Documentation **(iv) Small Enterprises National Documentation Centre**.

34. Biological Abstracts have five indexes viz. Generic, Basic, Cross, Bio-systematic and
(i) Editor (ii) Compiler (iii) Series Editor **(iv) Author**.

35. The method of deriving class index entries through chain procedure was devised by
(i) Ganesh Bhattacharyya **(ii) S. R. Ranganathan** (iii) M. A. Gopinath (iv) P. N. Kaula.

36. 'Current Contents' is brought out by
(i) ILA (ii) IASLIC (iii) LA **(iv) Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia**.

37. BNB is at present deriving subject index entries according to
(i) POPSI (ii) KWIC (iii) KWOC **(iv) PRECIS**.

38. Headquarters of FID is located at
(i) India (ii) Denmark (iii) Sweden **(iv) The Hague**.

39. FID now stands for
(i) International Federation for Documentation (ii) International

Federation for Database (iii) International Federation for Development **(iv) International Federation for Information and Documentation**.

40. NASSDOC is an organ of
(i) INSDOC (ii) SENDOC (iii) DRTC **(iv) ICSSR**.
41. POPSI was conceived by
(i) Ganesh Bhattacharyya **(ii) S. R. Ranganathan** (iii) M. A. Gopinath (iv) S. Seetharama.
42. Indian Science Abstracts is being published by
(i) DRTC (ii) ICSSR (iii) INFLIBNET **(iv) INSDOC**.
43. SDI is associated with the name of
(i) S. R. Ranganathan (ii) H. E. Bliss (iii) C. A. Cutter **(iv) H. P. Luhn**.
44. The concept of co-ordinate indexing was developed by
(i) Ganesh Bhattacharyya (ii) Martia Bates (iii) Blaise Cronin **(iv) Mortimer Taube.**
45. In 'SDI' document characteristics are matched with
(i) information needs profiles (ii) information seeking behavior profiles (iii) information services profiles **(iv) user profiles**.
46. The practice of consulting the colleagues and seeking information at the needed hour is known as
(i) invisible information (ii) invisible sights (iii) invisible users (**iv) invisible colleagues.**
47. Chemical Abstracts is published by
(i) American Biological Society (ii) American Sociological Society (iii) American Anthropological Society **(iv) American Chemical Society.**
48. The basic difference between SDI and other modes of current awareness is that SDI is
(i) directed towards the needs of a group of users (ii) directed towards the needs of all users **(iii) directed towards the needs of an individual user/project** (iv) none of these.
49. Routing of journals (Content by Journals) is related to
(i) Current Awareness Service (ii) Selective Dissemination of

Service (iii) Abstracting (iv) Indexing.

50. In computer based system, commonly used indexing language is
(i) co-ordinate indexing language (ii) keyword indexing language **(iii) free indexing language** (iv) none of these.
51. The union catalogue of Social Science Serials in India brought out by
(i) INSDOC **(ii) NASSDOC** (iii) SENDOC (iv) DRTC.
52. Non- conventional approach of subject indexing is
(i) pre-coordinate indexing (ii) post-coordinate indexing (iii) chain indexing **(iv) citation indexing**.
53. DRTC is located in
(i) Delhi (ii) Mumbai (iii) Kolkata **(iv) Bangalore**.
54. Science Citation Index is a publication of
(i) ALA (ii) American Chemical Society (iii) American Biological Society **(iv) Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia (1964, 5 vols.)**.
55. 'Library Literature' is a
(i) abstracting periodical **(ii) indexing periodical** (iii) serials (iv) encyclopedia.
56. Paul Otlet and Henry La Fontain were instrumental for establishment of
(i) IFLA **(ii) FID** (iii) ASLIB (iv) ALA.
57. SENDOC aims at catering information needs of
(i) large scale industries (ii) a community (iii) scholars **(iv) small scale industries**.
58. The premier institution for prescribing standards in India is
(i) ISI (ii) ANSI (iii) SSI **(iv) BIS**.
59. Providing latest information to research scholars/scientists and others on their research work is through
(i) SDI **(ii) CAS** (iii) indexing (iv) abstracting.
60. National Science Library of India is located at
(i) ISI, Kolkata (ii) IIT, Kharagpur (iii) INSDOC **(iv) IIS, Bangalore**.
61. National Index of Translations is published by

(i) NASSDOC (ii) DRTC **(iii) INSDOC** (iv) ILA.

62. POPSI is an
(i) indexing system of author entries (ii) indexing system of title entries (iii) indexing system of editor entries **(iv) indexing system of subject entries**.
63. Periodicity of Chemical Abstract is
(i) fortnightly (ii) monthly (iii) quarterly **(iv) weekly**.
64. Secondary sources are created to facilitate access to information contents of
(i) secondary sources **(ii) primary sources** iii) tertiary sources iv) primary and secondary sources.
65. Periodical articles are
(i) secondary sources (ii) tertiary sources **(iii) primary sources** (iv) none of these.
66. National Translation Services in India is located at
(i) NISSAT **(ii) INSDOC** (iii) DESIDOC (iv) NASSDOC.
67. The originator of 'Science Citation Index' is
(i) Eugene Garfield (ii) Farradane (iii) H. P. Luhn (iv) W. C. B. Sayers.
68. In which of the following types of Indexes are access points not derived automatically
(i) KWIC (ii) Citation Indexing (iii) KWOC **(iv) POPSI**.
69. KWIC indexing technique is based on
(i) Titles (ii) Citations (iii) Abstracts (iv) Full Text.
70. MESH is an example of
(i) classification scheme **(ii) thesaurus** (iii) abstracting journal (iv) classaurus.
71. A 'slanted abstract' is
(i) a critical evaluation of an article **(ii) one that is written for a specific group of users** (iii) an abstract of a biased article (iv) none of these.
72. Post co-ordinate indexes overcomes difficulties created by
(i) fixed citation order (ii) synonymous terms (iii) time taken (iv)

inconsistencies.

73. Among the following which is a NISSAT sectoral centre?
(i) National Chemical Laboratory (ii) National Information Centre **(iii) Central Drug Research Institute** (iv) Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association.

74. SENDOC is a documentation centre on
(i) steel enterprise **(ii) small scale industries** (iii) stock exchange (iv) sugar industries.

75. "Half life" of information implies
(i) information is useful only half the time (ii) an information ages, it is used less (iii) the life of information is reduced (iv) dead information is not used.

76. "Grey literature" means
(i) documents which are bound in grey cloth (ii) literature which contains classified information **(iii) literature which is semi-published (**iv) literature which is to be published in future.

77. Which of the following cannot be considered as a primary source of information?
(i) an article describing original research **(ii) a text book** (iii) a patent (iv) a thesis.

78. Conference proceedings are considered as
(i) conventional documents **(ii) primary documents** (iii) secondary documents (iv) tertiary documents.

79. Who divides documents into three types such as primary, secondary and tertiary?
(i) Grogan (ii) J. S. Mills (iii) J. H. Shera (iv) P. V. Young.

80. What type of information was provided by pamphlets?
(i) Obsolete (ii) **Current** (iii) Traditional (iv) Conventional.

81. ISI has been renamed as
(i) NBT**(ii) BIS** (iii) ILA (iv) ISO.

82. Which documents provide information on the processes and materials involved in the manufacture of a product?
(i) Patents (ii) Standards (iii) Specifications (iv) Trade Literature.

83. Institutional and human resources are known as
(i) biographical sources of information (ii) government sources of information (iii) documentary sources of information **(iv) non-documentary sources of information.**
84. What is the central character in Drury's principle of book selection?
(i) staff **(ii) reader** (iii) library collection (iv) building.
85. A critical evaluation of book is made through
(i) book review (ii) library review (iii) newspaper (iv) review digest.
86. A limited set of terms that must be used to index documents in a particular system refers to
(i) Indexing (ii) Indexing System **(iii) Vocabulary Control** (iv) Subject Heading.
87. The concept of 'Thesauro Facet' has been developed by
(i) Derek Austin (ii) Ganesh Bhattacharya (iii) Ranganathan **(iv) Jean Atchison**.
88. The indexing system in which coordination of terms in the index descriptions are decided before any particular request is made, is known as
(i) co-ordinate indexing system (ii) post-coordinate indexing system (iii) descriptive indexing system **(iv) pre-coordinate indexing system**.
89. POPSI is an example of
(i) post-coordinate indexing model **(ii) pre-coordinate indexing model** (iii) natural indexing model (iv) free indexing model.
90. The synonymous relationship between the terms is known as
(i) hierarchical relationship (ii) genus-species relationship (iii) associate relationship **(iv) equivalent relationship**.
91. KWAC stands for
(i) Keyword Associate Context **(ii) Keyword And Context** (iii) Keyword Abbreviated Context (iv) Keyword And Context.
92. The type of user's approach in which a user may want to look all

the information that have been published on a given topic is known as

(i) Everyday Approach (ii) Current Approach (iii) Exhaustive Approach (iv) Catching up Approach.

93. Which approach is essential to every active professional to keep abreast of the latest developments in his field and also to every researcher to avoid duplication of research effort?
(i) Everyday approach (ii) Exhaustive approach **(iii) Current approach** (iv) Catching up approach

94. Which is essentially distinguishes between information source and resource?
(i) The idea of organization for reuse (ii) The idea of use of raw material (iii) The idea of procuring the raw material (iv) The idea of dissemination of information.

95. The information services to the users can be grouped under
(i) two categories (ii) three categories (iii) four categories iv) five Categories

96. When the reference personnel do the search on behalf of the user, it is known as
(i) direct search **(ii) delegated search** (iii) self search (iv) user search.

97. SDI stands for
(i) Selective Documentation of Information (ii) Subject Dissemination (iii) Specific Document of Information **(iv) Selective Dissemination of Information**.

98. SDI service is one form of
(i) current awareness service (ii) reference service (iii) literature search service iv) referral service.

99. Which services do not aid the user to keep abreast of developments in any specific subject field, but enable him to find solution to a particular problem?
(i) Current awareness services (ii) Retrospective search services **(iii) SDI services** (iv) Anticipatory search services.

100. IACs stands for
(i) Indian Abstracting Centres (ii) Information Addition Centres **(iii) Information Analysis Centres** (iv) Indian Analysis Centres.

101. Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre is an example of
(i) Documentation centre ii) Referral centre iii) Reference centre **(iv) Data analysis centre.**

102. Selection, evaluation, validation, standardization, summarisation, and synthesis of information are the processes for
(i) abstracting (ii) indexing (iii) literature search **(iv) information analysis**.

103. Indian Institute of Science is located at
(i) New Delhi (ii) Mumbai (iii) Kolkata **(iv) Bangalore**.

104. The indexing and abstracting publication belong to the
(i) primary publication group **(ii) secondary publication group**
(iii) tertiary publication group (iv) reference publication group.

105. The National Translation Centre (USA) brings out
(i) World Transindex (ii) Translations Register-Index **(iii) Index Translationum (**iv) National Translation Index.

106. Document Delivery Service is sometimes referred to as
(i) SDI service (ii) Abstracting service **(iii) Back-up service** (iv) Literature search service.

107. Right Pages and Science Direct is a type of
(i) abstracting service (ii) altering service **(iii) document delivery service** (iv) publication service.

108. Newspaper clipping service is a type of
(i) anticipatory information service (ii) responsive information service (iii) on demand reference (iv) retrospective information service.

109. Which files comprise of a complete documentation of information available in journals, reports, conference papers and similar publications in the subject areas of projects?
(i)Project specification (ii) Project execution **(iii) Project information (**iv) Government project.

110. Zipf's Law deals with
(a) Scattering of articles in a subject (b) Productivity of authors in terms of scientific papers **(c) Frequency of occurrence of words in a text** (d) Law of book selection
111. Science Citation Index is published by
(a) Thomson Reuters (b) H.W.Wilson (c) Whitaker (d) R.R.Bowker
112. User studies in Social Sciences were carried out by
(i) Kuhn **(ii) Brittain** (iii) Line (iv) Allen
113. Which of the following names are associated with post co-ordinate indexing
(i) Taube, Mooers, Batten (ii) Taube, Austin, Coates (iii) Taube, Austin, Garfield (iv) Mooers, Taube, Garfield

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ICT IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRES

1. Who invented World Wide Web (WWW)?
(a)Vint Cerf (b) Charles Babbage **(c) Timothy John Berners-Lee** (d) Steve Jobs
2. Library 2.0 is coined by
(a)Michael Gorman (b) Bill Gates (c) Mark Zuckerberg **(d) Michael Casey**
3. URL is coined by
(a)Howard G. Cunningham (b) Nam June Paik (c) Thomas Vander Wal **(d) Timothy John Berners-Lee**
4. Web 2.0 is coined by
(a)Mark Andreessen & Gina Biomchini (b) Paul Ginsparg and Michael Gibson **(c) Dale Dougherty and Timothy John Berners-Lee** (d) Brenda Dervin & Ted Wilson

5. HTTP is coined by
   (a) Michael Casey (b) Dale Dougherty (c) Mark Zuckerberg **(d) Timothy John Berners-Lee**
6. HTML is coined by
   (a) Howard G. Cunningham (b) Nam June Paik (c) Thomas Vander Wal **(d) Timothy John Berners-Lee**
7. RDF is coined by
   (a) Michael Casey (b) Dale Dougherty (c) Mark Zuckerberg **(d) Timothy John Berners-Lee**
8. In which year the term 'WWW' is coined?
   (a) 1978 (b) 1979 **(c) 1980** (d) 1981
9. 'Information Superhighway' is coined by
   (a) Howard G. Cunningham **(b) Nam June Paik** (c) Thomas Vander Wal (d) Timothy John Berners-Lee
10. 'Web 2.0' is coined in the year
    (a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 **(d) 2004**
11. 'Wiki' is coined by
    (a) Howard G. Cunningham (1995) (b) Nam June Paik (c) Thomas Vander Wal (d) Timothy John Berners-Lee
12. The term 'Wiki' is coined in the year
    (a) 1990 **(b) 1995** (c) 1996 (d) 1997
13. 'RSS' was first invented by
    (a) Mozilla Firefox (b) Opera **(c) Netscape** (d) Internet Explorer
14. 'Folksonomy' is coined by
    (a) Howard G. Cunningham (b) Nam June Paik **(c) Thomas Vander Wal** (d) Timothy John Berners-Lee
15. 'Weblog' is coined by
    (a) Michael Casey (b) Dale Dougherty (c) Mark Zuckerberg **(d) John Barger**

16. The term 'weblog' is coined in the year
(a) 1997 (b) 1999 (c) 1998 (d) 2000
17. 'Blog' is coined by
(a) Vint Cerf (b) Charles Babbage **(c) Peter Merholz** (d) Steve Jobs
18. 'Blog' is coined in the year
(a) 1997 (b) 1998 **(c) 1999** (d) 2000
19. Modern Blog is evolved from
(a) Face Book (b) LinkedIn (c) Forum **(d) Personal Diary**
20. Example of Internet services through cables
(a) WLL (b) Broadband (c) Landline **(d) WLAN**
21. Example of wireless Internet services
(a) WiFi (b) WLL (c) Broadband (d) Landline
22. Example of open access publishing channel
(a) Open source software (b) DSpace (c) GSDL **(d) Open access journal**
23. Introduction of 'open access' concept in the year
(a) 1890 (b) 1902 (c) 1909 **(d) 1893**
24. First free scientific online e-print archive is
(a) arXiv.org (b) PloS (c) Emerald (d) Physics Education
25. In which year arXiv.org was published?
(a) 1990 (b) 1989 **(c) 1991** (d) 1988
26. One successful open access journal in 1990s
(a) Journal of Medical Internet Research (b) Journal of Physical Research (c) Journal of Chemical Research (d) Journal of Biomedical Research
27. Name one open access publisher
(a) Emerald (b) JSTOR (c) Project Muse **(d) Public Library of Science**

28. Public Library of Science started its open access publishing in the year
    (a) 2000 **(b) 2001** (c) 2002 (d) 2003
29. In which year Budapest Open Access Initiatives declaration took place
    (a) 2002 (b) 2001 (c) 2003 (d) 2004
30. In which year Bethesda Statement on OA Publishing took place
    (a) 2002 (b) 2001 **(c) 2003** (d) 2004
31. Berlin Declaration on OA to Knowledge in the Science and Humanities (Scientific Knowledge) took place
    (a) January 2003 (b) February 2003 (c) September 2003 **(d) October 2003**
32. Open access journal 'EUCLID' has been published from
    (a) Princeton University (b) Maryland University (c) Waikito University **(d) Cornell University**
33. 'ArXiv' open access journal was published from
    (a) Harvard University (b) Case Western Reserve University (c) New York University **(d) Cornell University**
34. 'JSTOR' was published from
    (a) Waikito University (b) Cornell University **(c) Princeton and Maryland Universities** (d) Oxford University
35. 'Highware' was published from
    (a) Waikito University (b) Cornell University (c) Tokyo University **(d) Stanford University**
36. 'LOCKSS' was published from
    (a) Loughborough University **(b) Stanford University** (c) Waikito University (d) Cornell University
37. Ning was co-founded by

(a) Mark Andreessen & Gina Biomchini (b) Paul Ginsparg and Michael Gibson (c) Dale Dougherty and Timothy John Berners-Lee (d) Brenda Dervin & Ted Wilson

38. Facebook was launched by
(a) Michael Gorman (b) Bill Gates **(c) Mark Zuckerberg** (d) Michael Casey
39. Ning was launched in the year
(a) 2000 (b) 2003 **(c) 2005** (d) 2007
40. Facebook was launched in
(a) January 2004 **(b) February 2004** (c) March 2004 (d) April 2004
41. Lib 2.0 was launched in the year
(a) 2004 **(b) 2005** (c) 2006 (d) 2007
42. First generation computer uses
(a) Microprocessor (b) Transistors (c) Integrated Circuits **(d) Thermionic valves or vacuum tube or electronic valves**
43. Second generation computer uses
(a) Valves and tubes (b) Very large integrated circuit **(c) Transistors** (d) Small scale integrated circuit
44. Third generation computer uses
(a) Valves and tubes **(b) Integrated circuits** (c) Transistor (d) Small scale integrated circuit
45. Fourth generation computer uses
(a)Valves and tubes **(b) Large scale integrated circuit** (c) Transistor (d) Small scale integrated circuit
46. Fifth generation computer uses
(a) Valves and tubes **(b) Very large integrated circuit** (c) Transistor (d) Small scale integrated circuit
47. Fifth generation computer deals with
(a) IQ (b) Real Intelligence **(c) Artificial Intelligence** (d) None

48. Phases of First generation computers
(a) 1940-45 (b) 1952-1964 **(c) 1946-1952** (d) 1964-1971
49. Phases of Second generation computers
(a) 1940-45 **(b) 1952-1964** (c) 1946-1952 (d) 1964-1971
50. Phases of Third generation computers
(a) 1940-45 (b) 1952-1964 (c) 1946-1952 **(d) 1964-1971**
51. Phases of Fourth generation computers
(a) 1971-90 (b) 1952-1964 (c) 1946-1952 (d) 1964-1971
52. Phases of Fifth generation computers
(a) 1940-45 (b) 1952-1964 **(c) 1990 onwards** (d) 1964-1971
53. Which is the first manual calculator?
(a) Computer (b) digital calculator (c) Pascaline **(d) Abacus**
54. Who invented mechanical calculating machine
(a) Charles Babbage (b) Lady Ada Lovelace (c) John Napier **(d) Blaise Pascal**
55. Who was the first programmer?
(a) Charles Babbage **(b) Lady Ada Lovelace** (c) John Napier (d) Blaise Pascal
56. Programming language 'ADA' was invented by
(a) Charles Babbage **(b) Lady Ada Lovelace** (c) John Napier (d) Blaise Pascal
57. Who first invented the tabulating machine
(a) Herman Hollerith (b) Harvard Aiken (c) Joseph M. Jacquard (d) Charles Babbage
58. Who was called 'father of modern computers'?
(a) Herman Hollerith (b) Harvard Aiken (c) Joseph M. Jacquard **(d) Charles Babbage**
59. Which was the first electronic general purpose computer?
(a) EDVAC **(b) ENIAC** (c) ABACUS (d) UNIVAC

60. Which was the first electronic general purpose computer?
(a) EDVAC (b) ENIAC (c) ABACUS (d) UNIVAC
61. Who had the significant contribution on stored program
(a) Von Neumann (b) Gottfried Von Leibnitz (c) John Napier (d) Charles Babbage
62. Who invented the difference engine and analytical engine?
(a) Von Neumann (b) Gottfried Von Leibnitz (c) John Napier **(d) Charles Babbage**
63. Who first used punched cards?
(a) Herman Hollerith (b) Harvard Aiken **(c) Joseph M. Jacquard** (d) Charles Babbage
64. Which was the first electro-mechanical computer?
(a) ENIAC (b) EDVAC **(c) MARK-1** (d) UNIVAC
65. 1 Bit in binary usage is
(a) A binary digit (either 1 or 0) (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) None
66. 1 Byte in binary usage is
(a) 8 bits/1 character (b) 7 bits (c) 6 bits (d) 5 bits
67. 1 Kilobyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 Bytes/2^{10} Bytes (b) 1023 Bytes (c) 1000 Bytes (d) 1020 Bytes
68. Value of 1 Kilobyte is
(a) 10^2 bytes **(b) 10^3 bytes** (c) 10^4 bytes (d) 10^5 bytes
69. 1 Megabyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 KB/2^{20} Bytes (b) 1023 KB (c) 1000 KB (d) 1020 KB
70. Value of 1 Megabyte is
(a) 10^2 bytes (b) 10^3 bytes (c) 10^4 bytes **(d) 10^6 bytes**
71. 1 Gigabyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 MB/2^{30} Bytes (b) 1023 MB (c) 1000 MB (d) 1020 MB
72. Value of 1 Gigabyte is

(a) 10^3 bytes (b) 10^8 bytes **(c) 10^9 bytes** (d) 10^6 bytes

73. 1 Terabyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 GB/2^{40} Bytes (b) 1023 GB (c) 1000 GB (d) 1020 GB
74. Value of 1 Terabyte is
(a) 10^4 bytes (b) 10^9 bytes (c) 10^{11} bytes **(d) 10^{12}bytes**
75. 1 Petabyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 TB/2^{50} Bytes (b) 1023 TB (c) 1000 TB (d) 1020 TB
76. Value of 1 Petabyte is
(a) 10^6 bytes (b) 10^9 bytes (c) 10^{13} bytes **(d) 10^{15} bytes**
77. 1 Exabyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 PB/2^{60} Bytes (b) 1023 PB (c) 1000 PB (d) 1020 PB
78. Value of 1 Exabyte is
(a) 10^{14} bytes (b) 10^{16} bytes (c) 10^{17} bytes **(d) 10^{18} bytes**
79. 1 Zettabyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 EB/2^{70} Bytes (b) 1023 EB (c) 1000 EB (d) 1020 EB
80. Value of 1 Zettabyte is
(a) 10^{19} bytes (b) 10^{20} bytes **(c) 10^{21} bytes** (d) 10^{24} bytes
81. 1 Yottabyte in binary usage is
(a) 1024 ZB/2^{80} Bytes (b) 1023 ZB (c) 1000 ZB (d) 1020 ZB
82. Value of 1 Yottabyte is
(a) 10^{22} bytes (b) 10^{23} bytes **(c) 10^{24} bytes** (d) 10^{25} bytes
83. Hard copy means
(a) Electronically recorded copy (b) Digitally recorded copy (c) Recorded in intangible medium **(d) Recorded in tangible medium**
84. Soft copy means
(a) Recorded in tangible medium (b) Print copy **(c) Electronic copy whose output displayed on a computer screen** (d) None
85. Punch card is a/an

(a) Output device **(b) Input device** (c) Manual device (d) None

86. Magnetic Ink Character Recognition is a/an
(a) Output device **(b) Input device** (c) Manual device (d) None

87. Optical Character Recognition is a/an
(a) Output device **(b) Input device** (c) Manual device (d) None

88. Optical Mark Reader is a/an
(a) Output device **(b) Input device** (c) Manual device (d) None

89. Light Pen is a/an
(a) Output device **(b) Input device** (c) Manual device (d) None

90. Barcode Reader is a/an
(a) Output device **(b) Input device** (c) Manual device (d) None

91. Monitor is a/an
(a) **Output device** (b) Input device (c) Manual device (d) Storage device

92. Printer is a/an
(a) Storage device (b) Input device (c) Manual device **(d) Output device**

93. Speaker is a/an
(a) Input device **(b) Output device** (c) Manual device (d) Storage device

94. Hard disk is a/an
(a) Output device (b) Input device (c) Manual device **(d) Storage device**

95. Hard disk is a/an
(a) Primary storage device **(b) Secondary storage device** (c) Tertiary storage device (d) None of the above

96. CD/DVD/Pen Drive is a/an
(a) Storage device (b) Input device (c) Manual device (d) Output device

97. CD/DVD/Pen Drive is a/an
(a) Primary storage device **(b) Secondary storage device** (c) Tertiary storage device (d) None of the above

98. Mouse/Keyboard/Joystick/Scanner is a/an
(a) Output device **(b) Input device** (c) Manual device (d) Storage device

99. Windows is a operating system based on
(a) Geographic User Interface **(b) Graphic User Interface** (c) Geomorphologic User Interface (d) Geometric User Interface

100. Java is a
(a) System software **(b) Application software** (c) Library Management Software (d) None

101. Java used in
(a) More than 1 billion devices **(b) More than 3 billion devices** (c) More than 2 billion devices (d) More than 4 billion devices

102. Multi-tasking means
(a) Execute one program at a time (b) Execute no program **(c) Execute multiple program at a time** (d) None of the above

103. To move the window, click on the Title bar and, with the mouse button pressed down, move the mouse pointer across the computer screen is called
(a) Tagging (b) Trafficking (c) Pointing **(d) Dragging**

104. First version of Windows operating system is
(a) Windows95 (b) Windows98 (c) WindowsXP (d) Windows7

105. Windows95 released on
(a) July 1995 **(b) August 1995** (c) September 1995 (d) October 1995

106. ……are the collection of records and data.
(a) Information (b) Folders (c) Knowledge **(d) Files**

107. The ……button shrinks the Window to a button on the taskbar.
(a) Radio **(b) Minimize** (c) Maximize (d) None of the above

108. OS provides an interface between user,…… and the computer.
(a) File (b) Folder (c) Record **(d) application programs**

109. Icons are small graphical……
(a) Picture (b) wallpaper (c) screensaver **(d) image**

110. All the files and folders present on the drives are managed by Windows with the help of a……
(a) Hard disk (b) External hard disk **(c) File manager** (d) None of the above

111. ……..allows you to access all the contents on your computer from one window.
(a) Internet Explorer **(b) Windows Explorer** (c) Opera (d) Mozilla Firefox

112. Extension of MS-Word file is
(a) .doc (b) .pdf (c) .jpg (d) .rtf

113. You can't edit ……document.
(a) Word **(b) PDF** (c) Excel (d) Access

114. The ……..key on the keyboard takes you to the next line
(a) Shift (b) Ctrl (c) Del **(d) Enter**

115. Shortcut key for New File creation is
(a) Ctrl+O (b) Ctrl+B **(c) Ctrl+N** (d) Ctrl+I

116. Extension of a Qbasic file is
(a) .pdf (b) .jpg (c) .rtf **(d) .bas**

117. Website is a collection of……
(a) Home pages (b) Yellow pages (c) White pages **(d) Web pages**

118. WWW is a collection of all…….
(a) LAN (b) MAN (c) WLAN **(d) Websites**

119. The ……..button gives you a details of the pages that you visited in a particular time
(a) Back (b) Forward (c) Search **(d) History**

120. Which of the following is a social network?
(a) BUBL Link **(b) LIS Links** (c) Intute (d) DMOZ

121. Deleted e-mail can be found in the
(a) Trash folder (b) Inbox folder (c) Starred folder (d) Spam folder

122. Which of the following is not a web browser?
(a) Firefox (b) Internet Explorer (c) Google Chrome **(d) DMOZ**

123. The term 'hypertext' was coined by
(a) Ted Nelson (b) Charles Babbage (c) Tim Berners Lee (d) Tay vanghan

124. The 12 rules for relational database were given by
(a) Larvy Page (b) Linux Tolward (c) Bill Gates **(d) Edgar F. Godd**

125. The term 'cyberspace' was first used by
(a) Andrew Pollock **(b) William Gibson** (c) John Postal (d) Joe Flower

126. Real Time Access refers to
(a) access in advance (b) Access after sometime **(c) Access when searched for** (d) None of the above

127. ASK (Approach, Skill, Knowledge) principle is related to
(a) Classification (b) Management **(c) ICT** (d) Standards

128. Bios is a
(a) Application software (b) System software **(c) Booting software** (d) Plagiarism software

129. Bulletin Board service is an example of

(a) Blog (b) Meshups (c) SDI (d) None of the above

130. Students are attracted by the Internet service in Library so they are visiting library frequently, so this is called
(a) Dependent variables (b) Independent variables (c) Static variable (d) Dynamic variable

131. Which is not a search engine?
(a) Internet Explorer (b) Huckbuck (c) Dogpile (d) Hot Daddy

132. Who was coined the 'Information Literacy'?
(a) Paul Zurkowski (b) Michael Casey (c) Tim Berner's Lee (d) Mark Zuckerberg

133. The invisible web refers to-
(a) The internet, since we cannot see it **(b) That part of the internet, which is hidden from the search engines** (c) The telecommunication signals which are not seen (d) The failure in accessing the web pages

134. In ……connection printer will become slow
(a) Data Card (b) Internet (c) Scanner **(d) Wireless**

135. Which one is odd one?
(a) ANSI (b) BIS (c) BSI **(d) ESPN**

136. Internet filtering is an
(a) **Internet cleaning** (b) Internet washing (c) Maintenance (d) Internet filtering

137. The term 'open source' was coined by
(a) Tim Berners Lee **(b) Christine Peterson** (c) Peter Merholz (d) Michael Casey

138. File transfer protocol over Internet
(a) TCP/IP (b) FST (c) FDT **(d) FTP**

139. The term 'open source' was coined in the year

(a) 1997 (b) 1998 (c) 1999 (d) 2000

140. Major two characteristics of open source are
(a) Free copyright & free distribution (b) Open and no IPR **(c) Free distribution and open source code** (d) Free license and no IPR

141. Extranet is based on
(a) International Network (b) LAN (c) Distributed Network **(d) Private Network**

142. Internet Extranet is based on
(a) International Network **(b) LAN** (c) Distributed Network (d) Private Network

143. Information Superhighway was coined in the year
(a) 1970 (b) 1971 **(c) 1974** (d) 1975

144. ……is a tool which helps in the retrieving information from the Internet
(a) Browser (b) Explorer (c) Router **(d) Search Engine**

145. Which of the following is a multi-subject gateway?
(a) Humbul **(b) Renardus** (c) Sapling (d) EdWeb

146. Which of the following is a specialized information organization online tool?
(a) Mamma (b) Dogpile **(c) Vivisimo** (d) Entireweb

147. What is the meaning of E-Documents?
(a) All documents other than printed (b) Non-paper documents **(c) In electronic form such as Cassettes, CD-ROMs, DVD, word/pdf/rtf/jpeg etc. formats etc.** (d) Audio visual tools

148. On which of the following technologies semantic web is not based?
(a) RDF (b) Ontologies **(c) Cloud seeding** (d) URL

149. PC falls in the category of

(i) super computer (ii) mainframe computer (iii) mini computer **(iv) micro computer**.

150. LAN stands for
(i) Library Automation Network (ii) Library and Network (iii) Library Area Network (iv) **Local Area Network**.

151. VDUs in computers are used for
(i) input **(ii) output** (iii) control (iv) storage.

152. UNIX is
(i) computer hardware (ii) application software (iii) computer high level language **(iv) operating system**.

153. The IT used for simulation of the human thought is known as
(i) thinking simulation (ii) third generation computers (iii) thought process mechanism **(iv) artificial intelligence**.

154. RAM stands for
(i) Read Access Memory (ii) Read and Memory (iii) Read Active Memory **(iv) Random Access Memory**.

155. CDS/ISIS is a
(i) computer language (ii) part of computer hardware **(iii) software package** (iv) none of these.

156. The example of programming language is
(i) CPU (ii) VDU (iii) Hard Drive **(iv) Pascal**.

157. Arithmetic and Logical Unit in the context of computer denotes
(i) software (ii) **hardware** (iii) programming unit (iv) printing unit.

158. Modem is a
(i) software device (ii) scanner (iii) CD drive **(iv) hardware device that converts from one form to another.**

159. The example of a high level language is
(i) adobe photoshop (ii) Auto CAD (iii) macromedia flash **(iv) ForTran**.

160. CD-ROM stands for
(i) Compact Disk Read Output Memory (ii) Compact disk Read On Memory (iii) Compact Disk Read Over Memory **(iv) Compact Disk Read Only Memory**.

161. The memory part of computer's CPU is also known as
(i) external storage unit **(ii) internal storage unit** (iii) data storage unit (iv) language storage unit.
162. CDS/ISIS package has been developed by
(i) UNISIST **(ii) UNESCO** (iii) IFLA (iv) FAO.
163. Basic is a
(i) hardware item (ii) part of Internet communication **(iii) programming language (**iv) none of these.
164. Valves and tubes were used as main processors in
(i) 1st generation computers (ii) 2nd generation computers (iii) 3rd generation computers (iv) 4th generation computers.
165. MINISIS requires for its operation
(i) Pentium1 computer system (ii) Pentium2 computer system (iii) 486 computer system **(iv) HP3000 computer system**.
166. Volatile memory is referred to as
(i) ROM (ii) EPROM (iii) **RAM** (iv) none of these.
167. In the context of computers 'BIT' stands for
(i) Binary Information Technology (ii) Booting Information Technology (iii) Binary Input Technology **(iv) Binary Digit**.
168. Computerised library housekeeping is done with
(i) system software **(ii) application software** (iii) CPU iv) VDU.
169. DBase is a
(i) application software (ii) system software (iii) internal storage (iv) external storage.
170. In WordStar for opening a file the option given is
(i) A (ii) B (iii) C **(iv) D**.
171. In computer terminology 'C' refers to
(i) programming language ii) cabinet iii) cache memory iv) COBOL.
172. CDS/ISIS is operated through
(i) Unix (ii) Linux **(iii) DOS** (iv) Windows.
173. In CDS/ISIS for creating a new record the option given is
(i) L (ii) M **(iii) N** (iv) P.

174. IBM stands for
(i) International Binary Machines (ii) International Booting Machines **(iii) International Business Machines, Inc.** (iv) none of these
175. Byte refers to
(i) a string of five binary digits (ii) a sting of six binary digits iii) a string of seven binary digits **(iv) a string of eight binary digits**.
176. The following are the useful input devices
(i) Keyboard, RAM and CD-ROMs **(ii) OCR, Light Pens and Keyboards** (iii) CD-ROM, OCR and Floppy Disks iv) Hard Disks, Magnetic Tapes and Light Pens.
177. Which of the following is not a computer programming language?
(i) FORTRAN (ii) Basic (iii) COBOL **(iv) ASCII**.
178. In the binary system of numbers 100 represents the decimal number
(i) 100 (ii) 1 **(iii) 4** (iv) 3.
179. In relation to computer Basic is
(i) core memory (ii) hardware (iii) model **(iv) language**.
180. Arrange the following storage devices according to increasing capacity
a) magnetic tapes b) CD-ROMs c) Floppy disks d) Magnetic disks.
(i) (c), (a), (d), (b) (ii) (a), (b), (c), (d) (iii) (d), (c), (a), (b) (iv) (d), (a), (b), (c).
181. The following software is a typical example of an operating system
(i) DOS ii) WordStar iii) dBase III+ iv) Lotus 1-2-3.
182. Computers are used for handling large mass of
(i) information and its quick retrieval ii) books and its quick retrieval iii) news and its quick retrieval iv) libraries and its quick retrieval.
183. OCR stands for

(i) Online Computer Retrieval **(ii) Optical Character Recognition** (iii) Online Centre for Reprographics (iv) Optical Computer Recorder

184. Internet filtering is

(i) A form of censorship (ii) Acceptable user policy (iii) Access to inappropriate material (iv) Blocking internet facility

185. Which one of the following is a Bulletin Board Service on Internet?

(i) Picaso (ii) Google talk **(iii) Blog** (iv) Oovoo

186. Virus is a software which can

(i) Manipulate data (ii) Replicate itself (iii) Damage computer **(iv) All the above**

187. Which one of the following protocol is used in file transfer over internet?

(i) FTP (ii) SMTP (iii) POP (iv) TCP/IP

188. Radio Frequency Identification is used in library for

(i) Circulation of documents (ii) Cataloguing of documents (iii) Security of documents (iv) Acquisition of documents

Codes:

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct (c) (iii) and (ii) are correct **(d) (i) and (iii) are correct**

189. BIOS contains

(i) Operating system program (ii) Bootstrap program (ii) Application system program (iv) Convert character to code program

Codes:

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct (c) (iii) and (iv) are correct **(d) (ii) and (iv) are correct**

190. Relational database is

(i) A work which has some relationship to another work (ii) A symbol representing relationship between two concepts **(iii) Manipulation commands which relate records in different fields** (iv) All of the above

191. What are the major driving forces behind an 'Information society'?
(i) RTI **(ii) ICT** (iii) Internet (iv) I.T.Act
Codes:
(a) (ii) & (i) are correct (b) (ii) & (iv) are correct (c) (i) & (iv) are correct **(d) (ii) & (iii) are correct**

192. The factors that influence computer file organisation are
(i) Speed of access (ii) Storage space (iii) Fixed length fields (iv) File volatility
Codes:
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct **(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct** (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

193. Major problems of 'Information Communication Technology' are
(i) Information overload (ii) Information insecurity (iii) Lack of innovative technologies (iv) Lack of control over communication
Codes:
(a) (ii) and (iv) are correct (b) (i) and (iv) are correct **(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct** (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

194. What are three types of basic languages used in computer programming?
(a) Zero, low and high levels (b) COBOL, BASIC and PROLOG (c) FORTRAN, PL/1, and SNOWBOL **(d) Machine, Assembly and high level languages**

195. When CD-ROM was prepared and made?
(a) 1985 (b) 1982 (c) 1980 (d) 1977

196. In how many ways switching system can be established?
(a) Two **(b) Three** (c) Five (d) Seven

197. Which type of switching system is telephone network?
(a) Circuit switching (b) Packet switching (c) Message switching (d) None of the above

198. Which of the following software is useful for word processing?
(a) DBASE (b) LIBSYS **(c) Wordstar** (d) CDS/ISIS

199. NICNET and INDONET are the networks of which category?
(a) LAN (b) MAN **(c) WAN** (d) IN

200. What is a bug?
(a) Computer virus (b) Error in computer configuration **(c) Error in a programme** (d) None of these

201. ISO-9960 is related with?
(a) Standard for encoding data on CD-ROM (b) Standard for Computer Hardware (c) Standard for Information Processing (d) Standard for Networking

202. ASCII has how many codes?
(a) 256 (b) 526 (c) 265 (d) 254

203. INTERNET was initially developed by US Department of
(a) Commerce **(b) Defense** (c) Interior (d) State

204. UNIX is a
(a) Single user operating system (b) Double user operating system (c) Triple user operating system **(d) Multi user operating system**

205. Information retrieval is fastest from
(a) Floppy Disk (b) Magnetic Tape **(c) Hard Disk** (d) None of the above

206. An University providing Open Access to Sanskrit dissertations through Internet

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru University **(b) Delhi University** (c) Mahatma Gandhi University (d) University of Madras

207. The CD alphabets in CDS/ISIS stand for
(a)Computerized Documentation (b) Condensed Disk (c) Confirmed Disk (d) Compact Disk

208. LYCOS is a
(a) Search engine (b) Programming language (c) Database (d) Database vendor

209. Electronic telecommunications system joining millions of computers together
(a) E-mail **(b) Internet** (c) US Mail (d) UPS

210. Following is not a social bookmarking site:
(a) Digg (b) Delicious **(c) Sqidoo** (d) Facebook

211. Following is not a network protocol:
(a) HTTP (b) SMTP (c) TCP/IP **(d) Z39.50**

212. LOCKOSS (Software) is an international community initiative by:
(a) MIT Libraries (**b) Stanford University** (c) University of Waikato (d) University of Southampton

213. Identify the odd one from the following:
(a) Koha (b) VTLS (c) SLIM++ (d) SOUL

214. Following is not a Web 2.0 tool:
(a) Blog (b) Facebook **(c) UGC-INFONET 2.0** (d) RSS feeds

215. PLONE is a
(a) Content Management System (b) Digital Library Software (c) ILMS (d) Federated Search Engine

216. Pi is the e-book reading device by
(a) Amazon (b) Sony **(c) Infobeam** (d) Nokia

217. Following is an example of microblogging
(a) Wordpress (b) Blogspot (c) Livejournal **(d) Twitter**

218. Who invented OSI Model in 1982
(a) BSO (b) ISI (c) Indian Standard Organisation **(d) International Standard Organisation**
219. Where ISDN was first started in 1990
(a) USA (b) UK (c) India **(d) Singapore**
220. Now-a-days how many types of Protocol are used?
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 **(d) 2**
221. Which type of protocol is used by interface for public data network (PDN)?
(a) X.25 (b) X.12 (c) X.13 (d) X.20
222. Resource sharing is a part of…
(a) Library co-operation (b) Library administration (c) Library management (d) Library cataloguing
223. Which network in India provided the first e-mail service in the country?
(a) NICNET (b) DELNET **(c) ERNET** (d) INFLIBNET
224. What is e-prints?
(a) A catalogue (b) A journal **(c)A repository software** (d) An encyclopedia
225. Which two are library management software for small libraries?
(a) Library Solution and Foller (b) Rar and MSN (c) Zip and Tar (d) Lycos and Live Search
226. BUBL link is a
(a) Database (b) OPAC (c) Subject Gateway (d) Portal
227. 'Cloud computing'- whose concept?
(a) John McCarthy (1960s) (b) Mark Zuckerberg (c) Paul Zurowksi (d) Ramnath Chellappa
228. First scholarly use of the term 'Cloud computing' by

(a) John McCarthy (b) Mark Zuckerberg (c) Paul Zurowksi **(d) Ramnath Chellappa** (1997)

229. Who gave the concept of 'Knowledge Industry' (1962)?
(a) Fritz Machlup (b) Mark Zuckerberg (c) Paul Zurowksi (d) John McCarthy

230. Who invents the term 'LibraryThing' (2005)?
(a) Mark Zuckerberg (b) Paul Zurowksi (c) John McCarthy **(d) Tim Spalding**

231. Conversion of barcode into electrical signals is done by:
(a)Scanners (b) CRT (c) Photo sensor (d) UNICODE

232. Which of the following cannot be regarded as multimedia
(i) A tape-slide program (ii) A CD-ROM with text and visual (iii) Microfilm **(iv) A web page**

233. 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

234. The ability to travel between electronic documents using any number of alternative
(a) Linking (b) Browsing (c) Searching **(d) Navigating**

235. When you create a worksheet in CDS/ISIS you are defining
(i) The external user view **(ii) the internal file structure** (iii) the conceptual frame (iv) all of the above

236. 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**

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

1. Bibliographic coupling was first advocated
   (a) B.K.Sen **(b) M.M.Kessler** (c) S.C.Bradford (d) S.R.Ranganathan
2. Bibliographic coupling is related to
   (a) Bibliometric studies (b) Bibliographic compilation (c) Modes of subject formation (d) Vocabulary control
3. The term 'bibliometrics' was first used by
   (a) S.R.Ranganathan **(b) Alan Pritchard** (c) Allen Kent (d) A.C.Foskett
4. 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
5. 'Half-life' in Information Science relates
   (a) Rate of obsolescence (b) Rate of growth (c) Degree of scatter (d) Information explosion
6. 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
7. What is Solomon four group design?
   (a) Pretest Posttest control group design (b) Experiemtal females, Control males (c) Treament, Experiemntal females, Control males (d) None of the above
8. Roget Thesaurus is in
   (a) Classified manner (b)Topical manner (c)Subjective manner (d) Alphabetical manner
   Or, **(a) Classified list of words** (b) Book of synonyms (c) List of standard terms (d) List of scientific terms
9. Stop word list used in

(a) Automated Keyword Indexing (b) PRECIS (c) POPSI (d) Chain Indexing

10. Metadata is divided into
(a) Descriptive, Administrative & Structural (b) Descriptive, Systematic & Analytical (c) Logical, Descriptive & Systematic (d) None of these
11. Content analysis is nothing but the
(a) Studying the content of human communication (b) studying the analysis of citations (c) statistical analysis (d) none of the above
12. Queries of the users are translated into the indexing system and matching is done with the vocabulary of the system
(a) Query formulation (b) Query assimilation (c) Query matching **(d) Search strategy**
13. According to George Boole, three types of Boolean searching are
(a) AND, BUT, NOT (b) AND, NOR, BUT **(c) AND, OR, NOT** (d) AND, OR, BUT
14. What is Thesaurus?
(a) A collection of selected terminology (b) Synonym terms (c) List of words **(d) All of the above**
15. PRECIS was developed by Derek Austin for use in the
(a) BNB (b) INB (c) ISBD (d) ISBN

16. The name of S. C. Bradford is associated with
(i) occurrence of terms in a paragraph (ii) number of articles written by an author **(iii) law of scattering** (iv) citation of an article.
17. 'Recall' and 'Precision' are the terms used in
(i) reference service **(ii) information retrieval system** (iii) library management (iv) book selection.

18. PRECIS has been developed by
(i) E. J. Coates **(ii) Derek Austin** (iii) S. R. Ranganathan (iv) Mortimer Taube.
19. POPSI is a
(i) post co-ordinate indexing system (ii) keyword based indexing system **(iii) pre co-ordinate indexing system** (iv) citation indexing.
20. Controlled vocabulary in indexing is called
(i) a thesaurus (ii) a language dictionary (iii) a dictionary of synonyms (iv) a list of subject headings.
21. The concept of 'Paperless Society' was first given by
(i) Derek Austin **(ii) F. W. Lancaster** (iii) Jesse H. Shera (iv) Maurice F. Taube.
22. The term 'Information Retrieval' was coined by
(i) B. C. Vickery (ii) S. R. Ranganathan (iii) F. W. Lancaster (iv) **Calvin N.Mooers**.
23. The effect of reduction in the level of specificity of indexing on information retrieval is that it
(i) increases precision and decreases recall (ii) **increases recall and decreases precision** (iii) increases recall and precision both (iv) decreases recall and precision both.
24. The process of retrieving detail / document relevant to a query from a catalogue/database adequately defines
(i) documentation (ii) acquisition **(iii) information retrieval services** (iv) cataloguing services.
25. The term 'recall' is used in information retrieval to refer to
(i) recollect the documents **(ii) the ability of a system to retrieve relevant documents** (iii) to recollect the irrelevant documents (iv) to retrieve irrelevant documents.
26. 'Truncation' is a technique used in
(i) cataloguing (ii) classification (iii) reference service **(iv) online information retrieval**.
27. The logic 'And', 'Or', and 'Not' was devised by
(i) F. W. Lancaster **(ii) George Boole** (iii) S. R. Ranganathan (iv) M.

A. Gopinath.

28. Lotka's law is concerned with
(i) single number of paper per author (ii) two papers per author (iii) three papers per author **(iv) average number of papers per author**.

29. The mathematical theory of communication is associated with
(i) S. Ramanujan (ii) S. R. Ranganathan (iii) I. N. Sengupta **(iv) Shannon and Weaver**.

30. 'Bibliometrics' is a study of
(i) quantitative analysis of publications ii) qualitative analysis of publications iii) macro analysis of publications iv) micro analysis of publications.

31. The Shanon –Weaver Model of Information as criticized for
(i) being too mathematical (ii) being unidirectional (iii) being primarily suited to electronic commission **(iv) all of the above**.

32. There are a total number of 50 relevant documents in a collection response to a query, only 30 documents are retrieved of these only 10 were relevant. What is the recall percentage?
(i) 20% **(ii) 33%** (iii) 40% (iv) 60%.

33. The concept of 'Librametry' was developed by
(i) S. C. Bradford (ii) J. D. Bernal (iii) D. J. Foskett **(iv) S. R. Ranganathan**.

34. A retrieval system retrieves a total of 50 documents. Out of these 40 are irrelevant. Another 10 documents which were relevant but not retrieved. The precision percentage for that query would be
(i) 40% **(ii) 20%** (iii) 60% (iv) 80%.

35. The query on "Use of Audio Visual Aids in teaching Science at Primary Schools" can be framed as
(i) Audio Visual aids and Science and Primary Schools ii) Audio Visual aids or Science or Primary Schools iii) Audio Visual aids or Science and Primary schools iv) Audio Visual aids and Science or Primary Schools.

36. Which of the following can be considered as formal channels of

communication?

(i) Conferences, Research Reports, Theses (ii) Research Reports, Correspondence, Books (iii) Short Communication, Journals, E-Mail, Theses (iv) Conversations, Electronic Journals, Research Reports.

37. A device for searching through a fragment of the search term so that it can match related terms starting with the same term is known as
(i) Boolean Search **(ii) Truncation (iii)** Thesaurus (iv) Indexing Language.

38. Venn diagram was developed by
(i) John Venn (ii) Peter Venn (iii) Alfred Venn (iv) Marlos Venn.

39. The merit of what type of searching is to offer the using of Boolean logic which allows limiting or expanding the search, as required?
(i) manual searching **(ii) online searching** (iii) literature searching (iv) reference searching.

40. Blair and Maron evaluation study on retrieval effectiveness of full text search is called
(i) SMART retrieval system (ii) MEDLARS evaluation study **(iii) STAIRS project** (iv) Cranefield –II project

41. A version of KWIC augmented with author/name is called
(i) WADEX (ii) KWOC (iii) KWAC (iv) KWIC

42. The order of significance of "Thing, Material and Action" among various components of a compound subject was expanded by
(i) J.Kaiser **(ii) E.J.Coates** (iii) J.R.Sharp (iv) J.E.L.Farradane

43. In PRECIS, role operator Zero (0) is allotted for
(a) Action (b) Object (c) Agent **(d) Location**

44. The idea of Thesaurofacet was developed by
(a) G.Bhattacharya (b) S.R.Ranganathan (c) Jean Aitchinson (d) Derek Austin

45. In PRECIS, role operator One (1) is allotted for
(a) Action **(b) Key system** (c) Agent (d) Location

46. In PRECIS, role operator Two (2) is allotted for
(a) Action (b) Object (c) Agent (d) Location
47. In PRECIS, role operator Four (4) is allotted for
(a) Action (b) Object **(c) Viewpoint-as-form** (d) Location
48. In PRECIS, role operator Five (5) is allotted for
(a) Action **(b) Selected instance** (c) Agent (d) Location
49. In PRECIS, role operator Six (6) is allotted for
(a) Action (b) Object **(c) Form of document** (d) Location
50. In PRECIS, role operator (f) is allotted for
(a) Bound co-ordinate concept (b) Standard co-ordinate concept (c) Agent (d) Location
51. In PRECIS, role operator (g) is allotted for
(a) Bound co-ordinate concept **(b) Standard co-ordinate concept** (c) Agent (d) Location
52. In PRECIS, role operator (p) is allotted for
(a) Action (b) Object **(c) Part** (d) Location
53. In PRECIS, role operator (q) is allotted for
(a) Bound co-ordinate concept (b) Stnadard co-ordinate concept (c) Agent (d) Location
54. In PRECIS, role operator (q) is allotted for
(a) Action (b) Object (c) Part **(d) Member of quazi-generic group**
55. In PRECIS, role operator (r) is allotted for
(a) Assembly (b) Object (c) Part (d) Location
56. In PRECIS, role operator (s) is allotted for
(a) Action **(b) Role definer** (c) Part (d) Location
57. In PRECIS, role operator (t) is allotted for
(a) Action (b) Object **(c) author-attributed association** (d) Location
58. In PRECIS, role operator (p) is allotted for
(a) Action **(b) Two-way interaction** (c) Part (d) Location
59. Which of the model is not based on the analysis of the subject?
(a) Citation Indexing (b) PRECIS (c) Chain Indexing (d) Uniterm Indexing

60. In which of the following the term "Truncation" is used
(a) Budgeting **(b) Search Formulation** (c) Coordination (d) Classified Bibliography
61. Who is the author of 'Systematic Indexing'?
(a) E.J.Coates **(b) J.Kaiser** (c) C.A.Cutter (d) J.W.Metcalfe
62. The concept of 'Stopword' list is relevant in the context of
(a) Uniform Indexing (b) Citation Indexing (c) Chain Indexing **(d) Keyword Indexing**
63. A number of devices that are related to recall and precision have been studied by
(i) Gilchrist (ii) Vickery **(iii) Lancaster** (iv) Ranganathan
64. The relationship between the terms 'Ships' and 'Boat' is
(i) Syntactic relation (ii) Semantic relation (iii) Both of them (iv) Neither
65. In KWIC index the keyword appears
(i) At the beginning of each entry (ii) At the centre of the line (iii) at the highlighted word (iv) at the end of the line
66. 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

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INFORMATION SYSTEM SOURCES AND SERVICES

1. Shannon and Weaver related to
(a) Psycho-biology of language: An introduction to dynamic philosophy
(b) Information is data of value to decision making

(c) Mathematical theory of communication

(d) Bradford's Law of Information

2. M.C.Yovits is related to

(a) Psycho-biology of language: An introduction to dynamic philosophy

(b) Information is data of value to decision making

(c) Mathematical theory of communication

(d) Bradford's Law of Information

3. Berne Convention and Universal Copyright Convention was revised in Paris in

(a) 1949 (b) 1952 **(c) 1971** (d) 1931

4. C.W.Hanson

(a) Categorized information need into current approach, every approach, and exhaustive approach **(b) Divides documentary sources of information into primary and secondary** (c) Divides documentary sources of information into primary, secondary and tertiary (d) Classified documentary sources of information into Conventional, Neo Conventional, Non Conventional and meta document

5. WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in

(a) 1977 (b) 1944 (c) 1954 **(d) 1967**

6. Denis Grogan

(a) Categorized information need into current approach, every approach, and exhaustive approach (b) Divides documentary sources of information into primary and secondary **(c) Divides documentary sources of information into primary, secondary and tertiary** (d) Classified documentary sources of information into Conventional, Neo Conventional, Non Conventional and meta document

7. Which of the following is a Tertiary Sources of Information?
   (a) Journal (b) Bibliography (c) Encyclopedia **(d) Bibliography of Bibliographies**
8. Universal Copyright convention was in
   (a) 1949 **(b) 1952** (c) 1971 (d) 1931
9. Melvin J. Voigt
   (a) **Categorized information need into current approach, everyday approach, and exhaustive approach** (b) Divide documentary sources of information into primary and secondary (c) Divides documentary sources of information into primary, secondary and tertiary (d) Divides documentary sources of information into Conventional, Neo Conventional, Non Conventional, Meta document
10. S.R.Ranganathan
    (a) Categorized information need into current approach, everyday approach, and exhaustive approach (b) Divide documentary sources of information into primary and secondary (c) Divides documentary sources of information into primary, secondary and tertiary **(d) Divides documentary sources of information into Conventional, Neo Conventional, Non Conventional, Meta document**
11. 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
12. Berne convention was adopted in the year
    (a) 1911 **(b) 1886** (1986?) (c) 1900 (d) 1947
13. Emerald full text database is published from
    (a) USA (b) Germany (c) France **(d) UK**

14. JSTOR is an online system for archiving and accessing academic journals. It is located in
(a) UK **(b) USA** (c) Budapest (d) Germany
15. 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
16. The term 'Exponential growth' refers to
(a) Linear growth (b) Normal mode of distribution **(c) Geometric Progression** (d) Arithmetic Progression
17. How is stochastic equation of information solved?
(a) By statistical rules (b) By dynamic rules **(c) By statistical and dynamic rules** (d) None of the above
18. Which are the facets relating to INFLIBNET
(a) CALIBER (b) PLANNER (c) UGC-INFONET (d) SOUL
Of these:
(A) (a), (c) and (d). (B) (c), (b) and (a). (C) (a), (b), and (c). **(d) all of these**.
19. Whether Library is a system?
(a) Yes, it has various sections as sub-systems coordinating each other forming a system (b) No, it cannot be a system (c) It is quite impossible (d) Library is separate from a system
20. Information Science is a discipline that investigates
(a) The properties and behaviour of information (b) the forces governing the flow of information **(c) the means for processing of information for optimal uses** (d) all of these
21. 'Kinesis' is related to
(a) Communication (b) generation (c) storage (d) none of the above

22. Information may be categorized into
(a) Logical, analytical and statistical (b) statistical, descriptive and analytical (c) analytical, statistical and systematic (d) systematic, analytical and descriptive
23. The marketing concepts in Library service include
(a) Analysis, planning, implementation and control (b) advertising, planning, analysis and control (c) distribution, control, analysis, implementation (d) indexing, planning, control and implementation
24. Who first coined the term 'Information Literacy'?
(a) Paul Zurkowski (b) Brenda Dervin (c) Ted Wilson (d) Bill Gates
25. In which year the term 'Information Literacy' coined?
(a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976 (d) 1977
26. In which report, the term 'Information Literacy' was used?
(a) US National Commission on Libraries and Information (b) CONPOLIS (c) NPLIS (d) US National Policy on Library and Information Science
27. ALA's final report of the Presidential Committee on Information Literacy was published in
(a) 1980 (b) 1988 **(c) 1989** (d) 1990
28. Functional literacy means
(a) Reading, writing, calculation for his own and his community (b) Only Reading capabilities (c) Reading and Writing capabilities (d) None of the above
29. Mention two Information Literacy models.
(a) Seven Pillars Model for Information Literacy & The Australian and New Zealand Institute of Information Literacy

(b) SCONUL and British Model (c) SCONUL and SCONUL & ACRL Model (d) None of the above

30. WIPO is a part of
(a) CILIP (b) ALA **(c) UN** (d) ILA

31. …… is the network dedicated to the needs of education and research in the UK
(a) JANET (b) NICNET (c) IFLANET (d) BRITISHNET

32. Information filtering means
(a) Blocking of information (b) Accessing information (c) Accessing database (d) None of the above

33. Which is an example of bibliographic database?
(a) NUCSSI (b) PEDICASTS **(c) INSPEC** (d) The New York Times via NEXTS

34. Which is an example of directory database?
(a) NUCSSI (b) PEDICASTS (c) INSPEC (d) The New York Times via NEXTS

35. Which is an example of numeric database?
(a) NUCSSI **(b) PEDICASTS** (c) INSPEC (d) The New York Times via NEXTS

36. Which is an example of full text database?
(a) NUCSSI (b) PEDICASTS (c) INSPEC **(d) The New York Times via NEXTS**

37. System analysis is
(a) Information Retrieval Tool (b) Indexing Tool (c) Abstracting Tool **(d) Management Tool**

38. System analysis is based on
(a) Management (b) Cataloguing (c) Classification **(d) General System Theory**

39. System analysis decreases

(a) the marketing cost (b) the labour cost (c) the manufacturing cost **(d) the operational cost**

40. The cause of resource sharing is/are
(a) Information explosion and cost (b) Open source publications (c) Closure of commercial publications (d) one of the above

41. Xerography is based on
(a) Electrostatic mechanism (b) Dynamic mechanism (c) Solid state mechanism (d) None of the above
Or, (a) Diazographic (b) Thermographic (c) Electrofax (d) **Electrostatic mechanism**

42. Information is
(a) Raw data (b) Raw knowledge (c) Input data **(d) Organized data**

43. 'Fair use' is the norm for determining the legality of
(a) Producing the second edition of a book **(b) Photocopying an entire book** (c) Making available a book to another library on inter library loan (d) Prescribing a book as a text book

44. 'Fair use' is a term most relevant to
(a) Intellectual Property Rights (b) Books borrowed for home reading **(c) Copyright** (d) Use of reference books

45. Handling of information in the sense of production is called (a) Information marketing **(b) Information industry** (c) Information production (d) Information revolution

46. BERN CONVENTION (1886) is concerned with:
(a) Translations **(b) Copyright** (c) Patent (d) Standards

47. Informal communication among knowledgeable person is known as:
(a) Invisible College (b) Information Gatekeeper (c Communication Gatekeeper (d) Knowledge Management

48. Which one of the following is not associated with the communication system?
(a) Receiver (b) Channel (c) Sender **(d) Entropy**

49. Where is the head quarter of Patent Information System in India?
(a) Pune (b) Mumbai **(c) Nagpur** (d) Delhi

50. Radio Frequency Identifier are used in libraries for
(a) Reference Section (b) Thesis Section (c) Periodical Section **(d) Circulation & Security**

51. Application of mathematical methods to the investigation of information science objects is called
(a) Webometrics (b) Scientometrics **(c) Informetrics** (d) Bibliometrics

52. Scalar and projections are seen in
(a) Information Sources **(b) Geographical sources** (c) Reference sources (d) Referral sources

53. Redundancy in information is
(a) Wanted source should be eliminated (b) Scarcity of information (c) Abundance of information **(d) Unwanted source should be eliminated**

54. Blair and Moron model is included with
(a) Cranfield Project (b) Illumination Project **(c) Stairs Project** (d) Cern Project

55. The term "Information Service" is an improvised name of (a) Administration (b) Documentation (c) Bibliography **(d) Reference Service**

56. The act enacted in India in 1856 on Intellectual Property Right was based on

(a) American Patent Law 1810 **(b) British Patent Law 1852** (c) The Patent Bill (d) The Design Act of 1911

57. Whether intellectual property can be sold
(a) No **(b) Sale is possible** (c) Yes (d) None of these
58. The term 'communication' came from which language?
(a) Greek **(b) Latin** (c) German (d) French
59. The term 'information transfer' was coined by
(a) Ranganathan (b) J.Martin **c) Beesman** (d) Calvin Moores
60. To which country the credit is given to coin the term 'information society'?
(a) USA (b) France **(c) Japan** (d) India
61. Today information is regarded as which of the following?
(a) Wealth (b) Commodity (c) Products **(d) All the above**
62. What is the unit of information?
(a) Bit b) Byte (c Gram (d) Hertz
63. Now-a-days what is a most important vital resource for societal development of a country?
(a) Books (b) Knowledge **(c) Information** (d) Data
64. Two examples of formal channel are
(a) Card Catalogue and Book form printed catalogue (b) Discussions and talks via telephone (c) Direct talks with friends (d) Invisible colleges
65. Two examples of informal channel are
(a) Card Catalogue and Book form printed catalogue **(b) Discussions and talks via telephone** (c) Direct talks with friends (d) Invisible colleges
66. Information source is measurable through
(a) Analytical study (b) Statistical study (c) Experimental study **(d) Bibliometric impact study**

67. Information resource source is measurable through
(a) Analytical study (b) Statistical study (c) Experimental study **(d) Measurable through growth rate**

68. IPR is related with
(a)Tangible medium (b) Intangible medium (c) Soft medium (d) Hard medium

69. The secondary source of information comprised of
(a) Text books and research monographs (b) Subject periodicals and encyclopedias **(c) Indexing and abstracting periodicals** (d) Bibliography and patents

70. Who categorized information source into conventional, non-conventional, neo-conventional and meta documents **(a) Ranganathan** (b) Bradford (c) Grogan (d) Hanson

71. Article published in research journal are
(a) Reference sources (b) Secondary sources **(c) Primary sources** (d) Tertiary sources

72. What is a Patent?
(a) An agreement to the Government (b) Document of the library **(c) An agreement between the inventor and the Government** (d) An agreement between library and publisher

73. World of learning is which type of information source?
(a) Primary source (b) Documentary source **(c) Secondary source** (d) Tertiary source

74. Research periodicals are which category of sources?
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Non documentary

75. Reference sources are those
(a) Which are large in size? (b) Which are read at home easily **(c) Which is used to obtain particular information?** (d) Which are costly?

76. Who is the publisher of Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science
(a) R.R.Bowker (b) H.W.Wilson **(c) Marcel Dekker** (d) Emerald

77. Generally the information sources are divided mainly into following categories
(a) Primary and secondary (b) Reference and information sources **(c) Documentary and non-documentary** (d) Books and periodicals

78. What are non-documentary sources?
(a) Documents are in printed form **(b) Documents, not in printed form** (c) Which are non documents (d) None of these

79. Today which type of information sources is most useful?
(a) Reference sources (b) Documentary source **(c) Non-documentary source** (d) Both the documentary and non-documentary sources

80. Which of the following are not the secondary sources?
(a) Encyclopedia (b) Digest **(c) Thesis** (d) Text Book

81. The term 'Information Service' is an improvised name
(a) Administration (b) Documentation (c) Bibliography **(d) Reference Service**

82. Abstracting service provides
(a) Abstract of articles (b) Whole bibliographic description of articles **(c) Whole bibliographic description along with abstracts of article** (d) Whole bibliographic sources

83. Information gatekeepers come under ……sources. **(a) Documentary** (b) Human (c) Institutional (d) Neo-conventional

84. ……. Categories documents into three types such as primary, secondary and tertiary sources.

(a)Grogan (b) Skeltor (c) Dr.S.R.Ranganathan (d) Hanson

85. ……is a legal document and can be used as a source of industrial information

(a) Report (b) Law Review (c) patent **(d) Specification**

86. In Encyclopedia Britannica, ……acts as an index to macropedia

(a) Bibliography (b) Introduction Part (c) Propaedia **(d) Macropaedia**

87. 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

88. Form of extension service is

(a) Library website (b) Library website (c) Book fair and exhibition **(d) All**

89. DELNET is a

(i) wide area network (ii) local area network (iii) national network (iv) regional network.

90. British Library Automated Information Services (BLAISE) is useful in the field of

(i) Biochemistry **(ii) Biomedicine** (iii) Biophysics (iv) Biology.

91. NICNET is a project sponsored by

(i) Government of India (ii) UGC (iii) INFLIBNET (iv) NISSAT.

92. AGRIS is mainly sponsored by

(i) ICAR (ii) IFLA **(iii) UNISIST & FAO** (iv) UNESCO.

93. INFLIBNET stands for

(i) Informing Library Network (ii) Information and Librarians Network **(iii) Information and Library Network** (iv) Indian National Frontier Library Network.

94. The library network mainly for university libraries in India is known as
(i) CALIBNET (ii) MALIBNET **(iii) INFLIBNET** (iv) DELNET.
95. National Information Centre on Chemistry and Chemical Technology (NICCHEM) is located at
(i) Pune (ii) Lucknow (iii) Hyderabad (iv) Bangalore.
96. NICDAP stands for
(i) National Information Centre for Data Access Programming (ii) National Information Centre for Document Access Programming (iii) National Information Centre for Development and Programming **(iv) National Information Centre for Drug and Pharmaceutical**.
97. ERIC databases in USA covers the information regarding
(i) education (ii) energy (iii) environment (iv) mathematics.
98. NISSAT's sectoral information centre on drug is located at
(i) Pune **(ii) Lucknow** (iii) New Delhi (iv) Chennai.
99. The Library and Information Division of ICAR is the national centre for all
(i) INIS activities **(ii) AGRIS activities** (iii) FAO activities (iv) UNISIST activities.
100. NISSAT is responsible for rendering of information services in the field of
(i) research and development **(ii) science and technology** (iii) agriculture (iv) medicine.
101. INIS stands for
(i) Indian Naval Information System (ii) Indian Narcotics Information Service **(iii) International Nuclear Information System** (iv) Indian National Information System.
102. BLAISE is operating in
(i) Canada **(ii) U. K.** (iii) U. S. A. (iv) India.
103. The library and information and information services division of BARC is the national centre for
(i) all UNISIST activities in India (ii) all FAO activities in India **(iii) all**

INIS activities in India (iv) all IFLA activities in India.

104. Grey literature means
(i) external reports published as documents **(ii) internal reports not published as documents** (iii) external reports not published as documents (iv) internal reports published as documents.

105. The currently used full form of OCLC is
(i) Ohio College Library Center **(ii) Online Computer Library Center** (iii) Online Catalogue of Library of Congress (iv) none of these.

106. UBC stands for
(i) Universal Bibliographic Control (ii) Universal Bibliographic Classification (iii) United Bibliographic Control (iv) none of these.

107. RLIN is an information network functioning in
(i) UK (ii) Canada (iii) Germany **(iv) USA**.

108. The UAP stands for
(i) Universal Advance Programming (ii) Universal Academic Problems (iii) Universal Academic Publication **(iv) Universal Availability of Publication**.

109. A system contains
(i) interrelated parts having a purpose (ii) unrelated parts iii) unrelated parts having different purpose iv) none of these.

110. INIS is an example of
(i) distributed input and centralised output (ii) centralised input and output **(iii) centralised input and distributed output** (iv) distributed input and output.

111. Which of the following network is not primarily for academic purposes?
(i) ERNET (ii) JANET **(iii) NICNET** (iv) INFLIBNET.

112. Transboarder data flow means
(i) exchange of documents between countries (ii) free flow of books between countries **(iii) exchange of electronic information between countries** (iv) none of these.

113. UAP is a programme of

(i) UNESCO **(ii) IFLA** iii) FID iv) British Library.

114. INFLIBNET is a programme sponsored by
(i) NISSAT (ii) Planning Commission (iii) Ministry of Electronics **(iv) UGC**.

115. The World Cat Service is provided by
(i) RLIN (ii) **OCLC** (iii) LC (iv) WLN.

116. Which is the World's largest and most comprehensive bibliographic database?
(i) First search (ii) OCLC Access Service (iii) **World Cat** (iv) Prompt Cat.

117. The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) programme (1974) was sponsored by
(i) FID (ii) UNESCO **(iii) IFLA** (iv) LC.

118. Information is a trinity consisting of content, conduit, and
(i) value (ii) resource **(iii) context** (iv) power.

119. The information services provided by utilizing telecommunication technology may be categorized in
(i) two broad groups **(ii) three broad groups** (iii) four broad groups (iv) five broad categories.

120. Development Information System is maintained by
(i) UNESCO (ii) UN (iii) INSDOC (iv) UGC.

121. Which of the following is not an example of Current Awareness Service (CAS)?
(i) SDI **(ii) An Indexing Bulletin** (iii) Current Contents (iv) A Reading List

122. The initiation, selection, exploration, formulation, collection and presentation are two stages of which model of information seeking behaviour
(i) Ellis Model (ii) Krikelas Model **(iii) Kuhlthou Model** (iv) Wilson Model

123. Jubilee Project is associated with what?

(i) Evaluation of electronic information services (ii) Public library services (iii) Strategic management of libraries (iv)Scale development

124. The publisher of "Information Power: Building Partnership for Learning" is
(i) AASL (ii) AECT **(iii) ALA** (iv) ILA

125. In 1974, Zurkowski used for the first time which of the following term?
(i) Digital literacy (ii) Media literacy (iii) Computer literacy **(iv) Information literacy**

126. Inference Engine is a part of which information system?
(i) Management information system (ii) Decision support system (iii) **Expert system** (iv) Open system

127. The information network that concerns Universities and Colleges in United Kingdom:
(i) JANET (ii) SERCNET (iii) OCLC (iv) BONET

128. State of the art report generally highlights
(i) General aspects **(ii) Technical aspects** (iii) Administrative aspects (iv) All of the above

129. Roget's International Thesaurus is a
(i) Classified list of words (ii) Book of synonyms (iii) List of standard terms (iv) List of scientific terms

130. Information about scale and projection can be found in
(i) Encyclopedia (ii) Hand books of Manuals **(iii) Geographical sourc**es (iv) Directories

131. Who of the following is not the author of any reference book?
(i) C.M.Winchell (ii) William A.Katz (iii) Louis Shores **(iv) Maurice B.Line**

132. Identify the odd one out.

(a) ANSI (b) BIS (c) BSI **(d) ESPN**

133. Which of the following is not a part of word treatment in language dictionaries

(i) Gloss (ii) Vernacular (iii) Etymology (iv) Grammatical information

134. Redundancy of information is

(i) Unnecessary and should be eliminated (ii) Unnecessary but cannot be avoided (iii) Necessary and sometimes useful (iv) Necessary and always desirable

135. Which sources would you consult to know the "Impact Factor" of Journal publications?

(i) Web of Science (ii) Science Direct (iii) SCOPUS (iv) EBSCO

Codes:

(a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iii) **(c) (i) and (iii**) (d) (iii) and (iv)

136. In the information transfer cycles, internet is acting as

(i) Primary Publisher (ii) Secondary Publisher (iii) Tertiary Publisher (iv) Primary Distributor

Codes:

(a) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct **(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct** (c) (ii), (iii) and iv) are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

137. Digital Reference Service can be offered through

(i) FAX (ii) OPAC **(iii) Ask your librarian** (iv) Consortia

138. Which of the following are 'Inclusive geographical sources'

(i) Maps (ii) Atlases (iii) Encyclopedias (iv) Yearbooks

Codes:

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct **(b) (iii) and (iv) are correct** (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (ii) and (iv) are correct

139. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) is

(a)United States Copyright Law (b) British Copyright Law (c) European Copyright Law (d) Russian Copyright Law

140. Raw, unevaluated, unprocessed and unorganized facts is known as:
(a)Data (b) Information (c) Knowledge (d) Wisdom

141. Who publishes Annals of Library Science and Documentation?
(a)ILA **(b) INSDOC** (c) DRTC (d) IASLIC

142. Which one is full text of e-Resource?
(a)JCCC (b) ISID (c) Science finder scholar **(d) ACS**

143. Which one is E-Bibliographic database? (a)
Nature (b) Blackwell **(c) ISID** (d) Springer

144. Which is the journal of Library and Information Science?
(a)Abacus (b) Acta Numerica **(c) Interlending and Document Supply** (d) All of above

145. The Electronic Library is……
(a)A Magazine **(b) A Journal Name** (c) A Library (d) An Encyclopedia

146. Virtua accommodates different version of the MARC standard?
(a)USMARC (b) UKMARC (c)CANMARC **(d) SWEMARC**

147. What is APS?
(a)A search engine **(b) A full text e-resource** (c) Bibliographic database (d) Library management software

148. Which one is Library and Information Science Journal?
(a)Reference Reviews incorporating ASLIB Book Guide (b) Reference Reviews incorporating ASLIB Book Journals (c) Reference Reviews incorporating ASLIB Book Review (d) Reference Reviews incorporating ASLIB E-Book

149. Public Library Manifesto was developed by
(a)Delhi Public Library **(b) UNESCO** (c) RRRLF (d) IFLA

150. NACLIN is sponsored by
(a) INFLIBNET (b) MALIBNET **(c) DELNET** (d) NICNET

151. SCOPUS is a/an
(a) Indexing database (b) Numerical database (c) Full text database **(d) Abstract and Citation database**

152. Which National agency in India is assigning the ISSN? (a) BIS (b) RRRLF **(c) NISCAIR** (d) National Library, Kolkata

153. Identify the odd one
(a) Louis Shores (b) William Katz (c) Samuel Rothestein (d) **Michael Gorman**

154. Which source would you consult to get the latest information on controversies about the venue for Tata's 'Nano'?
(a) New Encyclopaedia Britannica (b) Asian Recorder **(c) India: A reference annual** (d) Whitaker's Almanac

155. Invisible colleges
(i) Networks of people interested in the same subject. (ii) Help in communication. (iii) Neither (i) nor (ii). **(iv) Both (i) and (ii)**

156. BERNE CONVENTION is concerned with:
(a) Translations **(b) Copyright** (c) Patents (d) Standards

157. The resource sharing strategy of a library may not include
(i) Joint acquisition (ii) Shared use (iii) Exchange of materials **(iv) Restricted access**

158. Current Awareness Bulletin is:
(a) Primary Source (b) Annual Report (c) Trend Report **(d) Information Product**

159. The following is not an example of repackaging of information
(i) Trend report (ii) **Catalogue** (iii) Summary (iv) Digest

160. 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

161. 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

162. 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

163. In a communication model noise refers to

(i) Loudness of signal (ii) **lack of understanding between sender and receiver** (iii) any disturbances which affect the transmission (iv) irrelevant information

164. Which of the following networks does not have its own telecommunication infrastructure

(i) NICNET (ii) ERNET (iii) **INIS** (iv) EURONET

165. Which of the following is not an example of Current Awareness Service (CAS)?

(i) SDI **(ii) An Indexing Bulletin** (iii) Current Contents (iv) A Reading List

166. Non-bibliographic Database contain

(i) Numeric data (ii) Textual Data (iii) Visual data **(iv) All of the above**

167. Indexing and abstracting sources are available in print, optical and online. Among the three formats there is usually
(i) A different in price, but not in capacity (ii) no difference in price, but difference in capability **(iii) a difference both in price and in capability** (iv) no difference in price or capability

168. 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

169. 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

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LIS EDUCATION

1. First Library School in the World
(a) Oxford University (b) Harvard University (c) Trinity College **(d) Columbia University**
2. First Library School in India in the year
(a) 1908 (b) 1909 (c) 1910 **(d) 1911**
3. First university level library science course started in India by
(a) **Panjab University** (b) Delhi University (c) Aligarh Muslim University (d) Banaras Hindu University
4. First university level library science course in the year
(a) 1911 (b) 1912 (c) 1913 **(d) 1915**
5. First Training Course in library science in India by

(a) BLA (b) IASLIC (c) Delhi University **(d) Andhra Desha Library Association**

6. First Training Course in library science in India in the year
   (a) 1915 **(b) 1920** (c) 1923 (d) 1924
7. The place of first training course in library science in India
   (a) Hyderabad (b) Rajmundri **(c) Vijaywada** (d) Visakhapatnam
8. First certificate course in library science started in the year
   (a) 1909 (b) 1915 **(c) 1929** (d) 1930
9. First certificate course in library science started by
   (a) Bengal Library Association (b) IASLIC (c) ILA **(d) Madras Library Association**
10. First post graduate course in India started in the year
    (a) 1933 (b) 1934 **(c) 1936** (d) 1935
11. First post graduate course in India started by
    (a) Calcutta University (b) Delhi University (c) Banaras Hindu University **(d) Madras University**
12. First post graduate diploma course in India started in the year
    (a) 1939 (b) 1940 (c) 1941 **(d) 1942**
13. First post graduate diploma course in India started by
    (a) Banaras Hindu University (b) Aligarh Muslim University (c) Calcutta University (d) Delhi University
14. First B.Lib.Sc. course in India started in the year
    (a) 1954 **(b) 1957** (c) 1956 (d) 1958
15. First B.Lib.Sc. course in India started by
    (a) Madras University (b) Pune University (c) Banaras Hindu University **(d) Aligarh Muslim University**
16. DRTC started ADIS course in the year
    (a) 1960 (b) 1961 **(c) 1962** (d) 1963
17. INSDOC started AIS course in the year

(a) 1962 **(b) 1964** (c) 1963 (d) 1965

18. IGNOU started its BLIS course in the year
(a) 1988 (b) 1987 **(c) 1989** (d) 1990

19. IGNOU started its MLIS course in the year
(a) 1992 **(b) 1996** (c) 1997 (d) 1998

20. Who is the father of Library movement in USA
(a) W.A. Borden (b) C.A.Cutter (c) Denis Grogan **(d) Melvil Dewey**

21. Who is the doyen of Library Science in India
(a) P.N.Kaula (b) B.S.Kesavan (c) G.Bhattacharyya **(d) S.R.Ranganathan**

22. Dr. S.R.Ranganathan related to
(a) The disciple of Melvil Dewey who worked in India **(b) The first professionally qualified university librarian in India** (c) He for the first time in India, DDC and AACR rule introduced (d) The first librarian of the Imperial Library (now National Library, Kolkata)

23. First university to introduce M.Phil and Ph.D. in LIS in India
(a) Aligarh Muslim University (b) University of Calcutta **(c) University of Delhi** (d) University of Madras

24. UGC Curriculum Development Committee formed in
(a) 1993 (b) 1991 (c) 1968 (d) 1989

25. The first and oldest University Library was established in British India at
(a) University of Delhi **(b) Calcutta University** (c) Aligarh Muslim University (d) University of Madras

26. Alireza Noruzi related to
(a) Application of Ranganathan's Laws to the Web (b) The disciple of Melvil Dewey who worked for India **(c) Our Singular**

strengths (d) The first librarian of the Imperial Library (now National Library, Kolkata)

27. Michael Gorman related to
(a) Application of Ranganathan's Laws to the Web (b) The disciple of Melvil Dewey who worked in India (c) Our singular strengths (d) The first librarian of the Imperial Library
28. Granthana is an official publication of
(a) ILA (b) IASLIC **(c) RRRLF** (d) APLA
29. 'Million Book Project' was initiated by
(a) Pittsburg University **(b) Carnegie Mellon University** (c) MIT, USA (d) Michigan University
30. Name the University, which created the professorship in library science for the first time
(a) Goming University (1886) (b) Columbia University (c) New York University (d) Oxford University
31. Dr. S.R.ranganathan was appointed as a National Research Professor of Library Science in
(a) 1958 (b) 1959 (c) 1960 **(d) 1962**
32. Indian institution offering library and information science education for special library.
(a) DESIDOC (b) INPADOC (c) INFLIBNET **(d) DRTC**
33. Write the name of institution in India that run courses of B.Lib.Sc. for women candidate only
(a) Banaras Hindu University (b) Aligarh Muslim University (c) Madras University **(d) SNDT Women University**
34. Library education in Punjab (India) was started by
(a) W.A.Borden (1911) **(b) A.D.Dickinson** (1915) (c) Melvil Dewey (d) S.R.Ranganathan

35. When was Dr. S.R.Ranganathan was appointed as a National Research Professor of Library Science
(a) 1942 **(b) 1962** (c) 1972 (d) 1952
36. The first school was started by
(a) Melvil Dewey (b) Charles Williamson (c) John Macfarlane (d) William Alanson Borden
37. The significance of the year 2011 for LIS education in India is
(a) Golden Jubilee year (b) Platinum Jubilee year (c) Diamond Jubilee year **(d) Centenary year**
38. First University (International) to offer doctoral programme in Librarianship is
(a) Punjab University (b) Delhi University (c) Drexel University (d) **University of Chicago** (1926)

LIBRARY AND SOCIETY

1. Library play an important role in supporting educational, cultural and …… activities of a society
(a) Technical **(b) Research** (c) Vocational (D) Industrial
2. ……have occupied the basic resources of an information society.
(a) Educational and Culture (b) Agricultural and Industries **(c) Information and Knowledge** (d) Academic and Public Libraries
3. The first law of library science is restated as …….are for use.
(a) Library/Information **(b) Books/Readers** (c) Information/Knowledge (d) Document/ Information
4. Library building and furniture should be ……..in its design
(a) Economic (b) Functional (c) Comfortable **(d) L-Shaped**
5. The third law of Library Science works in full conformity with…….

(a) Resource sharing (b) Closed Access **(c) Open Access** (d) Obligation of staff

6. The basic components of a library are (i) books (ii) Readers and (iii) …….
   (a) Staff (b) Budget (c) Building (d) Furniture
7. While planning and designing in library building there should be adequate provision of expansion both horizontally and ……. (a) Height **(b) Vertically** (c) Width (d) Length
8. Right information to the right user is the implication of ……..Law of Library Science.
   (a) Second (b) Third (c) First **(d) Fourth**
9. Book Club or reading society was another form of …….library.
   (a) Monastic **(b) Subscription** (c) Correlation (d) Commercial.
10. William Ewart and ……..were two personalities responsible for library legislation in UK.
    (a) Joseph Brotherton (b) George Biraback (c) Allan Ramsay (d) W.K.Smith
    Another personality associated for library legislation in UK is Edward Edwards.
11. The first general library law in USA was enacted in ……..
    (a) 1850 (b) 1956 (c) 1954 (d) 1970
12. The earlier name of National Library, Calcutta was ……
    (a) National Information Centre (b) National Public Library (c) Calcutta Public Library **(d) The Imperial Library**
13. ALA Glossary of Library Terms defines the National Library as 'a library maintained by a……
    (a) Province (b) Nation **(c) Country** (d) State
14. ……has been declared as an institution of national importance by Govt. of India
    (a) National Library, Calcutta (b) Delhi Public Library, Delhi (c) Connemera Public Library, Chennai (d) Asiatic Society Library, Mumbai
15. Librarian of Library of Congress is appointed by…….

(a) President of USA (b) Chairman, Congress (c) Chief Executive, Library Affairs (d) President of Library of Congress

16. A School library inculcates ……..children among the school
(a) Saving habits (b) Competing habits **(c) Reading habits** (d) Writing habits
17. Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre is established by……..
(a) UGC (b) RRRLF (c) NBT (d) NISSAT
18. The latest UNESCO Public Library Menifesto is published in the year……
(a) 1990 (b) 1994 **(c) 2001** (d) 1995
19. Enactment of Public Library Act is otherwise known as…….
(a) Right to Information (b) Intellectual Property Right (c) Copyright **(d) Library Legislation**
20. Public Library acts enable to create a cadre of ……..
(a) All India Library Service (b) State Library Service (c) Indian Information (d) Subordinate Library
21. Model Public Library Bill, 1963 recommended library cess at the rate of ……..per rupee on house tax or property tax.
(a) Six paise (b) Four paise (c) Seven paise (d) Ten paise
22. Administration of Public Libraries in Manipur comes under ……
(a) Panchayatraj Department (b) Information and Public Relations Department **(c) Cultural Department** (d) Education Department
23. Which state of the following does not have the provision of library cess
(a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu
24. Dr. S.R.Ranganathan has grouped the users into four categories such as (i) general (ii) ordinary (iii) freshman (iv)…….
(a) Students **(b) specialist inquirer** (c) public (d) researchers
25. ……..is one of the indirect methods of knowing the user's needs

(a) Citation analysis (b) Interviews (c) Field Survey **(d) Using Statistics**

26. A case study of use of Delhi University Library was conducted in……..
    (a) 1962 (b) 1965 (c) 1968 **(d) 1970**
27. Motivating the potential users to use information resources is known as……
    (a) Bibliographic instruction (b) User's Profile (c) User Education **(d) User Orientation**
28. Introduction to the user regarding general methods of library usage and service is called
    (a) Orientation (b) Instruction (c) Initiation (d) Induction
29. Which type of books should be weeded in a library?
    (a) Superseded editions (b) Thesaurus (c) Dictionary (d) Encyclopaedia
30. The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act 1954 was not implemented in
    (a) Assam **(b) Jammu and Kashmir** (c) Haryana (d) Delhi
31. According to General Financial Rules, 2005, loss of how many volumes issued/consulted in a year is to be taken place as reasonable
    (a) Three (b) Four **(c) Five** (d) Six
32. According to Ranganathan, many collections lose its relevance in how many year?
    (a) 20 years (b) 30 years (c) 40 years (d) 50 years
33. Annual withdrawals from the collection should average at least how many percent of the total collection?
    (a) 5% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 20%
34. The head office of Indian Library Association (ILA) is
    (a) Delhi (b) Kolkata (c) Bangaluru (d) Mumbai
35. E.B.Ross is related to

(a) Ranganathan formulated his first law of library from his casual hint (b) Library legislation (c) Living with book (d) Zero based budget

36. First library act was enacted in Great Britain in
(a) 1847 **(b) 1850** (c) 1867 (d) 1840
37. The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto first issued in
(a) 1949 (b) 1952 (c) 1971 (d) 1931
38. Haines is related to
(a) Ranganathan formulated first law of library from his casual hint (b) Library legislation **(c) Living with book** (d) Zero base budget
39. The head office of Good Offices Committee
(a) Kolkata **(b) New Delhi** (c) Bengaluru (d) Chennai
40. The first university to establish a full-fledged department of Library Science
(a) University of Delhi (b) Calcutta University (c) Aligarh Muslim University (d) University of Madras
41. FID was dissolved in the year
(a) 2002 (b) 2005 (c) 2000 (d) 2003
42. CONPOLIS (India) was set up in the year
(a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) 1988
43. First time efforts for the development of libraries in India were made by
(a) S.R.Ranganathan (b) S.Radhakrishnan (c) Sayaji Rao Gaekwad-I **(d) Sayaji Rao Gaekwad-III**
44. NISCAIR is a merging of
(a) INSDOC & DESIDOC (b) INSDOC & INPADOC **(c) INSDOC & NISCOM** (d) INSDOC & SENDOC
45. No. of states in India which have enacted Public Library Legislation till date
(a) Fourteen (b) Fifteen (c) Sixteen **(d) Eighteen**
46. ……attempted to make user education programmes initiated in less developed

(a) INIS (b) AGRIS (c) NISSAT **(d) UNISIST**

47. Calcutta Library Network, CALIBNET was sponsored by ……
(a) CSIR (b) NISTAD **(c) NISSAT** (d) ICAR

48. ……is a National level Library and Information Network.
(a) INFLIBNET (b) CALIBNET (c) MALIBNET (d) NICNET

49. The process of supplying the relevant documents on a specific topic to the user is known as……
(a) Bibliographic Service (b) Current Awareness Service **(c) Document Delivery Service** (d) Reprographic Service

50. ALA has instituted an award for creative professional achievement called
(a) John Daniel (b) E.P.Dulton **(c) Melvil Dewey** (d) R.Ralph

51. Association for Information Management is located in…….
(a) Rome (b) Washington (c) Paris **(d) London**

52. '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**

53. 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

54. Who contributed on the systematic use of user's education?
(a) S.S.Green (b) Melvil Dewey (c) E.J.Coates **(d) Patricia B.Knapp**

55. In which year was the International Book Year celebrated by UNESCO?
(a) 1931 (b) 1947 (c) 1952 **(d) 1972**

56. Which section of the library is known as hub of the staff?
(a) Maintenance section (b) Reference section **(c) Circulation section** (d) Technical section

57. Which section is called hub of the library?

(a) Thesis section **(b) Reference section** (c) Circulation section (d) Technical section

58. The first centre to use computer in the library and information activities in India is
(a) DESIDOC **(b) INSDOC** (c) DRTC (d) UGC

59. LA is the Library Association of
(a) Manipur (b) Andhra Pradesh **(c) Great Britain** (d) Canada

60. Three great achievement in USA were noticed i.e. enunciation of DDC classification scheme, formation of American Library Association and the publication of 1st Journal of the librarianship in the year
(a) 1857 (b) 1859 **(c) 1876** (d) 1901

61. Of the following libraries in India, which one is the oldest library?
(a) Asiatic Society Library, Bombay (origin 1804 shaped in 1830) (b) Connemara Public Library, Madras (1890) (c) Delhi Public Library, Delhi (1950) (d) National Library of India, Calcutta (began with the formation of Calcutta Public Library, 1836)

62. Calcutta Public Library (1836) was established during
(a) 15th Century (b) 16th Century **(c) 19th Century** (d) 20th Century

63. Who was instrumental in setting up of Asiatic Society Library, Mumbai?
(a) Sir James Mackintosh (b) Ramkrishna Dalmia (c) Captain John Mitchell (d) Prince Dwarakanath Tagore

64. Who was instrumental in setting up of Delhi Public Library?
(a) Sir James Mackintosh **(b) Ramkrishna Dalmia** (c) Captain John Mitchell (d) Prince Dwarakanath Tagore

65. Who was instrumental in setting up of Connemara Public Library, Chennai?
(a) Sir James Mackintosh (b) Ramkrishna Dalmia **(c) Captain John Mitchell** (d) Prince Dwarakanath Tagore

66. Who was instrumental in setting up of Calcutta Public Library?
(a) Sir James Mackintosh (b) Ramkrishna Dalmia (c) Captain John Mitchell **(d) Lord Metcalfe & Prince Dwarakanath Tagore**

67. Connemara Public Library, one of the depositories of India, it also serves as a depository library for the……
(i) SAARC (b) Asian Countries **(c) United Nations** (d) African Countries
68. Who was the chairman of National Library Committee of India?
(a) B. S. Jha (b) K. P. Sinha (c) S. Mudaliar (d) C. Deshmukh
69. Which organisation applied Library and Information Policy in India at national level.
(a) NISSAT (b) INSDOC (c) UNESCO **(d) RRRLF**
70. Brown charging system is
(a) Easy to handle and recordable (b) Difficult to use (c) Difficult to record (d) None of the above
71. Which terms was coined by S.Ranganathan for mobile libraries
(a) Moving library **(b) Library on wheels** (c) Library machine (d) All of the above
72. Mobile library is a kind of which service?
(a) Reference service **(b) Extension service** (c) Ready reference service (d) Long range reference service
73. Reading centre, story hours, exhibition and reading to literature
(a) Extension service (b) Service of Public Library (c) Both (d) None
74. Which Commission recommended 10% of the total college budget for development of libraries?
(a) Ranganathan Committee (b) Mehrotra Committee **(c) Kothari Committee** (d) Curriculum Development Committee in LIS
75. UNISIST is a
(a) Software **(b) A Programme** (c) Welfare Association (d) A Committee
76. Where did Dr. S.R.Ranganathan put forth his Five Laws of Library Science?
(a) Meenakshi College, Annamalainagar (b) Hindu College, New Delhi (c) City College, Bangaluru (d) Christ College, Bangaluru

77. When did ILA became the member of IFLA?
(a) 1952 (b) 1955 **(c) 1957** (d) 1965
78. In which year ASLIB was acquired by MCB Group, the Holding Company for Emerald Group
(a) 2003 (b) 2005 (c) 2009 (d) 2010
79. Which association's tagline is 'managing information'?
(a) IFLA **(b) ASLIB** (c) ALA (d) LC
80. Which association's tagline is 'connecting people and information'?
(a) SLA (b) IFLA (c) **ALA** (d) COMLA
81. When was the International Institute of Documentation established?
(a) 1931 (b) 1934 (c) 1940 (d) 1945
82. Which organisation has introduced the concept of 'Sister libraries' for children's and young adults reading?
(a) UNESCO **(b) IFLA** (c) LC (d) LA
83. In which year the ISBN allocation office in India shifted from Kolkata to Delhi?
(a) 2009 (b) 2010 **(c) 2011** (d) 2012
84. Which two organisations jointly publish survey on digitization and preservation?
(a) IFLA & UNESCO (b) ALA & UNSCO (c) IFLA & ALA (d) IFLA & LC
85. Who said that 'Librarianship is not a profession'?
(a) Madden, Moon, Moore, McPheron (b) Goode, Rossi, Shaffer, Gullis (c) Dewey, Rundey, Reeves, Aishen (d) Ranganathan, Dewey, Neelameghan, Cutter
86. Which organisation was joined with Library Association to form CILIP in 2002?
(a) Institute of Bibliography **(b) Institute of Information Scientists** (c) Institute of Documentation (d) Institute of Librarianship
87. In which year International Institute of Documentation changed to International Federation of Documentation?

(a) 1931 **(b) 1937** (c) 1945 (d) 1948

88. In which year headquarter of FID was shifted from Brussels to The Hague?
(a) 1925 **(b) 1937** (c) 1945 (d) 1948

89. Who gave the sixth law of Library Science 'Every reader his/her freedom'?
(a) Walt Crawford (b) Michael Gorman **(c) James R.Rettig** (d) Lenart Bjomeborn

90. Where was the first library noticed in India?
(a) Taxila (b) Nalanda (c) Vallabhi (d) Sravasti

91. When was the curriculum development committee on LIS instituted?
(a) 1988-89 **(b) 1990-93** (c) 1994-97 (d) 1999-02

92. Which association in India awards teachers in LI?
(a) IATLIS (b) ILA (c) IASLIC (d) SIS

93. The headquarter of SLA is in
(a) New York (b) Lagos (c) Shimla (d) New Delhi

94. Which law of Library Science relates to the growth of libraries?
(a) Fourth law (b) First law (c) Second law **(d) Fifth law**

95. Resource sharing is a part of
(a)**Library co-operation** (b) Library administration (c) Library management (d) Library cataloguing

96. Library Technology Report is a publication of
(a) ALA (b) IASLIC (c) LA (d) ILA

97. ABGILA is a quarterly publication of
(a) Assam Library Association (b) Andhra Desa Library Association **(c) Indian Library Association** (d) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

98. The Librarians day celebrated on
(a) 15th September (b) 24th November (c) 11th December **(d) 12th August**

99. The first centre to use computer in the library and information activities in India is

(a) DESIDOC **(b) INSDOC** (c) DRTC (d) UGC

100. The state which does not provide for library cess is
(i) Tamil Nadu (ii) Andhra Pradesh (iii) **West Bengal** (iv) Karnataka.

101. Parry Committee Report (UK) relates to
(i) Public Libraries (ii) **University Libraries** (iii) National Libraries (iv) Special Libraries.

102. The ILA was founded in the year
(i) 1924 **(ii) 1933** (iii) 1950 (iv) 1952.

103. The state that enacted library legislation in 1965 is
(i) Karnataka (ii) Haryana (iii) Goa (iv) Manipur.

104. William A. Borden, the first librarian in Baroda state, came from
(i) UK **(ii) USA** (iii) France (iv) Australia.

105. Library of Congress is
(i) National Library of the USA (ii) The Library of Indian Congress (iii) The Library of the Parliament of India (iv) National Library of Australia

106. 'Libri' is published from
(i) Denmark (ii) U. K. (iii) U. S. A. (iv) Australia

107. 'Library Literature' is published by
(i) DESIDOC **(ii) H. W. Wilson** (iii) INSDOC (iv) R. C. Bowker.

108. Science Information Centre of the UGC is located at
(i) INSDOC **(ii) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore** (iii) DESIDOC (iv) DRTC.

109. The centre which is not a Sectoral Information Centre of NISSAT is
(i) Central Food Technological Research Institute (Mysore) (ii) Central Drug Research Institute (Lucknow) (iii) Central Machine Tools Institute (Bangalore) **(iv) Central Road Research Institute (New Delhi)**.

110. The Headquarters of INFLIBNET is located at
(i) Delhi (ii) Mumbai (iii) Bangalore **(iv) Ahmedabad**.

111. UNISIST is

(i) World Science Information Programme (ii) documentation centre in the US (iii) type of special information service in science & technology (iv) an indexing system.

112. INIS stands for
(i) Information Network in Nuclear Science & Technology (ii) Library Development Programme in Nuclear Science (iii) Information Network in Naval Science (iv) Information Network in Information Science.
113. 'Right book to the right reader at right time' is a principle enumerated by
(i) Ranganathan (ii) Dewey **(iii) Drury** (iv) Haines.
114. The professional organization concerned mainly with teachers of library science in India is
(i) IASLIC (ii) ILA (iii) BLA **(iv) IATLIS**.
115. Andrew Carnegie was concerned with
(i) Library and Information Science (ii) Information Technology (iii) Mathematics **(iv) Philanthrophy**.
116. Kenyan Committee of UK was concerned with
(i) school libraries (ii) university libraries (iii) research libraries **(iv) public libraries**.
117. Obligation of state to provide library services to masses is related with
(i) 1st law of Library Science **(ii) 2nd law of Library Science** (iii) 3rd law of Library science (iv) 4th law of Library Science.
118. 'Manifesto for Public Libraries' was published by
(i) IFLA (ii) UNISIST **(iii) UNESCO** (iv) ALA.
119. The first Library Science school was started by Melvil Dewey in
(i) Yale University (ii) Chicago University (iii) Harvard University **(iv) Columbia University**.
120. The first act of Parliament to provide free public library service was passed in Great Britain in
(i) 1860 (ii) 1834 **(iii) 1850** (iv) 1856.
121. General Information Programme (PGI) is connected with

(i) ALA (ii) IFLA (iii) ILA **(iv) UNESCO**.

122. 'Child growth' and 'adult growth' has been discussed by S. R. Ranganathan is concerned with
(i) 2nd law of Library Science (ii) 3rd law of Library Science (iii) 4th law of Library Science **(iv) 5th law of Library Science**.

123. The Library Association (Great Britain) was founded in
(i) 1876 (ii) 1878 **(iii) 1877** (iv) 1879.

124. Library extension activity is not related with
(i) mobile library service (ii) book fair and exhibition (iii) lecture on library matters **(iv) inter library loan**.

125. IFLA was founded in the year
(i) 1937 **(ii) 1927** (iii) 1928 (iv) 1929.

126. British Library is a
(i) University Library (ii) Research Library (iii) College Library **(iv) National Library**.

127. The Advisory Committee for libraries appointed by the is also known as
(i) Chattopadhyay Committee **(ii) Sinha Committee** (iii) Government of India Ranganathan Committee (iv) Parry Committee.

128. The first librarian of National Library was
(i) M. A. Gopinath (ii) I. K. Ravichandra Rao (iii) S. R. Ranganathan **(iv) B. S. Kesavan**.

129. The Library Legislation was not passed in the state of
(i) West Bengal (ii) Orissa (iii) Andhra Pradesh **(iv) Punjab.**

130. The third law of Library Science is
(i) every reader his/her book **(ii) every book its reader** (iii) books are for use iv) save the time of the user.

131. The first university which offered Ph. D. in Library Science in India is
(i) Madras University (ii) Jadavpur University (iii) Punjab University **(iv) Delhi University**.

132. The person associated with library movement in India is

(i) F. W. Lancaster (ii) Blaise Cronin **(iii) W. A. Borden** iv) Thomas Childers.

133. The person associated with library movement in the erstwhile state of Baroda
(i) Balaji Baji Rao (ii) Shibaji (iii) Shambhaji Rao **(iv) Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikward**.
134. UNESCO came into existence in the year
(i) 1947 (ii) 1956 **(iii) 1946** (iv) 1948.
135. The particular law of Library Science makes it obligatory on the part of the state to enact library legislation is
(i) 1st law of Library Science (ii) 3rd law of Library Science (iii) 4th law of Library Science **(iv) 2nd law of Library Science**.
136. The year was declared as international year of literacy in
(i) 1992 (ii) 1991 **(iii) 1990** (iv) 1993.
137. Mobile library service is mainly a tool for
(i) inter-library loan (ii) reference service (iii) referral service **(iv) library extension work.**
138. In the enactment of the British Public Library Act of 1850, a major played by
(i) Edward Robinson **(ii) Edward Edwards** (iii) Edward Marshall (iv) Edward Samuelson.
139. The present name of ASLIB is
(i) Association of Library and Information Bureaux (ii) Association of Special Library and Information Bureaux (iii) Association of Special Information Bureaux **(iv) Association for Information Management**.
140. The first librarian of Imperial Library was
(i) John McDonald (ii) John Maxmuller (iii) John Abraham **(iv) John McFarlane**.
141. Indian Library Association takes into its fold to
(i) public libraries (ii) university libraries (iii) research libraries **(iv) all types of libraries**.
142. The state does not have a Public Libraries Act

(i) Gujarat (ii) Kerala (iii) Mizoram (iv) Delhi.

143. ALA was established in
(i) 1880 (ii) 1881 (iii) 1882 **(iv) 1876**.

144. The National Library, Calcutta Act came into force in
(i) 1949 (ii) 1950 **(iii) 1952** iv) 1951.

145. First Master's degree programme in Library Science in India was started by
(i) Jawaharlal Nehru University **(ii) The University of Delhi** (iii) Madras University (iv) Gulberga University.

146. The number of Indian states has passed library legislation up to 2003
(i) 10 (ii) 11 **(iii) 12** (iv) 13.

147. Delhi Public Library was established in the year
(i) 1955 (ii) 1957 **(iii) 1950 (**iv) 1960.

148. The IFLA Annual General Conference, 1992 was held in
(i) London (ii) Paris (iii) New York **(iv) India**.

149. Library Week in India is organised during the month of
(i) September (ii) October **(iii) November** (iv) December.

150. Library movement in the erstwhile state of Baroda started in the year
(i) 1911 (ii) 1912 **(iii) 1910** (iv) 1913.

151. Ranganathan Committee Report on development of university and college libraries was published by
(i) DESIDOC (ii) DRTC **(iii) UGC** (iv) ILA.

152. The latest library act was passed by
(i) Mizoram (ii) Kerala (iii) Goa **(iv) Orissa**.

153. The activity does not fall under purview of library extension
(i) mobile library service (ii) book fair (iii) exhibition on library matters **(iv) extending the library building**.

154. According to Education Commission, 1964-66, the percentage of university budget should be earmarked for its library expenditure is
(i) 5.5% (ii) 7.5% **(iii) 6.5%** (iv) 8.5%.

155. The headquarters of IFLA is located at
(i) Paris (ii) Sweden (iii) Chicago **(iv) The Hague**.
156. Second library school was started in
(i) Kakatiya University ii) Bundelkhand University iii) Osmania University **(iv) Punjab University**.
157. First library training school was started in
(i) Hyderabad University (ii) The University of Calcutta (iii) Anna University **(iv) Madras University**.
158. Which committee/commission described Public Libraries as 'Stagnating Pools of Books'?
(i) Ranganathan Committee (ii) Sinha Committee **(iii) Fyzee Committee** (iv) Kothari Committee.
159. A Professional Association should primarily
(i) function as a trade union **(ii) work for the development of its members** (iii) undertake research in professional techniques (iv) serve as an employment exchange.
160. Extension services to the blinds by the public library is justified by
(i) the second law of Library Science **(ii) the fifth law of Library Science** (iii) the first law of Library Science (iv) all of the above.
161. The National Library, Kolkata receives books on deposit under
(i) The Registration of Books Act, 1887 **(ii) The Delivery of Books Act, 1954** (iii) The Copyright Act, 1935 (iv) all of the above.
162. Library Legislation supports the Public Library Movement by
(i) ensuring that funds are made available (ii) establishing local library authorities (iii) making library services mandatory iv) all of the above.
163. Library orientation, bibliographic instruction and user education are related in the following way
(i) all mean the same thing **(ii) user education is wider and encompasses the other two** (iii) library orientation is wider and encompasses the other two (iv) none of these.
164. Which of the following should be the primary objective of a

college library?

(i) to promote research activities (ii) to encourage reading habits **(iii) to support teaching programmes of the college** (iv) to provide for the recreational needs of the students.

165. Zero growth libraries that

(i) libraries must not buy books (ii) libraries do not get more space (iii) libraries must need but many books as they aid **(iv) libraries do not get more funds**.

166. With which agency did UNESCO collaborate to establish UNISIST?

(i) ICSU (ii) FID (iii) IFLA (iv) ALA.

167. The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation was established in the year

(i) 1972 (ii) 1973 (iii) 1977 (iv) 1987.

168. Public libraries support which type of education?

(i) formal (ii) vocational **(iii) non-formal** (iv) technical.

169. In which society Information and knowledge are considered as principal resources?

(i) agricultural society **(ii) information society** (iii) eastern society (iv) industrial society.

170. The laws of Library Science contribute to good librarianship enunciated by

(i) Melvil Dewey (ii) American Library Association (iii) Prof. B. S. Kesavan **(iv) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan**.

171. The first law of Library science has implication on which location of library?

(i) stack **(ii) building** (iii) furniture and equipment (iv) records and registers.

172. The third law of Library Science works in full conformity with

(i) resource sharing (ii) closed access (iii) obligation of staff **(iv) open access**.

173. "Library is a growing organism" means library grows by the number of books, readers and

(i) audio visuals (ii) computers **(iii) staff** (iv) budget.

174. While planning and designing a library building there should be adequate provision of expansion both horizontally and
(i) breadth **(ii) vertically** (iii) length (iv) radius.

175. Which Report made a number of recommendations for the development of public libraries?
(i) J. S. Mill **(ii) McColvin** (iii) Prof. S. Radha Krishnan (iv) Melvil Dewey.

176. Mercantile libraries were established to foster educational and recreational reading among their employees in
(i) USA (ii) France (iii) India (iv) U. K.

177. Deptt. Of Culture, Govt. of India took initiative for the development of libraries in the country through a draft document namely
(i) National Education Policy **(ii) NAPLIS** (iii) National Information Policy (iv) IASLIC.

178. The National Library, Kolkata was earlier known as
(i) The Imperial Library (ii) The Asiatic Society Library (iii) The National Public Library (iv) Connemera Public Library.

179. The biggest library in the world is
(i) Delhi Public Library **(ii) The Library of Congress** (iii) The British Library (iv) National Library, Kolkata.

180. For maintenance and development of the library, Prof. K. N. Raj Committee recommended
(i) 10% (ii) 25% **(iii) 20%** (iv) 15%.

181. Which of the following state first enacted Public Libraries Act?
(i) Gujrat **(ii) Tamil Nadu** (iii) Andhra Pradesh iv) West Bengal.

182. One of the important functions of a national library is preparation of
(i) Union Catalogue (ii) National Catalogue **(iii) National Bibliography** (iv) National Index.

183. The British Library is responsible for publishing
(i) British National Bibliography (ii) UK Public Libraries Act (iii) Books in Print (iv) Wales Bibliography.

184. School, College and University libraries constitute
(i) public libraries **(ii) academic libraries** (iii) research libraries (iv) special libraries.
185. Which has taken a number of steps to organize and improve the services of school libraries in India?
(i) NCERT (ii) KVS (iii) CBSE (iv) ILA.
186. In 1994, UNESCO published a Manifesto dealing with
(i) Medical libraries **(ii) Public libraries** (iii) Agricultural libraries (iv) College libraries.
187. Which of the following state enacted Public Libraries Act in 1989?
(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Gujrat **(iii) Haryana** (iv) Goa.
188. Mizoram Public Libraries Act was enacted in the year of
(i) **1993** (ii) 1990 (iii) 1978 (iv) 1991.
189. The state central library of Tamil Nadu is
(i) Madras University Library **(ii) Connemara Public Library** (iii) Ranganathan's Public Library (iv) IIT Library.
190. Which Public Libraries Act provides reservation of woman and one ST members to all Library Committees?
(i) Goa (ii) West Bengal **(iii) Kerala** (iv) Mizoram.
191. Which of the following state does not have the provision of library cess?
(i) Tamil Nadu **(ii) West Bengal** (iii) Karnataka (iv) Andhra Pradesh.
192. Which type of programmes are conducted in order to know the information requirements of the readers?
(i) Orientation Programmes (ii) Workshops **(iii) User Studies** (iv) Training Programmes.
193. Making users acquainted with the library's usage and services is
(i)User Orientation ii) User Analysis iii) User Studies iv) Feed
194. Which is concerned with providing instructions to the users how to make use of the information resources available in the libraries?
(i) User Orientation **(ii) User Education** (iii) Learner Integration

(iv) Bibliographic Instructi

195. The information policy objectives of which institution lay stress on user education?
(i) IFLA (ii) FID (iii) UNESCO **(iv) UNISIST**.

196. In India, which institution was organized a number of seminars and workshops for promotion of user education?
(i) NASSDOC (ii) DRTC **(iii) INSDOC** (iv) PARLE.

197. At which institution the British Library has established a Centre for Research on User Studies (CRUX)?
(i) University of Leads (ii) Oxford College (iii) University of Wales **(iv) University of Sheffield**.

198. CALIBNET and DELNET were established with the support of
(i) RRRLF (ii) INSDOC **(iii) NISSAT** (iv) NISTAD.

199. The Headquarters of FID are located at
(i) Washington (ii) Paris **(iii) The Hague** (iv) London.

200. In librarianship, building a good image of the library and information profession in society is known as
(i) National Policy **(ii) professional ethics** (iii) library rules (iv) library economics.

201. ILA has developed a database of libraries called
(i) NALANDA **(ii) Granthalaya** (iii) SOUL (iv) Suchika.

202. American Library Association has instituted an award for creative professional achievement in the name of
(i) John Daniel **(ii) Melvil Dewey** (iii) J. H. Shera (iv) J. S. Mills.

203. Journal of Librarianship is a serial publication of
(i) The Library Association (ii) Indian Library Association **(iii) American Library Association** (iv) Canada Library Association.

204. IFLA has developed an internationally acceptable bibliographic record format named as
(i) UNIMARC (ii) CCF (iii) CANMARC (iv) UKMARC.

205. The 49th FID Congress and Conference was held at
(i) London **(ii) New Delhi** (iii) Paris (iv) Kolkata.

206. UGC provides major financial support to which libraries?

(i) National (ii) Public **(iii) University** (iv) Technical.

207. UGC Information Centre in Social Sciences is established at
(i) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Lucknow (ii) Utkal University, Bhubaneswar **(iii) Osmania University, Hyderabad** (iv) M. S. University.

208. A national body which provides major financial support to public libraries is (i) UGC **(ii) RRRLF** (iii) NML (iv) NBT.

209. INIS is sponsored by
(i) IAEA (ii) IDRC (iii) FID (iv) IFLA.

210. Which institution serves as a national centre for India to AGRIS?
(i) BARC **(ii**) **ARIC** (iii) NIC (iv) NISTAD.

211. NISSAT is under the administrative control of
(i) Dept. of S & T (ii) DSIR (iii) Deptt. Of Education (iv) National Informatics Centre.

212. NISSAT brings out a newsletter namely
(i) IT Bulletin (ii) Information Bulletin **(iii) Information Today and Tomorrow** (iv) Modern IT.

213. Information relating to Defence Studies are provided by
(i) INSDOC **(ii) DESIDOC** (iii) NASSDOC (iv) NML.

214. Identify the one that does not belong to the group
(i) MEDLARS **(ii) CAS** (iii) BIOSIS (iv) BLAISE

215. RRRLF is a

(i) Library association (ii) A public library (iii) A public trust for supporting libraries **(iv) A Government body to support public libraries**

216. Corollary for Second Law of Library Science is

(i) Books for all (ii) Free books service (iii) Free library service (iv) Books every where

217. Which of the following is not the prerequisite for a National Information Policy?

(i) Legislative frame work **(ii) Production of national bibliography** (iii) Advisory and administrative body (iv) ICT infrastructure facilities

218. World Intellectual Property Organization is related to
(i) UNESCO **(ii) United Nations** (iii) U.S.Organization (d) International Law Organization

219. Who was the Chairman of 'National Policy on Library & Information Systems' (1986)?
(i) D.N.Banerjee **(ii) D.P.Chattopadhyay** (iii) Sam Pitroda (d) Kalpana Dasgupta

220. 'RRRLF' falls under the:
(i) Ministry of Human Resource Development (ii) Ministry of Broadcasting **(iii) Ministry of Culture** (iv) Ministry of Science & Technology

221. "Internet Public Library" is being maintained by
(i) MIT, Massachussetes (ii) University of Michigan (iii) University of Arizona **(iv) Drexel University**

222. Which libraries are functioning as depository libraries?
(i) Delhi Public Library (ii) Connemara Public Library (iii) British Council Library (iv) Central Reference Library
Codes:
(a) (i), (iii), (iv) are correct (b) (i) & (iii) are correct **(c) (i) & (ii) are correct** (d) (ii) & (iii) are correct

223. National Knowledge Commission was launched under the chairmanship of
(a)Nandan Nilekani (b) Deepak Nayar **(c) Sam Pitroda** (d) Ashok Ganguli

224. Amendment to 'Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) and Newspapers Act' was enacted in India in the year

(a) 1952 (b) 1954 **(c) 1956** (d) 1962

225. 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

226. University modernization project of European Union is known as
(a) Cranfield Project (b) MARC project (c) Bologna Project **(d) TEMPUS project**

227. The headquarters of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation is situated at
(a) Delhi **(b) Kolkata** (c) Chennai (d) Nagpur

228. The first library act was passed and implemented in
(i) Maharashtra (ii) Andhra **(iii) Madras** (iv) Karnataka

229. National Library Week in India is being celebrated annually since:
(a) 1914 (b) 1933 (c) 1950 **(d) 1968**

230. 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) Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore

231. Which of the following is not a national library?
(i) Library of Congress (ii) British Library (iii) Bibliotheque Nationale **(iv) Smithsonian Institute**

232. The Indian State which enacted the library legislation in the year 1948 is:
(a) Kerala (b) Meghalaya **(c) Tamil Nadu (Madras)** (d) Rajasthan

233. SAARC documentation centre was established in:
(a) 1975 (b) 1979 (c) 1982 **(d) 1994**

234. Zero growth libraries contradict fifth law of library science. The statement is

(i) True, because no new books are added (ii) true, because the total size of the book stock is steady (iii) false, since the library may grow in other ways **(iv) false, since there can be no zero growth libraries**

235. 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 (Bihar has lib. legislation in 2008)

236. The national level associations for special libraries are:

1. Association for Information Management (ASLIB) 2. Society for Information Science (SIS) 3. Chattered Institute of Library and Information Professionals 4. Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (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

237. 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**

Know more:

The **Librarian of Congress** is the head of the Library of Congress, appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, and serves as the chief librarian of all the

sections of the Library of Congress. One of the responsibilities of the Librarian of Congress is to appoint the U.S. Poet Laureate.

1. John J. Beckley (1802–1807)
2. Patrick Magruder (1807–1815)
3. George Watterston (1815–1829)
4. John Silva Meehan (1829–1861)
5. John Gould Stephenson (1861–1864)
6. Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864–1897)
7. John Russell Young (1897–1899)
8. Herbert Putnam (1899–1939)
9. Archibald MacLeish (1939–1944)
10. Luther H. Evans (1945–1953)
11. Lawrence Quincy Mumford (1954–1974)
12. Daniel J. Boorstin (1975–1987)
13. James H. Billington (1987–present)

List of Directors and Librarians of National Library (India)

Librarians:

1. Mr. John Macfarlane (1901-1906) (First Librarian of Imperial Library)
2. Mr. Hari Nath De (1907-1911) (First Indian Librarian of Imperial Library)
3. Mr. J.A.Chapman (1911-1930)
4. Mr. K.M.Asadulla (1930-1947)
5. Mr. B.S.Kesavan (1948-1963 & 1970-1971) (First Librarian of National Library)
6. Mr. Y.M.Mulay (1963-1967)
7. Mr. D.R.Kalia (1967-1970)
8. Prof. T.K.Srinivasa Iyangar (1980-1980)
9. Smt. Kalpana Dasgupta (1983-1995)

10. Mr. T.A.V.Murthy (1986-1987)
11. Dr. R.Ramchandran (2001-)
12. Mr. H.P.Gedam (2006-2012)

Directors:

1. Dr. R.K.Dasgupta (1977-1980)
2. Prof. Ashin Dasgupta (1984-1990)
3. Dr. D.N.banerjee (1992-1997)
4. Dr. Ramanuj Bhattacharjee (1987, 1998)
5. Mr. Harjit Singh (1998)
6. Mr. A.R.Bandyopadhyay (1998-2000)
7. Dr. Shyamalkanti Chakravarti (2001-2003)
8. Dr. Ramanuj Bhattacharjee (2003-2004)
9. Mr. K.K.Banerjee (2004)
10. Prof. Sudhendu Mandal (2004-2007)
11. Dr. R.Ramachandran (2007-2008)
12. Mr. K.K.Banerjee (2008-2010)
13. Prof. Swapan Chakravorty (2010-2011 Jan)

Director General:

1. Prof. Swapan Chakravorty (2011 Jan-)

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

1. PERT was developed by
   (a) The Navy Special Project Office (b) Bonz Allen Hamelton (c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of the above
2. A person having power to do something called
   (a) Responsibility **(b) Authority** (c) Direction (d) Control

3. A body consisting of certain persons which is arranged a particular job executes them called
   (a)Committee (b) Managing Body (c) Executive Body (d) None of the above
4. Which record is the hub of the stack in a library?
   (a) Accession register **(b) Shelf list register** (c) Book catalogue (d) Staff manual
5. Management by Objectives (MBO) is introduced by (a) H.W.Wilson (b) S.R.Ranganathan (c) F.W.Taylor **(d) Peter Drucker**
6. Who suggested for Book Order Vigilance Pad (BOVP)? (a) C.A.Cutter (b) Melvil Dewey (c) Michael Gorman **(d) S.R.Ranganathan**
7. Scalar Chain means
   (a) **Authority structure** (b) Infrastructure (c) Community Structure (d) None of the above
8. SWOT is a
   (a) Strategic planning tool (b) Quality tool (c) Organisation tool (d) Quality tool
9. Cost benefit analysis is a/an
   (a) Quality tool (b) Organisation tool (c) Quantity tool **(d) Economic tool**
10. Separate budget allocation for Text Book collection for PG students is an example of
    (a) Zero Base Budget **(b) PPBS** (c) Statutory Budget (d) Un-statutory budget
11. The aim of SWOT analysis is
    (a)To develop strategies to deal with the external changes (b) To develop strategies to deal with the internal changes (c) To

develop strategies to deal with the management changes (d) None of the above

12. Segmentation is associated with
    (a) Classification (b) Cataloguing (c) Circulation **(d) Information marketing**
    Or, (a) Reference Service **(b) Market Survey Report** (c) Digest Service (d) Indexing Service
13. When Peter F. Drucker defined M.B.O. (Management By Objectives)?
    (a) 1950 (b) 1960 **(c) 1954** (d) 1964
14. Who said the demand and supply theory of books?
    (a) Melville Dewey (b) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan **(c) Mc Colvin** (d) Sayers
15. Herzberg's theory deals with
    (a) Staffing (b) Directing **(c) Motivation** (d) Planning
16. Who is the father of Scientific Management
    (a) F.W.Taylor (b) Harold Koontz (c) Peter F.Drucker (d) Luther & Gullick
17. CPM (Critical Path Method) is developed by
    (a) Du Pont Company (b) Aircraft Corporation (c) IIM (d) IBM
18. How many digits have in the ISSN
    (a) 10 **(b) 8** (c) 13 (d) 15
19. Main use of shelf list is
    (a) Cataloguing (b) Circulation **(c) Stock verification** (d) Book selection
20. Theory X and Theory Y related to
    (a) Planning **(b) Motivation** (c) Directing (d) Staffing
21. When Zero Base Budgeting system was first prepared
    (a) 1950 (b) 1960 **(c) 1970** (d) 1980

22. Posting the right person at the right place is called …….
(a) Recruitment (b) Coaching (c) Deployment (d) Induction

23. TQM is a system of continuous improvement employing participative management and centred on needs of the ……
(a) Customers (b) Staff **(c) Organization** (d) Government

24. Financial support given to libraries are of two types – Recurring and
(a) Ad-hoc **(b) Endowments** (c) Annual (d) Non-recurring

25. Principle of maximum aggregate benefit is concerned with……..
(a) Growth of library (b) Library use **(c) Library service** (d) Library fee

26. ……takes items of expenditure for libraries as the working data for allocation of funds
(a) Method of details (b) Per capita method (c) Principle of economy **(d) Library budget**

27. A budget which mainly covers items of current revenue and expenditure is called……..
(a) Programme budget (b) Welfare economics (c) Current budgeting **(d) Capital Budgeting**

28. The library budget of a university is passed by the
(a) Senate **(b) Executive Council** (c) Academic Council (d) Research Council

29. In fund accounting, …….fund cannot be used for other purposes.
(a) Recurring (b) Non-recurring (c) Restricted (d) Encumbering

30. Scrutiny of financial transactions is called
(a) Budgeting (b) Programming (c) Accounting **(d) Auditing**

31. What are the two parts of the annual report of the library (a) Primary and Secondary (b) Analytical and Systematic (c) Upper and Lower
(d) Descriptive and Statistical
32. Who is the pioneer of open access system in British libraries
(a) Nine E. Brown **(b) James Duff Brown** (c) John Cotton Dana (d) S.R.Ranganathan
33. When was Brown charging system started?
(a) 1895 (b) 1896 (c) 1899 (d) 1875
34. PPBS relates to
(a) Book selection (b) Journal selection **(c) Budgeting** (d) Library records
35. Zero Base Budget is concerned with
(a) Present (b) Past **(c) Future** (d) Remote future
36. Who started Newark Charging system?
(a) Peter Drucker (b) Elton Mayo **(c) John Cotton Dana** (d) Francis Bacon
37. When did electrically operated book charging system introduced first?
(a) 1926 (b) 1905 (c) 1933 **(d) 1932**
38. How many columns are there in the accession register?
(a) 10 (b) 12 **(c) 14** (d) 16
39. When was PERT developed?
(a) 1958 (b) 1968 (c) 1955 (d) 1948
40. Who is the father of Classical School
(a) Lyndall Urwick (b) Gullick (c) Cutter **(d) Henri Fayol**
41. Another term of PERT is
(a) CPM (b) POSDCORB (c) MBO (d) HRM
42. POSDCORB is related to

(a) Library cataloguing (b) Library reference service **(c) Library administration** (d) Library automation

43. Who introduced Three card system
(a) Krishan Kumar (b) C.K.Sharma (c) Cutter **(d) S.R.Ranganathan**

44. What are the standard size of the Accession Register is
(a) 16"x12" **(b) 16"x13"** (c) 16"x11" (d) 16"x18"

45. A good library building is an outcome of librarian and
(a) Registrar (b) Building Corporation (c) Finance Officer **(d) Architect**

46. ……are the storage areas for the various types of documents kept in a library
(a) Tasks (b) Racks **(c) Stacks** (d) Desks

47. Study carrels are exclusive areas meant for
(a) Students (b) Public (c) Women **(d) Researchers**

48. Library catalogue cards are filed in specially designed drawers called
(a) Charging tray **(b) Catalogue cabinet** (c) Display rack (d) Filling equipment

49. When was Newark charging system started?
(a) 1900 (b) 1896 (c) 1899 (d) 1875

50. Payment for the books purchased can be made only after (a) **Accessioning** (b) Classification (c) Cataloguing (d) Arrangement in the shelve

51. The three card system introduced by Ranganathan are – (i) Register Card (ii) Check Card, and (iii)……
(a) Kardex (b) Lindex (c) Ledger Card **(d) Classified Index Card**

52. Getting books back from the users and releasing the borrower's ticket is known as
(a) Charging (b) Holding (c) Reserving **(d) Discharging**

53. While entering the library, the personal belongings of a reader is kept in…….
(a) Cloak Room **(b) Property Counter** (c) Gate Counter (d) Store Room

54. Books misplaced on the shelves by readers are restored. This work is referred to as
(a) Shelving (b) Stock verification **(c) Shelf rectification** (d) Shifting

55. Outdated and seldom used books are withdrawn from the library is known as…….
(a) Shelving **(b) Weeding** (c) Circulating (d) Guiding

56. A skillful method of providing means mechanism and structural elements to streamline organizational work is known as……
(a) Strategic planning (b) Role analysis (c) Work culture (d) Autonomous planning

57. ……budgeting does not take into account what happened in the past but emphasizes on current activities. (a) Formula **(b) Performance** (c) Programme (d) Zero-base

58. ……is one of the records of circulation section
(a)Accession register (b) Day book (c) catalogue card (d) AACR-II-R

59. The marketing concepts in Library Service include
(a) analysis, planning, implementation and control **(b) advertising, planning, analysis and control** (c) distribution, control, analysis, implementation (d) indexing, planning, control and implementation

60. ……..is an important record of books, which shows the position of any book on the shelves

(a) Bay Guide (b) Authority File (c) Accession List **(d) Shelf list**

61. Books lost from the library are known through……..
(a) Stock verification **(b) Charging and discharging** (c) Shelf list (d) Accession Register

62. ……..is a process of helping employees in an organization to acquire new skills and competence on a continuing basis
(a)Total Quality Management (b) Management Information System (c) Financial Resources Development (d) Human Resource Development

63. PERT is a technique for
(i) collection of data (ii) job analysis **(iii) system analysis** iv) job description.

64. 'Staff manual' is a record which gives information about
(i) periodicals (ii) abstracting (iii) indexing **(iv) modifications introduced in classification and cataloguing procedures**.

65. Organizational charts show the structure of an organization in the way
(i) horizontal (ii) vertical **(iii) horizontal and vertical** (iv) diagonal.

66. The methods of estimating funds for libraries are proportional method of details and
(i) per member **(ii) per capita** (iii) total users (iv) total users and estimated non-users.

67. The number of principles of management identified by H. Fayol was
(i) sixteen (ii) fifteen **(iii) fourteen** (iv) thirteen.

68. PODSCORB was developed by
(i) F. W. Taylor (ii) H. Fayol (iii) B. C. Vickery **(iv) Gulick and Urwick**.

69. The slogan 'Best books in the largest number at the least cost' aid
(i) F.Drury **(ii) Melvil Dewey** (iii) F. W. Lancaster (iv) S. R. Ranganathan.

70. Authority file is used in
(i) periodical division (ii) classification and cataloguing division **(iii) technical division** (iv) referral service division.

71. Cost benefit analysis means
(i) performance evaluation based on cost (ii) performance evaluation based on benefit iii) performance evaluation based on opening cost (iv) performance evaluation based on closing cost.

72. H. Fayol belonged to
(i) scientific school of management **(ii) classical school of management** (iii) Scientific and classical school of management (iv) none of the above.

128. For acquisition of 6000 books in a library in a year, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in his staff formula has recommended
(i) two professional staff (ii) three professional staff (iii) four professional staff **(iv) one professional staff**.

129. Preparation of library budget without considering previous year's budget is known as
(i) master budget **(ii) zero base budget** (iii) cash budget (iv) financial budget.

75. Organization structure is the
(i) blue print of structure of an organization (ii) blue print of structure of management (iii) blue print of structure of co-ordination iv) blue print of structure of control.

76. The description of relation between work and time by using the charts is known as
(i) organization chart (ii) flow chart **(iii) Gantt chart** (iv) bar chart.

77. The process of analysing a given job into different distinct items is known as
(i) job chart **(ii) job analysis** (iii) job allotment (iv) job enrichment.

78. The fastest charging system is
(i) Newark system **(ii) Brown system** (iii) ledger system (iv) dummy system.

79. PPBS relates to
(i) reference service (ii) referral service (iii) circulation service **(iv) budget**.

80. The management approach which holds that the group co-ordination and effective behaviour automatically emerge around a group natural leader is known as
(i) scientific approach **(ii) spontaneity approach** (iii) casual approach (iv) modern approach.

81. 'Living with Books' deals with library
(i) book accessioning (ii) book cataloguing (iii) book classification **(iv) book selection**.

82. Zero base budgeting means
(i) There will be no increase in expenses or income
(ii) There will be no budget
(iii) The difference between income and expenditure is zero
(iv) All proposals for income and expenditure will need to be justified

83. If a new library wants to provide for 10000 books how many catalogue trays should it plan for?
(i) 10 (ii) 40 (iii) 80 (iv) 100.

84. The method of budgeting which is not concerned with what happened previously but is more concerned with the requirements of the future, is known as
(i) Line budget (ii) Programme budget (iii) Formula budget **(iv) Zero base budget**.

85. The Brown charging system will not show
(i) when a particular book is to be returned **(ii) which book had been borrowed earlier by a member** (iii) the number of books overdue (iv) the number of books issued in a subject.

86. Shelf list cards
(i) replicate the arrangement of the shelves ii) are used in stock verification (iii) represent each volume on the staff.
Which of the phrases is correct?

(a) i) & ii) b) i) & iii) c) ii) & iii) d) all.

87. The standard width of a library rack is
(i) $2^{1/2}$ ' **(ii) 3** ' (iii) $3^{1/2}$ ' (iv) 4 ' <935 mm=935/25.399=36"=3'>

88. Span of control refers to
(i) the number of subordinates to be supervised (ii) exercise the strict control over the staff (iii) duration over which the control is to be exercised (iv) the area which is to be controlled.

89. If a new library wants to provide for 10,000 books how many double sided standard size racks are needs
(i) 20 (ii) 100 (iii) 10 (iv) 50.

90. "The library will subscribe two journals through an agent". This is a statement of
(i) objective (ii) policy **(iii) procedure** (iv) mission.

91. "Remainders" are
(i) funds left over after purchasing books (ii) **books which are not bought last year** (iii) the space is divided into equal units (iv) different units are built for different functions.

92. Which person in the following is not associated with theories of motivation?
(i) Maslow (ii) Herzberg (iii) McGregor **(iv) Hawthorne**.

93. Functional element of management is known as
(i) PSODCORB **(ii) POSDCORB** (iii) POSBCORB (iv) POSDCROB.

94. Modular planning of library building means
(i) the library is built in stages (ii) models are built before the final building **(iii) the space is divided into equal units** (iv) different functions.

95. A library has the following sections: Children's section, Periodical section, Audio-Visual section and Braille section, which of the following criteria have been used for departmentalisation?
(i) Function and Customer (ii) Customer and Product (iii) Function and Product (iv) Function, Product and Customer.

96. GOC stands for
(a) General Offices Committee (b) German Offices Committee

(c) Good Offices Committee (iv) Good Office Conduct.

97. Kardex system is adopted in libraries for
(i) maintenance of news clipping **(ii) maintenance of records of periodicals subscription** (iii) filling of microforms (iv) cataloguing of books.

98. Modern management is characterised by a
(i) logistic approach **(ii) scientific approach** (iii) hypothetical approach (iv) psychological approach.

99. System approach enriches what to achieve a common goal?
(i) attitude of the staff (ii) work environment (iii) financial position **(iv) management functions**.

100. Which function involves analysing the entire activities of an organization into homogeneous types of works and jobs?
(i) Reporting **(ii) Organising** (iii) planning (iv) Centralisation.

101. "Unity is Strength" is the principle of management advocated by
(i) Barnard **(ii) Fayol** (iii) Taylor (iv) S. R. Rangathan.

102. Staffing is concerned with providing and maintaining
(i) financial resources **(ii) human resources** (iii) technical resources (iv) physical resources.

103. Which function improves the planning and control of operations by providing better information for decision making?
(i) System Analysis (ii) Operation Management **(iii) Management Information System** (iv) Monitoring Technique.

104. Book selection committee comes under the category of
(i) Statutory Committee (ii) Standing Committee (iii) Adhoc Committee **(iv) Working Committee**.

105. Government documents are generally divided into two categories such as
(i) published and unpublished ii) parliamentary and non-parliamentary (iii) conventional and neo-conventional (iv) primary and secondary.

106. "Right book to the right reader at the right time" should be the principle of book selection enunciated by

(i) Drury (ii) Melvil Dewey (iii) McColvin (iv) john Otlet.

107. What is the central character in Drury's principle of book selection?
(i) staff **(ii) reader** (iii) library collection (iv) building.

108. MBO stands for
(i) Management By Objectives (ii) Maintenance By Objectives (iii) Management Based objectives (iv) Managed By Objectives.

109. Acquisition work in a library comprises three distinct functions selection, procurement and
(i) computerisation **(ii) accessioning** (iii) issue (iv) return.

110. Micro images printed on a sheet or film is called
(i) microfilm (ii) opaque card (iii) microfiche (iv) patent.

111. Newly acquired books are entered in
(i) Stock Register (ii) Log Book Register **(iii) Accession Register** (iv) Circulation Sheet Register.

112. What percentage of trade discount is usually admissible on books?
(i) 25% (ii) 30% (iii) 20% **(iv) 10%**.

113. Conversation rates create problems while buying
(i) foreign periodicals (ii) govt. documents (iii) conference proceedings (iv) reference collection.

114. Which institution decides conversion rates of foreign currencies and discount applicable to Indian libraries while purchasing books and periodicals?
(i) NIC (ii) GILA (iii) ILA **(iv) GOC**.

115. Requesting a borrower to return the book before its due date is called
(i) holds (ii) reserve **(iii) recall** (iv) lending.

116. A page chosen and uniformly used in all documents for writing accession number is known as
(i) recto (ii) clue page (iii) secret page **(iv) verso**.

117. Procurement of foreign periodicals are done through Direct Subscription and

(i) Personal Correspondence (ii) Government (iii) Embassy **(iv) Agency Method**

118. Which document shows the decisions taken on practices of the library relating to classification and cataloguing?
(i) Authority File (ii) Work Diary (iii) Shelf List (iv) Catalogue Cards.
119. A user who seeks extension of time for borrowed books is known as
(i) issue (ii) reminder **(iii) renewal** (iv) lending.
120. Back issues of periodicals and magazines require
(i) leather binding **(ii) half leather binding** (iii) full leather binding (iv) cloth binding.
121. Sheets before and after the text of a book are called
(i) endpapers (ii) collation (iii) gilding (iv) head bands.
122. According to ALA standards for class A binding, which board is a medium quality board as well as it is compact and hard wearing?
(i) grey (ii) split (iii) mill (iv) straw.
123. Which is better than cure?
(i) Preservation (ii) Conservation (iii) Reservation **(iv) Prevention**.
124. Human Resources Development is a process which aims at improving of the employees of an organization in respect of
(i) personality **(ii) skills and competence** (iii) social obligation (iv) technological skills.
125. The process of introducing new entrants into the organization is called
(i) selection (ii) induction (iii) deployment **(iv) orientation.**
126. Who can make or manage the institution?
(i) **authority** (ii) finance (iii) personnel (iv) politics.
127. Which technique allows its employees, individuals or groups to take part in decision making?
(i) Operation Management (ii) Personnel Management (iii) Leadership **(iv) Participative Management**.
128. Which approach gives emphasis on customers need or

expectations?

(i) MIS **(ii) TQM** (iii) DSS (iv) CPM.

129. One of the guiding principles of financial management is
(i) adequate spending (ii) irregularity in spending (iii) rigidity in expenditure **(iv) effective control**.

130. Which method takes into account the actual amount of expenditure spent on each item?
(i) Proportional Method (ii) Method of Details (iii) Per capita Method (iv) Programme Method.

131. Which budgeting does not take into account of what happened in the past but places emphasis on the current activities?
(i) Programme budgeting (ii) Performance budgeting **(iii) Zero-base budgeting** (iv) Centralised budgeting.

132. Systematic maintenance of the income and expenditure flow on records called as
(i) Auditing (ii) Accounting **(iii) Budgeting** (iv) Reporting.

133. The main purpose of library accounting is to keep expenditures within the
(i) budget (ii) cash book (iii) plan expenditure (iv) non-plan expenditure.

134. The daily income and expenditure of an institution is entered in
(i) Ledger **(ii) Cash Book** (iii) Bill Register (iv) Book of Drawl.

135. The process of breaking up a specific job into the various tasks involved is
(i) Job description (ii) Job analysis (iii) Job evaluation (iv) Job synthesis

136. Who among the following is considered as the father of modern management
(i) Henry Fayol (ii) Henry L. Gantt **(iii) Fredrick W. Taylor** (iv) Fredrick Herzberg

137. Scaler chain shows

(i) Authority structure (ii) Scale of performance of staff (iii) Chain for locating racks (iv) A link in the chain

138. 'Segmentation' is associated with
(i) Reference service **(ii) Market survey report** (iii) Digest service (iv) Indexing service

139. Methods and techniques of human resource planning includes
(i) Selection and recruitment (ii) Induction and placement (iii) Quality management (iv) Performance evaluation
Codes:
(a) (i), (iv) and (ii) are correct (b) (iv), (iii) and (i) are correct (c) **(i), (ii) and (iv) are correct** (d) (iii) and (i) are correct

140. Which of the following are Schools of Management thought?
(i) Scientific Management School (ii) Human Behaviour School (iii) Classical School (iv) School of Authority
Codes:
(a) (ii) and (iv) are correct (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (c) (iii) and (iv) are correct **(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct**

141. 'Quality Circles' in organization is used in
(a) Personnel Estimation (b) Personnel Evaluation **(c) Management Control** (d) Participative Management

142. Douglas McGregor is known for the
(a) Theory X & Theory Y (b) Two Factor Theory (c) Management grid (d) Theory of Leadership

143. GOC helps libraries in determining
(i) Foreign exchange rates (ii) Names of foreign agents and vendors (iii) Books available in the market (iv) which books to buy

144. In a library which of the following positions are line positions

(i) Junior library assistant (ii) Subject specialist (iii) Deputy Librarian **(iv) Systems librarians**

(a) (i) and (ii) **(b) (i) and (iii)** (c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv)

145. An organisational structure is determined by

(i) Span of control (ii) Hierarchy (iii) Space and location

(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) all the factors

146. 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

147. 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

LibraryBudgetandLibraryBuildingPlanning

6-10% of the total budget for library;

1/10th of the total space for library;

10 books per student

25 sq. ft. for student

50 sq. ft. for Technical staff

300 sq. ft. for Librarian & Deputy Librarian

14-15 books/Sq. ft.

4 ft. distance between two racks

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL LIBRARY SOFTWARE

1. Alice for Windows was developed by
   (a) LibSys Corporation, India (b) NISCAIR, India (c) DESIDOC, India **(d) Softlink International, Australia**
2. Developer of Basisplus & Techlibplus is
   (a) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (b) UNESCO (c) INFLIBNET **(d) Information Dimensions, Inc., USA & NIC, India**
3. LIBSYS was developed by
   (a) INFLIBNET **(b) LIBSYS Corporation** (c) DESIDOC (d) Versus Solutions & Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management, Hyderabad.
4. VirtualLS was developed by
   (a) **VTLS Inc., Virginia** (b) NexEvolve Logic Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (c) Trans Group, Germany (d) Autolib Software
5. Developer of SOUL is
   (a) DESIDOC **(b) INFLIBNET** (c) Versus Solutions & Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management, Hyderabad (d) LIBSYS Corporation
6. LAMP was developed by
   (a) VTLS Inc., Virginia (b) NexEvolve Logic Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (c) Trans Group, Germany **(d) Netherlands Library Association, Pakistan Library Association and UNESCO**
7. Developer of NG-TLMS.NET is
   (a) VTLS Inc., Virginia (b) NexEvolve Logic Solutions Pvt. Ltd. **(c) Trans Group, Germany** (d) Autolib Software, Chennai
8. Autolib was developed by

(a) VTLS Inc., Virginia (b) NexEvolve Logic Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (c) Trans Group, Germany **(d) Autolib Software, Chennai**

9. Developer of Nexlib is
   (a) VTLS Inc., Virginia **(b) NexEvolve Logic Solutions Pvt. Ltd.** (c) Trans Group, Germany (d) Autolib Software
10. SLIM was developed by
    (a) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (b) UNESCO (c) INFLIBNET (d) Information Dimensions, Inc., USA & NIC, India
11. Developer of Sanjaya is
    (a) CMC, Kolkata **(b) DESIDOC, Delhi (under NISSAT Project)** (c) Wipro India, Bangalore (d) Algorythms, Mumbai
12. e-Granthalaya was developed by
    (a) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (b) NISTADS, New Delhi **(c) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi** (d) Tata Unisys Ltd.
13. Developer of WINISIS is
    (a) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune **(b) UNESCO** (c) INFLIBNET (d) Information Dimensions, Inc., USA & NIC, India
14. Developer of Archives (1,2,3) is
    (a) **Microfax Electronics Systems, Mumbai** (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi
15. Developer of Acquas, Ascat, Ascir, Asire, Seras is
    (a) Ober Information System (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad
16. Developer of Basisplus and Techlibplus is
    (a) Information Dimension Inc. (IDI), USA (Marketed in India by NIC) (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi
17. Developer of Catman is

(a) INSDOC, New Delhi (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad

18. Developer of Defence Library Management System is
(a) DESIDOC, New Delhi (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi
19. Developer of Golden Libra is
(a) Golden Age Software Technologies, Mumbai (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad
20. Developer of Krvger Library Manager is
(a) Blitz Audio Visuals, Pune (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi
21. Developer of Librarian is
(a) Soft Aid, Pune (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad
22. Developer of Libman is
(a) Datapro Consultancy Services, Pune (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi
23. Developer of Library Management is
(a) Raychan Sysmatics, Bangaluru (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad
24. Developer of Library Manager is
(a) System Data Control Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi
25. Developer of Libri is

(a) Frontier Information Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad

26. Developer of Lib Soft is

(a) ET & T Corporation, New Delhi (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

27. Developer of Micro Libsys is

(a) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad **(b) LIBSYS Corporation, New Delhi** (c) DESIDOC, New Delhi (d) Versus Solutions & Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management, Hyderabad.

28. Developer of ListPlus is

(a) Computer Systems, Bangaluru (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

29. Developer of Loan Soft is

(a) Computek Computer Systems, Hyderabad (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

30. Developer of Maitrayee is

(a) CMC, Kolkata (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad

31. Developer of MECSYS is

(a) **MECON, Ranchi** (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

32. Developer of NILIS is

(a) Asmita Consultants, Mumbai (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

33. Developer of Nirmals is

(a) Nirmal Institute of Computer (b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad

34. Developer of SALIM is

(a) Expertise, Tiruchirapalli & Uptron India Ltd., New Delhi (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi (c) NISTADS, New Delhi (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

35. Developer of Slim 1.1 is

(a) Nirmal Institute of Computer **(b) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd., Pune** (c) UNESCO, Paris (d) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad

36. Developer of Suchika is

(a) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad (b) LIBSYS Corporation, New Delhi **(c) DESIDOC, New Delhi** (d) Versus Solutions & Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management, Hyderabad.

39. Which of the following is a Library Management Software?

(a) LibSys 7 (b) EPrints (c) Joomla (d) Drupal

40. Developer of Trishna is

(a) Asmita Consultants, Mumbai (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi **(c) NISTADS, New Delhi (under NISSAT Project)** (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

41. Developer of Tulib is

(a) INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad (b) LIBSYS Corporation, New Delhi **(c) Tata Unisys Ltd.. Mumbai** (d) Versus Solutions & Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management, Hyderabad.

42. Developer of Ulysis is

(a) Asmita Consultants, Mumbai (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi **(c) WIPRO Information Technology Ltd., Secunderabad** (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

43. Developer of Wilisys is

(a) Asmita Consultants, Mumbai (b) LibSys Corporation, New Delhi **(c) Wipro India, Bangaluru** (d) INSDOC (presently NISCAIR), New Delhi

42. Developer of NewGenLib is

(a) VTLS Inc., Virginia **(b) Versus Solutions & Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management, Hyderabad** (c) DESIDOC (d) Algorithms Pvt. Ltd.

43. Koha was developed by

(a) Katipo Communication Ltd., New Zealand (b) Waikito University, New Zealand (c) MIT & HP Labs (d) DRTC

44. Which of the following is an Open Source Software?

(a) E-Granthalaya (b) SOUL 2.0 **(c) Koha** (d) LibSys 7

45. Which of the following is an Institutional Repository Software Package?

(a) Joomla **(b) E-Prints** (c) Koha (d) Drupal

46. Which of the following is not a Learning Management System (LMS)?

(a) Moodle (b) Claroline **(c) Drupal** (d) ATutor

47. DSpace was developed at

(a) Katipo Communications Ltd., New Zealand (b) University of Waikato, New Zealand **(c) Massachussets Institute of Technology (MIT) & Hewlett-Packard (HP) Labs** (d) Wikimedia Foundation

48. GSDL was developed at

(a) Katipo Communications Ltd., New Zealand (b) Massachussets Institute of Technology (MIT) & Hewlett-Packard (HP) Labs **(c) University of Waikato, New Zealand** (d) Wikimedia Foundation

49. E-Prints was developed by

(a) Texus University, USA (b) New York University, USA (c) Oxford University, UK **(d) University of Southampton, UK**

50. Which is not open source software for library management?
(a) Koha (b) Avanti (c) PHPMyLibrary **(d) Z39.50**

51. Which of the following are 'Open Source Content Management Systems'?
(i) Drupal (ii) Atex (iii) Joomla (iv) Opencms
Codes:
(a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct **(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct**

52. GSDL – 1997

53. WINISIS – 1998 (WINISIS distributed in 1995, version 1.31 launched in November)

54. SOUL – 2000

55. KOHA – 2000

56. E-Prints – 2000

57. DSpace – 2002

58. NewGenLib - 2007

59. Mention some open source library management software.
Avanti, Emilda, Evergreen, Firefly, GNUTeca, Karuna, Koha, LearningAccessILS, PHPMyLibrary, Pytheas, Weblis, CDS/ISIS.

60. CDS/ISIS – 1985

UNIVERSE OF KNOWLEDGE & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. In 'Spiral of Scientific Method', Zenith marks
(a) Facts (b) Empirical laws **(c) Fundamental laws** (d) Deduced laws

2. The 'Five Laws of Library Science' propounded by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan, is which type of research?
   (a) Applied research (b) Pure research **(c) Basic research** (d) Survey research
3. What is Delphi method?
   (a) It is a programming language **(b) It is a method of research**
   (c) It is a software (d) It is used for cost-benefit analysis
4. 'Cranfield Studies' are an example of
   (a) Experimental Research (b) Basic Research (c) Survey Research (d) Historical Research
5. Idiographic hypothesis means
   (a) Individual hypothesis (b) Personal hypothesis (c) Research hypothesis (d) None of the above
6. Delphi technique is based on the results of
   (a) Observation (b) Survey (c) Experiment **(d) group questioning**
7. Basic/Pure research aims to
   (a) Contribute to theory and techniques of the discipline (b) To solve improve a problem (c) Observe a problem (d) Experiment a problem
8. Inductive logic proceeds from
   (i) general to specific (ii) general to general **(iii) specific to general** (iv) specific to specific.
9. Hypothesis is a
   (i) law (ii) postulate (iii) canon **(iv) tentative generalisation**.
10. The scientific method can be applied for research in the field of
    (i) Humanities (ii) Natural Sciences (iii) Social Sciences **(iv) all of them**.
11. Research design gives the
    (i) blue print of the proposed research work (ii) blue print of introduction of research (iii) blue print of conclusion of research (iv) none of these.
12. First Ph. D. awarded in Library Science by an Indian University was

(i) S. R. Ranganathan (ii) B. S. Kesavan (iii) M. A. Gopinath **(iv) D. B. Krishna Rao**.

13. Solo research is an investigation conducted by
(i) a team **(ii) an individual** (iii) a department (iv) none of these.
14. Historical method of research can be applied
(i) in History (ii) in Social Science (iii) in Humanities **(iv) in all subjects**.
15. Interview is a
(i) method of research (ii) method of hypothesis (iii) method of applied research (iv) method of pure research.
16. First exponent of scientific method was
(i) Plato (ii) Socrates (iii) Dante **(iv) Aristotle**.
17. Correct sequence of cardinal points in the spiral of scientific method is
(i) Ascendant, Zenith, Descendant, Nadir, Ascendant… (ii) Zenith, Descendant, Nadir, Ascendant, Zenith… (iii) Descendant, Nadir, Ascendant, Zenith, Descendant… **(iv) Nadir, Ascendant, Zenith, Descendant, Nadir…**
18. Research done to find a solution for an immediate problem of the society/industry/business organization is known as
(i) social research (ii) industrial research **(iii) applied research** (iv) pure research.
19. Deductive logic proceeds from
(i) general to specific (ii) specific to specific (iii) specific to general (iv) general to general.
20. Nadir, Ascendant, Zenith and Descendant are the four cardinal points of spiral of
(i) natural science method (ii) social science method **(iii) scientific method** (iv) human science method.
21. The cardinal point which rests at 90^0 from Nadir on the spiral of scientific method is
(i) **ascendant** (ii) zenith (iii) descendant (iv) nadir.
22. In historical method of research, not a tool for collection of data

is
(i) eye witness (ii) inscription (iii) historical evidence **(iv) newspaper**.

23. Research aims at immediate results is
(i) pure research **(ii) applied research** (iii) social research (iv) industrial research.
24. One of the cardinal points on the spiral of the scientific method
(i) natural science (ii) social science (iii) human science **(iv) ascendant**.
25. In research on information needs of Chartered Accountants a is that to every fifth number of the official register questionnaire of Chartered Accountants. Would this
(i) random sampling **(ii) stratified sampling** (iii) the whole population (iv) not a representative sample.
26. In a questionnaire 'open ended' questions are
(i) the questions are open to interpretation (ii) the answers may be incomplete (iii) answers may be filled in by respondents (iv) those where long answers are required.
27. Research is
(i) Searching again and again (ii) Finding solution to any problem **(iii) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem** (iv) None of the above
28. In a study undertaken to find out how uses approach the library catalogue, all those who use the catalogue on a particular day are interviewed. Would this be considered as?
(i) a random sample (ii) a stratified sample (iii) the whole population (iv) not a representational sample.
29. In a questionnaire, close ended questions are those where:
(i) the questions and answers are close to each other (ii) **the answers are given as options** (iii) the questions are clear and distinct (iv) short answers are required.
30. A study aimed at finding the best method of shelving library materials

(i) basic research (ii) fundamental research (iii) applied research **(iv) no research at all**.

31. Formulation of hypothesis is an important component of
(i) content analysis **(ii) research design** (iii) processing of data (iv) report writing.
32. If you are asked to arrange the concepts "information", "knowledge" and "data" in ascending order of complexity which of the following sequence is correct?
(i) data – information – knowledge (ii) knowledge – information – data (iii) information – data –knowledge (iv) information – knowledge – data.
33. Sometimes the terms 'data' and 'knowledge' are synonymously used for
(i) wisdom (ii) intelligence (iii) news (iv) **information**.
34. A state with its organs of executive, legislature and judiciary, business generates vast amount of
(i) knowledge (ii) wisdom **(iii) information** (iv) facts.
35. When data is processed, interpreted and presented in an organised form, it becomes
(i) news (ii) facts (iii) knowledge **(iv) information.**
36. Growth of information beyond a manageable limit characterises the explosion of
(i) books (ii) libraries **(iii) information** (iv) news.
37. Data on national income presented in a tabular form may be termed as
(i) descriptive information **(ii) statistical information** (iii) enumerative information (iv) societal information.
38. The Metrological Department is responsible for daily collection of
(i) measurement data (ii) income data **(iii) atmospheric data** iv) demographic data.
39. The forecast note on weather conditions, based on processed and interpreted atmospheric data is
(i) data (ii) news (iii) facts **(iv) information**.

40. The behavioural data of chemical compound under different physical conditions observed through experiment are
(i) knowledge **(ii) raw facts** (iii) information (iv) processed data.
41. The data on national income statistics when reveal the changes that have taken place over a period of time is
(i) statistical information (ii) descriptive information **(iii) analytical information** iv) uninterpreted information.
42. Which are the building block of knowledge and all three are handled in libraries offering different types of services?
(i) Wisdom and information **(ii) Data and information** (iii) News and information (iv) Intelligence and information.
43. Just as, cotton can be loomed into yarns which can be weaved into cloth, data can be weaved into information which can be used to form an organised body of
(i) knowledge (ii) information (iii) wisdom (iv) facts.
44. Office of the Registrar General was established to conduct what type of censuses to collect population data?
(i) decennial censuses (ii) quarterly censuses (iii) annual censuses (iv) biennial censuses.
45. The progress of a nation is often judged by percentage of national income that is spent on
(i) education (ii) business **(iii) R&D** (iv) surveys.
46. Who enacts various laws?
(i) Supreme Court (ii) High Court **(iii) Legislatures (**iv) Registrar.
47. Who are both consumers and producers of information?
(i) Teachers (ii) Students (iii) **Researchers** (iv) Govt. officials.
48. Large scale use of information in all countries by a wide cross section of people has resulted in coining of terms like
(i) information explosion (ii) mass production of information **(iii) information society** (iv) information use.
49. Futurologists are specialists in
(i) social forecasting (ii) astrology (iii) astronomy (iv) weather forecasting.

50. Quantitative growth of a thing at a particular rate of growth is known as
(i) periodic growth **(ii) exponential growth** (iii) statistical growth (iv) qualitative growth.

51. In research, inductive logic proceeds from
(i) Particular to particular **(ii) Particular to general** (iii) General to particular (iv) General to general

52. Basic research is not concerned with
(i) Discovering casual relations between facts **(ii) Discovering direct solutions to various practical problems** (iii) Discovering universal laws and theories (iv) refuting established theories

53. Brenda Dervin and M.Kochen have researched on
(i) Information retrieval **(ii) Information needs** (iii)Computerized library system (iv) Classification

54. A survey to determine the reading habits of students is
(i) a descriptive study **(ii) an experimental study** (iii) a historical study (iv) could be any of the above

55. Which of the following is not related to case study approach in a research design
(i) Indepth study (ii) Study of one/limited cases **(c) General study** (d) Little concern about generalisation to a large population

56. "Students' visit to Library is influenced by the viability of Internet". State "Students" visit to library" is which kind of variable?
(i) Independent variable (ii) Intervening variable **(iii) Dependent variable** (iv) Intercept variable

57. Idiographic hypothesis is directed towards predicting the behaviour of
(i) An individual (ii) Group of people (iii) Massers (iv) People from same school of thought

58. In the process of reasoning when we start with a specific statement, and conclude to a general statement, it is called
(i) Deductive reasoning **(ii) Inductive reasoning** (iii) Abnormal reasoning (iv) Transcendental reasoning
59. Solomon Four group design is related to
(i) Field studies **(ii) Pretest-post test control group design** (iii) Data analysis model (d) Statistical technique
60. Research is conducted to
(i) Generate new knowledge (ii) develop a theory (iii) Develop communication skills (iv) Re-interpret existing knowledge
Codes:
(a) (i), (iii) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii), (ii) and (i) are correct (c) **(i), (ii) and (iv) are correct** (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
60. Which of the following tests can be employed for hypothesis testing?
(a) F-test (b) Chi-square test (c) t-test **(d) All of the above**
61. Questionnaire is a
(a) Research method (b) Measurement Technique **(c) Tool for data collection** (d) All the above
62. Mean, Median and Mode are
(a) Measures of deviation (b) Ways of sampling (c) Measures of control tendency **(d) None of the above**
63. INFROSS is an important study frequently quoted in
(a) Historical research **(b) Survey research** (c) Experimental research (d) Case study
64. External and Internal criticism implies in:
(a) Historical Research (b) Survey Research (c) Experimental Research (d) Applied Research
65. A questionnaire designed with open-ended questions is known as:
(a) Unstructured (b) Flexible (c) Closed (d) Structured
66. Non-Sampling Errors (NSE) are referred to as the errors of:

(a) Probability (b) Quantification (c) Ratio **(d) Measurement**

In an empirical study on the impact on television viewing on violence, violence would be

(i) The dependent variable (ii) an independent variable (iii) an intervening variable (iv) not a variable at all

67. A big difference between the mean and median is an indication that

(i) There is a mistake in the calculation (ii) the calculation is correct **(iii) there is a wide variation in the data** (iv) None of the above

68. Which of the following research methods is useful in a study on measuring the active life of periodicals

(i) Survey **(ii) Citation Analysis** (iii) Interview (iv) Case Study

69. 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

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JUNE 2012
PAPER – II

1. Who was the Chairman of 'National Policy on Library & Information Systems' (1986)?
   (A) D. N. Banerjee (C) Sam Pitroda
   (B) D. P. Chattopadhyay (D) Kalpana Dasgupta
2. The significance of the year 2011 for LIS education in India is
   (A) Golden Jubilee year (C) Diamond Jubilee year
   (B) Platinum Jubilee year **(D) Centenary year**
3. Digital Reference Service can be offered through
   (A) FAX **(C) Ask your librarian**
   (B) OPAC (D) Consortia
4. "Biotechnology" is formed as a result of
   (A) Fusion (C) Fission
   (B) Lamination (D) Agglomeration

5. The order of significance of "Thing, Material and Action" among various components of a compound subject was expanded by
   (A) J. Kaiser (C) J. R. Sharp
   (B) E. J. Coates (D) J. E. L. Farradane
6. Relational Database is
   (A) A work which has some relationship to another work
   (B) A symbol representing relationship between two concepts
   (C)Manipulation commands which relate records in different fields
   (D)All of the above
7. "Shodhganga" is a repository
   (A) E-Resources (C) E-Journals
   (B) E-Thesis (D) E-Books
8. Which of the following tests can be employed for hypothesis testing?
   (A) F – test (C) t – test
   (B) Chi – square test **(D) All of the above**
9. 'RRRLF' falls under the:
   (A) Ministry of Human Resource Development
   (B) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
   (C) Ministry of Culture
   (D) Ministry of Science & Technology
10. "Internet Public Library" is being maintained by
    (A) MIT, Massachusetts (C) University of Arizona
    (B) University of Michigan **(D) Drexel University**
11. What are the major driving forces behind an 'Information society'?
    (i) R T I (iii) Internet
    (ii) I. C. T. (iv) I. T. ACT
    Codes :
    (A) (ii) & (i) are correct (C) (i) & (iv) are correct
    (B) (ii) & (iv) are correct **(D) (ii) & (iii) are correct**
12. Which libraries are functioning as depository libraries?
    (i) Delhi Public Library
    (ii) Connemara Public Library
    (iii) British Council Library
    (iv) Central Reference Library
    Codes :
    (A) (i), (iii), (iv) are correct **(C) (i) & (ii) are correct**
    (B) (i) & (iii) are correct (D) (ii) & (iii) are correct

13. Which of the following are 'Inclusive geographical sources'
    (i) Maps (iii) Encyclopaedias
    (ii) Atlases (iv) Yearbooks
    Codes :
    (A) (i) & (ii) are correct (C) (ii) & (iii) are correct
    (B) (iii) & (iv) are correct (D) (ii) & (iv) are correct
14. Which principles are corollary to Wall- picture principle?
    (i) Cow-calf principle (iii) Whole – organ principle
    (ii)Principle of later-in-time (iv) All of the above
    Codes :
    (A) (i) and (ii) are correct **(C) (i) and (iii) are correct**
    (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) (i) and (iv) are correct
15. The factors that influence computer file organisation are
    (i) Speed of access (iii) Fixed length fields
    (ii) Storage space (iv) File volatility
    Codes:
    (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
    (B) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct(D)(i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
16. Major problems of 'Information Communication Technology' are
    (i) Information overload
    (ii) Information insecurity
    (iii) Lack of innovative technologies
    (iv) Lack of control over communication
    Codes:
    (A) (ii) and (iv) are correct
    (B) (i) and (iv) are correct
    (C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
    (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
17. Which of the following are 'Open Source Content Management Systems'?
    (i) Drupal (iii) Joomla
    (ii) Atex (iv) OpenCms
    Codes :
    (A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
    (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
    (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

(D)(i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

18. Which of the following are not styles of citation?
    (i) Anglo American Cataloguing Rules
    (ii) MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers
    (iii) Chicago Manual of Style
    (iv) Little Science Big Science
    Codes:
    (A) (i) and (ii) are correct **(C) (i) and (iv) are correct**
    (B) (iii) and (iv) are correct (D)(ii) and (iii) are correct
19. Which of the following are Schools of Management thought?
    (i) Scientific Management School (iii) Classical School
    (ii) Human Behavioural School (iv) School of Authority
    Codes :
    (A) (ii) and (iv) are correct (C) (iii) and (iv) are correct
    (B) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct **(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct**
20. **Assertion (A)** : Users can have access to large number of e-journals.
    Reason (R) : Users are not aware of using e-journals.
    Codes :
    (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
    (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
    (C) (A) is false, (R) is true
    (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

DECEMBER 2012
PAPER – II

1. According to Machlup the difference between information and knowledge is
    (A) Information increases with use, whereas knowledge is constant

(B) Information is stimulatory, whereas knowledge is practical

(C) Information is shareable, whereas knowledge is one's property

(D) Information is piecemeal, fragmented, particular, whereas knowledge is structured, coherent and universal

2. "Web of Science" is

   (A) A Citation Index

   (B) A Bibliography

   (C) An Abstracting Service

   (D) All of the Above

3. "Facts on File" is

   (A) Primary Source

   (B) Secondary Source

   (C) Tertiary Source

   (D) None of the Above

4. In MARC 21, subject access fields are

   (A) 3xx (B) 4xx (C) 5xx **(D) 6xx**

5. Transformation of traditional libraries to hybrid/digital libraries is

   (A) Crisis Management

   (B) Re-engineering

   (C) Change Management

   (D) Project Management

6. Which one of the following is not a switching system

   (A) Packet (B) Circuit **(C) Router** (D) Message

7. Access to back volumes of E-journals is known as _____

   (A) Random Access **(B) Perpetual Access** (C) Online Access (D) Retrospective Access

8. The chi-square technique is used to compare the observed data with that of

   (A) Collected raw data **(B) Expected data** (C) Analysed data (D) Graphical data

9. Parry Committee (UK) was set up to advise
   (A) School Libraries (B) Public Libraries (C) Special Libraries **(D) University Libraries**
10. FRBR is developed by
    (A) LC (B) UNESCO **(C) IFLA** (D) FID
11. Who were involved in Public Library Movement in India
    (i) Sayaji Rao Gaekwad II (ii) C.D.Deshmukh (iii) S.Radhakrishnan (iv) S.R.Ranganathan
    Codes:
    (A) (i) & (iii) are correct (B) (ii) & (iv) are correct **(C) (i) & (iv) are correct** (D) (ii) & (iii) are correct
12. Which of the following are library networks?
    (i) Internet (ii) DELNET (iii) NICNET (iv) OCLC
    Codes:
    (A) (i) & (ii) are correct **(B) (ii) & (iv) are correct** (C) (i) & (iii) are correct (D) (i) & (iv) are correct
13. Which of the following are review type services?
    (i) Current Awareness
    (ii) Trend Reports
    (iii) Newspaper Clippings
    (iv) State of the Art Report
    Codes:
    (A) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct (B) (i), (iii), (iv) are correct **(C) (ii) & (iv) are correct** (D) (ii) & (iii) are correct
14. The basic characteristics of a system are
    (i) Interrelated components
    (ii) Independent and can stand alone
    (iii) Arranged in hierarchical order
    (iv) Inputs, processes, outputs & feedback
    Codes:

(A) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct (B)(i), (ii),(iv) are correct (C) (ii), (iii),(iv) are correct **(D) (i), (iii), (iv) are correct**

15. The general image file formats are:
    (i) TIFF (ii) JPEG (iii) MPEG (iv) PNG
    Codes:
    (A) (i) (ii) & (iii) are correct (B) (i) (iii) & (iv) are correct **(C) (i) (ii) & (iv) are correct** (D) (ii), (iii) & (iv) are correct
16. Which of the following are common types of protocols?
    (i) HTTP (ii) FTP (iii) Telnet (iv) Gopher
    Codes:
    (A) (i) & (ii) are correct (B)(i), (ii) & (iv) are correct (C) (iii) & (iv) are correct (D) (i), (ii) & (iii) are correct
17. Which of the following are not the elements of DOI system?
    (i) Policies (ii) Subject (iii) Description (iv) Resolution
    Codes:
    (A) (i) (ii) & (iii) are correct (B) (i) (iii) & (iv) are correct **(C) (i) (ii) & (iv) are correct** (D) (ii), (iii) & (iv) are correct
18. Which of the following are Trade Bibliographies?
    (i) Books-in-Print (ii) Indian Books-in-Print (iii) Indian National Bibliography (iv) British National Bibliography
    Codes:
    (A) (i) & (iii) are correct (B) (ii) & (iv) are correct **(C) (i) & (ii) are correct** (D) (ii) & (iii) are correct
19. **Assertion (A):** Distance education for LI courses is gaining ground in India
    Reason (R): Majority of people prefer it as an alternative channel of education.
    Codes:
    (A) is true but (R) is false (B) (A) is false but (R) is true (C**) Both (A) and (R) are correct** (D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

20. **Assertion (A):** Indian libraries are making optimum use of social networking.
    Reason (R): Social networking has wider role in dissemination of information.
    Codes:
    (A) (A) is true but (R) is false. **(B) (A) is false but (R) is true**. (C) (A) and (R) both are true. (D) (A) and (R) both are faIse.
21. **Assertion (A):** Knowledge is growing exponentially.
    Reason (R): Number of researchers have increased.
    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.
22. **Assertion (A):** Present decade has accepted E-journals as channels of fast communication.
    Reason (R): E-publications have added enormous quantity of literature but affected the quality of research.
    Codes:
    (A) (A) is true but (R) is false. (B) (A) is false but (R) is true. (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation **(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation.**
23. **Assertion (A):** Library & Information Centres are knowledge/management centres.
    Reason (R): Libraries handle tacit knowledge.
    Codes:
    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true. **(B) (A) is partially true, but (R) is false**. (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.
24. **Assertion (A):** Metadata hold much promise for information retrieval and access in the digital age.
    Reason (R): Metadata can save a number of functions including description, resource discovery and management of resources.

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):** Training methods through brain storming stimulate idea generation.

Reason (R): Training methods do not provide opportunity to unskilled to become skilled.

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.**

26. **Assertion (A):** Random samples are not representative of the whole population.

Reason (R): Random numbers are used in forming a random sample.

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

27. **Assertion (A):** Information Literacy is a basic skill essential for work environment in 21st century.

Reason (R): Information Literacy helps to train the users to make use of ICT.

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

28. Arrange the following according to their year of first publication:

(i) Bliss Classification (ii) Dewey Decimal Classification (iii) Library of Congress Classification (iv) Universal Decimal Classification

Codes:

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) **(D) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)**

29. Arrange the following IFLA programmes according to their year of commencement:
    (i) UBC (ii) UAP (iii) ISBD (iv) International MARC Office
    Codes:
    (A) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii). (B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii). (C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) **(D) (iii), (i),**
    (ii), (iv)
30. Arrange the following according to their year of origin:
    (i) Indian National Bibliography (ii) British National Bibliography (iii) Cumulative Book Index (iv) Books in Print
    Codes:
    (A)(i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (B) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv) (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) **(D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)**
31. Arrange the following in a chronological order according to their year of establishment:
    (i) Library of Congress (ii) NISCAIR (iii) Delivery of Books Act (iv) National Library of India
    Codes:
    (A)(iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) **(C) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii) (D)** (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
32. Arrange the following bibliographic standards according to their year of development:
    (i) ISBD (ii) MARC (iii) Dublin Core (iv) RDF
    Codes:
    (A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv). **(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii).** (C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i). (D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
33. Arrange the following according to their year of origin:
    (i) UNICODE (ii) XML (iii) HTML (iv) SGML
    Codes:

(A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) (B) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) **(C) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)** (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

34. Arrange the following in order of their year of establishment:
(i) INIS (ii) AGRIS (iii) MEDLARS (iv) UNESCO
Codes:
(A) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) (B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) **(C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)** (D) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

35. Arrange the following according to their year of enactment:
(i) Tamil Nadu Public Library Act (ii) Kerala Public Library Act (iii) Maharashtra Public Library Act (iv) Orissa Public Library Act
Codes:
(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

36. Match the following:

	List – I	**List – II**
a.	'Guide to Use of Books and Libraries'	i. F.W.Lancaster
b.	'If You Want to Evaluate Your Library'	ii.A..Foskett
c.	'Cuneiform to Computer: A History of Reference Sources'	iii. Jean K.Gates
d.	'Subject Approach to Information'	iv. William Katz

Codes:

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

37. Match the following:

	List-I		List-II
a.	Directory	i.	Information Please Almanac
b.	Annuals	ii.	Keesing's Record of World Events
c.	Bibliography	iii.	Encyclopedia of Associations
d.	Newspaper Digest	iv.	Publishers' Weekly

Codes:

a	b	c	d

(A)	iii	i	iv	ii
(B)	i	iii	iv	ii
(C)	**iii**	**ii**	**iv**	**i**
(D)	iv	i	ii	iii

38. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a.Guiding users to the place of information	i. Digest
b.Guiding users in the use of information	ii. User Orientation
c. Alerting users with the latest arrivals	iii.Referral
d.Providing users with summarized information	iv.Current Awareness

Codes:

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

39. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. B.S.Kesavan	i. School of librarianship
b. Paul Otlet	ii. National Library of India
c. W.C.B.Sayers	iii.UDC
d. M.Taube	iv. Uniterm Indexing

Codes:

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

40. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Theory of Motivation	i. Factors of planning
b. Unity of Command	ii. Efficiency and waste prevention
c. MBO	iii.Maslow
d. Forecasting	iv. Peter Drucker

Codes:

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

(C) ii iii iv i
(D) iii iv i ii

Write answer: a - iii, b – ii, c-iv, d-i

41. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Classification	i. LISA
b. Cataloguing	ii. UDC
c. Subject Heading	iii.AACR
d. Library Science Abstracts	iv. LCSH

Codes:

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

42. Match the following:

List-I (Budgetary Technique)	**List-II (Limitation of Budgetary Technique)**
a. Line	i. Detail information required
b. Formula	ii. Time consuming
c. PPBS	iii.Do not permit variation
d. Zero-based	iv. Do not suggest future

Codes:

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

43. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. File transfer protocol	i. Data transmission capacity
b. Multimedia	ii. Integration of text, colour, sound and animation
c. Bandwidth	iii.Bulletin Board
d. Electronic Notice Board	iv. Internet

Codes:

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

(B)	i	iii	ii	iv
(C)	ii	i	iv	iii
(D)	i	iv	ii	iii

44. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. ISDN	i. Web page
b. URL	ii. Video Conferencing
c. Firewall	iii. Internet Standard for Information Transmission
d. HTTP	iv. Protecting unauthorized access Internet

Codes:

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

45. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. OCLC	i. Bio-Med
b. INFLBNET	ii. Web-Dewey
c. IISC	iii. N-List
d. LM	iv. Digital Library of India

Codes:

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

Comprehension Test:

46. Focus on science and technology has increased because

(A) Indian commerce and Finance Ministries are giving great importance to it.

(B) World economy has become knowledge based.

(C) US State Department gives priority on S & T

(D) Knowledge Commission has identified it as one of the potential area of development

47. The following group of countries are the biggest investors in research:
    (A) U.S., Germany, India, Russia
    (B) Britain, France, U.S., India
    (C) France, Denmark, U.S.A, U.K.
    (D) Japan, China, India, Denmark
48. What is the cause of concern regarding foreign investment in research?
    (A) Scientists and technicians involved are not paid well.
    (B) There are insufficient institutions that can be targeted for research collaboration.
    (C) The benefit of such investments doesn't get transferred to India.
    (D) Sufficient methods to assess and evaluate the impact of such investment are not available.
49. Most foreign investment is being made in the area of
    (A) Microbiology and life sciences.
    (B) Computer science and automotive design.
    (C) Physical sciences and planting.
    (D) Grafting and biology
50. Foreign companies are outsourcing R&D programmes to India because
    (A) Quality of research is quite high in India.
    (B) Outsourcing is cost effective for foreign companies.
    (C) There is scarcity of skilled manpower in those countries.
    (D) None of the above

PAPER - III (December 2012)

1. Who categorized the user studies in the following three categories?
    (i) Behaviour Studies
    (ii) Use Studies

(iii) Information Flow Studies
(A) Maurice B Line
(B) Menzel
(C) Cronin
(D) Voigt

2. Which one of the following is not a virtual library?
(A) Without walls
(B) With distributed physical locations
(C) Providing integrated and unified remote access to geographically distributed collections
(D) Which does not exist in reality
3. In 1974, Zurkowski used for the first time, which of the following term?
(A) Digital Literacy (B) Media Literacy (C) Computer Literacy **(D) Information Literacy**
4. Who defined "to be information literate, a person must be able to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information."?
(A) SLA (B) ALA **(C) IFLA** (D) CILIP
5. Which of the factor is not helping limiting the external validity?
(A) Reactive effect (B) Ecological validity (C) Interaction between selection bias of experimental variables (D) Ecological effect
6. Semantic differential scale is concerned with
(A) Pool of items **(B) Selection from two opposite positions** (C) Five point scale (D) Selection from a check list
7. In spiral of scientific method, the span of Zenith to descendent is
(A) Empirical phase (B) Hypothesizing phase **(C) Deductive phase** (D) Verification phase
8. Which of the following variable cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
(A) Socio-Economic status (B) Marital status (C) Numerical aptitude **(D) Professional attitude**
9. National Knowledge Network is to be implemented by

(A) National Knowledge Commission (B) Information and Library Network **(C) National Information Centre** (D) Department of Information Technology

10. Metadata Dublin core refers to
(A) Data elements in database (B) Bibliographic elements in database (C) Field elements in database (D) Subject elements in database
11. E-journal articles can be identified with the help of
(A) Digital Journal Identifier (B) Journal Souce Identifier (C) Journal Article Identifier **(D) Digital Object Identifier**
12. Z 39.50 is a standard for
(A) Communication formats **(B) Search and Retrieval services** (C) Cataloguing web resources (D) Library management services
13. In context to modulation, PCM stands for
(A) Pulse Code Modulation (B) Phase Control Modulation (C) Popular Code Modulation (D) Penultimate Code Modulation
14. ISO 9000 standard denotes the
(A) Consistence confirmation of a product or service to a given set of standard or expectations **(B) Total customer satisfaction** (C) Representation of stakeholders issues (D) Detailed list of measuring techniques
15. The stages in the product life cycle curve are
(A) Introduction, Growth, Maturity, Decline (B) Introduction, Growth, Maturity, Profit (C) Growth, Maturity, Profit, Decline (D) Introduction, Growth, Maturity, Saturation
16. The physical and chemical treatment of materials to retard their future deterioration refers to
(A) Conservation (B) Rescuing (C) Prevention (D) Restoration
17. Read the following example and indicate the name of the indexing system used:
'Remuneration of teachers in French universities.'
The index headings are set as the following two lines
France
Universities ●Teachers ● Remuneration

Universities ●France
●Teachers ●Remuneration
(A) Chain procedure (B) POPSI (C) PRECIS **(D) KWIC**

18. Research in automatic classification for information retrieval of term or cluster of terms is called
(A) Evaluation theory **(B) Theory of clumps** (C) Time binding theory (D) Dynamic Theory
19. As specified by AACR-II (R), the source of information for machine readable data file is
(A) Internal user label (B) Title page (C) Colophone **(D) Title frame**
20. NICRYS is information system for
(A) Machine tools (B) Food science **(C) Crystallography** (D) Drugs
21. The national convention regularly organized by DELNET is known as
(A) CALIBER (ii) ICDL **(iii) NACLIN** (iv) DELNETCON
22. Report on 'the development of digital libraries of the past decade' is categorized as
(A) Review report **(B) Trend report** (C) Research report (D) State of the art report
23. Name of the President of Sri Lanka can be found in
(A) International who's who (B) Statesman's Yearbook (C) Who's who in the world (D) Wilson Biographies
24. Which of the following has stopped publishing in the print since 2012?
(A) Europa World Yearbook (B) Times of India Directory **(C) New Encyclopedia Britannica** (D) Keesing's Contemporary Archives
25. Which of the following is not providing encyclopedia type of information?
(A) Encyclopedia of Associations (B) Compton's Encyclopedia (C) Worldbook Encyclopedia (D) Encyclopedia Americana
26. Who used the phrase 'control-access-directional type sources'?
(A) R.E.Bopp (B) B.C.Wynar **(C) W.A.Katz** (D) R.Balay
27. Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) was established by

(A) Indian Library Association **(B) Department of Culture, Govt. of India** (C) Govt. of West Bengal (D) Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India

28. Which State Public Library Act has the provision to collect library fund through land tax?
    (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Karnataka (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Maharashtra
29. Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) (USA) is a
    (A) Division of American Library Association (B) Independent Association for Academic & Research Libraries (C) Division of Special Libraries Association (USA) (D) Division of IFLA
30. Which of the following is not an implication of Fourth Law of Library Science?
    (A) Classified arrangement (B) Stack-room-guides (C) Issue Methods **(D) Rural Library Services**
31. Which one of the following is not a recommendation of a National Knowledge Commission (India)?
    (A) Preparation of a National Census of Library (B) Encourage greater community participation in library management **(C) Raja Rammohan Roy library foundation to act as the National co-ordination agency** (D) Facilitate donation and maintenance of private collection
32. Digital library function incorporate:
    (i) Creating and capturing (ii) Storage and management (iii) Search and access (iv) Abstracting and reviewing
    Codes:
    (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct. (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct. (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct. (D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
33. Which topology of computer network provides faster server access?
    (i) BUS Network Topology (ii) RING Network Topology (iii) MULTIPLE RING Network Topology (iv) STAR Network Topology
    Codes:

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct. (B) (i) and (iii) are correct. (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct. **(D) (ii) and (iv) are correct**

34. Which of the following are ISDN services?
(i) RSS (ii) Teletext (iii) Voice mail (iv) Video conference
Codes:
(A) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct. (B) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct. **(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.** (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
35. Vocabulary in a database is controlled by:
(i) Thesaurus files (ii) Import files (iii) Standard files (iv) Authority files
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct. (B) (iii) and (iv) are correct. (C) (i) and (iii) are correct. (D) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
36. CCF for bibliographic record refers to
(i) Data transfer (ii) Data storage (iii) Standard tags of data identification (iv) Formatting of records
Codes:
(A) (i) and (iii) are correct. **(B) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.** (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct. (D) (iii), (i) and (ii) are correct
37. Which of the following are not reference service?
(i) Preparation of user profile (ii) Initiation of freshman (iii) Compilation of documentation list (iv) Readers Advisory
Codes:
(A)(i) and (ii). (B) (ii) and (iii). (C) (i) and (iii) are correct. (D) (iii) and (iv) are Correct.
38. Which of the following functions are analysed by ALA as reference service functions?
(i) Consultation function (ii) Guidance function (iii) Instruction function (iv) Bibliographic function
Codes:
(A)(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct. (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct. **(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.** (D)(i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
39. Which of the following are the scientists' approach according to Melvin J. Voigt (1961)?

(i) Current approach (ii) Everyday approach (iii) Exhaustive approach (iv) 'Catching up' or 'brushing up' approach

Codes:

(A)(ii), (iii) and (iv). (B) (i), (iii) and (iv). (C) (i), (ii) and (iv). **(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)**

40. Magazines are suitable for

(i) Leisure and entertainment (ii) Scholarly information (iii) Popular information (iv) Subject information

Codes:

(A) (i), ii) and (iii) are correct. (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct. **(C) (i) and (iii) are correct.** (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct.

41. Planting the virus 'Trojan Horse' in computer network is

(i) Hacking (ii) Tampering (iii) Decryption (iv) Intrusion

Codes:

(A)(i), (iii) and (iv) are correct. **(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.** (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct. (D) (i),(ii) and (iv) are correct

42. Which of the following are the fundamental conditions for a subject to be produced by IPR?

(i)The work must be original (ii) The work must be man made (iii) The work

must be intelligible (iv) The work must be recorded/fixed

Codes:

(A)(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct. (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct. (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct. **(D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.**

43. Which of the following are the problems of present information environment?

(i) Information indiscipline (ii) Information literacy (iii) Information overload (iv) Information technology

Codes:

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct. (B) (i) and (iv) are correct. (C) (ii) and (iv) are correct. (D) (i) and (ii) are correct

44. **Assertion (A):** Qualitative measures must be made quantifiable in order to be convincing.

Reason (R): Qualitative measures are a necessary complement to quantitative measures.

Codes:

(A)(A) is true, (R) is false. (B) (A) is false, (R) is true. (C) Both (A) & (R) are true. **(D) both (A) & (R) are false.**

45. Which of the following are not partners of National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL)?
(i) IIT Madras (ii) IIT Delhi (iii) IIIT Bangalore (iv) NIT Rourkela
Codes:
(A) (iii) and (iv) (B) (i) and (iv) (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) and (ii)
46. **Assertion (A):** Internet can replace libraries.
Reason (R): Google searches will satisfy the maximum users needs.
Codes:
(A Both (A) & (R) are true. **(B) Both (A) & (R) are false.** (C) (A) is true but (R) is false (D) (A) is false but (R) is true
47. **Assertion (A):** Federated search technique is an integral component of an information portal.
Reason (R): 'Content Index' contains content that is find by the search that is find by the search server.
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**
48. **Assertion (A):** A combination of hypertext and hypermedia contains text, images, sounds and other information.
Reason (R): Hypermedia information is represented in a linear fashion.
Codes:
(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) & (R) are false.
49. **Assertion (A):** Book selection should be done judiciously.
Reason (R): A library should acquire important and latest book selection tools.
Codes:

(A) (A) is true but (R) is false. (B) (A) is false but (R) is true **(C) Both (A) & (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explation of (A)**. (D) Both (A) & (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

50. **Assertion (A):** TQM promotes the way in which a library is organized and perform its ICT functions.
Reason (R): TQM is seen as a hindrance to library and information services.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are false. (C) (A) is false and (R) is true. **(D) (A) is true and (R) is false**
51. **Assertion (A):** The array of classes 11, 12, 13 and the array of classes 31, 32, 33 are said to be collateral arrays.
Reason (R): They are delivered from the original universe 'O'.
Codes:
(A) is false, (R) is true. **(B) (A) is true, (R) is false.** (C) Both (A) and (R) are true. (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.
52. **Assertion (A):** RDF supports the use and exchange of metadata on the web.
Reason (R): Bibliographic standards are the means to create and disseminate secondary information.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true, (R) is false. (B) (A) is false, (R) is true (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct (D) Both (A) & (R) are false.
53. **Assertion (A):** Informative abstracts provide a concise summary of the subject content of an article.
Reason (R): These are title-oriented than finding-oriented.
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.
54. **Assertion (A):** E-publications have added enormous quantity of literature but adversely affected the quality of literature.
Reason (R): Present decade has accepted E-publicatiols channels of fast communication.
Codes:

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

55. **Assertion (A):** Encyclopedias are not relevant for finding geographically information.
Reason (R): Encyclopedias are the substitute for all categories of reference sources.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false but (R) is true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true. (C)Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is true but (R) is fal.

56. **Assertion (A):** LIS profession is not considered at par with medical and legal professions.
Reason (R): There is no constitutional body for LIS profession like Medical Council (MCI) and Bar Council of India (BCI).
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.

57. **Assertion (A):** Dr. S.R.Ranganathan has been called 'Father of Library and Information Science' in India.
Reason (R): Library Science education in India was started by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan.
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.

58. **Assertion (A):** The exclusive rights conferred by Intellectual property rights can generally be transferred/licensed to third parties.
Reason (R): The creators want to make monetary benefl out of their intellectual product.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true but (R) is false. (B) (A) is false but (R) is trul**(C) Both (A) & (R) are true**. (DIoth (A) and (R) are false.

59. Which is the correct sequence of the national libraries in the order of their year of establishment?

(i) British Library (formerly British Museum Library) (ii) library of Congress (Washington D.C.) (iii) Lenin Library (Moscow) (iv) Bibliotheque Nationale (Paris)

Codes:

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) **(B) (ii), (iii), (i), iv)** (C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

60. What is the correct order of SCONUL's "Seven pillar Model of Information skills"?

(i) Recognise information need (ii) Construct strategies for locating (iii) Compare and evaluate (iv) Locate and access

Codes:

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) **(C) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)** (D) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

61. Identify the correct order as per increasing data storage capacity:

(A) CDROM, DVD, Cartridge, BlueRay disc (B) DVD, Cartridge, BlueRay Disc, CDROM **(C) Cartridge, CDROM, DVD, BlueRay Disc** (D) BlueRay Disc, DVD, Cartridge, CDROM

62. Identify the correct order of the LIS Associations as per their year establishment

(A) CLA, ALA, SLA, IASLIC **(B) ALA, SLA, CLA, IASLIC** (C) SLA, IASLIC, ALA, CLA (D) CLA, SLA, IASLIC, ALA

63. Arrange the following State Library Acts in chronological order:

(i) Karnataka Public Library Act (ii) Uttar Pradesh Public Library Act (iii) Goa Public Library Act (iv) Bihar Public Library Act

Codes:

(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iii), iv) (C) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (D) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

64. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Mean	i. Most frequently occurring value
b. Mode	ii. Average
c. Median	iii. Measure of dispersion
d. Standard Deviation	iv. Middle value

Codes:

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

65. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Bradford	i.Citation indexing
b. Lotka	ii.Distribution of articles published in periodicals
c. Zipf	iii.Scientific productivity of author
d. Garfield	iv.Frequency of word occurrence in a text

Codes:

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

66. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Altavista	i. Subject search engine
b. Lycos	ii. Meta search engine
c. Geoindex	iii. Regional search engine
d. Savvysearch	iv. General search engine

Codes:

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

67. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Pen drive	i. Communication device
b. i-Pad	ii. Web server device
c. Wifi Modem	iii. Storage device
d. Cloud computing	iv. Computing device

Codes:

a	b	c	d

(A)	i	iii	ii	iv
(B)	**iii**	**iv**	**i**	**ii**
(C)	iv	iii	ii	i
(D)	iii	ii	i	iv

68. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Informix	i. Image software
b. Omni Page	ii. Remote login software
c. TIFF viewer	iii. DBMS software
d. Team viewer	iv. OCR software

Codes:

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

69. Match the following

List – I	**List – II**
a. Means of improving operations and services	i. Preservation
b. Preparation of to-do-list	ii. Standards
c. Performance guidelines	iii. Time management
d. Reinforce the spines of books	iv. Evaluation

Codes:

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

70. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Chain indexing	i. Derek Austin
b. Relational indexing	ii. S.R.Ranganathan
c. Subject Indexing	iii. J.E.L.Farradane
d. PRECIS	iv. E.J.Coates

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	ii	iv	iii

(B)	**ii**	**iii**	**iv**	**i**
(C)	i	ii	iii	iv
(D)	ii	iv	i	iii

71. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Collateral classes	i. Class comprising two or more entities
b. Multiple classes	ii. Classes of the same order but not belonging to one in the same order
c. Chain of classes	iii. A subject fixed with others in the universal of subject
d. Co-ordinate classes	iv. A sequence of classes made up of any given class and its universe

Codes:

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

72. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. William Martin	i. Little Science Big Science
b. Alvin Toffler	ii. Information Society
c. Eric J de Solla Price	iii. Documentation
d. S.C.Bradford	iv. The Third Wave

Codes:

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

73. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Communication barrier	i. Radio
b. Communication medium	ii. Shannon & Weaver
c. Communication model	iii. Video conferencing
d. Interactive communication	iv. Noise

Codes:

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

74. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Osgood and Schramm	i. General model
b. Berlo	ii. Mathematical model
c. Shannon and Weaver	iii. Circular model
d. George Gerner	iv. S-M-C-R model

Codes:

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

75. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Information contribution to the GNP of a nation	i. Social information
b. Information that changes human activity information	ii.Technological
c. Information that establishes interaction between government and people	iii. Economic information
d. Information that forms a modern society	iv. Political information

Codes:

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

PAPER – II
JUNE 2013

1. The distinct characteristics of digital objects are
   (A) Physical medium **(B) Logical process** (C) Conceptual recognition
   and transaction (D) All the above
2. 'Who's who in India', an irregular publication is published by
   (A) Business Press, Bombay **(B) Sterling, New Delhi** (C) Tradesman & Men Asia, Delhi (D) Sahitya Samsad, Calcutta
3. Which department of the Government of India deals with Public Libraries
   (A) Department of Archaeology **(B) Department of Culture** (C) Department of Primary Education (D) Department of Science and Technology
4. Information on Prime Minister of Bangladesh can be found in
   (A) International Who's Who (B) Who's who in Bangladesh (C) Current Biography (D) Statesman's Yearbook
5. 'Eradication of Malaria in India 1990-1999' – a report can be categorized under
   (A) Trend Report (B) Review Report (C) State of the Art Report (D) Research Report
6. Which is not a reprographic service?
   (A) Micro Copying (B) Blue Printing (C) Paper Printing **(D) Thermo Copying**
7. ERIC is sponsored by
   (A) US National Health Institute (B) Health and Rehabilitation Services Division, ALA (C) Department of Health Education & Welfare, Government of USA **(D) Health Science Information Centre, USA**
8. In the library hierarchy which level of management is responsible for execution of policies?
   (A) Middle level (B) Operational level (C) Top level (D) Lower level
9. METS stands for
   (A) Machine Encoded Transmission System (B) Metadata Encoded for Textual Sources (C) Machine Encoded Textual Standard (**D) Metadata Encoding Transmission Standard**

10. Sector Device is an extension of
    (A) Gap Device (B) Empty Device (C) Octave Device (D) Group Notation Device
11. "Control, Disease, Malaria, Brain" indicates that it is
    (A) Raw Title (B) Expressive Title (C) Kernel Title **(D) Transformed Title**
12. A graphical representation using symbols to represent operations, data, flow etc. is
    (A) Logical Chart **(B) Flow Chart** (C) System Flow Chart (D) Network Chart
13. The 12 rules for relational database were given by
    (A) E.F.Codd (B) Charles Babbage (C) James Weyer (D) Tim Berners Lee
14. A technique displaying graphic information on screen, pixel by pixel with bits held in main memory is
    (A) Bit handling **(B) Bit mapping** (C) Bit pattern (D) Bit matrix
15. Zotero is a_____
    (A) Content Management System **(B) Reference Management System** (C) Serials Management System (D) Bibliographic Reference Management System
16. A network in which the host computer controls different nodes which further control other nodes, is known as
    (A) Star Network (B) Ring Network **(C) Hierarchical Network** (D) Multipoint Network
17. Impact factor is devised by
    (A) Eugene Garfield (B) Alan Pritchard (C) David Hume (D) Louis Brandeis
18. A skillful method of providing means, mechanism and structural elements to streamline organizational work is known as
    (A) Role Analysis **(B) Strategic Planning** (C) Work Culture (D) Autonomous Planning
19. Financial allocation made to a library for purchase of furniture and equipments usually comes under the budget head

(A) Recurring grant (B) Endowments **(C) Non-recurring grant** (D) Annual grant

20. Historical/Government records related to an organization are maintained in
    (i) Archives (ii) Museums (iii) Repositories (iv) Government libraries
    Codes:
    (A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct **(C) (i) and (iii) are correct** (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct
21. Major elements of a profession are
    (i) Philosophy (ii) Body of knowledge (iii) Publicity (iv) Status
    Codes:
    (A) (i), (ii), (iv) are correct **(B) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct** (C) (ii), (iii), (iv) are correct (D) (i), (iii), (iv) are correct
22. Which of the following states don't have library legislation?
    (i)Haryana (ii) Delhi (iii) J&K (iv) Manipur
    Codes:
    (A) (i) and (ii) are correct **(B) (ii) and (iii) are correct** (C) (i) and (iv) are correct (D) (ii) and (iii) are correct
23. Which of the following principles are associated with library building planning?
    (i) Principle of Uniformity (ii) Principle of Comfortability (iii) Principle of Simplicity (iv) Principle of Continuity
    Codes:
    (A)(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct **(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct** (C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (D) (iii), (iv) and (i) are correct
24. ETD database in India is maintained by
    (i) Shodhgangotri (ii) Vidyanidhi (iii) Shodhganga (iv) INDEST-AICTE consortium
    Codes:
    (A) (i) and (iii) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct **(C) (ii) and (iii) are correct** (D) (iii) and (iv) are correct
25. Vocabulary in a database is controlled by

(i) Thesaurus files (ii) Dictionary files (iii) Standard files (iv) Authority files

Codes:

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (iii) and (iv) are correct (C) (i) and (iii) are correct (D) (i) and (iv) are correct

26. Limitations of Bibliometrics is/are

(i) Analysing research and development trends (ii) Describing text, not necessarily meaning and context (iii) Identifying the active areas of research (iv) Citation bias

Codes:

(A) (ii) and (iv) are correct **(B) (i) and (iii) are correct** (C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (D) (ii) and (iii) are correct

27. Identify the technique(s) to collect the data regarding the number of persons visited the periodical section of the library at different hours of the day.

(i) Questionnaire (ii) Interview (iii) Observation (iv) Library records

Codes:

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct **(C) (iii) and (iv) are correct** (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct

28. Which of the following are prohibited under copyright?

(i) Downloading a document, printing multiple copies (ii) Placing a copyright protected document on web-server (iii) Downloading a document and save it in folder (iv) Downloading a document with license to use and E-mailing it

Codes:

(A)(i), (iii) and (iv) are correct **(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct** (C) (iii), (iv) and (ii) are correct (D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

29. The professional ethics help to _____

(i) Get the right direction (ii) Enhance image (iii) Get more salaries (iv) Resolve day to day issues

Codes:

(A) (ii) and (iii) are correct (B) (i) and (iv) are correct **(C) (i) and (ii) are correct** (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct

30. Match the following:

List – I	List-II
a. Systematic Bibliography	i. List of macro/micro ideas of articles
b. Analytical or Critical Bibliography	ii. Investigation of physical nature of books
c. Historical Bibliography	iii. Listing of items with minimum details
d. Documentary Bibliography	iv. Concerned with art of writing, printing and binding

Codes:

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

Physical nature/description of books deals with analytical or Critical Bibliography

31. Match the following queries with their appropriate category of reference source:

List – I	List-II
a. Enrolment of students in a university	i. Yearbook
b. Weather of Denmark	ii. Statistical source
c. No. of foreigners visited World Book Fair in 2011	iii. Directory
d. No. of hospitals in China	iv. Geographical source

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
i.	iv	iii	i	ii
ii.	i	iii	ii	iv
iii.	ii	iv	i	iii
iv.	**iii**	**iv**	**i**	**ii**

32. Match the following:

List – I	List-II
a. 1st Law of Library Science	i. Real time access
b. 2nd Law of Library Science	ii. Search engine & subject gateways
c. 3rd Law of Library Science	iii. Web access to resources
d. 4th Law of Library Science	iv. Open access initiatives

Codes:

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

(D) ii iv i iii

1st Law: Books are for use – Web access to resources

2nd Law: Every reader his/her book – initiatives Search engine & subject gateways

3rd Law: Every book its reader – Open access

4th Law: Save the time of the reader – Real time access means access when searched for.

33. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Douglas McGregor	i. Scientific Management School
b. Abraham Maslow	ii. Theory of Authority Structure
c. F.W.Taylor	iii. Self Actualisation Needs
d. Max Weber	iv. Theory X and Theory Y

Codes:

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

34. Match the following DDC numbers:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Education	i. 770
b. Medicine	ii. 370
c. Photography	iii. 610
d. Astronomy	iv. 520

Codes:

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

35. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Key to a given collection	i. Abstract
b. Key to literary sources on a subject	ii. Index
c. Representation of subject concept	iii. Catalogue

d. Condensation of a document iv. Bibliography

Codes:

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

36. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Unity of command	i. Specialization
b. Unity of direction	ii. Strength in unity
c. Esprit de corps	iii. Orders from only one person
d. Division of work	iv. One boss, one plan

Codes:

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

Unity of Command – Boss is the commanding authority & unity of command means **One boss, one plan**. Unity of direction – Direction of work should be given by a specific authority so **Orders from only one person.** Esprit de corps is a French word means Unity is strength so **Strength in unity**. Division of work means classification of work, more specifically special work should be allotted to specialist in that work so **specialization** like specialist doctor or engineer.

37. Give in sequence, the following in order of their origin:

i. National Library (1948)
ii. Calcutta Public Library (1835)
iii. Imperial Library Act (1948)
iv. Imperial Library (1903)

Codes:

(A)	**ii**	**iii**	**iv**	**i**
(B)	i	ii	iii	iv
(C)	iii	i	iv	ii
(D)	ii	iv	iii	i

38. Arrange the following according to year of publication:
    i. Colon Classification (1933)
    ii. Prolegomena to Classification (1937)
    iii. Five Laws of Library Science (1931)[1st published in 1931, Madras Library Association published in 1957)
    iv. Classified Catalogue Code (1934)

    Codes:

    (A) iii iv i ii
    (B) iv ii i iii
    (C) iii i iv ii
    (D) i ii iv iii

39. **Assertion (A):** Digitization has proved to be possible for every format and medium held by library.
    Reason (R): All libraries are making their text and visual collections digitized.
    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.

40. **Assertion (A):** In spite of political, economic and technological support, the growth of Public Library System is lopsided.
    Reason (R): The public libraries are totally depending on cess/tax amounts.
    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.

41. **Assertion (A):** 'Pay and Use' concept has not been accepted in libraries of India.
    Reason (R): Library staff do not possess the essential skills required for product development and promotion.
    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.**

42. **Assertion (A):** Library Science profession in India enjoys the status at par with medical, legal and management professions.

Reason (R): S.R.Ranganathan's contributions and teachings for Indian librarianship secured a status to the profession.

Codes:

(B) (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.

43. **Assertion (A):** In conducting research, Social Sciences are not considered at par with natural sciences.

Reason (R): Research in Social Sciences can't be performed so rigorously as can be in Natural Sciences.

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.

44. **Assertion (A):** Research starts in mind first and then in laboratories.

Reason (R): Systematically conducted research leads to generalization.

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.

45. **Assertion (A):** Systematic and efficient use of statistical tools in research helps in precise interpretation of research results.

Reason (R): Statistical tools cannot give specific explanations of the data.

Codes:

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

Comprehension Test

46. People are assigned into specific organization or groups in _____ approach.

(A) Top-down approach (B) Down-top approach (C) Top-bottom system approach (D) Down-top system approach

47. The basic feature(s) of social software is/are:

(A) Social interaction (B) Personal interaction (C) Enjoying social software **(D) (A) and (C) are correct**.

48. Authors of social media enjoy _____ of contents.
(A) Self created contents (B) Contents from magazines **(C) Contents from many formats** (D) Contents from many languages
49. The reason/s attributed to the popularity of social networking is/are:
(A) Masses have started using internet. (B) All have free access to internet. (C) All are technology literates. (D) Stimulation of on-line communities over the traditional communities.
50. The social software tools allow
(A) Easy participation (B) Quick networking (C) Consumer networking **(D) Both (A) & (B)**

PAPER – III
JUNE 2013

1. "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" was brought out by
(A) William Frederick (B) F.W.Lancaster (C) Van Rijsbergen (D) H.P.Luhn
2. Walford's Guide to Reference Material is published by
(A) American Library Association, Chicago (B) R.R.Bowker, London **(C) Library Association Publishing, London** (D) Learned Information Ltd., New Jersey
3. Starting, Chaining, Browsing, Differentiating, Monitoring, Extracting, Verification and Ending are important stages of which information seeking behaviour model?
(A) Dervin's Model **(B) Ellis Model** (C) Marchionnini Model (D) Kuhlthau Model
4. What kind of arrangement is followed in LISA?
(A) Alphabetical (B) Chronological **(C) Classified** (D) Geographical
5. Webform is used in

(A) Synchronus Virtual Reference Service **(B) Asynchronus Virtual Reference Service** (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of the above

6. An online search in which all aspects of the records in natural language may be used as sought terms is
   (A) Alphabetical collateral search (B) Multi-aspect search **(C) Free-text searching** (D) Streaming search
7. Science Abstracts published by
   (A) INSPEC (Institute of Electrical Engineering) (B) Institute of Physics, London **(C) American Institute of Physics** (D) Physical Society of Japan (PSOJ)
8. Work study, standardised tools, selecting and training of workers are the contributions of
   (A) Louis Brendeis **(B) F.W.Taylor** (C) Henry Fayol (D) Lyndall Urwick
9. When the population is heterogeneous, which of the following methods give better results?
   (A) Purposive Sampling (B) Quota Sampling (C) Random Sampling **(D) Stratified Random Sampling**
10. Which of the following is/are not database object (s)?
    (A) Tables (B) Queries (C) Relationships (D) Reports
11. What is the process of transferring software programme from secondary storage media to the hard disc called?
    (A) Download (B) Upload **(C) Installation** (D) Storage
12. Name a technique used for searching sorted data in a database
    (A) Boolean operator (B) Inverting file (C) Indexing (D) Binary
13. Information about Government of India's stand on 'FDI' can be found in
    (A) Gazetteer of India (B) Britannica Book of the Year (C) Statesman's Yearbook **(D) Asian Recorder**
14. "Anomalous State of Knowledge (ASK) Model", one of the user centered models of information retrieval was proposed by
    (A) P.Ingwersen (B) T.Saracevic **(C) J.N.Belkin** (D) D.Ellis

15. The 'Cranfield Test', associated with evaluation of information retrieval system was carried under the direction of _____

    (A) C.W.Cleverdon (B) G.Salton (C) D.C.Blair & M.E.Maron (D) E.Voorhees

16. LAMP stands for

    (A) Library Archives Management Programme (B) Laser Analysis and Multimedia Performance **(C) Linux Apache MySQL Perl** (D) Library Automation Management Protocol

17. "Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education" is prepared by

    (A) AASL (B) IFLA (C) SCONUL **(D) ACRL**

18. Name the storage medium (compatible with speed of CPU) for storing instructions or data temporarily during processing

    (A) RAM (B) ROM **(C) Cache** (D) EPROM

19. "Scitation" is the online host service of

    (A) American Institute of Physics (B) University of Maryland (C) Society for Industrial Research (D) Oxford University

20. The process of surrogation, repackaging and compaction of the primary literature that results in creation of secondary journals, is

    (A) Newsletter **(B) Abstracting and Indexing Periodical** (C) House Journals (D) Electronic Journal

21. Which of the following is not a language of DBMS?

    (A) DDL (B) DML (C) PASCAL **(D) PLI**

22. How do we render the name 'Bernardo Augustine De Voto'?

    (A) Voto, Bernardo, Augustine De (B) De Voto, Augustine, Bernardo (C) Bernardo Augustine, De Voto **(D) De Voto, Bernardo Augustine**

23. Which reference tool defines Reference service as "…… that phase of work which is directly concerned with assistance to readers in securing information and in using the resources of the library in study and research"?

(A) Encyclopedia of Librarianship (B) Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science **(C) ALA Glossary of Library Terms** (D) ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science

24. Indian National Advisory Board for Libraries was setup in 1966 by
(A) Association of Indian Universities (B) Ministry of Education **(C) Planning Commission** (D) University Grants Commission
25. The process of establishing headings and providing 'Cross references' is called
(A) Access points (B) Headings **(C) Authority control** (D) Bibliographic records
26. Which set of rules is applicable for exchange of files over Internet?
(A) FTP/IP **(B) HTTP** (C) HTML (D) HYPERLINK
27. The first printed works are called
(A) Impensis **(B) Incunabula** (C) Impression (D) Imprimatur
28. Which Law of Library Science, restated with emphasis on information as a dynamic, continuum and never ending phenomenon?
(A) Fifth Law (B) Fourth Law (C) Third Law (D) Second Law
29. Andrew Carnegie donated two million pounds for development of _____
(A) Library Collection **(B) Library Building** (C) Library Furniture (D) Library Staff
30. Whose model of communication of knowledge suggests that communication as an open system may be regarded as subjective, selective, variable and yet unpredictable?
(A) G.Gerbner (B) Juger Hebermans (C) E.Shanon & Weaver (D) M.Foucault
31. Which Committee/Commission recommended that Imperial Library be designated as Copyright Library?
(A) Fyzee Commission, 1939 (B) Riche Committee, 1926 (C) Statham Committee, 1932 (D) Sadler Committee, 1916
32. What are the four entities of FRBR model?

(A) Personality, Matter, Energy, Space (B) Books, Forms, Availability, Type **(C) Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item** (D) Discipline, Entity, Action, Personality

33. Who said that information is both a product and process?
    (A) S.R.Ranganathan **(B) J.Martin** (C) D.J.Foskett (D) S.C.Bradford
34. The process of planning, allocating, organizing and evaluating library tasks and activities within the framework of major objectives, mission and policy refers to
    (A) Functional control (B) Functional Classification **(C) Functional Approach** (D) Functional Authority
35. One of the authorized user makes bulk downloading of a journal using robots and consequently licensor blocks access of the journal. What may be the most appropriate action(s) that librarian should initiate?
    (i) Cancellation of authentication of the said user (ii) Asking the licensor for blocking up the access without prior information (iii) Investigate and take corrective measures (iv) Notify user community of user restrictions
    Codes:
    (A) (ii), (iv) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) are correct (C) (i), (iii) are correct (D) (i), (ii) are correct
36. The purposes of Metadata are
    (i) Unique identification (ii) Authentication of records (iii) Shelf arrangement (iv) Shows the collection of a library
    Codes:
    (A) (i), (ii) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) are correct (C) (iii), (iv) are correct (D) (iv), (i) are correct
37. The primary difference between knowledge classification and library classification are
    (i) Knowledge classification arranges itself (ii) Library classification arranges the expression of knowledge in the form of documents (iii) Knowledge classification is the basis of Library Classification (iv) Knowledge classification follows system of numbers, called notation

Codes:

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct (C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

38. Which of the following activities are supported by UGC?
(i) Facilitating increased access to information (ii) Monitoring the implementation of revised curriculum (iii) Making policies for human resource development (iv) Funding all academic libraries
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct **(B) (i) and (iii) are correct** (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) (i) and (iv) are correct
39. Which of the following methods are suitable to achieve quality of teaching, learning in LIS?
(i) Research-led teaching (ii) State of the Art computer lab (iii) Problem-based learning (iv) Introducing the course at degree level
Codes:
(A) (ii) and (iv) **(B) (i), (iii) and (iv**) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (iii) and (iv)
40. Poor 'Accessibility' and less 'affordability' of journal subscription in print era led to
(i) High allocation of funds for serials (ii) Open access movement (iii) Decrease in subscription of journals (iv) E-journal consortia subscription
Codes:
(A) (i) & (ii) are correct (B) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct **(C) (ii) and (iv) are correct** (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
41. The alternatives and modifications to H-Index are
(i) I-index (ii) Pure-h Index (iii) Scimgo Journal Rank (iv) European Impact Factor
Codes:
(A) (i) & (iii) are correct (B) (i) & (ii) are correct **(C) (i) & (iv) are correct** (D) (ii) & (iii) are correct
42. Digitization of various cultural resources is possible through
(i) Scanners (ii) Digital cameras (iii) Video cameras (iv) Smart & Mobile phones
Codes:

(A) (i) & (ii) are correct (B) (iv) & (iii) are correct (C) (iii) & (iv) are correct **(D) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv) are correct**

43. What is/are not common feature/s between RFID & Barcode Technology?
(i) Read more than one item at a time (ii) Able to locate specific items on shelves (iii) Programmable (iv) Read while item is moving
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii) are correct (B) (iii), (iv) are correct (C) (ii), (iv) are correct **(D) All the above are correct**

44. When a librarian has to show the rationale for the purchase of more e-resources, which of the following/s will help to support his/her stand?
(i) Collection development policy (ii) Indent from users (iii) Book selection tools (iv) All the above
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (i) and (iii) are correct (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct (iv) is correct

45. **Assertion (A):** Machine translation is not a fully dependable service.
Reason (R): The semantics of languages are not fully encoded in algorithms.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false (B) (A) & (R) are true (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true (D) Both (A) & (R) are false. [(B) may be the correct answer]

46. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. INFLIBNET	i. Digital Library
b. INDEST-AICTE	ii. Resource aggregator
c. DELNET	iii. E-consortia
d. E-Gyankosh	iv. Organisation

Codes:

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

(C) iii ii i iv
(D) ii iii iv i

47. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Amenable to further algebraic treatment	i. Mean deviation
b. Estimated without knowing values of extreme items	ii. Median
c. Mathematically and logically incorrect	iii. Inter-quartile deviation
d. The dispersion does not cover all items of a series	iv. Arithmetic means

Codes:

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

48. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Trade Publisher	i. UNESCO
b. Subject Book Publisher	ii. American Psychological Society
c. Government Press	iii. Harper Collins
d. Scholarly Publishers	iv. W.B.Saunders

Codes:

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

49. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Statistical Quality/Process Control (SQC/SPC)	i. Identify the intensity of each problem in the production process
b. Check sheets	ii. Selected variables checked
c. Pareto Chart	iii. Identify the relationship between problems and causes
d. Fish Bone Diagram	iv. Record variables in the production process

Codes:

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

(C) iii iv i ii

(D) i ii iv iii

50. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Sinha Committee	i. Library staff strength
b. Dr. S.R.Ranganathan Committee	ii. Central Medical Library
c. Report of Dr. Shaw and D.B.Krishna Rao	iii. Libraries at Panchayat, Block, District and State level
d. Dr. J.Bhore Committee	iv. National Agricultural System of Agricultural Libraries

Codes:

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

51. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Finding solution to the problem of pilferage in libraries	i. Historical Research
b. Implementation of cloud computing services in special libraries	ii. Action Research
c. A study of mathematician turned librarian	iii. Experimental research
d. Use of web resources in Central Universities of India	iv. Survey Research

Codes:

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

52. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Internal Files	i. .WPD
b. Universal File Format	ii. .OeB
c. Corel's Word Perfect	iii. .HTML
d. Microsoft Reader	iv. .RTF

Codes:

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

(C) iv ii i iii
(D) iii iv i ii

53. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Classical Models	i. Ruesch and Bateson's Functional Model
b. Linear Model	ii. Aristotle
c. Non-linear Model	iii. Lasswell
d. Multi-dimensional	iv. Westley and Mackan's Conceptual Model

Codes:

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

54. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Henri La Fontain	i. Expansive Classification
b. H.E.Bliss	ii. Bliss Classification
c. C.A.Cutter	iii. LC
d. J.C.M.Hansar	iv. UDC

Codes:

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

55. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. PDFA	i. High colour depth images
b. HTML	ii. Rules for encoding documents electronically
c. TIFF	iii. File format for long term archiving
d. XML	iv. Language for web pages

Codes:

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

(D) iv ii iii i

56. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Introduction to Modern Information Retrieval (McGraw Hill)	i. H.Borko & C.Bernier
b. Indexing Concepts and Methods (Academic Press)	ii. G.Salton & M.J.McGill
c. Thesaurus Construction: A Practical Manual (Aslib)	iii. J.E.Rowley & R.Hartley
d. Organising Knowledge: An Introduction to Managing Access to Information (Ashgate)	iv. J.Aitchison & A.Gilchrist

Codes:

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

57. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Papyrus	i. Assyria & Babylonia
b. Handmade paper	ii. Egypt
c. Clay tablets	iii. Medieval Europe
d. Vellum/Parchment	iv. China

Codes:

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

58. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Icon	i. Character strings
b. Menus	ii. Select objects on the screen
c. Dialogue Box	iii. Bit mapped region
d. Pointing devices	iv. Obtain information from the end users

Codes:

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

59. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Resource Description	i. MARC
b. Resource Discovery	ii. ISO 10160/10161
c. Resource Exchange	iii. Dublin Core
d. Interlibrary Loan	iv. Z39.50

Codes:

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

60. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Public Library Extension	i. K D Metcalf
b. Academic Library Management	ii. M A Gelfand
c. University Libraries for Developing Countries	iii. L R McColvin
d. Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings	iv. M B Line

Codes:

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

61. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Indian Cultural Heritage	i. TKDL
b. Race & Brittle documents	ii. IGNCA
c. Traditional Knowledge	iii. C-DAC
d. Mobile Digital Library	iv. National Library

Codes:

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

62. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Carol Kuhlthau	i. 8 stages
b. David Ellis	ii. ISB is a 6 stage process
c. M.J.Belkin	iii. ISB is of 8 key activities
d. Marchionnini	iv.ISB is 4 dimensions characteristic

Codes:

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

63. **Assertion (A):** Colon Classification is popular in online catalogues.
Reason (R): Traditional classification systems are used in online searching advantageously.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (B) Both (A) & (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). **(C) (A) is false, but (R) is true**. (D) Both (A) & (R) are true.

64. **Assertion (A):** Technical writing standards, style manuals and citation standards are very essential in structuring the research report.
Reason (R): Value will get enhanced by standardizing the structure of research report.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true and (R) is partially true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true. (C) Both (A) and (R) are false (D) (A) is true and (R) is false.

65. **Assertion (A):** The encouraging environment of all time, full reading halls with the students in the libraries is diminishing day by day.
Reason (R): All the reading material is easily available and accessible on Internet to all the students.
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.

66. **Assertion (A):** There is a tremendous increase in number of doctoral being awarded in library and information science.
Reason (R): Any academician in LIS holding a Ph.D. degree is entitled to supervise research programme.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true and (R) is partially true. **(B) Both (A) and (R) are true.** (C) Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
67. **Assertion (A):** The information seeking behaviour research at the current times is on the social and cultural context of human interaction with information.
Reason (R): Attempt is being made to interpret social and cultural experiences of individuals with respect to their information seeking and searching experiences.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true and (R) is false. (B) Both (A) and (R) are false. (C) (A) is false and (R) is true. **(D) Both (A) and (R) are true.**
68. **Assertion (A):** With the emergence of Internet, there is no need for reference service in this technology-based era.
Reason (R): Internet has allowed access to every one to seek his/her information from any where, any time.
Codes:
Both (A) and (R) are true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are false. **(C) (A) is false but (R) is partially true.** (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
69. **Assertion (A):** Micrographic services have lost acceptance for preservation and dissemination of archival material.
Reason (R): ICT has brought in cost effective alternatives and replaced micrographic services.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true and (R) is partially true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are false**.** (C) Both (A) and (R) are true. (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
70. **Assertion (A):** Institutions generate information through research and development activities.
Reason (R): All such generated information forms the grey literature.

Codes:

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

71. **Assertion (A):** Maximizing the access to information in higher education is the motto of UGC-INFONET Project.
Reason (R): The financial grants of UGC-INFONET are not being fully utilized by all University Libraries for the assigned purpose.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are false. (B) **(A) is true and (R) is partially true**. (C) (A) is true and (R) is false. (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
72. **Assertion (A):** The effective reprographic service in libraries indirectly demotivates the user for tearing/theft of reading material.
Reason (R): The user gets the photocopy of reading materials free of cost.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false and (R) is true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true. (C) (A) is true and (R) is false. (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.
73. **Assertion (A):** RFID technology is still not widely installed in Indian Library Environment.
Reason (R): The standardization, application and innovation are constantly changing.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). **(B) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).** (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
74. **Assertion (A):** Gap device is a non-scientific solution to the problem of growing universe.
Reason (R): A classificationist cannot forecast the areas/subjects wherein some new ones may emerge.
Codes:
(A) (A) and (R) are true. (B) (A) is true and (R) is false. (C) (A) is false and (R) is true. (D) (A) and (R) are false.

75. **Assertion (A):** All the states in India have enacted library legislation.
Reason (R): NKC recommends for the enactment of library legislation in all the states.
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.

PAPER – II (September 2013)

1. WIPO is located at
(A) New York (B) London **(C) Geneva** (D) Paris
2. The National Mission on Libraries, India was established in which year?
(A) 2009 (B) 2010 (C) 2011 **(D) 2012**
3. The production of mental reflection and imagination is known as
(A) Information **(B) Idea** (C) Data (D) Knowledge
4. Who is the propounder of the term 'Information Transfer'?
(A) Ranganthan (B) J.Martin (C) Calvin Moores **(D) Beesman**
5. Which organisation was joined with 'Library Association' to form CILIP in 2007?
(A) Institute of Bibliography **(B) Institute of Information Scientists** (C) Institute of Documentation (D) Institute of Librarianship
6. Dictionary of National Biography (DNB) contains biography of prominent people of (A) All nations (B) Europeans (C) Americans **(D) Britishers**
7. The "citation indexes" are now available online as
(A) Web of Science (B) JCCC (C) Scopus (D) EBSCO
8. Which among the following is free Audio book site?
(A) Ebrary (B) Virtua **(C) Librivox** (D) Google Books
9. The online version of 'McGraw Hill Encyclopaedia and Technology' is
(A) Access Science (B) McGraw Hill Online (C) Online Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (D) Science Online
10. 'Indian national Bibliography' is arranged under two parts, General Publiccation and _____Publications.
(A) Private (B) Electronic **(C) Governmental** (D) Non-book.
11. The concept of 'Reference Service' is given by

(A) J.H.Shera (B) A.Strauss (C) S.R.Ranganthan **(D) Samuel Green**

12. Which of the following is not an alerting service?
(A) CAS (B) SDI **(C) Document Delivery Service** (D) Electronic Clipping Service
13. The concept of 'Ask Library Anything' was originally initiated by
(A) Indian Library Association (B) ASLIB (C) Special Library Association **(D) American Library Association**
14. In C.C., the title 'Medical Jurisprudence' can be classified and sharpened with the help of **(A)Subject Device** (B) Alphabetical Device (C) Classic Device (D) Enumerative Device
15. Template is a
(A) Structured specification (B) Recursive routine (C) Assembler program (D) I/O measure
16. 'Research-in-progress' database in India is _____
(A) Vidyanidhi (B) Shodhganga **(C) Shodhgangatri** (D) Indian National Depository Library
17. 'Open Journal Access System' in India is mainly managed by
(A) NIC (B) CSIR (C) ICSSR **(D) INFLIBNET**
18. In the world wide web, name the acronym that describes the internet address of a file (A) ULA (B) RELUR (C) URI **(D) URL**
19. TKDL is developed and managed by
(A) National Library and RRRLF (B) CSIR and RRRLF **(C) CSIR and AYUSH** (D) AYUSH and National Library
20. Web impact factor is developed by
(A) P.Ingwersen (B) L.Bornebora (C) M.Thelwall (D) R. Rousseau
21. Which of the following guides are used in maintenance section of the library?
(i) Gangway guides (ii) Shelf guides (iii) Tier guides (iv)User guides
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct **(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct** (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct (D) (i), (iii) and iv) are correct.
22. Which of the following are 'TQM' tools?
(i) Fishbone Diagram (ii) Histogram (iii) Pie Chart (iv) Run Charts
Codes:
(A) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct **(D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct**
23. Library ethics is a combination of what?

(i) Responsibility (ii) Accountability (iii) Commitment (iv) Decision Making

Codes:

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct (D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

24. Which of the following is/are related to open access initiatives?

(i) Creative Commons (ii) DOAJ (iii) FOSS (iv) GNU

Codes:

(A) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct **(D) (i) and (ii) are correct**

25. User-friendly interface caters to

(i) Human-computer Interaction (ii) Individual users with customization (iii) Simplify execution of operations (iv) Basis for computer-computer interface

Codes:

(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct **(B) (i) and (iii) are correct** (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

26. As per Voigt's study, which are the approaches of the scientists towards information?

(i) Current (ii) Everybody (iii) Exhaustive (iv) Browsing

Codes:

(A) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct **(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct** (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

27. Why to cite?

(i) Acknowledging the source (ii) Crediting the original ideas (iii) Sustaintiate findings (iv) For popularizing cited sources

Codes:

(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct **(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct** (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct (D) All the correct

28. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a.DCMES	i. Defined Functional Requirements of Records
b.MARC	ii. Rules for Bibliographic Records
c. RDA	iii.Retrieval and Data Exchange
d.FRBR	iv. Coding Scheme for computerised Bibliographic Records

Codes:

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

(C) i ii iii iv
(D) ii iv I iii

29. Match the following dialogue system:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Menu	i. Computer recognizable dialogues
b. Icons	ii. Communicating with computers with everyday language
c. Natural language	iii. List of options available
d. Common language	iv. Pictorial representation of objects

Codes:

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

30. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. PODSCORB	i. Robert McNamara
b. TQM	ii. Peter Phyrr
c. ZBB	iii. Gulick F.Urwick
d. PPBS	iv. Edward Deming

Codes:

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

31. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Remote resource sharing satellite	i. Processing data
b. Memory chips	ii. Transportation of data
c. VLSI chips	iii. Capture data
d. Optical fibre	iv. Storage data

Codes:

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

32. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. $F(r)=K/r$	i. Bradford
b. $X^n y=C$	ii. Zipf's
c. $L:n:n^2$	iii. Pareto
d. 80-20	iv. Lotka

Codes:

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

33. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Scientific Management	i. Max Weber
b. System School	ii. Mary Follet
c. Human Behaviour	iii. Henry Fayol
d. Classical School	iv. Louis Brandeis

Codes:

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

34. Match the following as per Ranganathan's Staff formula recommended for a university library:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Acquisition Section	i. 1 person for 1500 readers
b. Reference Section	ii. 1 person for 500 titles
c. Periodical Section	iii. 1 person for 6000 titles
d. Circulation Section	iv. 1 person for 50 readers

Codes:

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

35. Match the following standard subdivisions from DDC:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Philosophy & Theory	i. 07
b. Serial Publications	ii. 05
c. Collections	iii. 01
d. Study and Teaching	iv. 08

Codes:

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

36. Arrange the following in chronological order of their establishment:
    (i) ARPANET
    (ii) DARPA
    (iii) SPUTNIK
    (iv) ICCB (Internet Configuration Control Board)

Codes:

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

37. Arrange the following according to their year of origin:
    (i) APA (1929)
    (ii) MLA (1977)
    (iii) Chicago (1906)
    (iv) Turbian (1937)

Codes:

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

Right arrangement: iii, i, iv, ii

APA (American Psychological Association 1892). **Year of origin of APA style recognized in 1929** (First initiative by Edward Laureus Mark 1881). Presently 6th edition published in 2010.

MLA (Modern Language Association 1883). **Year of origin of MLA style in 1977**. Presently 7th edition published in 2009.

Chicago style of referencing **first published by University of Chicago Press in 1906**. 16th edition published in 2010.

Turabian style of referencing was invented by Kate L.Turabian. It is based on Chicago style. **First published in 1937**. 7th edition published.

38. Arrange the following state library acts according to their year of establishment:
(i) Goa
(ii) West Bengal
(iii) Orissa
(iv) Karnataka
Codes:

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

39. Give the following in sequence according to the year of their first publication:
(i) Bibliographic Classification
(ii) Universal Decimal Classification
(iii) Library of Congress Classification
(iv) Colon Classification
Codes:

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

40. **Assertion (A):** All research require hypotheses to be proposed and tested.
Reason (R): No research is complete without testing of hypotheses.

Codes:

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

41. **Assertion (A):** Historical Research has been regarded to be truly scientific by many authorities.
Reason (R): Historical evidences can be replicated.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true. (B) (A) is false but (R) is true. (C) Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is partially true, but (R) is true.
Wrong question.
42. **Assertion (A):** There is a dismal scene relating to the development of public libraries especially rural libraries in India.
Reason (R): Majority of the states do not have library legislation.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true. **(C) (A) is true but (R) is false**. (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
43. **Assertion (A):** It would be logical to replace catalogue with metadata.
Reason (R): Metadata is useful for organising and managing information resources.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false and (R) is true. (B) (A) and (R) are true. (C) (A) is true and (R) is false. (D) (A) and (R) are false.
44. **Assertion (A):** The use of the symbol 'double colon' (::) in UDC allows fixed order of component numbers in a compound subject.
Reason (R): The ffixed order facilitates easy access in computer based information retrieval.
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.
45. **Assertion (A):** here is criticism by academicians and scientists on the use of impact factor as a measure of importance.
Reason(R): Impact factor is a journal metrics and can not be used to assess quality of individual research.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false but (R) is true. **(B) Both (A) and (R) are true**. (C) Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is true but (R) is false.
Comprehension Test:

46. What was the result of problem based learning approach?
i.Improved peer coordination **(B) Promoted collaboration among students** (C) Applied to teach subjects (D) Applied to teach only computer science
47. What are the advantages of PBL application in teaching?
i.Self study (B) Exploration of literature (C) Acquire soft skills **(D) Freedom to think**
48. What are the limitations of lecture based approach?
i.Stimulating **(B) Not stimulating** (C) Not repetitive (D) Transferable to others
49. Which types of approaches are described by Ellis?
i.Group based (B) Expert based (C) Lecture based **(D) Guided problem based**
50. Which approach has no formal exposition of knowledge from experts?
i.Full problem based (B) Guided problem based (C) Expert based **(D) Both (A) and (B)**

PAPER – III (September 2013)

1. Which one of the following is not the feature of H-index?
(A) Mathematically simple index (B) Applied to any level of aggregation (C) Publication that are hardly ever cited don't influence it **(D) Sensitive to performance change**
2. An application Program Interface (API) language is used for
(A) Network Management **(B) Graphical User Interface** (C) Relational Interface in Database Management (D) Database Management System
3. The correlational coefficient is
(A) A strength of relationship between two variables (B) A typical relationship between two variables (C) A linear relationship between two variables (D) Non-linear relationship between two variables.
4. The following is a collaborative network of Reference Librarians
(A) Worldcat (B) INDEST **(C) Question point** (D) Global scholar
5. Which of the following is not a synchronus virtual reference service?
(A) Chat **(B) E-mail** (C) Video-conferencing (D) Voice over IP

6. Which of the bibliometric law describes the frequency of publications by author?
   (A) Zipf's law (B) Bradford's law **(C) Lotka's law** (D) None of the above
7. Indian patents on all areas are published in
   (A) India: A reference annual (B) Indian chemical patent index **(C) Gazette of India, Part-III** (D) None of the above
8. Which of the following does not protect intellectual property?
   (A) Encryption of data (B) Digital watermark (C) Uniquely encoded licenses **(D) 'Plug-ins'**
9. "World directory of sources of patents" is published by
   (A) Bowker-Saur, USA **(ii) WIPO** (C) Patent Information System, India (D) Derwent, London
10. 'Web of Science' covers
    (A) Sciences (B) Social Sciences (C) Arts of Humanities **(D) All the above**
11. What does encrypting a file mean?
    (A) Set the read only property (B) Hiding the file (C) Set a password **(D) Scrambling the contents**
12. Which of the following identifies user by a login permission to a licensed site.
    (A) Authorization **(B) Authentication** (C) Digital signature (D) All of the above
13. Papyras was used as a writing material by
    (A) Summarians (B) Italians **(C) Egyptians** (D) Assyrians
14. The intrinsic value of information lies in its
    (A) Procurement (B) Processing and Storage (C) Communication and Retrieval **(D) Usage**
15. Identification of an e-article and paying for full-text is known as
    (A) Pay-per-view (B) Consortium (C) Campus license (D) E-subscription
16. Which of the following web resource for LIS has been compiled by academic librarians of universities of California?
    (A) Infomine (B) Internet Public Library (C) Internet
17. Who said, "Public Library is the responsibility of Local and National Authorities. It must be supported by specific legislation and financed by National and Local Governments"?
    (A) S.R.Ranganathan (B) Gopala Rao Ekbote (C) Sinha Committee **(D) Unesco Manifesto**

18. The formula K(S)+ ΔI=K(S+ΔS) for summation of information is propounded by
(A) Claude Shannon (B) George Gerbner (C) Charles Osgood **(D) Mandy Brookes**
19. 'Library Technology Project (LTP) Reports' are published by _____.
(A) ILA **(B) ALA** (C) CILIP (D) SLA
20. Which Education Commission observed "Nothing can be more damaging to a growing department than to neglect its library or give it a low priority"?
(A) Kothari Education Commission (B) Radhakrishnan Education Commission (C) Calcutta University Commission (D) Mudaliar Commission on Secondary Education
21. International Advisory Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archives (UNESCO) was established in
(A) 1966 **(B) 1967** (C) 1968 (D) 1969
22. Which law of Library Science states that information is basic input to human growth and development?
(A) Fourth Law **(B) Third Law** (C) Second Law (D) Fifth Law
23. "Pro Quest" is _____
(A) Traditional Commercial Publisher (B) Scholarly Society Publisher **(C) Electronic Aggregator** (D) Publisher of Higher Learning Institutions
24. Which of the following is/are part(s) of classified catalogue?
(A) An author-title file (B) Subject file arranged by library classification (C) An alphabetical index to the subject file **(D) All of the above**
25. The main components of an RFID system include
(A) Handheld reader, RFID label printer, server and external book return **(B) RFID tags, readers or sensors, antenna and server** (C) RFID label printer, sensors, antenna and server (D) RFID tags, server, external book return, sensors
26. Which of the following is not the component of a search engine?
(A) Spider (B) Index (C) Search of retrieval mechanism **(D) Natural language technique**
27. 'Communities' is a component of following digital library software
(A) GSDL **(B) DSpace** (C) Fedora (D) i-core
28. Which one of the following is not an operation involved in quality circles?

(A) Problem identification (B) Problem selection (C) Solution recommendation **(D) Problem shifting**

29. In a database table, the category of information is called_____.
(A) Tuple **(B) Field** (C) Record (D) All the above
30. The web address that acts as permanent identifier is_____.
(A) URL (B) DOI **(C) PURL** (D) UDI
31. Who developed the sense making approach for human information behaviour which is implemented in terms of four constituent elements?
(A) T.D.Wilson **(B) B.Dervin** (C) D.Ellis (D) C.C.Kuhlthau
32. MARC records contain
(i) Description of library materials (ii) Searchable headings (iii) Elements to organize collection (iv) List of index terms
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) are correct (C) (iii), (iv), (i) are correct (D) (iv), (i), (ii) are correct
33. RDBMs are advantageous as they:
(i) Manage and maintain (ii) Represent data in the form of tables (iii) facilitate handling of objects rather than records (iv) Are developed with mathematical theory of relations
Codes:
(A) (i), (iv) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) are correct **(C) (ii), (iv) are correct** (D) (iii), (iv) are correct
34. When a library is planning for a new building project, which of the following technique (s) is/are applicable to the plan and control the complex, long-term project?
(i) PERT (ii) TQM (iii) CPM (iv) MBO
Codes:
(A) **(i) and (iii) are correct.** (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct. (C) (i) and (iv) are correct. (D) (ii) is correct.
35. Which of the following leadership style (s) are suitable for change management with persuation and inclusiveness?
(i) Authority (ii) Systems of Management (iii) Contingency (iv) Management
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) are correct **(C) (ii), (iv) are correct** (D) (ii) is correct.
36. Arrange in sequence, the steps in programming:

(i) Program code (ii) Program Documentation (iii) Program test (iv) Program design

Codes:

(A) iii ii i iv

(B) iv i iii ii

(C) iv iii ii i

(D) Ii iv i iii

37. Which of the following is/are the major activities/services of a library and networks in India?

(i) Consortium purchase (ii) Indexing of Internet resources (iii) Document delivery iv) Staff training

Codes:

(A) (i), (iii), iv) are correct (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) are correct (C) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) are correct

38. The normal curve in a distribution is

(i) Symmetrical, bell shaped continuously curve (ii) Asymmetrical, bell shaped continuously curve (iii) Symmetrical, bell shaped curve which does not touch the 'X' axis (iv) Bell shaped curve

Codes:

(A) (i) and (iv) are correct **(B) (i) and (iii) are correct** (C) (ii) and (iv are correct (D) (i) is correct

39. Arrange the following MARC formats in order of year of their emergence:

(i) CANMARC (ii) USMARC (iii) LC MARC (iv) MARC21

Codes:

(A) i ii iii iv

(B) ii iii iv i

(C) iii i ii iv

(D) Iv ii iii i

40. Arrange in sequence the following committees in order of that year of commencement:

(A) i ii iii iv

(B) iii iv ii i

(C) iii ii i iv

(D) i iii ii iv

41. Match the following:

List – I **List-II**

a. Every unit of population has equal chance of being selected — i. Systematic sampling
b. Every n^{th} case is selected from the list of population — ii. Cluster sampling
c. Units are randomly selected from the subgroups — iii. Random sampling
d. Geographic area based units — iv. Stratified sampling

Codes:

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

42. Match the following:

List – I — **List-II**

a. Approach of measuring two opposite sets of items — i. Semantic-differential scale
b. Approach of measurement yielding a single score — ii. Cumulative scale
c. Approach of measurement adopting bipolar objective rating to study a social phenomenon — iii. Sociometric scale
d. Approach to measure interaction pattern among close associates in a variety of groups — iv. Summated scale

Codes:

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

43. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. $\sum(O-E/F)^2$	i. df (degree of freedom)
b. $\sum X/N$	ii. S.D. (Standard Deviation
c. (R-1) (C-1)	iii. Mean
d. $\sqrt{\sum X^2/N}$	iv. Chi-Sqaure

Codes:

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

44. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Algorithm	i. Instruction to the computer
b. Flow charts	ii. Debugging

c. Program code iii. Pictorially represented direction lines
d. Program test iv. Set of explicit and finite steps

Codes:

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

45. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Cumulative Book Index	i. D.K.Publishers & Distributors
b. Publisher's weekly	ii. Whitaker
c. Publishing in India	iii. Wilson
d. Book seller	iv. R.R.Bowker

Codes:

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

46. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. INDEST-AICTE	i. Centrally funded
b. CSIR consortia	ii. Open
c. UGC Infonet	iii. Shared budget
d. IIM consortia	iv. Closed group

Codes:

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

47. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Special library	i. Provides bibliographical services
b. Public library	ii. Conservation of knowledge
c. National library	iii. Popularisation of Govt. information

d. Academic library iv. Critical compilation

Codes:

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

48. Match the following language and their function:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Procedural	i. Scan arbitrary files and extra information
b. Special purpose	ii. Manipulate data and change memory
c. Practical extraction report	iii. Create documents to view with web server
d. Hypertext mark up	iv. Database queries

Codes:

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

49. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Information overload	i. Indexing and abstracting
b. Variation in quality and reliability	ii. Translation
c. Multiplicity of language	iii. Reviews and digests
d. Information scatter	iv. Alert services

Codes:

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

50. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Coding	i. Received signal not the one transmitted
b. Noise	ii. Measure of closeness of relationship
c. Entropy	iii. Message to a signal
d. Equivocation	iv. Measure of uncertainty

Codes:

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

51. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Information Theory	i. Ogden and Richards
b. Theory of signs	ii. Locke
c. Traidic Relationships	iii. Shannon
d. Doctrine of signs	iv. Morris

Codes:

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

52. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Intra-Facet relation	i. S:5210t3
b. Intra-Array phase relation	ii. Q 20 m4
c. Intra-Facet phase relation	iii. SO b2
d. Inter-Subject phase relation	iv. X.440j56

Codes:

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

53. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Organisational chart	i. Identification of responsibility for specific tasks
b. Flow charts	ii. Examine specific detailed procedure
c. Activity charts	iii. Division of responsibility & functions
d. Decision table	iv. Diagrams composed of symbols and directional lines

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	iv	ii	iii

(B) ii iii iv i
(C) iii iv i ii
(D) iv ii iii i

54. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Information should be as accurate as posible	i. Broadus
b. Get the best title on any subject but add midiocres that are well read	ii. Haines
c. Know the community's character and interest	iii. McColvin
d. Consider the duration as well as intensity of the demand	iv. Drury

Codes:

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

55. Match the functions performed by different layers of OSI model:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Delivery of packets from source of destination	i. Application layer
b. Data transmission rate	ii. Data link layer
c. Access to network resources	iii. Networked layer
d. Provide hop-to-pop delivery	iv. Physical layer

Codes:

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

56. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a. Gender	i. Dependent variable
b. Information technology	ii. Variable
c. Usership in libraries	iii. Binomial variable
d. Logical set of attributes	iv. Independent variable

Codes:

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

57. Match the following:

List – I **List-II**

a. The assessment device that appears to measure the subject matter it purports to i. Content validity
b. The assessment device in which individual's test score predicts the probable behaviour on a second variable ii. Construct validity
c. The assessment device which adequately measures the major dimensions of the behaviour under consideration iii. Criterion related validity
d. The assessment device which appears to measure the general elements it purports to measure iv. Face validity

Codes:

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

58. Match the following:

	List – I	**List-II**
a.	Behaviour studies	i. Extent of use of facilities/services
b.	Use studies	ii. Pattern of science communication
c.	User studies	iii. Interaction of user with communication system
d.	Information flow studies	iv. Use of communication medium

Codes:

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

59. Match the following:

	List – I	**List-II**
a.	National Library of the World	i. Wilfred Ashworth
b.	Special Libraries	ii. L.J.Strauss
c.	Scientific and echnical Libraries	iii. A.Esdaile
d.	Handbook of Special Libraries	iv. C.M.Lewis

Codes:

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

60. Match the following:

List – I	**List-II**
a.Halftone	i. Translate instructions from original software to new platforms

b.Threshold	ii. Imaging with varying densities
c. Emulation	iii. Transfer of digital materials
d.Migration	iv. Minimum level to detect a signal

Codes:

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

61. **Assertion (A):** Colon classification is the most successful classification schemes in India.
Reason (R): The most important factor behind the success of any classification scheme is the revision and publication of different editions at regular intervals.
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.

62. **Assertion (A):** Proliferation of LIS schools in India produced mediocre professionals.
Reason (R): Curriculum and teaching techniques have not been upgraded at university level.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are partially true. (B) Both (A) and (R) are false. (C) (A) is true and (R) is false. (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.

63. **Assertion (A):** Several Library Science departments in India have shifted to integrated MLIS program.
Reason (R): MLIS program (integrated) is a right solution to knowledge explosion in the field.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are false. **(B) (A) is true and (R) is false**. (C) Both (A) and (R) are true. (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.

64. **Assertion (A):** UGC is financially supporting all academic libraries.
Reason (R): UGC is primarily responsible for the overall development of libraries of higher education in India.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false and (R) is true. (B) (A) is true and (R) is false. (C) Both (A) and (R) are true. (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

65. **Assertion (A):** The entire scholarly publishing system is in danger of eroding due to increasing influence of predatory publishing.
Reason (R): Many prey on Junior researchers and graduate students with personalized messages praising their earlier work and inviting them to submit a new manuscript.
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**.

66. **Assertion (A):** Metrics based evaluation is not suitable for assessing research performance of individual.
Reason (R): Construction of citation profiles depend upon the databases used.
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.

67. **Assertion (A):** Effective methods of communicating in H.R. Management of libraries still remains elusive.
Reason (R): The management do not have the needed direction of approach, precision of thoughts and their expression and empathy.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true, (R) is false. (B) Both (A) and (R) are false. **(C) (A) is true, (R) is partially true.** (D) (A) is false, (R) is true.

68. **Assertion (A):** UDC is used in subject gateways for resource discovery with high recall.
Reason (R): In online environment, a faceted scheme has a distinct advantage over an enumerative one.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true but (R) is false. (B) (A) is true, (R) is partially true. (C) (A) is false, (R) is true. (D) (A) is partially true, (R) is true.

69. **Assertion (A):** MARC should never be used outside the context of the cataloguing rules.
Reason (R): MARC is simply a coding scheme for entering bibliographic information into computer records.
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.

70. **Assertion (A):** Library Associations in India striving hard for the enactment of Library Acts.
Reason (R): Library Acts help in systematic development of libraries.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true (B) Both (A) and (R) are false. (C) (A) is true, (R) is false. **(D) (A) is false, (R) is true**.

71. **Assertion (A):** It is a time to separate the copyright issues for scholarly works from entertainment works.
Reason (R): The scholarly works are public funded fact based, collaborative and intellectual heritage of the institution.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false and (R) is true. **(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).** (C) Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is true but (R) is false.

72. **Assertion (A):** With quick and comprehensive availability of informative through internet resources, need for reference service with a human touch is decreasing.
Reason (R): Internet resources can satisfy all types of information needs of information seekers.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true and (R) is false. (B) Both (A) and (R) are false. (C) (A) is false and (R) is true. (D) (A) and (R) are true.

73. **Assertion (A):** Scholar frequency to visit academic libraries has decreased tremendously over the period of last two decades.
Reason (R): E-scholarly resources are easily accessible to everyone from anywhere anytime.
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.

74. **Assertion (A):** H-index lacks sensitivity to performance changes.
Reason (R): It can never decrease and is insensitive to number of citations received.
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.

75. **Assertion (A):** Z39.50 standard protocol enables communication among networked computers through a single search interface.

Reason (R): Z 39.50 application in library consortia environment can enhance resource sharing.

Codes:

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

PAPER – II (December 2013)

1. Name the scientist who said that Information Science is cluster of many disciplines where in the central core is 'Information'.
   (A) B.C.Brooks **(B) Fritz Machlup** (C) Daniel Bell (D) N.J.Belkin
2. Which committee recommended that imperial library be designated as copyright library?
   (A) Fyzee Committee, 1939 **(B) Richey Committee, 1926** (C) Statham Commiittee, 1932 (D) Sadler Commiittee, 1916
3. Who was the first Librrarian of Imperial Library, Calcutta?
   (A) John MacFarlane (B) Harinath De (C) B.S.Kesavan (D) S.R.ranganathan
4. Who coined the phrase 'Information Retrieval'?
   (A) Calvin Mooers (B) S.R.Ranganthan (C) J.D.Brown (D) H.P.Luhn
5. In colon classification which indicator has been used for indicating interpolation?
   (A) Comma (B) Hyphen **(C) Astericks** (D) Ampersand
6. What is denudation?
   (A) Is dividing classes to decrease the extension (B) Is dividing classes to increase the extension **(C) Is dividing classes to increase intension and decrease extension** (D) Is dividing classes to decrease intension
7. The International Body that coordinates the assignment of unique domain names, protocol address is
   (A) IGF (B) IANA (C) ICANN **(D) ISP**
8. Name the Indian Librarian who was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1935 by the British Government
   (A) S.R.Ranganathan (B) B.S.Kesavan **(C) K.M.Asadullah** (D) D.R.Kalia
9. Which approach of information is not given by Wersig and Neveling?
   (A) Structural Approach (B) Knowledge Approach (C) Meaning Approach **(D) Technique Approach**

10. Which of the following citation style manuals are from the same publisher?
(i) APA (ii) Turabian (iii) Chicago (iv) MLA
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct. **(B) (ii) and (iii) are correct**. (C) (iii) and (iv) are correct. (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct.

11. Pre-Co-ordinate Indexing system perceives:
(i) Syntax (ii) Semantic (iii) Context (iv) Relation
Codes:
(A) (i) and (iv) are correct. (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct **(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct** (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct

12. An indispensable function of thesaurus is to
(i) Knowledge Classification (ii) Grouping the words together according to similarity of meaning (iii) Representation of relationship between concepts (iv) Knowledge Engineering
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct. **(B) (ii) and (iii) are correct**. (C) (iii) and (iv) are correct. (D) (i) and (iv) are correct.

13. Which of the following are the basic components of expert system?
(i) User interface (ii) Knowledge base (iii) Inference Mechanism (iv) Schema
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (C) (iii, (iv) and (i) (D) (iv), (iii) and (ii)

14. Which of the following are the types factors studies under ANOVA?
(i) Fixed (ii) Frequency (iii) Calculated (iv) Random
Codes:
(A) (ii) and (iii) are correct. **(B) (i) and (iv) are correct**. (C) (i) and (iii) are correct. (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct

15. Which of the following are the models of communication?
(i) Economic Theory Model (ii) Stock Adjustment Model (iii) Shannon Weaver Model (iv) Schramm Model
Codes:
(A) (iii) and (iv) are correct. (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct (C) (i) and (ii) are correct. (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct.

16. Which of the following are criteria for Web evaluation?
(i) Revision (ii) Response time (iii) Format (iv) Archiving facility

Codes:

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct. **(B) (ii) and (iv) are correct**. (C) (i) and (iii) are correct. (D) (ii) and (iii) are correct

17. Which of the following countries do not have a code of Ethics for library profession?

(A) America (B) Sri Lanka (iii) India (iv) China

Codes:

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (i) and (iv) are correct (C) (iii) and (ii) are correct. **(D) (iii) and (iv) are correct.**

18. Which of the following are the components of search engine?

(i) Spider (ii) TCP/IP (iii) Search Mechanism (iv) Index

Codes:

(A) (iv), (i) and (ii) (B) (iii), (ii) and (i) **(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)** (D) (ii), (iv) and (iii).

19. When the permission of copyright owner is not needed?

(i) Criticism or review (ii) Translation (iii) Research purpose (iv) Photocopy for sale

Codes:

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct (B) (i) and (iv) are correct (iii) (iiii) and (iv) (C) (iii) and (iv) are correct (D) (ii) and (iii) are correct

20. Which of the following are Library net works?

(i) Internet (ii) Indonet (iii) INFLIBNET (iv) OCLC

Codes:

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (ii and (iv) are correct. **(C) (iii) and (iv) are correct** (D) (i) and (iv) are correct.

21. Arrange the following University Libraries according to the year of their establishment:

(i) Madras University Library (ii) Delhi University Library (iii) Calcutta University Library (iv) Bombay University Library

Codes:

(A) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i) (B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii) (C) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv) **(D) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)**

22. What is the correct sequence of the following sections of the main entry as per classified catalogue code (CCC)?

(i) Note Section (ii) Leading Section (iii) Heading Section (iv) Title Section

Codes:

(A) (i) (iv) (iii (ii) **(B) (ii (iii) (iv) (i)** (C) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i) (D) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

23. Arrange the following indexing sources according to the year of their first publication:
(i) Biological Abstracts (ii) Chemical Abstracts (iii) Index Medicus (iv) Poole's Index to Periodical Literature
Codes:
(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) (C) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii) (D) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

24. Arrange the following library associations according to their year of emergence:
(i) CILIP (ii) ALA (iii) SLA (iv) ASLIB
Codes:
(A) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii) (B) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i) **(C) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)** (D) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

25. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Library Advisory Committee	i. 1962
b. Review Committee	ii. 1963
c. DRTC	iii. 1957
d. Sarada Ranganathan Endowment	iv. 1961

Codes:

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

26. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Facts on File	i. Periodical Directory
b. World of Learning	ii. Index
c. Concordance	iii. Newspaper Digest
d. Willing's Press Guide	iv. Directory

Codes:

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

27. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**

a. McGregor Theory X — i. Less external control
b. McGregor Theory Y — ii. PERT
c. Unity of Command — iii. Worker's participation in decision making
d. Time and Cost — iv. All powers in one person

Codes:

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

28. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. User education	i. James I Wyer
b. Conservative, Liberal and Moderate Theory of Reference Service	ii. Patricia B. Knapp
c. Minimum, Middling and Maximum Theories of Reference Service	iii. Eugene P. Sheehy
d. Guide to Reference Book	iv. Samuel Rothestein

Codes:

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

29. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. W.Edward Deming	i. Quality Control Circles
b. Joseph M.Juran	ii. TQM
c. Armand V.Feigenbaum	iii. Planning, Control, Improvement
d. Kaoru Ishikawa	iv. Plan, Do, Check, Act (PDCA)

Codes:

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

30. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Encyclopaedia of Associations	i. Secondary sources
b. Whitaker's Almanac	ii. Primary sources
c. LISA	iii. Directories
d. Economic Times	iv. Yearbooks

Codes:

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

31. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Books in Print	i. National Bibliography
b. Social Science: A Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations	ii. Trade Bibliography
c. Asian Social Science Bibliography	iii. National & Trade Bibliography
d. Cumulative Book Index	iv. Subject Bibliography

Codes:

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

32. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Dictionary	i. Foreign Language
b. Glossary	ii. Trade Bibliography
c. Thesaurus	iii. Words, Synonyms
d. Lexicon	iv. Specific Subject

Codes:

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

33. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Curriculum Development Committee (P.N.Kaula)	i. 2001

b. Curriculum Development Committee (C.R.Karrisidappa) ii. 1992
c. Working Group on Libraries iii. 1910
d. Library Movement in baroda iv. 1964

Codes:

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

34. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Current Bibliography	i. Russia
b. Index Translationum	ii. University of Illinois
c. VINITI	iii. U.S.A.
d. Library Trends	iv. UNESCO

Codes:

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

35. Match the following:

List-I	**List-II**
a. Herbert Hicks	i. The Elements of Administration
b. F.W.Taylor	ii. The Management of Organisation
c. Henry Fayol	iii. Scientific Management
d. Colonel L.Urwick	iv. Administrative Management

Codes:

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

36. **Assertion (A):** In the study of History, as an academic discipline, a primary source is an artifact, a document, a document, a recording or other source of information that was created during the event or immediately after the event.

Reason (R): Primary sources are considered as original material or evidences about the topic and are fundamental to history.

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

37. **Assertion (A):** Indian National Bibliography is the most comprehensive source of Indian publications.

Reason (R): National Library of Kolkata is entitled to receive one copy of each Indian publication under Delvery of Books Act.

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.

38. **Assertion (A):** As per the generally accepted principles of construction of statistical tabulation, every table should have a clear, concise and adequate title so as to make the table intelligible without reference to the text and this title should always be placed just below the body of the table.

Reason (R): A statistical table which reflects its title just above the table and supply information about several interrelated characteristics of data makes the table unwield and inconvenient.

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.

39. **Assertion (A):** Knowledge Management involves a number of assets and value added to them.

Reason (R): Knowledge Management is the core activity of information transfer.

Codes:

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

40. **Assertion (A):** According to Horton and Merchant, information is a commodity like other resources.

Reason (R): Information is a tangible commodity.

Codes:

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

41. **Assertion (A):** Reference section in a Library became insignificant.
Reason (R): The Web 2.0 services replace the reference desk services.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false. **(B) Both (A) and (R) are true**. (C) Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.

42. **Assertion (A):** Newspaper Digests are the best sources of information to get current and authentic information like books.
Reason (R): These sources are compiled by going through various newspapers.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true. **(B) (A) is partially true but (R) is true**. (C) Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is true but (R) is partially true.

43. **Assertion (A):** Encyclopaedias have been regarded as the substitute of all categories of reference sources as these provide all types of information.
Reason (R): Encyclopaedias provide comprehensive information on all aspects which otherwise are scattered in different categories of reference sources.
Codes:
(A) (R) is true but (A) is false. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true. **(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.** (D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

44. **Assertion (A):** Chi-square is an important non-parametric test which does not require rigid assumptions in respect of the type of population being studied.
Reason (R): Since χ^2 is a non-parametric test, it requires only the degree of freedom (implicitly, the size of the population) for using the test.
Codes:
(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 false.

45. **Assertion (A):** Information is commodity.
Reason (R): Commodity is a marketable item produced to satisfy human wants or needs.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false, and (R) is true. (B) (R) is false and (A) is true. (C) Both (A) and (R) are false. **(D) Both (A) and (R) are true**.

Comprehension Test

46. Who defined social media as 'online media' which encourages contributions and feedback from everyone who is interested?
(A) Wikipedia (B) Institute for Prospective Technological Studies. (C) MySpace **(D) Antony Myfield**

47. Who used the social media for conversing during recent Presedential Election in USA?
(A) Jimmy Carter **(B) Barack Obama** (C) George Bush (D) John F.Kennedy

48. In China, which social media became the first media to break the news of earthquake?
(A) Facebook (B) Youtube **(C) Twitter** (D) Myzamana

49. In Asia, which country is ranked third in terms of using social media by the people?
(A) China (B) Pakistan (C) Japan **(D) India**

50. Which social website has more than 7400 discussion groups relate to politics?
(A) Orkut **(B) MySpace** (C) Facebook (D) Twitter

PAPER - III

DECEMBER 2013

1. A Boolean query using only AND and NOT is
(A) Fuzzy query
(B) Conjunctive query
(C) Routing query
(D) Probabilistic query

2. In which year Janet (U.K.) was established?
(A) 1957
(B) 1983
(C) 1987
(D) 1989

3. Who developed Repertory Grid Technique for assessing how the users view the world from their own perspective?
(A) A. Delphi

(B) Calvin Mooer
(C) J. Belkin
(D) George Kelley

4. A chart in which some figures are broken down into its constituent parts is
(A) Bar chart
(B) Column chart
(C) Pie chart
(D) Band chart

5. OAISTER is an example of digital libraries architecture based on
(A) CORBA
(B) Software Agents Architecture
(C) Federated Database System
(D) Metadata Harvesting

6. RSS feed is a tool of
(A) Web 2.0
(B) Web 1.0
(C) Web 3.0
(D) Graphic Design

7. The use of more words or symbols than are necessary to convey a meaning results in
(A) Efficiency
(B) Accuracy
(C) Redundancy
(D) Precision

8. A rubber stamp impressed on the verso of title page giving information concerning the records and processing of each individual book acquired is called
(A) Book stamp
(B) Process stamp
(C) Date stamp
(D) Accession stamp

9. Ontology is
(A) A Documentation service
(B) An Indexing method
(C) Classification of Internet based documents
(D) Cataloguing of Internet based documents

10. In colon classification, which mnemonic is displayed in the use of digit '4' as for pathology, disease, transport, hybrid etc.?
    (A) Seminal
    (B) Systematic
    (C) Scheduled
    (D) Alphabetical
11. Name the similarity measure in which similarity of a document is adjusted such that the similarity of a document to itself is 1.
    (A) Cosine measure
    (B) Distance measure
    (C) Swet's measure
    (D) Normalised similarity measure
12. Which law states that "An information retrieval system will tend not to be used whenever it is more painful and troublesome for a customer to have information than for him not to have it"?
    (A) Bradford's Law
    (B) Mooer's Law
    (C) Ziff's Law
    (D) Lotka's Law
13. Who is the compiler of Web-Bibliography of Rabindranath Tagore?
    (A) Bengal Library Association
    (B) RRRLF
    (C) National Library of India
    (D) IASLIC
14. Who are the publishers of 'Year Book on Human Rights'?
    (A) United Nations
    (B) Ministry of Law, Govt. of India
    (C) Europa Publishers
    (D) R.R. Bowker
15. ASTINFO stands for
    (A) Asian Scientific and Technological Information Network
    (B) Association of Scientific and Technological Information Scientists in Asia (C) International Network for Exchange of Science and Technology Information **(D) Regional Network for the Exchange of Information and Experience in Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific**
16. IFLA's programme for capacity building of library associations is named as
    (A) BSLA (B) ALP (C) CLM (D) PAC

17. The measure of certainty or predictability is called as
(A) Entropy(B) Feedback **(C) Redundancy** (D) Distortion

18. A characteristic in which information tends to leak and the more it leaks, the more we have, is
(A) Synergetic characteristics
(B) Diffusive characteristics
(C) Compressible characteristics
(D) Shareable characteristics

19. Which of the following organizations are associated with the concept of '1000 crore plan to link 9000 libraries in India'?
(i) National Library of India
(ii) National Mission on Libraries
(iii) INFLIBNET
(iv) RRRLF
Codes:
(A) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(B) (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(C) (i) and (iv) are correct.
(D) (ii) and (iv) are correct.

20. Which of the following are the core content of ISI web of knowledge?
(i) Current Contents
(ii) ISI proceedings
(iii) Derwent Information Index
(iv) AGRICOLA
Codes:
(A) (i), (iv) and (iii)
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

21. Which of the following are value added information services ?
(i) Aggregator Service
(ii) Referral Service
(iii) Document Delivery Service
(iv) Research Reports/Market Survey Reports
Codes:
(A) (i) and (iii) are correct
(B) (ii) and (iv) are correct

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

22. Identify the methods used for plagiarism detection:
(i) Term occurrence analysis
(ii) API Testing
(iii) Citation-based plagiarism detection
(iv) Local similarity assessment
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(B) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.

23. Which of the following are the main role operators of PRECIS?
(i) Key System
(ii) Action
(iii) Performer of action
(iv) Form of Document
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (i) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (i)

24. Which of the following are the advantages of RFID technology in libraries?
(i) Tags can be read inside a case.
(ii) Hundred of tags can be read at a time.
(iii) Cheaper than Barcode
(iv) More security and Privacy
Codes:
(A) (i) and (iii) are correct
(B) (i) and (ii) are correct
(C) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

25. Which of the following are not Change Management Models?
(i) Kurtlewin's Model
(ii) Beer's Model
(iii) Lasswell's Model

(iv) Epidemic Model

Codes:

(A) (i) & (iii) are correct.

(B) (ii) & (iii) are correct.

(C) (iii) & (iv) are correct.

(D) (ii) & (iv) are correct.

26. Which of the following are the International Cooperative Serials Control Program?

(i) CONSER

(ii) BIBCO

(iii) SERLINE

(iv) CATLINE

Codes:

(A) (i) & (ii) are correct.

(B) (ii) & (iii) are correct.

(C) (i) & (iii) are correct.

(D) (ii) & (iv) are correct.

27. Which of the following are called 'path finders' to the literature?

(i) Bibliography

(ii) Catalogue

(iii) Shelf List

(iv) Indices and Abstracts

Codes:

(A) (i) & (ii) are correct

(B) (i), (ii) & (iv) are correct

(C) (i) & (iv) are correct

(D) (ii) & (iii) are correct

28. Which of the following facilitate informal communication on the web?

(i) Split Screens

(ii) Chat

(iii) Wikis

(iv) RSS feeds

Codes:

(A) (i) & (iii) are correct

(B) (ii) & (iii) are correct

(C) (iii) & (iv) are correct

(D) (i) & (ii) are correct

29. Which of the following associations have sponsored the Text Encoding Initiatives (TEI)?
    (i) ACL
    (ii) ACRL
    (iii) ALLC
    (iv) ACH
    Codes :
    (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
    (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
    (C) (i), (iv) and (ii) are correct
    (D) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
30. Which of the following are limitations of digital libraries ?
    (i) Full text searching
    (ii) Operational costs
    (iii) Rights management
    (iv) Hyper text linking
    Codes:
    (A) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
    (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
    (C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
    (D) (i) and (iv) are correct
31. The sources of hypothesis, as enunciated by P.V. Young are
    (i) Genealogy
    (ii) Culture
    (iii) Experiment
    (iv) Analogy
    Codes :
    (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
32. "Women are more in library profession than men." Identify the variable in the statement.
    (i) Men and women are independent variables.
    (ii) Men and women are dependent variables.
    (iii) Library profession is a dependent variable.
    (iv) Library profession is an independent variable.

Codes:

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct

(B) (i) and (iv) are correct

(C) (ii) and (iii) are correct

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

33. Systematic sampling is

(i) A type of probability sampling.

(ii) A type of non-probability sampling.

(iii) In which first unit is selected randomly.

(iv) Selected on the basis of specified characteristics.

Codes:

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct

(B) (i) and (iv) are correct

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

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

34. Who are associated with the digitization of the collection of Rabindra Bhavan, Vishva Bharati?

(i) RRRLF

(ii) C-DAC

(iii) NIC

(iv) National Library of India

Codes:

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct

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

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

(D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

35. Which of the following are the Pillars of SCONUL Seven Pillar Model ?

(i) Recognising Information need

(ii) Locating and accessing information

(iii) Using information technology for assessing information need.

(iv) Comparing and evaluating information.

Codes:

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

(B) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

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

(D) (i) and (iv) are correct

36. Resource Description Framework consists which of the following ?

(i) Subject
(ii) Thread
(iii) Predicate
(iv) Object
Codes:
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (iii), (iv) and (i)
(D) (iv), (i) and (ii)

37. Arrange the following factors of TQM in the order of their implementation:
i. Development of Human Resource Management
ii. Standardisation of Work process
iii. Improvement in Internal Organisation Management
iv. Quality Management Procedures
Codes:
(A) ii iii i iii
(B) iii iv ii i
(C) iv iii ii i
(D) ii iv iii i

38. Arrange the following according to their year of emergence:
i. ADINET
ii. SIRNET
iii. MANLIBNET
iv. DELNET
Codes:
(A) i iv ii iii
(B) iv ii iii i
(C) iv iii ii i
(D) iii i iv ii

39. Arrange the following according to their year of origin:
i. Indian National Bibliography
ii. British National Bibliography
iii. Cumulative Book Index
iv. Books in Print
Codes:
(A) i ii iv iii

(B) iii iv ii i
(C) ii iii iv i
(D) iv i ii iii

40. Arrange the following according to their levels:
    i. Canons of Cataloguing
    ii. Laws of Library Science
    iii. General Normative Principles
    iv. Principles of Cataloguing
    Codes:
    (A) ii iv i iii
    (B) i iii ii iv
    (C) iv i iii ii
    (D) iii ii i iv
41. Arrange the following according to their year of emergence:
    i. LISA
    ii. Dissertation Abstracts International
    iii. Indian Science Abstracts
    iv. Indian Library & Information Science Abstracts
    Codes:
    (A) iii iv ii i
    (B) iv iii i ii
    (C) ii i iii iv
    (D) i ii iii iv
42. Arrange the following according to their year of emergence:
    i. INIS
    ii. AGRIS
    iii. NATIS
    iv. UNISIST
    Codes:
    (A) iii iv ii i
    (B) iv i iii ii
    (C) ii iv i iii
    (D) i iii iv ii
43. Arrange in sequence the following Model Public Library Acts/Bills in India:
    i. Model Public Library Bill by M.D. Sen Committee
    ii. Model Public Library Act by S.R. Ranganathan

iii. Model Public Library Act of ILA
iv. Model Public Library Bill by working group of Planning Commission
Codes:
(A) i ii iii iv
(B) ii i iv iii
(C) iii iv i ii
(D) iv iii ii i

44. Arrange in sequence the medium used for 'Virtual Reference' in the order of their progress.
i. Web form
ii. Ask a Service
iii. E-mail
iv. Social Networking
Codes :
(A) i ii iii iv
(B) ii iii iv i
(C) iii i ii iv
(D) iv ii i iii

45. Arrange in order the process of stock rectification and stock verification as suggested by S.R. Ranganathan:
i. Checking with charged tray
ii. Shelf Rectification
iii. Shelf checking
iv. Deciding the Quota
Codes:
(A) iii i iv ii
(B) iv i ii iii
(C) iv ii iii i
(D) ii iv i iii

46. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Outdated Information	i. Information Diffusion
b. Condensed Information	ii. Obsolete Information
c. Message	iii. Compressible Information
d. Vintage model	iv. Understanding

Codes:
a b c d

(A) iv iii ii i
(B) i ii iv iii
(C) iii iv ii i
(D) ii iii iv i

47. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Technique for identifying the theme of a document	i. Cataloguing
b. Prussian Instruction	ii. Standard for encoding data on CD-ROM
c. ISO-9960	iii. Data Transmission Speed
d. Baud	iv. Bibliographic coupling

Codes:

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

48. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Maurice B. Line	i. Resource Management in Academic Libraries
b. David Baker	ii. Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings
c. Peter Brophy	iii. Academic Library Management
d. K.D. Metcalf	iv. The Academic Libraries

Codes:

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

49. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Digital Library	i. Collections are stored in electronic media formats and accessible via computers
b. Hybrid Library	ii. Access to electronic information in a variety of remote locations through a local online catalogue or other gateway
c. Virtual Library	iii. Provides services in a mixed mode electronic and paper environment
d. Electronic Library	iv. Collection of electronic resources that provides direct/indirect access to a systematically organised collection of digital objects

Codes:

a b c d

(A) iv iii ii i

(B) i iii iv ii

(C) iii i ii iv

(D) ii ii i iii

50. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Survey of requirements	i. Design phase
b. Determining cost efficiency and effectiveness	ii. Installation phase
c. Review of the programs and their goals	iii. Analysis phase
d. Complete change over basics of system	iv. Evaluation phase

Codes:

a b c d

(A) i ii iii iv

(B) ii iii iv i

(C) iii iv i ii

(D) iv i ii iii

51. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Nadir to Ascending	i. Hypothesizing
b. Ascending to Zenith	ii. Verification
c. Zenith to Descending	iii. Deductive
d. Descending to Nadir	iv. Empirical

Codes:

a b c d

(A) i iii ii iv

(B) ii iv i iii

(C) iii i iv ii

(D) iv i iii ii

52. Match the following characteristics of DBMS with respective activity:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Reduction of redundancy	i. Encryption
b.data sharing	ii. Centralized control
c. Data integrity	iii. No. Of application programs
d. Data security	iv. Accurate and consistent data

Codes:

a b c d

(A) ii iii iv i
(B) iv iii ii i
(C) iii iv i ii
(D) i ii iv iii

53. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. XML	i. Joe Becker
b. METS	ii. Defence Organizations
c. UNICODE	iii. W3C
d. Cryptography	iv. Library of Congress

Codes:

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

54. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Social Microscope	i. Cluster Technique
b. Fundamental Research	ii. No control over variance
c. Ex-post facto research	iii. Case study method
d. Multi stage random sampling	iv. Knowledge for knowledge sake

Codes:

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

55. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Estimation of future expenditure on the basis of previous year expenditure	i. Programme
b. Rs. 15 per student and Rs. 200/- per teacher	ii. Comparison
c. 6.5%-10% of university budget for the development of library	iii. Per capita
d. Activities to be accomplished by the library	iv. Proportional

Codes:

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

(C) iii iv i ii
(D) iv i ii iii

56. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Identification of user categories	i. Market positioning
b. Prioriting user groups and services	ii. Segmentation
c. Information seeking behaviour of users	iii. Marketing Mix
d. Product, price, place, promotion	iv. Consumer analysis

Codes:

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

57. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. FRBR	i. Paul Otlet
b. POPSI	ii. IFLA
c. UDC	iii. G. Bhattacharya
d. www	iv. Tem Berners-Lee

Codes:

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

58. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Index Translationum	i. NISCAIR
b. Translation Register Index (TR-I)	ii. NTC, Chicago
c. World Trans Index	iii. UNESCO
d. Common-wealth Index of Unpublished Transtations	iv. ITC, Delft, Netherlands
	v. ASLIB

Codes:

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

(D) iv ii v iii

59. Match the following evaluation criteria of print materials:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Authority	i. Typography
b. Scope	ii. Stated purpose
c. Format	iii. Publisher's reputation
d. Arrangement	iv. Cross references

Codes:

a b c d

(A) ii iii i iv

(B) i iv ii iii

(C) iii ii i iv

(D) iii iv ii i

60. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Measure of similarity between two documents	i. Proportion of coefficient association
b. Similarity measure based on overlap in terms between two documents	ii. Rectangular distance coefficient
c. Document similarity based solely on the occurrence of words	iii. Coefficient of association
d. Similarity measure which is based on the city block distance between two documents	iv. Lexical similarity

Codes:

a b c d

(A) i iii ii iv

(B) iii i ii iv

(C) iii i iv ii

(D) ii iii iv i

61. Match the following authors with their statements on information characteristics:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Peter Drucker	i. Human and shareable
b. Borlando Cleveland	ii. Quantity, Quality, Life
c. K.J. McGarry	iii. Natural and man-made physical resources
d. Williams	iv. Resources by analogy with classic resources of labour

Codes:

a b c d

(A) iii i iv ii

(B) iii ii i iv

(C) i iii iv ii
(D) i iv ii iii

62. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjavur (1535)	i. Lord Curzon
b. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna (1876)	ii. Telugu Nayakas
c. Library of Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)	iii. Maulana M.B. Khan
d. Imperial Library, Calcutta (1902)	iv. Sir G. William Jones

Codes:

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

63. **Assertion (A):** With the introduction of Internet, need for reference librarians has been minimised to fulfil the users reference needs.
Reason (R): FAQ facility on internet is substituting the need for human interface in libraries.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are partially true.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true but (R) is false.

64. **Assertion (A):** Approaches to Research is not dependent on Epistemologies.
Reason (R): Scientific research relies on the application of the scientific method.
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.

65. **Assertion (A):** According to the Third Law of Librarianship given by Michael Gorman, we need to use technology intelligently to enhance service.
Reason (R): Technology is used to solve problems and improve services and achieve costeffectiveness rather than adopted for its own sake.
Codes:

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

66. Assertion (A): All reference sources provide uptodate information in their respective categories.
Reason (R): As these are compiled from primary sources of information.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(C) (A) is false but (R) is partially true.
(D) (A) is true but (R) is false.

67. **Assertion (A):** The hierarchy based classification schemes have a major role in the organization of the web.
Reason (R): The 'hotlists' retrieved by robots based search engines use the technique of relevance of subject descriptors.
Codes:
(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

68. **Assertion (A):** Performance Based Budgeting demands that the objectives and goals of agency be clear and performance measures and target to put in place.
Reason (R): The key to success firmly rely upon its clear sense of mission and objectives which the funding agencies have proposed to reach them.
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.

69. **Assertion (A):** Majority of University Libraries in India are not fully automated.
Reason (R): University Libraries in India are meddling with automation of circulation activities.
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.

70. **Assertion (A):** Mean, median and mode are the simple techniques to get exact averages for data analysis in research.
Reason (R): These are the well accepted statistical techniques of research for data analysis of historical data.
Codes:
(A) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

71. **Assertion (A):** Online Reference Service can be offered using IMs, SMs, VoIP, Video, Blogs, Websites and host of such other mechanisms.
Reason (R): Majority of academic libraries in India are equipped with required infrastructure.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(B) (A) is true, (R) is false.
(C) (A) is false, (R) is true.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

72. **Assertion (A):** Semantic web is an extension of www in which web contents cannot be expressed in natural language.
Reason (R): Semantic web can be easily associated with spider web.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(B) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

73. **Assertion (A):** BIOS is a set of programs that handles startup operations in a computer such as power on, self tested and low level control for hardware.
Reason (R): The graphical display at the beginning of the program prolongs the life of monitor.
Codes:

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

74. **Assertion (A):** For providing an effective reference service, best & up to date reference collection is not as important as is the competent reference librarian.
Reason (R): An efficient reference librarian can serve the users more effectively even in the absence of best reference collection.
Codes:
(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 false.

75. **Assertion (A):** India's contribution to LIS literatures is decreasing.
Reason (R): Authors find it more convenient to get their articles published in openaccess journals.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true but (R) is false.

PAPER – II
June 2014

1. Books are unknown or doubtful authorship is known as:
(A) Apograph (B) Incunabulla **(C) Apocryphal books** (D) Blue Books
2. If we plot 'recall' and precision on 'X' and 'Y' axis to draw a graph then we get a
(A) Downward sloping straight line (B) Upward sloping straight line (C) 'α'shaped curve **(D) Hyperbola**

3. The term 'Literary warrant' for book classification was introduced by
   (A) W.C.B.Sayers (B) Wyndham Hulme (C) J.D.Brown (D) H.E.Bliss
4. Under which approach of Wersig-Neveling's information theory, information is seen as static relations between physical objects which may be perceived or not?
   (A) The meaning approach **(B) The structural approach** (C) The process approach (D) The knowledge approach
5. Which information theory focuses on the purpose of communication is, to inform, instruct or motivate the receiver?
   (A) Shannon's Theory (B) Weaver's Theory **(C) Ackoff's Theory** (D) Yovit's Theory
6. 'Noise' in information retrieval is due to
   (A) Precision (B) Recall (C) Relevant Information **(D) Redundant Information**
7. In which scheme of classification, special auxiliaries denote locally recurrent characteristics?
   (A) Dewey Decimal Classification **(B) Universal Decimal Classification** (C) Bibliographic Classification (D) Colon Classification
8. Which of the following makes a network insecured?
   (A) Encryption (B) Network Interface card (NIC) **(C) Password capture** (D) Static Keys
9. Whose model of communication of knowledge suggests that communication is an open system?
   (A) G.Garbner (B) Juger Hebermans (C) Shannon & Weaver (D) M.Foucault
10. 'Trans Border Data Flow' means
    (A) Exchange of documents between countries (B) Free flow of information countries **(C) Flow of information between countries** (D) Exchange of electronic information between countries
11. Which of the following three types of basic languages are used in computer programming?
    (A) Procedural, Non-procedural and Unconditional (B) Zero, Low and High levels (C) Machine, Assembly and High level languages **(D) COBOL, BASIC and C**
12. FRBR Model consists of which of the following four entities?

(A) Personality, Matter, Energy, Space **(B) Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item** (C) Book, Form, Availability, Type (D) Action, Place, Impact, Category

13. The primary distinction between RDA and AACR is
(A) Structural (B) Relational (C) Non-structural (D) Combinational
14. Which of the following are reasons for obsolescence of information?
(i) Information is considered invalid (ii) Information is valid but mostly available online (iii) Works are extensively cited (iv) Information is valid but inadequate for exploration.
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct **(C) (i) and (iv) are correct** (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct.
15. Which of the following are news summaries?
(i) Data India (ii) Times of India Index (iii) New York Times Index (iv) Asian Recorder
Codes:
(A)(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct **(D) (i) and (iv) are correct**
16. Which of the following is Wen-zine?
(i) Email magazine (ii) E-Conference (iii) Online Bulletin (iv) Electronic News Letter
Codes:
(A) (i), (iii) and (iv) (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)
17. Which of the following are not the Models of communication?
(i) Vintage Model (ii) Lasswell's Model (iii) Epidemic Model (iv) Garbner's Model
Codes:
(A) (i) and (iv) are correct. (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct **(C) (i) and (iii) are correct** (D) (iii) and (iv) are correct
18. In reference service, assimilation means:
(i) Recording the retrieved information (ii) Sharing reference service experience with colleagues (iii) Furnishing the exact information (iv) Acquaintance with reference material
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (i) and (iv) are correct (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) (ii) and (iv) are correct

19. The notation used to increase the capacity of an array are:
(i) Empty digit (ii) Emptying digit (iii) Indicator digit (iv) Speciator
Codes:
(A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (iii) and (iv) are correct (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

20. Which of the following are the functions of the physical layer in OSI Model?
(i) Defines protocol for flow control (ii) Reliable sending of data packets (iii) Defines electrical specifications (iv) Functional and procedural means of transferring data
Codes:
(A) (iii) and (iv) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct (C) (i) and (iv) correct **(D) (i) and (iii) are correct**

21. Rich Text Format (RTF) is concerned with
(i) Formatting features like Font type, size etc. (ii) Transporting text documents across different computers (iii) Multimedia formatting (iv) Formatting based on binary concept
Codes:
(A) (ii) and (iii) are correct (B) (iii) and (iv) are correct **(C) (i) and (ii) are correct** (D) (i) and (iv) are correct

22. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
(i) Quota sampling (ii) Judgement sampling (iii) Cluster sampling (iv) Multi-stage sampling
Codes:
(A) (i) and (iv) are correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct **(C) (i) and (ii) are correct** (D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

23. Arrange the following in the ascending order of their first year of publication:
(i) BNB (ii) INB (iii) Compendex (iv) Roget's Thesaurus of English words
Codes:
(A)(iv), (iii), (i), (ii) (B) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) (C) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) (D) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

24. Arrange the following ISBDs according to their year of formulation:
(i) ISBD (PM) (ii) ISBD (CF) (iii) ISBD (M) (iv) ISBD (S)
Codes:
(A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv) **(B) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)** (C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

25. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their first year of publication:
(i) Arts and Humanities Index (ii) Social Science Citation Index (iii) ISI Web of Science (iv) Science Citation Index
Codes:
(A)(iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv) (D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

26. Arrange the following Library Acts according to the year of their enactment:
(i) Arunachal Pradesh (ii) Bihar (iii) Lakshadweep (iv) Rajasthan
Codes:
(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (B) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) (C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) **(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)**

27. Arrange the following processes of research in order:
(i) Theory building (ii) Reflecting and integrating of idea (iii) Research design (iv) Review of literature
Codes:
(A) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (B) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) (C) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (D) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

28. Match the following:

	List – I	**List – II**
a.	CILIP	i. 1972
b.	ASLIB	ii. 2002
c.	ALA	iii.1876
d.	COMLA	iv.1924

Codes:

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

29. Match the following:

	List – I	**List – II**
a.	Phenomenon	i. Physical media for grouping of information
b.	Spectrum	ii. Facts or occurence
c.	Modes	iii.Transfer process
d.	Diffusion	iv.A broad range of varied but related ideas

Codes:

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

30. Match the following:

	List – I	**List – II**
a.	Union Catalogue	i. Primary sources
b.	Pamphlets & Brochures	ii. Unpublished sources
c.	Indexing & Abstracting	iii.Tertiary sources
d.	Memoirs of diaries	iv.Secondary sources

Codes:

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

31. Match the following:

	List – I	**List – II**
a.	Fundamentals of Reference Service	i. A.J.Walford
b.	Introduction to Reference Works	ii. S.R.Ranganathan
c.	Reference Service	iii.F.N.Cheney & W.J.Williams
d.	Guide to Reference Books	iv.William Katz

Codes:

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

32. Match the following:

	List – I	**List – II**
a.	Information on important recent happenings of India	i. India – A Reference Annual
b.	Total number of foreigners visited in India in 2012	ii. Keesing's Record of World Events
c.	Name of Prime Minister of India	iii.Statistical Yearbook
d.	Postal address of Anna Hazare	iv.Who's Who

Codes:

	a	b	c	d

(A)	iv	i	ii	iii
(B)	**ii**	**iii**	**i**	**iv**
(C)	iii	ii	i	iv
(D)	i	iv	iii	ii

33. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Scalar Chain	i. Direct dealing with subordinates
b. Espirit de Crops	ii. Production, efficiency and prevention of waste
c. Scientific Management	iii. Emphasis on team work
d. Span of control	iv. Top to bottom

Codes:

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

34. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Check card	i. Reader's ticket
b. Kardex	ii. Three card system
c. Newark system	iii. Periodicals
d. Browne system	iv. Borrower's card

Codes:

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

35. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Skewness	i. Numbers of frequently appearing variables
b. Modality	ii. Degree of association between two/more variables
e. F-distribution	iii. Structure of distribution
f. Correlation	iv. Ratio of two chi-square variables

Codes:

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

(C) iv ii iii i

(D) ii iii i iv

36. **Assertion (A):** Mail survey, a data collection technique in which questionnaires are mailed to potential respondents, who in then fill and return at their convenience become obsolete.

Reason (R): Survey-Monkey, the free online survey tool has totally replaced the traditional mail survey.

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**.

37. **Assertion (A):** Case situations are seldom comparable and as such the information gathered in case studies is often not comparable.

Reason (R): The subject under case study are usually described in terms of the characteristics exhibited by the subject/case itself.

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.

38. **Assertion (A):** Intellectual Property Rights facilitate free flow of information.

Reason (R): Effective free flow of information is the pre-requisite for knowledge society.

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.

39. **Assertion (A):** The total output of Indian publications is reflected in 'Indian National Bibliography'.

Reason (R): A number of publishers in India are defaulters and do not deposit their publications as per Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act.

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**.

40. **Assertion (A):** No library is self sufficient in terms of resources even in electronic age.

Reason (R): Resource sharing and consortia initiatives are essential to meet user needs.

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.

41. **Assertion (A):** Interviewing is essential to supplement the research data collected through questionnaire.

Reason (R): Interview is the most suitable technique to collect data as all respondents cooperate more during interview.

Codes:

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

42. **Assertion (A):** Indexing and abstracting services fulfil the 4th Law of Library Science.

Reason (R): These services serve as the substitute to the primary journals.

Codes:

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

43. **Assertion (A):** All classification schemes adopt 'phase relations'.

Reason (R): Subject formation by loose assemblage leads to complex subjects and isolates.

Codes:

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

44. **Assertion (A):** RSS (Rich Site Summary) is considered as an alternate to the SDI service.

Reason (R): RSS feeds enable us to syndicate data automatically.

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.

45. **Assertion (A):** Majority of academic libraries in India are lagging behind in switching over as technology-oriented service institutions.

Reason (R): The apex academic bodies and library associations have not taken the lead role to devise standards and policies.

Codes:

(A) (A) is true, (R) is false. (B) (A) is false, (R) is true. **(C) Both (A) and (R) is**

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

46. Understanding of new students on referencing is based on

(A) Plagiarism **(B) Fear** (C) Ability to write (D) Insatiable desire to learn

47. An appropriate response to deliberate act of plagiarism according to punitive school of thought is

(A) To debar the student from library use (B) to orient the student about plagiarism **(C) to award punishment** (D) to make him learn about referencing

48. To restore a 'level of balance' is advocated/reflected in

(A) Deterrent Approach (B) Reformative Approach (C) Punitive Approach **(D) Restorative Approach**

49. 'Educational approach' which aims at reducing plagiarism should be linked with

(A) Building referencing skills of the the students (B) inculcating reading habits of the students (C) building students as information literate (D) ignorance of the students on methods of social research.

50. Lack of understanding of students about referencing is linked to their

(A) **Ideas** (B) Words (C) Experience (D) Intuition

PAPER – III

JUNE 2014

1. Damodaran Committee was appointed in 1971 to review working of

(A) Medical College Libraries (B) National Science Libraries (C) Agricultural Libraries **(D) Polytechnic Libraries**

2. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?

(A) Rationalism **(B) Deductive reasoning** (C) Inductive reasoning (D) Probabilistic

3. A non-linear model of information seeking behaviour was presented by

(A) T.D.Wilson (B) Ellis (C) Kuhlthou **(D) Allen Foster**

4. Which of the following programming language is exclusively used for Artificial Intelligence?

(A) C (B) J2EE **(C) Prolog** (D) JAVA

5. To make a program safe, one should take care of

   (A) Strong authentication and access controls (B) Error checking controls (C) Do risk analysis (D) Vendor's credibility

6. In CDS/ISIS 'delimiters' means

   (A) Field address (B) Field repeatability (C) Field format **(D) Subfield inidicators**

7. A systematic method and process of studying and evaluating whether the expenditure

   for products, materials, or services is justified by the benefits is

   (A) Break Even Analysis **(B) Cost-Effective Analysis** (C) System Analysis

   (D) Administrative Analysis

8. What is the relationship between ISBD and cataloguing codes?

   (A) They are not related to each other (B) ISBD includes cataloguing rules (C) ISBD can replace cataloguing rules **(D) Anglo-American codes include bibliographic description**

9. Who first used the phrase 'Bibliographical Control'?

   (A) Paul Otlet (B) Henry La Fontain **(C) Luther Evans** (D) Konrad Gesner

10. Cost recovery and profit making aspects in relation to gathering information, organization, services and usage etc. refer to

    (A) Economy evaluation (B) Coverage evaluation (C) Workforce evaluation (D) User evaluation

11. Joseph W.Lippincott Award is presented to the Librarians for

    (A) Promoting love for books and reading (B) Advanced study in the field of chilren's library (C) chievements in classification and cataloguing **(D) Outstanding participation in professional associations**

12. LIPHIS (Linked Phrase Indexing System) was developed by

    (A) T.C.Craven (B) J.Farradane (C) J.C.R.Yeats (D) P.Ekern

13. Which of the following gives complete control over the cross references of an index to the indexer?

    (A) See also cross reference (B) Check also cross reference (C) See cross reference **(D) Inverted cross reference**

14. LIS Gateway is maintained by

(A) ILA (B) IASLIC (C) SIS (D) IATLIS

15. A situation where a digital resource is no longer readable is called
(A) Digital divide (B) Digital representation (C) Digital rendering **(D) Digital obsolescence**
16. What type of bibliography is 'Indian National Bibliography'?
(A) Enumerative (B) Analytical (C) Descriptive (D) Textual
17. EULA stands for
(A) E-monitoring Library for Academics (B) End User Logistics Association (C) electronnic Usage of Library Acquisitions **(D) End User License Agreement**
18. WIPO Academy deals with
(A) Patent Cooperation Treaty **(B) Courses on Intellectual Property** (C) Trademarks Gateway (D) All of the above
19. Public Library Association (PLA) is a division of
(A) ALA (B) ILA (C) IFLA (D) IASLIC
20. Which of the following are the characteristic features of Post-coordinate indexing system?
i. Index terms are pre-determined ii. Coordination of terms done by users iii. No fixed citation order iv. Multiple entries prepared for each document
Codes:
(A) i and ii are correct **(B) ii and iii are correct** (C) i and iii are correct (D) ii and iv are correct.
21. The three leadership styles identified by Koontz and others are
i. Autocratic ii. Democratic iii. Trait approach iv. Free-reign
Codes:
(A) i, ii and iii are correct. (B) ii, iii and iv are correct. (C) ii, iv and i are correct. **(D) i, ii and iv are correct.**
22. Which of the following are not the features of ISDN?
i. Simultaneous digital transmission ii. Set of communication standards iii. Creates and combines packets iv. Program to visit web pages.
Codes:
(A) i and ii are correct (B) ii and iii are correct **(C) iii and iv are correct** (D) i and iv are correct.
23. Which of the following facilitate formal communication on the web?

i. Wikis ii. Chat iii. RSS feeds iv. Split screens

Codes:

(A) i and ii are correct (B) ii and iiii are correct **(C) i and iii are correct** (D) iii and iv are correct.

24. Semantic web is based on which of the following:

i. RDF ii. Ontologies iii. URL iv. Cloud seeding

Codes:

(A) i, ii and iii are correct (B) ii, iii and iv are correct (C) i, iii and iv are correct (D) i, iii and iv are correct.

25. Which of the following are not web 2.0 tools?

i. Ontologies ii. Facebook iii. Intelligent web iv. RSS Feeds

Codes:

(A) i and ii are correct **(B) i and iii are correct** (C) ii and iii are correct (D) iii and iv are correct.

26. Who are associated with the development of OSI Model?

i. Charles Buchman ii. ISO iii. MIT, USA iv. UCLA, California

Codes:

(A) i and iv are correct (B) i and iii are correct **(C) i and ii are correct** (D) ii and iii are correct.

27. Which of the following source(s) you refer to get information on old namefor 'Zaire'?

i. Encyclopedias ii. Yearbooks iii. Gazetteers iv. Directories

Codes:

(A) i and ii are correct (B) i, ii and iii arre correct **(C) i and iii are correct (**D) ii, iii and iv are correct.

28. The objectives of Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of D.P.Chattopadhyay submitted in 1986 were

i. To find out the implications of recommendations of NIP 1986 ii. To recommend decision points for Government regading libraries iii. To initiate a national commission on libraries iv. To develop a system of national libraries.

Codes:

(A) i and ii (B) i, ii and iii (C) ii and iv (D) ii and iv

29. Which of the following are plagiarism detection software?

i. Turnitin ii. Ithenticate iii. Tulips iv. Veri Guide

Codes:

(A)i and ii (B) i, ii and iii **(C) i, ii and iv** (D) ii and iii

30. Which of the following methods are adopted for offering ionformation literacy?

i. Stand alone course ii. Integrated with curriculum iii. Online course iv, internship

Codes:

(A)i and ii **(B) i, ii and iii** (C) ii and iv (D) i, ii and iv

31. Which of the following are direct methods of user study?

i. Reading habits ii. Analysis of library records iii. Service preferences iv. User needs

Codes:

(A) ii and iii (B) ii and iv **(C) i and iv** (D) iii and iv

32. Which of the following are the steps in operational research process?

i. Construction of mathematical model ii. Deriving solution from the model iii. Graphic representation of work on a time scale iv. Developing network diagram showing interrelationships

Codes:

(A)i and ii are correct (B) ii and iii are correct (C) iii and iv are correct (D) iv and i are correct

33. Which of the following are statistical programming software?

i. GAUSS ii. SAS iii. SPSS iv. SLIM

Codes:

(A)i, iii and iv **(B) i, ii and iii** (C) i, ii, and iv (D) ii, iii and iv

34. Which of the following organizations are involved in providing translation services in India?

i. NISCAIR ii. National Library of India iii. IASLIC iv. IATLIS

Codes:

(A)ii and iv are correct (B) ii and iii are correct (C) i and iv are correct **(D) i and iii are correct**

35. Which of the following are International Referral Centres for scholarly

information?

i. DARE ii. INFOTERRA iii. International Referral Network iv. Information Referral

Codes:

(A) ii and iv are correct (B) i and iv are correct **(C) i and ii are correct**. (D) ii and iii are correct.

36. Which of the following are the works related to IFLA's Committee on Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE)?

i. Publish reports, participate in national and international conferences and organize workshops. Ii. Monitor the state of intellectual freedom within the library community world wide and publish newsletters and online news. Iii. Respond to violations of free access to information and freedom of expression and make press releases. iv. Cross-association activities, to bring participants together.

Codes:

(A)i,iii and iv are correct (B) ii, iii and iv are correct **(D) i, ii and iiii are correct**.

37. Shannon's model of information theory is criticized for which of the following reasons?

i. Concern on semantic issues ii. Engineering bias iii. Concern for technical transmission iv. Emphasis on effectiveness

Codes:

(A)i and ii are correct **(B) ii and iii are correct** (C) iii and iv are correct (D) i and iii are correct.

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

i. Uttarakhand (2005) ii. Orissa (2001) iii. Manipur (1988) iv. Goa (1993)

Codes:

(A)iv,i,ii,iii (B) i,ii,iii,iv **(C) iii,iv,ii,i** (D) ii,iii,i,iv

39. Arrange the following stages of knowledge representation in order:

i. Gather data ii. Knowledge database iii. Codification iv. Content mapping

Codes:

(A)iv, iii, i, ii (B) iii, i, iv, ii (C) ii, iv, i, iii **(D) i, iii, ii, iv**

40. Arrange the following according to their year of emergence:

i. ERNET (1986) ii. NICNET (1977) iii. C-DOT (1984) iv. C-DAC (1988)

Codes:

(A)ii, iii, i, iv (B) iii, ii, iv, i **(C) iv, ii, iii, i** (D) i, iv, iii, ii

41. Arrange the following steps in Flow Chart inn order:

i. Modularity ii. Data structure iii. Identifying problems into sub-problems iv. Loops and Termination of loops

Codes:

(A)iii, iv, i, ii **(B) iii, ii, iv, i** (C) ii, iii, iv, i (D) iv, ii, i, iii

42. Arrange the following libraries according to their year of origin:

i. Asiatic Society Library, Bombay (1804) ii. Connemara Public Library, Madras (1896) iii. Delhi Public Library, Delhi (1951) iv. National Library of India, Calcutta (1948)

Codes:

(A)i, ii, iv, iii (B) i, iii, iv, ii (C) ii, iv, iii, i (D) iv, iii, ii, i

43. Arrange the following according to their year of origin:

i. Bowker Annual (1872) ii. Europa World Yearbook (1851) iii. India: a reference annual (1959) iv. Statesman's yearbook (1864)

Codes:

(A)iv, i, ii, iii (B) i, ii, iv, iii **(C) iv, iii, i, ii** (D) ii, i, iv, iii

44. Arrange the following in the order of development:

i. GML (1969)(Charles Goldfarb, Edward Mosher and Raymond Lorie) ii. Hypermedia (1965) iii. SGML (1986) (Anders Berglund; Charles Card, Norman Scharpf, Charles Goldfarb) iv. Memex (Vannevar Bush 1945)

Codes:

(A) i, ii, iii, iv **(B) iv, ii, i, iii** (C) ii, iii, iv, i (D) iii, ii, i, iv

45. Arrange in sequence the following committees workshop in order of their year of constitution:

i. UGC Committee for Development of University and College Libraries (S.R.Ranganathan) ii. UGC Committee on National Network System for University Libraries (Dr. Yashpal) iii. UGC Review Committee on Library Science (S.R.Ranganthan) iv. UGC Workshop on Standards for College Libraries

Codes:

(A)(iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (B) iii, ii, i, iv **(C) i, iii, iv, ii** (D) i, ii, iv, iii

46. Match the following tools used in Total Quality Management:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Statistical Quality Control	i. Conformance and maintain sticks
b. Check Sheets	ii. To identify relationship between problem and cause
c. Pareto Charts	iii. Checking variables
d. Fishbone diagram	iv. To identify intensity of problem

Codes:

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

47. Match the following:

List – I (Hypothesis)	**List – II (Characteristics)**
a. Null	i. Statement of expectations
b. Working (Directional)	ii. Relational propositions
c. Explanatory	iii. No relation between variables
d. Descriptive	iv. Existence of variables

Codes:

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

48. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Theory of Hygiene & Motivation	i. Likerts
b. Maturity Theory	ii. Vroom and Lawler
c. Expetancy Theory	iii. Herzberg
d. Analysis Theory	iv. Argyris

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	ii	iii	iv	i

(B)	**iii**	**iv**	**ii**	**i**
(C)	ii	i	iii	iv
(D)	iv	i	ii	iii

49. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Harold Koontz	i. MBO
b. Rensis Likert	ii. Three leadership styles
c. Peter Drucker	iii. Four systems management
d. George Haber	iv. Problem solving vs. Decision making

Codes:

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

50. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Information literacy competency standard for higher education	i. IFLA
b. Seven Pillars of Information Literacy	ii. CAUL
c. Guidelines on Information Literacy for Life Long Learning	iii. ACRL
d. Information Literacy Working Group	iv. SCONUL

Codes:

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

51. Match the following theories with the respectively profounders:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Cybernetics	i. Charles Osgood (1916)
b. Human information processing	ii. Marshall C.Yovits
c. Psychological approach to message transmission	iii. Nobert Wiener (1894-1964)
d. General nformation System	iv. R.L.Ackoff

Codes:

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

52. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. N.Grogan	i. Scientific & technical libraries
b. J.Saha	ii. Scientific & technical libraries: an introduction to literature
c. Nilfred Ashworth	iii. Handbook of special librarianship & information work
d. L.J.Strauss	iv. Special libraries and information services in India & USA

Codes:

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

53. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Behaviour Science	i. Cognitive process of information
b. Philosophical studies	ii. Studies on epistomology
c. Ontology	iii. Information processing in living things
d. Biological science	iv. Study of nature of existence

Codes:

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

54. Match the following implications with the respective laws of library science:

List – I	**List – II**

a. Location of the library	i. Second Law
b. Obligation of the State	ii. Third Law
c. Publicity	iii. Fifth Law
d. Strength of Library Staff	iv. First Law

Codes:

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

55. Match the following biographical publications from India with the respective compilers:

List – I	**List – II**
a. India, Who's Who	i. S.P.Sen
b. Who's who in India	ii. J.S.Sharma
c. Dictionary of Indian Biography	iii. Business Press, Mumbai
d. National Biographical Dictionary of India	iv. INFA Pub., New Delhi

Codes:

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

56. Match the following for locating the information:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Information on recent Nobel Prize winners	i. Biblioggraphic service
b. Current developments in Library & Information Sc.	ii. Indexing services
c. Books on economic policies of India	iii. Trend sources
d. Articles on cloud computing	iv. Digest services

Codes:

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

(C) ii iii iv i

(D) i ii iii iv

57. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Principle of Osmosis	i. Security
b. Theory of Literary Warrants	ii. Sinha Committee
c. Public Libraries are stagnating pools of books	iii. Reclassification
d. Firewall	iv. Dr.S.R.Ranganathan

Codes:

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

58. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Referral	i. Support
b. SDI	ii. Reaching out
c. Extension	iii. Directing
d. Reprography	iv. Anticipating

Codes:

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

59. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Similar activities are grouped	i. Bureaucratic system
b. Grouping activities into divisions	ii. Functional system
c. Integration of projects into functional system	iii. Departmentalisation
d. Control and supervision through hierarchy of positions	iv. Matrix structure

Codes:

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

60. Match the following:

List – I	**List – II**
a. Virtua	i. Veeru Technologies (KIIKM)
b. Alice	ii. Infotech Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
c. Libsys	iii. Softlink, Australia
d. NewGenlib	iv. VTLS, Virginia

Codes:

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

61. Match the following file formats with the creators:

List – I	**List – II**
a. RTF	i. Sun Micro system
b. PDF	ii. Aldus
c. TIFF	iii. Microsoft
d. AU	iv. Adobe

Codes:

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

62. Match the following MARC 21 tags with respective fields:

List – I	**List – II**
a. 020	i. Publication and Distribution
b. 100	ii. Series statement

c. 260 iii. ISBN

d. 440 iv. Personal name

Codes:

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

63. **Assertion (A):** Social networking tools are very effective for marketing of library products and services.

Reason (R): They help to reach out the patrons anywhere and at any time.

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.

64. **Assertion (A):** There is no need for libraries to invest on reference collection.

Reason (R): Web is a treasure of all types of information that can replace reference desk.

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.

65. **Assertion (A):** UGC has devised performance indicators for the promotion of faculty and librarians.

Reason (R): Performance Appraisal is an important tool for merit rating.

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.

66. **Assertion (A):** All abridged dictionaries provide word meaning, antonyms, synonyms and places, etc.

Reason (R): All dictionaries provide information on antonyms and homonyms, etc.

Codes:

(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 false.

67. **Assertion (A):** Information literacy is a technique and skill known by the information literate for utilizing the wide range of information sources and tools.

Reason (R): It discourages the use of libraries and information centres and makes the patron independent in identifying, locating and using information sources without depending upon an intermediary.

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.

68. **Assertion (A):** Inverse document frequency is the logarithm of the reciprocal of the number of documents in a collection that contains a given term.

Reason (R): Inverse documents frequency measure is computed from term frequency and inverse document frequency.

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.

69. **Assertion (A):** Subject gateways are suitable for all types of users for finding their information.

Reason (R): Subject gateways are developed by subject and computer experts.

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.

70. **Assertion (A):** The principle of canonical sequence states when subjects in a array of subjects are traditionally referred to in a specific sequence, it will be convenient to conform to this traditional sequence.

Reason (R): In classification scheme, the principle of canonical sequence is mainly followed to arrange the array of subjects.

Codes:

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

71. **Assertion (A):** Acceptance of First Law of library science "Books are for use" has brought forth far reaching change in the present digital environment.

Reason (R): Online access, open access, virtyual reference are the results of this acceptance.

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**.

72. **Assertion (A):** PANDEX is a indexing system which sometimes allows changing the lead term to a standard form in order to provide better collocation of terms.

Reason (R): It facilitates the first input string to be truncated after 18 characters and second after 11 charcaters.

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**.

73. **Assertion (A):** SGML is an international standard that describes the relationship between a document's content and its structure.

Reason (R): Its primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of data across different information systems particularly via Internet.

Codes:

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

74. **Assertion (A):** In the digital environment, the users expect from the library the ability to connect broad range of information resources in a variety of formats with a single point access.

Reason (R): Libraries already have much of what is required in the digital environment.

Codes:

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

75. **Assertion (A):** The diary technique enables the researcher to keep record of information activities of the users for a specific period of time.

Reason (R): The diary technique is the most suitable technique of user studies over other techniques.

Codes:

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

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

Paper II
June 2015

1.SMCR (Source - Message - Channel - Receiver) Communication model was developed by **David K Berlo**

2.Who suggested the' Seven Lamps of Conduct' as must for library professional?**Joint Council of Library Association in India (JOCLAI)**

3.Dare,which is a UNESCO database, provide information for **Social Science**

4.Which type of information need can be satisfied with Review and State - of-the Art Reports? **Catching up**

5.The principle which states that if the facet B in a subject will not be operative without the concept behind A is conceded then B Should follow A is known as **Wall Picture Principle**

6.The principle which states' that between two or more possible alternative bearing on a particular phenomenon, the one leading to overall economy is to be preferred' is known as- **Law of parsimony**

7.The record associated with genealogy file might reasonably be arranged in a **Tree structured files**

8.What is the purpose of cookies **Identify users on the servers**

9.'Rank x frequency=constant' formula describes the essence of **Lotka Law**

10.Name the Indian Librarian who was honored with the title of 'Khan Bahadur' in 1935 by the brithish Government **K.M.Asadullah**

11.NALANDA, the digital library is an initiation of **National Institute of Technology Calicut**

12.Six Sigma in quality management was developed by **Motorola**

13.In Binary Numbering System digit '11' is represented by **00001011**

14.Arrange th following elements of ISBN in Proper order **b,d,c,a**
i.e. **Registration Group Element, Registrant Element, Publication Element, Check Digit**

15.Identify the correct sequence of user tasks that are supported by the

structure of FRBR, RDA 0.2 version **Find, Identify, Select, Obtain**
16.Which of the following are formal means of communication-
a.Adhoc talks,
b.Reports,
c.Blogs,
d.Meetings
Ans: **b and d are correct**
17.Identify parts of social science citation Index
a.Corporate Index
b.Permuterm Subject Index
c.Source Index
d.Title Index
Ans: **a,b,c are correct**
18.Which of the following display racks are used to display print periodical publications?
a.Kardex
b.Step type
c.Pigeon hole type
d.Inclined type
Ans: **b,c,d are correct**
19.Which of the following elements are associated with Dervin's Model of Information Seeking Behaviour?
a.Situation
b.Extracting
c.Gap
d.Browsing
Ans: **a and c are correct**
20.Which of the following are the salient features of UDC -IME?
a.Minimum three digits in a class number
b.Main Class 4 is vacant
c.notation is independent of any particular language or script
d. more suitable for micro documents
Ans: **a,c,d are correct**
21.Which of the following advantageous features of Portable Document

Format(PDF)?
a.More compatibility
b.Easy Editing
c.Supports image format
d.Good compression ratio
Ans: **(d) and (a) are correct**
22. Which of the following sampling techniques offer an 'equal probability selection method'?
a.Simple random sampling
b.Quota sampling
c. Purposive sampling
d.Proportional stratified sampling
Ans: **(a) and (d) are correct**
23.Identify the three information activities presented by James Krikelas(1983) as the foundation of his ISB model:
a.Information gathering
b.Information seeking
c.Information computing
d.Information giving
Ans: **(a), (b) and (d) are correct**
24.Arrange in sequence the following state public Library Acts according to the yar of their enactment
a.West Bengal
b.Orissa
c.Arunachal Pradesh
d.Karnataka
Ans: **d,a,b,c**
25.Arrange the following books by S.R.Ranganathan according to their publication year
a.Colon classification
b.Elements of library classification
c.Philosophy of library classification
d.Prolegomena to library classification
Ans: **a,d,b,c**

26.Arrange the following in the order of their development

a.DOS

b.MACOS

c.LINUX

d.UBUNTU

Ans: **a,b,c,d**

27.Identify the correct chronological order in which the following were established

National Library of India(Kolkata), Delhi Public Library, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation

28.Match the following

a. W.Edward Deming	i. Quality Control Circles
b. Elton Mayo and others	ii. Statistical Process Control
c. Kaoru Ishikawa	iii. Hawthorne Studies
d. Shigeo Shing	iv. Zero defect

Ans: **ii,iii,i,iv**

29.Match the following

a.A pictograph that stands for an individual word	i. Petroglyphs
b.A pictograph that stands for an individual idea	ii. Petrograms
c.Pictographs drawn or painted on rocks	iii. Ideogram
d.Pictographs incised or carved on rocks	iv. Logogram

Ans: **iv,iii,ii,i**

30.Match the following

a.Ecological Theory of Human Information Behaviour	i. Sanda Erdelez
b. Everyday Life Information Seeking	ii. Williamson
c. Information Encountering	iii. Nicholas J. Belkin
d. Anomalous State of Knowledge(ASK)	iv. Reijo Sarolainen

Ans: **ii,iv,i,iii**

31.Match the following

a.Annals of Library and Information Studies	i. SRELS, Bangalore
b.Journal of Information Management	ii. Delhi Library

Association
c.Herald of Library Science iii. NISCAIR, Delhi
d. Library Herald iv. P.N.Kaula
Endowment, Lucknow
Ans: **iii,i,iv,ii**

32.Match the following
a. Barack Hussein Obama-II i. Gazetteer
b. GDP Growth in last year ii. Who is who
c. Universities in UK iii. Year Book
d. Area of Ganjam District iv. World of Learning
Ans: **ii,iii,iv,i**

33.Match the following
a.Illiad i. "Collective collection" of world libraries
b. Question point ii. Cost effective training and staff development programme
c. Webjunction iii. high quality reference service
d. World Cat iv. Interlibrary loan operation
Ans: **iv,iii,ii,i**

34.Match the following
a.Nominal scale i. Temperature measurement
b.Ordinal scal ii. Gender as variable
c.Interval scale iii. Ranking of library services
d. Ratio scale iv. Mass of a body
Ans: **ii,iii,i,iv**

35.Match the following
a.My SQL i. Language
b.Apache ii. Server
c.Perl iii. User Interface
d.API iv. RDBMS
Ans: **iv,ii,i,iii**

36.Match the following
a.Real time communication i. Bulletin Boards
b.Telnet ii. Subscribed Membership

c.USENET iii. Video conferencing

d.Listserv iv. Remote login

Ans: **iii,iv,i,ii**

37.Assertion (A):Computers are tools that can help to create more Knowledge

Reason (B): Knowledge is mechanical hence developed in computers

Ans: **A is true but R is false**

38.Assertion (A):Users need to have training in accessing to a large number of E-journals through consortia

Reason (B):Most of the users are not aware of using Web-resources

Ans: **Both A and R are true**

39.Assertion (A):There is no need for distinct geographical sources like gazetteers, maps atlas, etc

Reason (B):Some of the general reference sources like encylopedias, yearbooks, almanacs also include geographical information

Ans: **A is false but R is true**

40.Assertion (A):Boolean logic allows a user to logically relate multiple concepts together to define what information is needed

Reason (B): If the operators (AND, OR, NOT) are interpreted in their normal interpretation, they act too restrictive or too general

Ans: **Both A and R are true**

41.Assertion (A): While using OPAC user need to have some understanding of inverted files and search strategies

Reason (B): Online catalogues place the responsibility for a search strategy on the user

Ans: **Both A and R are true**

42.Assertion (A):Median is simply the middle value when the data have been arranged in an ascending or descending order

Reason (B): Median refers to the middle value in distribution

Ans: **Both A and R are true**

43.Assertion (A):Open access publication model involves zero cost

Reason (B):Open access increases the visiblity of the publication, as they

are available to the users for free access

Ans: **A is false but R is true**

44.Assertion (A):Questionnaire is often used in surveys as the primary data collection tool

Reason (B): Questionnaires prevent personal contact with respondents

Ans: **Both A and R are true**

45.Assertion (A):When the data is skewed, the arithmetic mean calculated is misleading

Reason (B): Even when the data is skewed, the arithmetic mean gives some valuable information but needs to be interpreted in right manner

Ans: **Both A and R are true**

46.Which of the following reflects the position of libraries in British Columbia

Ans: **Band School libraries exist on reserve**

47.In Ontario in 2001-2002:

Ans: **Many small communities are underfunded**

48. Among First Nations Communities

Ans: **sometimes rights and title claims are pressing needs**

49.Which of the following is true about public libraries in urban centers

Ans: **Spadina Branch of the Toronto Public library works closely with local aboriginal communities**

50.Which of the following is not true about the library services for Saskatchewan's Aboriginal Peoples Committee?

Ans: **They meet once a year**

Paper III

June 2015

1. The production of copyright in the care of films, photographs, anonymous, pseudonymous publications and works of governments, the 60 year period is counted from **the date of publication** 2. International Standard Music Number (ISMN) for print music is promoted, coordinated an d supervised by **The International ISMN Agency, Berlin**

3. In which year the WIPO Copyright Treaty was adopted? **1996**

4. Which one of the following databases has not originated from USA: **INSPEC**

5. The knowledge to which we have valid, conscious, introspective access under all circumstances is called **semi tacit knowledge**

6. Working papers fall under the category of **Grey Literature**

7. Who developed the theory of information supply and indexing based on five axioms (doctrines) such as – definability, order, sufficient degree of order, predictability; and Fidelity? **Rubert Fugmann** 8. Which of the viceroys was associated with the imperial library Act? **Lord Curzon**

9. Identify the full form of the acronym FAIFE (IFLA) – **Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression**

10. Boolean Logic was propounded by **George Boole**

11. The Other Title Information in statement Thof Responsibility Area in AACRI is preceded by **Colon** 12. The term 'Partial Comprehension' in the Theory of Classification is known as: **Lamination**

13. According to AACR2 the source from which the title proper is taken as known as **Chief Source of Information**

14. SYNTOL stands for **Syntactic Organising Language** 15. Herzberg's 'two factor theory' deals with **Motivation**.

16. In Open System Interconnect (OSI) Model' the layer between 'Network' and 'Physical' is **Data link**.

17. The term indicating a distinct intellectual or artistic creation is **work**.

18. In a questionnaire, an item that directs participants to different follow up questions depending on their response is called **Contingency question**

19. Lok Sabha Secretariate Library Service is called as **LARRDIS**. 20. The term literary warrant was introduced by **E.W.Hulmes**

21. Sarada Ranganathan chair in Library Science was announced in 1957 at the centenary celebration of **University of Madras**

22. Identify the statements which are true about E-books in an online environment **(a) E-books are dependent on equipment to be used (b) E-books offer seamless access and (d) E-books allows highlighting of contents** are correct.

23. Which of the following are examples of collaborative virtual reference service? **(a) Ask a Librarian (d) Question Point: 24/7 Reference** are correct

24. Which of the following institutions are established by S. R. Ranganathan? **(b) DRTC, Bangalore and (c) Sarada Ranganathan Endowment, Bangalore** are correct.

25. Descriptive technologies required to add meaning to the content of web documents include **(a) Resource Description Framework (RDF) and (b) RFID** are correct.

26. Which of the following devices may be used for securing extrapolation in chain? (**a) Decimal fraction and (b) Gap device** are correct.

27. Which of the following are social book marking services? **(b) Dropbox and (d) Delicious** are correct.

28. Web-junction is **(a) a place where Public Library Staff gather to build knowledge, skills and support that they need to power relevant vibrant libraries; (b) on Online Learning community launched by OCLC in 2003 for Library staff and (c) providing free training resources on Library Management technology and services** are correct.

29. The search in a Boolean query may be expanded by the following methods: **(a) Using thesaurus or list of related terms and (b) Stemming or reduction of a word to its root form** are correct.

30. RDA replaces the General Material Designations and the class of materials are to be represented by **(a) Content type (b) Carrier type and (c) Media type** are correct.

31. Which of the following are features of Micro subjects? (**c) Subject of small extension and greater intension and (d) Subject usually embodied in the form of an article in a periodical, or a part or chapter or section of a book** are correct.

32. Which of the following are the features of 'Folksonomy'? **(a) Keyword indexing and (b) Collaborative tagging** are correct.

33. Which of the following concepts are related to each other? **(c) Espirit de crops and (d) Management by Objectives** are correct.

34. Which of the following are synchronous communication tools? **(a) Instant Messaging and (c) Video conferencing** are correct.

35. Net-Neutrality in India: **(a) is the outcome of the absence of any law governing net-neutrality in India (c) is emerged due to reported violation of the net-neutrality principles by the Indian ISPs (d) came to public debate after a mobile Telephony Service Provider in India announced to levy additional charge for making voice calls (VoIP) from its network using apps like, 'whats app', skype, etc.** are correct.

36. 'Information Filtering System' is primarily designed for: **(a) unstructured or semi-structured data b) delivery of information to people who need it and (d) location and location of data or object in the stream** are correct.

37. The arithmetic mean is the most commonly used statistical mean to measure: **(a) Average and (c) Sum of data points** are correct.

38. Which of the following organizations are associated with the development of public libraries? **(a) UNESCO and (b) RRRLF** are correct.

39. Which of the following are access authentication methods for digital collection? **(a) Shibboleth and (c) Open URL** are correct.

40. Identify the principles of PRECIS: **(a) Context dependency and (d) One-to-one relationship** are correct.

41. Arrange the following according to the year of first publication **(c) Library of Congress Subject Headings (1898)(b) Sears List of Subject Headings(1923) (a) Medical Subject Headings (1960) and (d) AGROVOC (1980s)**

42. Arrange the following codes of ethics in the order of their development: (**a) Librarian's Canon of Ethics, First code of ethics for Librarianship in USA (1938) (b) Code of Ethics – ALA (1939) (c) Code of Professional Conduct – LA, UK (1983) (d) Code of Ethics for Librarians and Information Workers – IFLA (2012)**

43. Identify the correct sequence of entities in Group 1 of Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records (FRBR) RDA 0.2 version: **Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item**

44. Arrange the following landmarks in the Library Movement of India in proper sequence: **(d) First Library Association in India (Andhra Desa Library Association) (1914) (b) First All India Public Library Conference (Madras) (1930) (a) First All India Library Conference (Calcutta) (1933) (c) First Public Library Act enacted in Madras (1948)** are correct.

45. Arrange the following steps given in sample design in proper sequence: **(c) Sampling unit (a) Source list (b) Size of the sample (d) Parameters of Interest**

46. Arrange the following libraries according to their year of foundation: (**a) Bibliotheque Nationale de France (1368) (d) Library of Congress (1800) (c) Imperial Library (1902) and (b) British Library (1973)**

47. Arrange in chronological order the following initiatives of the UGC for the development of academic libraries in India: **(c) Appointment of Library Committee on 'University and College Libraries' (Chairman: S.R.Ranganathan)**

(1957) (b) Matching Grants for College Libraries (1965) (a) Sponsor of National Information Centre (1976) and (d) Establishment of Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) (1988)

48. Match the following: **(a) Update (A magazine) – (iv) Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) (b) Information Outlook – (iii) Special Library Association (c) Reference and User Service Quarterly (RUSQ) – (ii) American Library Association (d) Choice (A monthly journal) – (i) Association of College and Research Libraries [Ans. (3)]**

49. Match the following: (**a) Loose Assemblage – (ii) Physics for Engineers (b) Agglomeration – (iv) Natural Sciences (c) Fusion – (i) Organometallic Chemistry (d) Clustering – (iii) Indology [Ans. (1)]**

50.Match the following: **(a) Indian Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Database – (iii) Shodhganga (b) Database of Indian Experts – (iv) Vidwan (c) Indian Patent database – (i) Ekaswa (d) Database of Indian Ancient Knowledge – (ii) TKDL [Ans. (3)]**

51. Match the following MARC 21 elements with corresponding tags: **(a) Personal Main Entry - (iii) 100 (b) Personal subject heading – (iv) 600 (c) Personal Added Entry – (i) 700 (d) Bibliographic Title – (ii) 245 [Ans. (3)]**

52. Match the following: **(a) Physical Description – (i) 3XX (b) Main Entry Level – (ii) 1XX (c) Control Fields – (iv) 00X (d) Added Entry – (iii) 70X to 75X [Ans. (1)]**

53. Match the following: **(a) Folksonomy – (ii) Thomas Vander Wall (b) Web log – (iv) John Barger (c) Net Neutrality – (i) Tim Wu (d) Semantic Web – (iii) Tim Berners Lee [Ans. (3)]**

54. Match the following: **(a) NATIS – (iii) UNESCO (b) NIP/NITS – (i) IFLA (c) CONPOLIS, 1985 – (ii) Dept. of Culture, Govt. of India (d) National Policy on Library and Information System (India) 1986 – (iv) Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation [Ans. (3)]**

55. Match the following: **(a) Elton Mayo – (ii) Behavioural School (b) Henry Fayol – (iii) Classical Style of Management (c) Abraham Maslow – (iv) Human Relations School (d) F.W.Taylor – (i) Scientific School [Ans. (3)]**

56. Match the following: **(a) Web page – (iii) HTML Doc. (b) Web server – Internet storage (c) Website – (iv) Collection of pages (d) Web browser – (i) Navigation [Ans. (1)]**

57. Match the following: **(a) Central Tendency – (iii) Mean (b) Regression curve – (iv) Relationship between two variables (c) Refinement of judgement – (ii) Delphi Method (d) Absolute zero point – (i) Ratio scale [Ans. (4)]**

58. Assertion (A): There is no difference between knowledge management and information management. Reason (R): Knowledge and Information are sometimes used synonymously and inter-changeably.

Ans. **(3) (A) is false but (R) is true**.

59. Assertion (A): Keeping one's skills and knowledge current is the ethical obligation of a reference librarian. Reason (R): It is the responsibility of the reference librarian to satisfy the current information needs of users.

Ans. **(1) Both (A) and (R) are true.**

60. Assertion (A): The controlled vocabulary system is more difficult to search than the natural language system. Reason (R): A natural language system has the major advantage that it is completely specific.

Ans. (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.

61. Assertion (A): The Anomalous State of Knowledge (ASK) model is based on the understanding that given such an anomaly the user is probably unable to state precisely what is needed to resolve the lack of information. Reason (R): The ASK can be used to formulate an appropriate search strategy.

Ans. **(1) Both (A) and (R) are true.**

62. Assertion (A): FRAD defines its users somewhat more narrowly than FRBR. Reason (R): Functional Requirement for Authority Data (FRAD) takes the same entitles found in FRBR and extends them to the authority context.

Ans. **(1) Both (A) and (R) are true.**

63. Assertion (A): The implication of the Recall Precision curve is that if we try to improve Recall, we can only do so at the expense of precision. Reason (R): Recall precision curve represents the average performance of any given system.

Ans. **(4) (A) is false but (R) is true.**

64. Assertion (A): Pre Coordinate systems are basically one-place systems. Reason (R): Pre Coordinate systems avoid the need for the citation or significance order.

Ans. (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.

65. Assertion (A): If the library is to be automated, system analysis is not needed. Reason (R): System analysis identifies the flow of work .

Ans. **(2) (A) is false but (R) is true.**

66. Web-OPAC is a computerized library catalogue available to the readers on-line. Reason (R): It can be searched by the users within the four walls of the library only.

Ans. **(1) (A) is true but (R) is false.**

67. Assertion (A): Structured Query Language (SQL) is a query language used for accessing and modifying information in a database. Reason (R): SQL allows precise specification of the value for attributes of terms to be retrieved.

Ans. **(3) Both (A) and (R) are true**.

68. Assertion (A): LOCKSS is a peer to peer preservation system based on the existence of multiple low cost persistent caches of e-journals, contents hosted

at, different institutions licensed to "own" such content. Reason (R): Participating institutions cooperate through membership in LOCKSS alliance, which is a collaborative network based on the commercial software model.

Ans. **(1) (A) is true, but (R) is false.**

69. Assertion (A) The central ideas guiding Qualitative research are same as those in Quantitative research. Reason (R): An essential feature of Qualitative research is the recognition and analysis of different perspectives.

Ans. **(1) Both (A) and (R) are true**.

70. Assertion (A): The h-index of a scientist is 10, if 10 of his/her papers have atleast 10 citations each. Reason (R): h-index is the only measure to assess a researcher's output.

Ans. **(2) (A) is false but (R) is true.**

71. Assertion (A): One-way ANOVA is a technique used to compare means of three or more samples. Reason (R): The two group case can be covered by a t-test.

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

72. Assertion (A): While taking 'dumb' page image and producing 'smart' e-text that is added to collection of a digital library. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) does not need any manual intervention. Reason (R): Optical Character Recognition (OCR) process is entirely automatic.

Ans. **(2) (A) is false but (R) is true.**

73. Assertion (A): RSS feeds automatically allow to view breaking news content from any number of websites in single interface. Reason (R): RSS feeds are not helpful to offer user alert services.

Ans. **(4) (A) is true, but (R) is false.**

74. Assertion (A): Word of mouth is one of the promotion techniques which does not require any money to be spent if used for the promotion if LIS products and services. Reason (R): Word of mouth technique is hardly used in libraries.

Ans. **(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false**.

75. Assertion (A): marketing segmentation helps libraries in achieving their goals and objectives as it is easy to decide which type of library service is needed by which type of user. Reason (R): Libraries do not do segmentation of their users to apply marketing strategy in promoting LIS products and services. Ans. **(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false**.

APPENDIX

ABBREVIATIONS

1. Full form of EDF
   (a) Exchange Data Format
2. Full form of PDA
   (a) Patron Driven Acquisition
3. Full form of EAD.
   Encoded Archival Description.
4. FRAR - Functional Requirement of Authority Record.
5. VIAF – Virtual International Authority File
6. FRAD- Functional Requirement of Authority Record
7. ISADN- International Standard Authority Data Number
8. NAF – Name Authority File.
9. UMI – University Microfilms International
10. NUCMC – National Union Catalogue of Manuscript Collections [national level program based at the LC).
11. FCC - Federal Communications Commission[US])
12. NTIA - National Telecommunications and Information Administration [agency of US Dept. of Commerce]

13. MARBI – Machine Readable Bibliographic Information
14. ISNI - International Standard Name Identifier
15. FRSAD – Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data
16. NEGP – National E-Governance Plan
17. MMP – Mission Mode Project
18. CCEA – Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
19. IFIA - Indian Farmers and Industries Alliance
20. FFA - The Federation of Farmers Association
21. GRID - General Resources and Information Dissemination
22. NIRD -National Institute of Rural Development
23. C-DAC - The Centre for Developing Advanced Computing
24. NATP - National Agricultural Technology Project
25. IARP - Indian Agricultural Research Project
26. TAAS - Trust for Advancement of Agricultural Sciences
27. NAAS - National Academy of Agricultural Sciences
28. ISAS - Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics
29. APAARI - Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
30. ICAR - Indian Council of Agricultural Research
31. DOAC - Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
32. API – Application Programming Interface
33. COM – Computer Output Microform.
34. WPA – Wi-Fi Protected Access.
35. SKOS – Simple Knowledge Organization System.
36. OWL – Web Ontology Language
37. DCMI – Dublin Core Metadata Initiatives
38. CRM – Customer Relationship Management
39. ROI – Return On Investment
40. WSIS – World Summit on the Information Society
41. LIASA – Library and Information Association of South Africa
42. TLA – Tanzania Library Association
43. AT – Assistive Technology
44. RSD – Regional Service Division
45. SC – Study Centre

46. PI – Partner Institution
47. RATE – Remote Access to Resources
48. NODLINET – National Open and Distance Learners' Library and Information Network
49. TDD – Telecommunication Device for the Deaf
50. GUIDE – General User Interface for Disorders of Execution.
51. BISSAT – Bibliographic Information System for Science and Technology
52. CBCS – Choice Based Credit System
53. NCSA - National Centre for Supercomputing Applications
54. ERP – Enterprise Resource Planning
55. IVR – Interactive Voice Response
56. NIST – National Institute of Standards and Technology
57. IATFF – Information Assurance Technical Framework Forum
58. NSA – National Security Agency
59. TREC – Text Retrieval Conference
60. CLEF – Conference and Labs for the Evaluation Forum
61. DIRECT – Distributed Information Retrieval Capaign Tool
62. FIRE – Forum of Information Retrieval Evaluation
63. NTCIR – Nll Testbeds and Community for Information Access Research
64. NDLTD – Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations
65. PURL – Persistent Uniform Resource Locator
66. GUIDE – Globally Unique Identifiers
67. MGPP – Managing Gigabyte Plus Plus

BOOKS AND AUTHOR

1. Who is author of 'Intellectual Foundation of information organization'?
   Elaine Svenonious.
2. Who is author of 'Modern Information Retrieval'?
   G.G.Chowdhury.
3. Who is author of 'TQM application in libraries'?

Stevenson.

4. Who is author of 'Sense making theory in determining information need'?
   Brenda Dervin.
5. Who is author of 'Online nexus of public library system'?
   Joan Durans.
6. Who wrote 'Studies of Descriptive Cataloguing'?
   Seymour Lubetzky, 1946.
7. Who wrote 'Cataloguing Rules and Principles'?
   Seymour Lubetzky, 1953.
8. Who wrote 'Code of Cataloguing Rules'?
   Seymour Lubetzky, 1960.
9. Who wrote 'Principle of Cataloguing'?
   Seymour Lubetzky, 1969.
10. Who is credited for transforming cataloguing codes 'rich in rules' to those 'rich in principles'?
    Seymour Lubetzky.
11. Who wrote the book 'A Long Search for Information', 2004?
    B.C.Vickery.
12. Who wrote the book 'Scientific Communication in History', 2000?
    B.C.Vickery.
13. Who wrote the book 'Online Search Interface Design', 1993?
    B.C.Vickery & A.Vickery.
14. Who wrote the book 'Information Science in Theory & Practice', 1987, 1992, 2000?
    B.C.Vickery & A.Vickery.
15. Who wrote the book ''The Use of Online Search in Teaching', 1978?
    B.C.Vickery.
16. Mention the best article of C.A.Cutter (14.03.1837-06.09.1903).
    The Buffalo Public Library in 1983 (future prediction published in Library Journal 1883).

17. Who wrote the book 'Knowing books and men; knowing computers too' (1973)?
    J.H.Shera.
18. Who wrote the book 'The Complete Librarian; and other essays (1971)?
    J.H.Shera.
19. Who wrote the book 'Documentation and the Organization of Knowledge' (1965)?
    J.H.Shera.
20. Who wrote the book 'The Classified Catalog: basic principles and practices?
    J.H.Shera.
21. In which year Derek D. Solla Price's famous book 'little science – big science' published?
    1963.
22. In which book we can get the first systematic approach to the structure of modern science?
    Little Science – Big Science.
23. In which book we we can get the recent system of science communication?
    Little Science – Big Science.
24. Who wrote the books - American Documentation, Social Theory Social Structure?
    Robert K.Merton.

CATALOGUING THEORY

1. When Dublin Core work originated?
   Dublin Core work originated during 1995 invitational OCLC/NCSA metadata workshop.
2. Who developed the idea to use computers for cataloguing and when?
   Library of Congress from 1950s.
3. What is Public Identity?

Public Identity is the name by which a Party is publicly known.

4. What is Databib (http://databib.org)
   Databib is a curated, global, online catalog of research data repositories. It can help researchers find appropriate repositories to deposit their data, and it gives consumers of data a tool to discover repositories of datasets that meet their research or learning needs.
5. Which protocol used for databib to contribute the information to the public domain.
   Creative Common Zero Protocol.
6. Mention the supported machine format and interfaces for Databib.
   RSS, OpenSearch, RDF/XML, Linked Data (RDFa) and Social networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Google+.
7. Which software used by Databib for dynamic client-side functionality?
   Databib makes use of jQuery Javascript library for dynamic client-side functionality.
8. Mention the architecture of Databib.
   Three tier architecture i.e., user interface, the business logic, and the data access layer to separate sections of the application of maintainability.
9. What is the purpose of databib?
   The purpose is to maximize the connections that can be made between researcher and data repositories in a bibliographic context.

CITATION ANALYSIS

1. Bibliographic Coupling helps researchers through
   (a) finding related research (b) Fulltext journal (c) Abstract of the paper (d) None of the above

DOCUMENTATION THEORY

1. First textbook in Library Science was published in **1808.**
2. First textbook in Library Science was published by **Martin Schrettinger**.
3. Who coined the term 'informetrics'? **Otto nacke** (1979).
4. Who coined the term 'Information Superhighway'? **Al Gore.**
5. Who used the term 'information load' first? **Bertram Myron Gross (1964) in his book 'The managing of information: the administrative struggle'**.
6. Who coined the term 'The Third Wave'? **Alvin Toffler** (1st wave – agricultural society, 2nd wave – industrial society, third wave – information age/post industrial society)
7. Who coined the term 'information society'? **Yoneji Masuda Konichi Kohyma** (1968).
8. Who is the first author of the term 'information society'? **Daniel Bell**.
9. Who coined the term 'knowledge society'? **Peter Drucker** (1969).
10. Who coined the term 'post industrial society'? **Ananda K.Coomaraswamy and Arthur J.Penty** (Great Britain, 1964).
11. Who coined the term 'library science'? **Martin Schrettinger**.

E-BOOK

1. Who introduces the concept of an e-book? **(a) Vennevar Bush** (b) Andries Van Dam (c) Alan Kay (d) Michael Hart
2. In which year, Talking Book established program initiated to increase production of audio books?

(a) 1931 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

3. In which year, the concept of an e-book introduced?
   (a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1947 (d) 1948
4. Who coins the term 'electronic book'?
   (a) Vennevar Bush **(b) Andries Van Dam** (c) Alan Kay (d) Michael Hart
5. Who conceptualizes the 'Dynabook'?
   (a) Vennevar Bush (b) Andries Van Dam **(c) Alan Kay** (d) Michael Hart
6. Who develops 'Project Gutenberg'?
   (a) Vennevar Bush (b) Andries Van Dam (c) Alan Kay **(d) Michael Hart**
7. In which year, 'Project Gutenberg' introduced?
   (a) 1971 (b) 1968 (c) 1969 (d) 1970
8. Who develops Kurzwell Reading Machine?
   (a) Ray Kurzwell (b) Alan Kurzwell (c) Michael Kurzwell (d) Stephen Kurzwell
9. In which year, Kurzwell Reading Machine was developed?
   (a) 1976 (b) 1975 (c) 1974 (d) 1973
10. which becomes an early leader in e-book distribution to libraries?
    (a) OverDrive (b) Apple (c) Amazon (d) Sony
11. In which year, e-book distribution to libraries was started?
    (a) 1986 (b) 1985 (c) 1984 (d) 1983
12. In which year, first Internet web page was created?
    1991
13. In which year, first Palm Pilot was offered for sale?
    1996
14. In which year, Apple developed first iPod?
    2001
15. In which year, Google Books released linking to millions of e-books for purchase or check out?
    2004
16. Who released the first Kindle e-book reader?

Amazon

17. In which year, the first Kindle e-book reader was released?
2007
18. Who introduced the iPod handheld computer with Bookstore?
Apple
19. In which year, the iPod handheld computer with Bookstore was introduced?
2010
20. In which year, e-book outsell all print books for the first time at Amazon.com?
2011
21. Which one is correct as advantage of e-book?
(a) Reading on a screen (b) Battery power (c) Security concern **(d) Searchability**
22. Who first launched Internet based e-book services?
netlibrary
23. The e-book reader 'Kindle' is developed by
(a) Amazon (b) Kobo (c) Sony (d) Barnes & Noble
24. Name one top selling e-reader
(a) Nook (b) Kobo (c) Sony Reader (d) Apple
25. Mention one e-book may also be read on smart phone
(a) Google (b) Kindle (c) Nook (d) Sony Reader
26. The e-book reader 'Nook' is developed by
(a) Amazon (b) Kobo (c) Sony **(d) Barnes & Noble**
27. Mention the file formats of E-book.
EPUB, PDF, AZW (Kindle), MOBI (Mobipacket)
28. Mention the E-book platforms.
(a) Publisher's proprietary (e.g. Science Direct) (b) Third Party Vendor (Coutts MyLibrary) (c) Third Party Aggregator (Safari Books Online) (d) E-reader (Kindle, Nook)

E-LEARNING/VIRUAL LEARNING

1. National Mission in education through ICT started in which year?
2009.

2. Which type of education catered by E-learning?
   Non-conventional education.
3. Discuss different quadrants of E-content.
   (i) First quadrant: defines the structure of course along with textual content.
   (ii) Second quadrant: comprises of multimedia enrichment of content (audio or video clips, animation, simulations, virtual labs etc.)
   (iii) Third quadrant: provides links for external resources available on the web as well as supporting material, e.g., did you know? Points to ponder, Glossary, FAQs, link to Wikipedia, other websites, blogs, discussion forum etc.
   (iv) Fourth quadrant: includes the self assessment material, e.g., MCQs, true & false statements, sequencing, match the columns, problems, quizzes etc.
4. What is Content writer?
   Content writer is the domain expert who plays a central role in the process of content development.
5. Mention some e-learning projects.
   (i) E-Gyankosh: Implemented & maintained by IGNOU.
   (ii) FlexiLearn: Open Course Portal of IGNOU.
   (iii) NPTEL: Implemented & maintained by MHRD.
   (iv) Consortium for Educational Commission (CEC): Implemented & maintained by UGC.
   (v) Virtual Learning Environment, Institute of Life Long Learning: Implemented & maintained by Univ. of Delhi
   (vi) e-contents of Fermentation Technology (for Microbiology)
   (vii) e-PG Pathshala (MHRD under NME-ICT)
6. Mention some Table of Content service provider.
   University of Liverpool, Heriot-Watt University, CrossRef, CSA, Emerald, MIMAS, Cranfield University, Nature Publishing Group, Institute of Physics, SAGE, Interscience, OUP, TALIS, DOAJ, Open J-GATE.
7. Mention some virtual learning software.

ATutor: Developed by Adaptive Technology Resource Centre (Tutor)
Claroline: Developed by Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium
Dokeos: Developed by UCL, Belgium
eFront: Developed by Epignosis Ltd., Greece

8. Mention the type of Content Management System.
   Joomla, Drupal – Portal CMS. Word Press – Blog CMS. ModX, Plone – CMS. Wikipedia – Wiki CMS. MyBB, PhpBB – Popular form CMS. Calender, Office docs – Groupware CMS.
9. Mention the E-learning initiatives in India.
   (i) IGNOU (ii) Punjab Technical University Online Virtual campus (iii) Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (iv) G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology
10. Mention the statistics of E-learning sites, countries, courses, users, teachers, enrolments, fforum posts, resources, quiz questions.
    Registered sites – 73206. Countries – 224. Courses – 6877091. Users – 64353448. Teachers – 1287960. Enrolments – 51255398. Forum posts – 113757981. Resources – 61447634. Quiz questions – 135874440.
11. Mention Web 2.0 services & e-learning.
    E-discussion, Blogs/wiki/RSS, E-mail addresses for departmental content.
12. Mention the example of Content Management and Sharing.
    Digital Library/Institutional Repositories, Online Thesis/Dissertation. Besides these, content available on INFIBNET website, subscribe UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium.
13. Mention one Govt. initiative e-learning portal.
    Sakshat.
14. Sakshat portal for e-learning launched in which year?
    2006.
15. Mention some institutions involved for the development of ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning).

(i) IIT, Kanpur (ii) Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (iii) IIT, Roorkee (iv) NIT, Hamirpur (v) Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore (vi) IGNOU

16. Mention the e-content program for PG and UG students.
    INFLIBNET e-PG Pathshala (PG content) and CEC, UGC (UG content)
17. Name the university who first offer open and distance learning and in which year?
    University of London in 1858.
18. Name the university in India who first established school of correspondence course and continuing education and in which year?
    University of Delhi established the School of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education in 1962.
19. Which university started first full fledged form of Open and Distance Learning and in which year?
    The Open University of UK in 1969.
20. Which university of India started first full fledged form of Open and Distance Learning and in which year?
    Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Open University in 1982.
21. Which university of India started full fledged form of Open and Distance Learning after Dr. BRAOU and in which year?
    IGNOU in 1985.
22. Which universities of North Eastern states of India were engaged in Open and Distance Learning?
    Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL) in Gauhati University.
    Directorate of Distance Education (DDE) in Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University (Estd. 2006. Academic programming in 2008) and Dibrugarh University.
    Centre for Open and Distance Learning (CODL) in Tezpur University.
23. Mention E-learning Project.
    ETH Pune, Shikshan Kranti, LIBMAN.

ENCYCLOPEDIA

1. Mention the name of first free online encyclopedia.
   Nupedia. In March 2000 **Nupedia developed by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger.**
2. Who and When Wikipedia project started?
   Wikipedia project started in January 2001 with Nupedia and discontinued from it after September 2003.
3. Mention the largest reference website.
   Wikipedia.
4. Mention the contains of Wikipedia.
   77000 active contributors, 22000000 articles in 285 languages, 4146437 articles in English.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

1. The information storage capacity of Blue Ray Disc – **25 GB**
2. The information storage capacity of Cartridge – **23 million bits**
3. Mention various types of audiobook.
   (i) Wikitionary (ii) Wikibooks (iii) Wikiquote (iv) Wikiquote (v) Wikisource (vi) Wikiversity (vii) Wikicommons (viii) Wikinews
4. What are the other names of Deep Web?
   (i) Deepnet (ii) Invisible Web (iii) Undernet (iv) Hidden Web
5. Who invented the concept of 'Deep Web'?
   Mike Bergman
6. Who coined the term 'Digital Divide'?
   Andy Grove/Larry Arvin (1995 USA).
7. What is hotspot?
   Hotspot is the place of using wireless Internet.
8. Nature of Fuzzy Logic.
   Variables may have a truth value that ranges in degree between 0 and 1.
9. Fuzzy logic was introduced by whom?
   Lotfi A.Zadeh (1965).

10. In which field Fuzzy logic has been applied?
    Control theory to Artificial Intelligence
11. Mention the famous rule of Fuzzy Logic.
    If-Then rule.
12. The term 'Information Architecture' was coined by
    Richard Saul Wurman.
13. What is 'Information Architecture'?
    It is the art and science of organizing and labelling data including websites, intranets, online communities.
14. What do you mean by 'Information Broker'?
    Independent information professional or information consultant is a person or business that researches information for clients.
15. Who coined the term 'Open Library'?
    Fred Kilgour.
16. Who is familiar as 'Digital Librarian of Internet'?
    Brewster Kahle.
17. Who is the key person associated with 'Internet Archive'?
    Brewster Kahle.
18. What is Infobase?
    An **infobase** is a single-file electronic repository for large volumes of dynamic reference information (text and multimedia) that is primarily free-format or semi-structured and not well suited for traditional databases. An **infobase** is to free-formatted information what a database is to structured data.
19. What is Infogami?
    Infogami's wiki platform was being used to support the Internet Archive's Open Library project and the web.py web framework.
20. Who is hailed as the theoretical father of the web?
    Vannevar Bush (1945).
21. Who pioneered the computerized hypertext?
    Ted Nelson (1960).
22. Who developed the mosaic browser?
    NCSA (National Centre for Supercomputing Applications) (1992).
23. Web browser is a software which understands

(i) **HTML** (ii) DOS (iii) Windows (iv) PDF

24. A web server is the heart of
(i) Intranet (ii) Extranet (iii) **Internet** (iv) Web browser

25. A web page is a/an……document that stores information and can be viewed on the Internet.
(i) Formal (ii) Conventional (iii) Non-Conventional (iv) **Interactive**

26. Home page is
(i) **Main page of website** (ii) Title page of the web site (iii) Web page of the web site (iv) All

27. The main page of web site is called as
(i) mainstructure.html (ii) heading.html (iii) body.html (iv) **index.html**

28. Internet is a
(i) Collection of websites (ii) **Collection of computer networks** (iii) Collection of digital documents (iv) Collection of linked information

29. World Wide Web is a
(i) **Collection of websites** (ii) **Collection of computer networks** (iii) Collection of digital documents (iv) Collection of linked information

30. ……..is the software that displays the web pages.
(a) HTML (ii) XHTML (iii) XML (iv)**Web browser**

31. …….. is the collection of web pages.
(i) **Website** (ii) Hyperlink (iii) WWW (iv) Internet

32. ……is a graphic or a text that links the various web pages of a website.
(i) **Hyperlink** (ii) Missing link (iii) Internet link (iv) Website link

33. ……..is the procedure used to transfer information from WWW page.
(i) **HTTP** (ii) TCP (iii) IP (iv) Telnet

34. ……is the procedure to download a file from the WWW to a local computer.
i) HTTP (ii) TCP (iii) IP (iv) **FTP**

35. Who coined the term 'Geographic Information System'?

Tomlinson (1960s)

36. Mention some Open Source desktop GIS projects.
    Terra View, Tatuk GIS, Map Window GIS, GRASS GIS, SAGA GIS, Quantum GIS, uDig, JUMP GIS/Open JUMP, FOSS GIS Softwares, Open Source GIS Tools.
37. Who suggested about the term 'Cloud Computing'?
    J.C.R.Licklider.
38. Mention some Open Source Library Management Software?
    Koha, NewGenLib, OpenBiblio, Evergreen, Phpmylibrary, GNU Library Management System.
39. Mention Content Management System Software.
    Drupal, Jumla, WordPress, Mambo, Typo3
40. Mention some Institutional Repository Software.
    DSpace, GSDL, Fedora Commons/Itore, CDSWare, EPrint, Ganesha, XTF, VuDL, BIBAPP, Mediacore.
41. Who coined the term 'Web 2.0'?
    Tim O'Reilly and John Battelle.
42. Linked data is **growing body of datasets on the www**.
43. Linked data are **interconnected by means of the RDF**.
44. RDF statement follow a **simple three-part sentence structure, the triple**.
45. Linked data is **a set of Semantic Web standards**.
46. Major players in CRM software.
    (i) Microsoft Dynamites CRM 3.0
    (ii) SAP CRM
    (iii) RightNow
    (iv) Onyx software CRM
    (v) Oracle/Siebel
    (vi) Salesforce.com
    (vii) Amdocs
    (viii) Pivotal CRM
    (ix) Sage CRM Solutions
    (x) e-Synergy
    (xi)Entellus CRM

(xii) Net-Suite CRM+
(xiii) Maximum 9CRM
(xiv) InfusionCRM

47. Mention the Ontology Development Tools.
Protégé, SWOOP, OntoEdit, Altova, Semantic Works, Onto Studio.
48. Present generation students' are called as
Digital natives/e-natives.
49. Ontology is a key factor for **enabling interoperability in the semantic web.**
50. Who invented the term 'Semantic Web'?
Sir Tim Berner's Lee
51. Explicit (Ontology) – is a type of concepts used and the constraints on their use are explicitly defined.
52. Formal (Ontology) –is the fact that the ontology should be machine readable.
53. Shared (Ontology) – Ontology should capture consensual knowledge accepted by the communities.
54. Cochin University of Science and Technology information repository is called as
Dyuti.
55. Dyuti encourages collaborative learning, find cross references, citation tracking system etc.
56. One of the initiator of Open Access Publisher is 'Public Library of Science (PLoS) Pat Brown (Standford University)
57. What is wiki?
Wiki is a software that enables end-user to modify, edit and delete parts of a website via a user-friendly interface.
58. Who introduced 'wiki' software and in which year?
Wiki software introduced by Ward Cinningham in 1994.
59. Mention the first wiki website.
Wikiwikiweb.
60. Give the full name of following Internet Website part.
.com = Commercial

.edu = Educational
.ac=Academic
.gov = Government
.org = Organization
.net = Network Organization

61. Mention the categorization of different e-mail received.
(i) Requesting for help (ii) To provide the news in LIS (iii) Informing about conferences/seminars (iv) To provide information about jobs, vacancies in LIS (v) NET/SET related (vi) Reply to help (vii) Giving congratulations (viii) Informing about workshops in LIS (ix) Web links directed for information (x) Call for papers for journals/books (xi) Article/short note (xii) Informing about conduct of activities (xiii) Research activity (xiv) Request for government resolutions etc. (xv) To say thank you for help (xvi) AICTE related information (xvii) Request to fill up questionnaire
62. Who developed the library management software E-Granthalaya?
National Informatics Centre (NIC).
63. In which year DRDO blog services started?
12th February 2008 and the blog management powered by Word Press 2.0.
64. Mention the structure Word Press 2.0 software.
PHP (front end), MySQL (Backend) and Linux environment.
65. What is the objective of DRDO wiki?
E-learning and research information service.
66. What is the name of DESIDOC Institutional Repositories?
Gyansrota.
67. Which digital library software used by DESIDOC to build up Institutional Repositories?
DSpace.
68. What are the communities of DESIDOC Institutional Repositories?
DRDO HQs, Image gallery, Laboratories and Women.
69. Blog as a high impact institutional communication tool.
70. Mention the institutes with ETD initiatives.
NASSDOC, ETD@IISc, ShodhGanga, ShodhGangotri.

INFORMATION LITERACY

Model 1: The Library Virtual Tour

a. Institution's Mission b. Mission of the Library c. Sections of the Library d. Services we offer

Model 2: Identify your information requirements

a. Determine your topic b. Get acquaintance c. Map your thoughts d. Types of assignment e. Amount of information f. Know the information flow g. Know the peculiarities of information sources

Model 3: Explore your information needs

a. Develop effective search strategies b. Select the most approach tool for identifying information [e.g. Reference material, Library catalogue, Internet search tools books, Databases conference proceeding, Legislation, Standards, Web pages, Internet search tools]

Model 4: Select the information of your requirement

4.1 In terms of quality
- Quantity
- Relevance

4.2 Revise your search strategy
- Too many result
- Not enough result
- Revise your search strategy

4.3 Evaluate your resources see the reliability of the resources

4.4 Validity manipulation of the image is possible

4.5 Accuracy key fact should be verified to ensure accuracy

4.6 Authenticity of the author

4.7 Timeliness

Model 5: Organize and present your information

Model 6: Create your information

6.1 Why manage your information

6.2 Avoid plagiarism

6.3 Annotate and note take

6.4 Know the importance of citation and reference

Model 7: Present your information requirements

7.1 Sort

7.2 Label your information

7.3 Structure your information

7.4 Develop your information

Model 8: Access the information from the free open sources

9.1 DOAJ

9.2 Free Medical Journals

9.3 MedIND

One print resources of peer reviewed Indian biomedical literature covering full text of IndMED Journals

Online Biology Books

Initiatives from India

INFLIBNET Shodhganga

Journals of Indian Academy of Sciences

NISCAIR Online Periodical Repository

Model 9: Apply information

INFORMATION NEEDS

1. Characteristics of Information Needs.
   (i) Subject (ii) Function (iii) Nature (iv) Level (v) Viewpoint (vi) Quantity (vii) Quality (viii) Date (ix) Speed of delivery (x) Origin (xi) Processing & packaging
2. Obstacles to meet Information Needs.
   (i) Personality (ii) Time (iii) Access to Information Sources (iv) The availability of information sources (v) Information overload

INTERNET PROTOCOL

1. Example of Internet Protocol application layer
   (i) SMTP (ii) TCP (iii) UDP (iv) RSVP
2. Example of Internet Protocol transport layer
   (i) Telnet (ii) SOCKS (iii) POP **(iv) TCP**

3. Example of Internet Protocol internet layer
(i) SMTP (ii) TCP (iii) UDP **(iv) IPv4**
4. Example of Internet Protocol link layer
(i) IPv6 **(ii) FDDI** (iii) DSL (iv) OSPF
5. IPv4 uses
(i) 16 bit **(ii) 32 bit** (iii) 64 bit (iv) 128 bit
6. IPv6 uses
(i) 16 bit (ii) 32 bit (iii) 64 bit **(iv) 128 bit**
7. IPv4 addresses separated by
(i) . (ii) : (iii) ; (iv) ,
8. IPv6 addresses separated by
(i) . **(ii) :** (iii) ; (iv) ,
9. The main problem of IPv4 was
(i) Classful network (ii) Classless inter-domain routing **(iii) Address exhaustion** (iv) Network address translation
10. IPv4 was developed by
(i) OCLC (ii) Internet Engineering Task Force **(iii) DARPA** (iv) MEDLARS
11. IPv6 was developed by
(i) OCLC **(ii) Internet Engineering Task Force** (iii) DARPA (iv) MEDLARS

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

1. F.W.Lancaster is associated with online IR evaluation studies of
(i) AGRIS (ii) INIS (iii) LC **(iv) MEDLARS**

INFORMATION MODEL & SEEKING BEHAVIOUR THEORY

1. Zipf is associated with
(i) Sense Making theory **(ii) Principle of Least Effort** (iii) Life in the

Round (iv) Information Search Process Model

2. Brenda Dervin is associated with
(i) Principle of Least Effort **(ii) Sense Making theory** (iii) Life in the Round (iv) Information Search Process Model
3. Elfreda Chatman is associated with
(i) Sense Making theory (ii) Principle of Least Effort **(iii) Life in the Round** (iv) Information Search Process Model
4. Carol Kuhlthau is associated with
(i) Principle of Least Effort (ii) Sense Making theory (iii) Life in the Round **(iv) Information Search Process Model**
5. David Ellis is associated with
(i) Sense Making theory (ii) Principle of Least Effort (iii) Life in the Round **(iv) Behaviour study of physical and social science researchers**
6. ASK model is developed by
(i) David Ellis **(ii) N.J.Belkin** (iii) C.Kuhlthau (iv) T.D.Wilson
7. Episodic model is developed by
(i) David Ellis **(ii) N.J.Belkin** (iii) C.Kuhlthau (iv) T.D.Wilson
8. Who developed Human Information Behaviour
(i) T.D.Wilson (ii) David Ellis (iii) N.J.Belkin (iv) C.Kuhlthau
9. Who developed the theory of 'Information foraging'?
(i) David Ellis, C.Kuhlthau, T.D.Wilson **(ii) Stuart Card, Ed H. Chi, Peter Pirolli** (iii) N.J.Belkin, C.Kuhlthau,T.D.Wilson (iv) None of the above
10. Who initiated Online Information Seeking Behaviour Study
(i) Yahoo (iii) Altavista **(iii) JISC** (iv) Rediff
11. Which is called 'mother of all models'?
(a) Shannon-Weaver Mathematical Model of Communication (1949)
12. In which journal, Shannon-Weaver's article 'A Mathematical Theory of Communication' published?
Bell System Technical Journal
13. Who invented the 'Information Entropy' theory?
Claude Elwood Shannon

14. Information entropy as a
Measure for the uncertainty in a message

ISO STANDARDS

1. International Standard Name Identifier belongs to **ISO 27729**.
2. In MARC,
Information Interchange Format *(ANSI/NISO Z39.2-1994)*
Format for Information Exchange *(ISO 2709-1996)*
3. Mention the ISO Standard for ISBN.
ISO 2108
ISO 14523 (International Association of Social Science Information)
ISO 14416: 2003
4. Mention the ISO Standard for Bibliographic referencing.
ISO 690: 1987
ISO 690-2: 1997
ISO 690: 2010
5. Mention the ISO Standard for TQM.
ISO 9000
ISO 9004-4: 1993
ISO 14000
BS 7850-1:1992
BS 7850-2:1994
6. TQM Industrial standard
28101-1981(Japan)
7. MARC standard
ISO 2709
8. Dublin Core Metadata Element Set Standard
ISO 15836: 2009
9. RDA Standard
ISO 16363:2012
10. Open Archives Initiatives Standard
ISO 22274: 2013

11. Open Archives Initiatives Protocol for Metadata Harvesting Standard
    ISO 16363: 2012
12. Digital Library Standard
    ISO/DIS 25577
13. VTLS Standard
    ISO 9001: 2008
14. SOUL Standard
    ISO 2709
15. LIBSYS Standard
    ISO 2709
    ISO/IEC 15693
    ISO/IEC 18000-3
16. Mention some ISO Standard related with Library.
    ISO 17799, ISO 19011 & ISO 13053

LIBRARY, USERS & COURSE CURRICULUM

1. Name two famous libraries before 1900 AD.
   Hubert-Pascal Ameilhon and Joseph Van Praet.
2. Mention some children libraries.
   Kitz Funtazy (Chennai), Toyz Day Out (Chennai), Nutty Newton (Bangalore) [pictures of recent toys put up on the website], **Kendriya Vidyalaya (Madurai, Kanzhikode, Trivandrum)** [marketing tools such as naming of best reader of the week]
3. Libraries with multimedia resources.
   IIT (Kharagpur), National Aeronautics Ltd. (Bangalore), NML (Jamshedpur), IIM (Kozhikode), IIT (Chennai), DAIICT (Gandhinagar), AIIMS (New Delhi)
4. In which year 'International Year for the Disabled' was celebrated?
   1981.
5. Mention some computer assistive technology devices for the disabled.
   iPhone, iPod, iPad, TV, Screen magnifier, VoiceOver.

6. Mention some screen access technology devices for the disabled.
   Screen reader, Mouse keys, Slow keys and Sticky keys.
7. Mention the software for Person With Disability (PWD).
   PWD can now use computers equipped to follow and interpret commands based on eye movement or breath.
8. Mention some telecommunication device for the deaf.
   Teletypewriter, TTY, Textphone, Minicom
9. Mention some augmented communication technology devices.
   Synthetic speech (an artificial human speech form) produced by an electronic synthesizer.
10. Mention some assistive technology devices for control of the environment.
    Touch Pad, Remote Controls, Eye Trackers, Switches, Braille Signs, Smoke Alarm Signals, Visible Signalling Appliances, Handrails and Mobility Ramps.
11. Mention some assistive technology devices for visual impairments
    Optical Character Recognition, Braille Translators, Braille Keyboards, Braille Embosser/Printer, Braille Displays, Speech Recognition, Screen Readers, Screen Magnifiers, Speech Synthesizer, Jaws talking Software.
12. Name the companies dealing with Assistive Technology products.
    M/S Krishna Enterprise, Mumbai; Sparsh Products, Jutron Vision
13. Mention the recommended devices for blind.
    (i) SARA-CE stand alone Instant Text Reader (Scan and Read within 5 seconds)
    (ii) PEARL Zoom Instant Reader
    (iii) Hand Held Video Magnifier
    (iv) JAWS Talking Software (Convert computer into a talking PC)
    (v) Braille Printer (Embosser)
    (vi) Talking Type Tutorial
14. Mention the recommended devices for low vision.
    (i) Ony X – For locating books on shelf and reading them from near distance

(ii) Indigo Video Magnifier – Reading books on screen in large prints

(iii) Life Style – For reading newspaper/books enlarged.

(iv) Readit Wand – For listening to text if not able to read.

(v) Pebble – For quickly going through books when not fixedly sitting on table.

(vi) Acrobat – Camera attached to screen used to see from distance and even near.

15. Mention the three types of papers/courses in every subject of study.

Hard core paper (compulsory & fundamental in requirement for subject of study)

Soft core paper – Slightly advanced papers/courses

Elective paper

MANAGEMENT

1. TQM

Plan → Do → Act → Check

2. Records management

It is the practice of maintaining the records of an organization

OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVES

1. Mention one initiator of Open Access Publisher 'Public Library of Science (PLoS)'.

Pat Brown (Stanford University).

2. Discuss the various models of Open Access.

There are five models of Open Access (OA) those are (i) Delayed OA (ii) Short Term OA (iii) Selected OA (iv) Hybrid OA (v) Partial OA.

(i) Delayed OA: offering free access after a specified period.

(ii) Short Term OA: providing free access to articles for a short period after publication, after which they are only available to subscribers.

(iii) Selected OA: some journals make selected articles freely available (editorials, newsworthy articles etc.)

(iv) Hybrid OA: author can choose to pay the publication charge to make his or her article OA immediately on publication.

(v) Partial OA: Journal's primary research content available under an open access model, but to make a charge for other value added content such as editorials and review articles, and/or for additional services (biomedical journals).

3. What is Open Journal Systems (OJS)?
   OJS is an initiative to publish scholarly journals in an OA platform.
4. Who is/are responsible for Journal Online (JOL) project?
   JOL project is a result of partnership between International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP), the Public Knowledge Project (PKP) and CrossRef Technology used OJS.
5. Mention some International JOL projects.
   Bangladesh Journals Online (BanglaJOL)
   Nepal Journals Online (NepJOL)
   Phillipines Journals Online (PhilJOL)
   Vietnam Journals Online (VJOL)

READING MEDIA

1. Audio book is a
   Recording of text being read.
2. From which period spoken audio has been available
   (a) **1930s** (b) 1990s (c) 1940s (d) 1990s.
3. Before the age of video cassettes, DVD, CD, downloadable audio, what was made available?
   Spoken word album.

4. From which period, audio book has been gaining popularity?
   1980s.
5. 'Talking Book' was developed by
   The American Foundation for the Blind.
6. In which year 'Talking Book' was developed?
   1932.
7. Audio book was used for the purpose of
   Preserving oral tradition of storey telling.
8. The popular format of spoken recording is
   33⅓ vinyl record format.
9. Who founded books on tape?
   Duvall Hecht.
10. Audio Publishers Association was established in which year?
    1986.
11. What are the formats of audio book?
    CDs, MP3 CDs, downloadable digital formats (e.g., MP3 (.mp3), Windows Media Audio (.wma), Advanced Audio Coding, Tefifon (Sound Book)
12. Mention the name of Apple Inc. Audio book brand.
    FairPlay.
13. Which libraries provide free audio book library services to the visually impaired?
    Library of Congress and CNIB (Canada)
14. Assistive Media of Ann Arbor, Michigan was the first organization to produce and deliver spoken word recordings of written journalistic and literary works via the Internet to serve people with visual impairments.
15. Royal National Institute of Blind People use **Daisy format for Audio Book**.
16. UK subsidy £ 4.00 million per year to serve the visually challenged people.
17. Audio book helps to increase literacy.
18. What is microforms?

Microforms are any forms, either films or paper, containing micro-production.

19. What is the size of microform images compared to original size?
Microform images are commonly reduced to about one twenty-fifth of the original document size.
20. Mention the formats of microform.
Microfilm (reels), aperture cards and microfiche (flat sheets).
21. What is microcard?
Similar to microfiche, but printed on cardboard rather than photographic film.
22. Who first suggested microphotography as a document preservation method and when?
James Glaisher in 1851 (John Herschel in 1853).
23. Who first implemented microfilm print on demand service.
National Agriculture Library.
24. What is the size of aperture card images compared to original size?
3%.
25. What are the benefits of microfilm?
(a) Low cost preservation
(b) Cheaper to distribute than paper copy with appropriate storage conditions, this film has a life expectancy of 500 years.
26. What is the supporting material used for microfilm reading?
Magnifying glass.
27. What is the size of flat film?
105x148 mm.
28. What is the size of micro film?
16 mm. Or 35 mm.
29. What is the size of Aperture Cards?
Hollerith cards 35 mm. Microfilm chip.
30. What is the size of microfiche?
105x148 mm. (ISO A6 page size)
31. First open access journal published in which year?
Journal des Scavans in 1665.

32. Which journal was published after 'Journal des Scavans'?
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Prospect Research
Also known as development or fund raising research, is a process in fundraising wherein a researcher identifies and provides relevant information about potential donors to an organization.

RDA, AACR2, MARC

1. RDA is the successor to
(i) AA Code (ii) CCC (iii) DC **(iv) AACR2**
2. RDA was initially released in
(i) May 2009 (ii) July 2009 **(iii) June 2010** (iv) August 2010
3. Print version of RDA was published in
(i) Jan 2013 (ii) Feb 2013 (iii) Mar 2013 (iv) April 2013
4. RDA has been envisaged as a
(i) AACR2R (ii)AACR1 **(iii) AACR3** (iv) CCC
5. RDA is organized based on
(i) CCC (ii) DC (iii) AACR2 **(iv) FRBR**
6. The primary distinction between AACR & RDA
(i) Conceptual **(ii) Structural** (iii) Behavioural (iv) Bibliographical
7. RDA is published jointly by
(i) ALA, ACC, BL (ii) ALA, CCC, LA (iii) ALA, DNB, LC **(iv) ALA, CLA, CILIP**
8. One of the author of AACR2
(i) F.W.Lancaster (ii) J.L.Farradane (iii) M.Dewey **(iv) M.Gorman**
9. Three National Libraries of USA
(i) LC, CILIP, BL **(ii) LC, NLM, NAL** (iii) LC, NLM, DNB (iv) LC, NAL, CILIP
10. In 2009, RDA was published by
(i) OCLC (ii) NLM **(iii) IFLA** (iv) UNESCO

11. The first set of RDA vocabularies published on the
(i) OAI (ii) Metadata (iii) AACR2 **(iv) Open Metadata Registry**
12. Major difference between AACR2 & RDA is
(i) Metadata rules absent in RDA (ii) Open Access rules absent in RDA (iii) Cataloguing rules absent in RDA **(iv) Punctuation rules absent in RDA**
13. RDA dispenses with AACR2's
(i) Statement of Responsibility (ii) Series **(iii) GMD** (iv) Notes
14. Twitter was launched in
(i) April 2005 **(ii) July 2006** (iii) March 2006 (iv) July 2007
15. RDA was developed by
(a) UNESCO (b) ALA (c) CILIP **(d) IFLA**
16. Who published the International Statement of Cataloguing Principles
(a) UNESCO (b) ALA (c) CILIP **(d) IFLA**
17. In FRBR, the .....and .....within a catalogued are mapped to user tasks that form the core aims of the record
(attributes, relationships)
18. In which year 'International Statement of Cataloguing Principles' published?
2009
19. Who published the 'International Statement of Cataloguing Principles'?
IFLA
20. In which year, AACR2R first published?
1988
21. In which year, AACR2R published for second time?
1998
22. In which year, AACR2R published for third time?
2002
23. In which year, it was decided that the next edition of AACR would be better to publish under the new title 'Resource Description and Access '?
2005

24. ..... has been conceived from the start as an online text, and online access is required to receive the full benefit of the code.
RDA.
25. In which year, FRBR was first published?
1998.
26. 'FRBR is an end point of almost 175 years of thinking about what catalogue are for and how they should work – an end point , not the end point' – who said this?
William Denton, 2007.
27. What are the bases of FRBR?
Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item
28. Bibliographic format blocks:
0XX = Control information, numbers, codes
1XX = Main entry
2XX = Titles, edition, imprint
3XX = Physical description, etc.
4XX = Series statements
5XX = Notes
6XX = Subject access fields
7XX = Name, etc. added entries or series; linking
8XX = Series added entries; holdings and locations
9XX = Reserved for local implementation
29. In which update of MARC, RDA information is being incorporated?
Update 11 (February 2010).
30. Where abbreviations are out for specified items.
RDA.
31. Which is known as AACR3?
RDA.
32. How many parts of MARC21?
Three.
33. What are the parts of MARC 21?
Record leader, Directory, Field
34. All MARC fields consist of a …….. tag.
Three-digit.

35. Each tag makes use of …….
Indicators and subfields.
36. Subfields can be identified by their
Delimeter.
37. Mention five current types of MARC 21 formats.
(a) Bibliographic data (b) Authority data (c) Classification data (d) Holding data (e) Community information

SOCIAL NETWORKING

1. Twitter was created by
(i) Joan Durans (ii) Elaine Svenonious (iii) Brenda Dervin **(iv) Jack Dorsey**
2. Social Networking Site for Goal Setting & Achievement
(i) Advogato **(ii) 43 Things** (iii) ANobii (iv) Academic.edu
3. Social networking site for free and open source software developers
(i) Advogato (ii) 43 Things (iii) ANobii (iv) Academic.edu
4. Social Networking site for Books
(i) Advogato (ii) 43 Things **(iii) ANobii** (iv) Academic.edu
5. Social Networking site for mothers
(i) Advogato (ii) 43 Things (iii) ANobii **(iv) CafeMom**
6. Social Networking site for music and pop culture
(i) Advogato **(ii) Buzznet** (iii) ANobii (iv) Academic.edu
7. 43 Things was launched in
1st January 2005.
8. Social Networking site for academics/researchers
(i) Advogato (ii) 43 Things (iii) ANobii **(iv) Academic.edu**
9. Academia.edu was launched in
September 2008
10. Advogato was launched in
1999
11. aNobil was launched in
2006

12. Zorpia was launched in
December 7, 2003
13. Zorpia was created by
Jeffrey NG
14. Social Networking site for Books (weRead, Shelfari)
weRead
15. weRead was launched in
June 2007
16. Social Networking site for social justice and environmental movement
Wiser.org
17. Social Networking site for inmates, friends, family
WriteAPrisoner.com (Sept 2000)
18. Social Networking site for social polling network
wepolls.com
19. Social Networking site for General with emphasis on privacy and security
WeOurFamily
20. Social Networking site for Teenagers – 10 to 17
WeeWorld
21. Social Networking site for Travel and Lifestyle
WAYN (May 2003)
22. Social Networking site for readers and authors to interact & e-book sharing
Wattpad
23. Social network that focuses heavily on artists, including musicians and photographers
Virb
24. Blogging and Micro-blogging sites
Vox, Wooxie, Twitter
25. Social Networking site for Business
Xing
26. Social Networking site for Education/Learning /Teaching - More than 400 subjects

Teachstreet

27. Social Networking site for Online artistic community
Taltopia
28. Social Networking site for Business networking
(a) Talkbiznow (b) Ryze (c) Taltopia (d) aNobil
29. Social Networking site for General purpose
Tagged (Oct 2004).
30. A Social Network connecting students, teachers and institutions to course resources, study groups and learning spaces.
Students Circle Network
31. Social Networking site for Live video streaming and chat
Stickam
32. Social Networking site for Repository of original music pieces and networking
SoundCloud
33. Social Networking site for Social Network for Charity
SocialVibe
34. Social Networking site for Science-oriented multimedia platform and network for scientists
ScienceSrage
35. Social Networking site for Blogging, mobile blogging, photo sharing, connecting with friends
My Opera
36. Social Networking site for Aggregator
MySpace/Facebook.
37. Social Networking site for Computer and video games
GamerDNA.
38. Who developed the social networking site 43 Things?
Robot Co-operative (Eric Benson) launched in 01.01.05.
39. Who developed the social networking site Academia.edu?
Richard Price (Sept. 2008).
40. Who developed the social networking site Advogato?
Raph Levien (1999)
41. Who developed the social networking site ANobii?

Greg Sung (2006) (Owner: Sainsburrys et.al.)

42. Who developed the social networking site Flickr?
Ludicorp (Owner Yahoo! Inc. Feb 2004)
43. Who developed the social networking site Orkut?
Orkut Büyükkökten (Google).
44. Who developed the social networking site Ning?
Gina Bianchini & Marc Andressen (Key people: Jason Rosenthal & Marc Andressen)
45. Who developed the social networking site MySpace?
Chris DeWolfe & Tom Anderson (2003) (Key people: Tim Vanderhook & Justin Timberlake)
46. Who developed the social networking site LinkedIn?
Rid Hoffman
47. Who developed the social networking site LibraryThing?
Tim Spalding (2005)
48. Who developed the social networking site Ibibo?
Naspers and Tencent (founded by Ashish Kashyap)
49. Who developed the social networking site hi5?
Ramu Yalamanchi.

YEAR OF ORIGIN

Unicode – 1987
XML – 1996
SGML – 1986
HTML – 1991
Lycos – 1994 (Michael Fuzzy Mauldin)

MARC 21 Formats:

010 – Library of Congress Control No.
020 – ISBN
700 – Added Entry – Personal Name
710 – Added Entry – Corporate Name
711 - Entries for Conf. & Other meetings

040 – Cataloguing Source 740 – Added Entry – Uncontrolled related analytical title
100 – Main Entry – Personal Name 800 – Series Added Entry – Personal Name
110 - Entries for Corporate Body
111 – Entries for Conf. & Other meetings
130 – Main Entry – Uniform Title 830 – Series Added Entry – Uniform Title
240 – Uniform Title (Where there is main entry under 100,110 or 111)
245 – Title Statement
246 – Varying form of title
250 – Edition Statement
260 – Publication, Distribution, etc. (Imprint)
300 – Physical Description
440 – Series Statement/Added Entry – Title
490 – Series Statement
500 – General Note
501 – With Note
504 – Bibliography, etc. Note
505 – Formatted Contents Note
520 – Summary etc. Note [indicators: Summary-blank, Subject-0, Review – 1, Scope & content – 2, Abstract – 3, Content advice – 4]
521 – Target Audience Note
534 – Original Version Note
561 – Ownership and custodial history
563 – Binding information
59x – Local otes
600 – Subject Added Entry – Personal Name
610 – Subject Added Entry – Corporate Name
650 – Subject Added Entry – Topical Term
651 – Subject Added Entry – Geographical Name
760 – Main Series Entry

Indicators of 100, 700 – Forename – 0, Surname – 1, Family name – 3
Indicators of 110,111,710,711 – Inverted name – 0, Jurisdiction name – 1, Name in direct order– 2

Sub fields indicator of Uniform Title - $a – Uniform title, $l – Language, $s – Version
Records without a 1XX entry always have an indicator of 0.
Most frequently used subfield codes in the 245 tag are:
$a – Title, $b – Remainder of title, $c – Statement of responsibility, etc.

In February 2010, Update 11 to MARC21 for bibliographic data implemented changes to accommodate the new information RDA would like us to record.

RDA 25.1.1.1 tells us that 'A related work is a work related to the work represented by a preferred access point (e.g. an adaptation, commentary, supplement, sequel, or part of a larger work).

6.4.2. Authority format blocks:

0XX = Control information, numbers, codes
1XX = Heading
2XX = Complex see references
3XX = Complex see also references
4XX = See from tracings
5XX = See also from tracings
6XX = Reference notes, treatment, notes, etc.
7XX = Heading linking entries
8XX = Not defined
9XX = Reserved for local implementation

6.4.3. Holdings format blocks:

0XX = Control information, numbers, codes
1XX = Not defined
2XX = Not defined
3XX = Not defined
4XX = Not defined

5XX = Notes
6XX = Not defined
7XX = Not defined
8XX = Holdings and location data, notes
9XX = Reserved for local implementation

6.4.4. Classification format blocks:

0XX = Control information, numbers, codes
1XX = Classification numbers and terms
2XX = Complex see references
3XX = Complex see also references
4XX = Invalid number tracings
5XX = Valid number tracings
6XX = Notes
7XX = Index terms and number building fields
8XX = Miscellaneous
9XX = Reserved for local implementation

6.4.5. Community information format blocks:

0XX = Control information, numbers, codes
1XX = Primary names
2XX = Titles, addresses
3XX = Physical information, etc.
4XX = Series information
5XX = Notes
6XX = Subject access fields
7XX = Added entries other than subject
8XX = Miscellaneous
9XX = Reserved for local implementation

6.5. Certain blocks in the MARC 21 formats contain data which may be subject to authority control (1XX, 4XX, 6XX, 7XX, 8XX for bibliographic records; 1XX, 4XX, 5XX, 7XX for authority records, etc.).

6.5.1. In these blocks, certain parallels of content designation are preserved. The following meanings are generally given to the final two characters of the tag:

X00 = Personal names
X10 = Corporate names
X11 = Meeting names
X30 = Uniform titles
X40 = Bibliographic titles
X50 = Topical terms
X51 = Geographic names

For study:

Internet protocol application layers:

DHCP, DHCPv6, DNS, FTP, HTTP, IMAP, IRC, LDAP, MGCP, NNTP, BGP, NTP, POP, RPC, RTP, RTSP, RIP, SIP, SMTP, SOCKS, SH, Telnet, TLS/SL, XMPP

Transport layers:

TCP, UDP, DCCP, SCTP, RSVP

Internet layers:

IPv4, IPv6, ICMP, ICMPv6

Link Layers:

ARP/InARP, NDP, OSPF, Tunnels (L2TP), PPP, DSL, IDN, FDDI

IPv4 uses 32-bit (four-byte) addresses, which limits the address space to 4294967296 (2^{32}) addresses. As addresses were assigned to users, the number of unassigned addresses decreased. IPv4 address exhaustion occurred on February 3, 2011, although it had been significantly delayed by address changes such as classful

network design, Classless Inter-Domain Routing, and network address translation (NAT).

This limitation of IPv4 stimulated the development of IPv6 in the 1990s, which has been in commercial deployment since 2006.

IPv4 reserves special address blocks for private networks (~18 million addresses) and multicast addresses (~270 million addresses).

IPv4 uses 32 bit addresses separated by .

IPv6 uses 128 bit address separated by: eight groups of four hexadecimal digits

Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) was the first publicly used version of the Internet Protocol. IPv4 was created in a military context by DARPA (a United States Department of Defense Agency) before becoming the foundation for the world wide web and internet, and is currently described by IETF publication RFC 791 (September 1981), which replaced an earlier definition (RFC 760, January 1980). IPv4 addresses are displayed in four octets, each in the range 0 to 255, or 8 bits per number, for a total of 32 bits. Thus IPv4 provides an addressing capability of 2^{32} or approximately 4.3 billion addresses. Address exhaustion was not initially a concern in IPv4 as this version was originally presumed to be a test of DARPA's networking concepts.

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is the latest revision of the Internet Protocol (IP), the communications protocol that routes traffic across the Internet. It is intended to replace IPv4, which still carries the vast majority of Internet traffic as of 2013.[·] IPv6 was developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to deal with the long-anticipated problem of IPv4 address exhaustion.

Every device on the Internet, such as a computer or mobile telephone, must be assigned an IP address for identification and location addressing in order to communicate with other devices. With the ever-increasing number of new devices being connected to the Internet, the need arose for more addresses than IPv4 is able to accommodate. IPv6 uses a 128-bit address, allowing 2^{128}, or approximately 3.4×10^{38} addresses, or more than 7.9×10^{28} times as many as IPv4, which uses 32-bit addresses. IPv4 allows only approximately 4.3 billion addresses. The two protocols are not designed to be interoperable, complicating the transition to IPv6.

IPv6 addresses consist of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons, for example 2001:0db8:85a3:0042:1000:8a2e:0370:7334.

Bibliographic coupling, like Co-citation, is a similarity measure that uses citation analysis to establish a similarity relationship between documents. Bibliographic coupling occurs when two works reference a common third work in their bibliographies. It is an indication that a probability exists that the two works treat a related subject matter.[1]

Two documents are *bibliographically coupled* if they both *cite* one or more documents in common. The "coupling strength" of two given documents is higher the more citations to other documents they share. The figure to the right illustrates the concept of bibliographic coupling. In the figure, documents A and B both cite documents C, D and E. Thus, documents A and B have a bibliographic coupling strength of 3.

Bibliographic coupling can be useful in a wide variety of fields, since it helps researchers find related research done in the past. On the other hand, two documents are co-cited if they are both independently *cited by* one or more documents.

String indexing with ordinary-language input strings

Ordinary languageexpressions may be unmodified titles of documents, descriptions composed by an indexer, or hybrids of the two.

A *stoplist* is a list of terms which cannot be access terms; a *golist* is a list of terms which should be access terms. The access terms recognized are usually individual words and these words are referred to as *keywords*.

KWIC (KeyWord In Context) (**Luhn 1958/1960**) is perhaps the earliest string indexing system.

A cycled index string consists of a keyword from the input string, the part of the input string following the keyword, a dividing symbol, and the part of the input string preceding the keyword. If no part of the input string happens to follow the keyword, as in index string 1 above, or to precede the keyword, as in 2, the index string will of course look somewhat simpler, since one part of it will be empty.

First disadvantage of excessive white space is of course a bulkier index. A second problem, however, is created because the locators in a KWIC index generally appear in a separate column on the righthand side of the display. If there is too much empty space between the ends of the index strings and the corresponding locators, searchers may find it quite difficult to match the correct locator with an index string (Fischer 1966).

In the basic **KWOC** system, an index string consists of a keyword plus the unmodified input string.

Truncation is unusual in KWOC systems, and the index string is often displayed over several lines. One exception is a system used by the MITRE Corporation, which truncates both longer lead terms and titles (Feinberg 1973).

PANDEX (**Lay** 1973; **Feinberg** 1973) is a development of KWOC with two notable features. The first feature is simply that the software sometimes changes the lead term to a standard form to provide better collocation. The second feature is that index strings with the same lead term are subarranged by the keyword that is in closest proximity to the lead term in the input string; if two keywords are equally close, preference is given to the later one. The repeated lead term and the subarranging keyword are emphasized by capitalization or boldface.

PERMUTERM (**Garfield 1976**) is a specific system developed by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) for indexing *Science Citation Index* and others of its publications. Each index string in a PERMUTERM index consists basically of a term from the input string followed by another term from the same input string. The first term will, however, be truncated after 18 characters and the second after 11 characters (Feinberg 1973).

```
        EXTRUSION
  MEAL
        EXTRUSION
 SOY
EXTRUSION
  TEXTURIZING
MEAL
  EXTRUSION
```

MEAL
SOY
MEAL
TEXTURIZING
SOY
EXTRUSION
SOY
MEAL
SOY
TEXTURIZING
TEXTURIZING
EXTRUSION
TEXTURIZING
MEAL
TEXTURIZING
SOY

Similar production of more than one index string beginning with the same keyword from the same input string is seen in the **Double-KWIC** technique (**Petrarcha and Lay** 1969a, 1969b; Lay 1973; Lay and Petrarcha 1970). In spite of its name, Double-KWIC is actually a combination of cycling with modified KWOC. Input strings are generated in two stages: first, an intermediate set of strings is derived from each input string by cycling; second, a modified KWOC procedure is applied to each intermediate string. Access terms are recognized from a golist supplied by the index producer; the following example assumes that the words "EXTRUSION", "MEAL", "SOY", and "TEXTURIZING" are all on the Double-KWIC software's golist, while phrases such as "EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING" and "TEXTURIZING OF SOY" are not:

EXTRUSION
MEAL / * TEXTURIZING OF SOY
EXTRUSION
SOY MEAL / * TEXTURIZING OF
EXTRUSION
TEXTURIZING OF SOY MEAL / *

MEAL
  EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING OF SOY *
MEAL
  SOY * / EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING OF
MEAL
  TEXTURIZING OF SOY * / EXTRUSION
SOY
  EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING OF * MEAL
SOY
  MEAL / EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING OF *
SOY
  TEXTURIZING OF * MEAL / EXTRUSION
TEXTURIZING
  EXTRUSION * OF SOY MEAL
TEXTURIZING
  MEAL / EXTRUSION * OF SOY
TEXTURIZING
  SOY MEAL / EXTRUSION * OF

A more complex procedure for generating index strings from titles or title-like phrases is that of the **Articulated Subject Index (ASI), developed by Lynch** and others (Armitage and Lynch 1967, 1968; Lynch 1969; Lynch and Petrie 1973). An ASI index would have index strings such as:

EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING, OF SOY MEAL
MEAL, SOY, EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING OF
SOY MEAL, EXTRUSION TEXTURIZING OF
TEXTURIZING, EXTRUSION, OF SOY MEAL

The **ASI** index string generation process basically represents an elaboration of cycling. Instead of dealing immediately with the whole input string, however, the ASI index string generator first cycles a small segment of the input string and then moves on to deal with the rest of progressively larger segments that contain the first.

Perhaps the most sophisticated string indexing system designed to accept uncoded ordinary-language input strings is KWPSI (Key

Word/Phrase Subject Index) (Vladutz and Garfield 1979). The KWPSI software analyzes an input string in a rough form of linguistic parsing. Short lists of prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, articles, pronouns, and some other words are used, plus a list of non-access terms from ISI's PERMUTERM software. Each word not on one of the lists of non-access terms becomes an access term. KWPSI index strings are similar to those for ASI. With the aim of decreasing index bulk, however, generation of an index string may be halted at certain well defined points before all the input string { 25} terms have been included. For example, possible index strings for the title "A FUNCTION GENERATOR USING INTEGRATED CIRCUITS" using the basic version of KWPSI are:

INTEGRATED / CIRCUITS
CIRCUITS / INTEGRATED *
GENERATOR / A FUNCTION * USING INTEGRATED
CIRCUITS

SLIC (Selected Listing In Combination) string index generator, by contrast, like PERMUTERM and Double-KWIC, routinely produces more than one index string for a single access term in the input string. For example, the index strings produced for the term list

EFFECTIVENESS
INDEXING
RETRIEVAL
THEORY

are:

EFFECTIVENESS : INDEXING : RETRIEVAL : THEORY
EFFECTIVENESS : INDEXING : THEORY
EFFECTIVENESS : RETRIEVAL : THEORY
EFFECTIVENESS : THEORY
INDEXING : RETRIEVAL : THEORY
INDEXING : THEORY
RETRIEVAL : THEORY
THEORY

MULTITERM (Skolnik 1970, 1972) is also discussed in this section, even though it is somewhat difficult to view the elements of its input strings as consisting just of terms. Each input string element does consist mostly of a term of one or more words; but, in addition, this term may have appended to it a space-plus-hyphen (" -") followed by a one- or two-letter role code. In general, a *role code* is a code indicating how a term is related to the rest of a description. Examples in MULTITERM are: "Q", indicating that the term names a "property" or "quality" of something mentioned earlier in the input string; "D", for "determination"; and "U", for "use". Other string indexing systems employ role codes which are more clearly separate from the terms and which help give instructions to the software.

MULTITERM terms, with their role codes where appropriate, are separated by slashes ("/"); a double slash ("//") marks the end of the input string. For instance, the MULTITERM input string for a document on "the study of the structure of graphite fibers using an X-ray method" is

Fiber: Graphite -Q/Structure -D/Test Method -U/X-Ray -U//

The MULTITERM software produces the index strings by simply cycling the elements marked off by the slashes:
Fiber:Graphite -Q/Structure -D/Test Method -U/X-Ray -U//
Structure -D/Test Method -U/X-Ray -U//Fiber:Graphite -Q
Test Method -U/X-Ray -U//Fiber:Graphite -Q/Structure -D
X-Ray -U//Fiber:Graphite -Q/Structure -D/Test Method -U

Statement Indexing (Yeats 1964)

PRECIS (Derek Austin 1974)
POPSI (G.Bhattacharyya 1979)
CASIN (Computer Aided Subject INdex) system (Schneider 1976)
KWIDR (KeyWords In Defined Rotation), a system suggested by Ekern in Norway

NEPHIS (NEsted PHrase Indexing System) (Craven 1977).

LIPHIS (LInked PHrase Indexing System) (Craven 1978)

NETPAD (Craven 1982)

Farradane's Relational Indexing (Farradane 1980)

CIFT (Contextual Indexing and Faceted Taxonomic Access System) is a special indexing system designed for the *MLA International Bibliography* for documents in language, literature, and folklore (Anderson 1979; Mackesy 1981; Modern Language Association 1981, 1982).

PERMDEX (Yerkey 1983) is a much simplified version of PRECIS.

PASI (Pragmatic Approach to Subject Indexing) (Dutta and Sinha 1984)

The NILS system

A simple string indexing system has been developed by the National Insurance Law Service as part of a larger project to computerize its database. A NILS input string is divided into segments by dashes (" - ").

Kaiser's Systematic Indexing (Kaiser 1911) could probably be considered the earliest clear example of string indexing.

Chain indexing (Ranganathan 1964)

The popularity of unit card systems dates from the issuing of printed catalog cards by the Library of Congress at the beginning of the century. They are clearly the precomputer forerunners of the automated library catalog systems already described. A master, or "main entry", card is the equivalent of the input string. An unmodified copy of the master card becomes the "main" entry. Part of the information on the master card is the "tracings", which constitute instructions on what "added" entries to make.

Keen's Universal Index Entry Generator (TOPSI-UNIV) (Armstrong and others 1983) is a demonstration index string generator associated with the Teaching Of Printed Subject Indexes (TOPSI) project. It is included here rather than in the previous section because it is not clear that it represents a complete string indexing system.

Operating Systems
UNIX 1969
LINUX 1991
MS-DOS 1982
WINDOWS 1985

Programming Languages
FORTRAN 1957
JAVA 1994
VB 1991
C 1972

Pre-Coordinate Indexing
Kaisers systematic Indexing 1911
Relational Indexing- J.E.L.Farradane 1950
Coats Subject Indexing- E.J. Coats 1963
PRECIS-Derek Austin 1974
POPSI- G. Bhattacharya 1964

Delhi Public Library 1951
DRTC, Bangalore 1962
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation 1972
Connemara Public Library 1890
Khuda Baksha Oriental Public Library 1891

1. AGS – Aerospace Ground Surveillance

2. AMPRI - Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute, Bhopal

3. CAESAR – Coalition Aerial Surveillance and Reconnaissance
4. C-MMACS - CSIR Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation, Bangalore
5. CBRI - CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
6. CCMB- Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad
7. CDRI - Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
8. CECRI- Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
9. CEERI - Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani
10. CFTRI - Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
11. CGCRI - Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata
12. CI – Collaborative Intelligence
13. CIMAP - Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow
14. CIMFR - Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (Merged entity of CMRI and CFRI), Dhanbad
15. CLRI - Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai
16. CMERI - Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur
17. CRRI - Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi
18. CSD – Coalition Shared Database
19. CSIO - Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh

20. CSMCRI - Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar

21. IEG – Information Exchange Gateway

22. IGIB - Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, Delhi

23. IHBT - Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur

24. IICB - Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata

25. IICT - Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad

26. IIIM, Jammu - Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu

27. IIP - Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun

28. IMMT - Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar

29. IMTECH - Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh

30. IITR - Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow (Formerly known as Industrial Toxicology Research Centre)

31. ISR – Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance

32. NAL - National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore

33. NBRI - National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow

34. NCL - National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

35. NEERI - National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

36. NGRI - National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad

37. NIO - National Institute of Oceanography, Goa

38. NISTADS - National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi

39. NML - National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur

40. NPL - National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

41. NEIST (RRL), Jorhat - North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat , Jorhat

42. National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology - Thiruvananthapuram

43. OATD – Open Access Theses and Dissertations

44. OCS – Online Copy Catalogue System

45. SERC, M - Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai

46. URDIP Unit for Research and Development of Information Products, Pune

47. VTC – Video Tele Conferencing

CLEF encourages research in multi-lingual and cross language information retrieval for the European languages by creating an open forum for the exchange of research guide.

SPARC – Assembler runs under the SunOS 5.x onrecords from the Solaris 2.x OS. This is an online information retrieval system.

FIRE follows the footstep of TREC, CLEF and NTCIR

NDLTD is an aggression of 4 million ETD records from around the World compiled in the NDLTD union catalogue.

DIRECT encourages research in multi-lingual and cross language information retrieval for the European languages by creating an open

forum for the exchange of research ideas. Starting January 2000 End December 2003

IndCat – Online union catalogue of Indian universities of books (160 universities), theses (309 universities) and journals (213 universitues).

WorldCat – Union catalogue that itemizes the collections of 72000 libraries in 170 countries and territories which participate in the OCLC.

Fair dealing is anenumerated set of possible defences against an action for infringement of an exclusive right of copyright.

Information Literacy deals with the ability to access, evaluate, organize and use information in order to learn, problem solve, make decisions in fornmal and informal learning context.

Different Canons:

Canons for Chain:
(i) Canon for decreasing extension
(ii) Canon of modulation

Canons for Succession of Characteristics:
(i) Canon of concommitance (no two characteristics should not give rise to the same array of subject or isolate ideas)
(ii) Canon of relevant succession
(iii) Canon of consistent succession

Canons of Characteristics
(i) Canon of differentiation
(ii) Canon of relevance
(iii) Canon of ascertainability
(iv) Canon of permanence

Canons of array:

i) Canon of exhaustivness
(ii) Canonof exclusiveness

(iii) Canon of helpful
(v) Canon of helpful sequence

Canons of Filiatory Sequence
(i) Canon of subordinate classes
(ii) Canon of coordinate classes

Canons of Verbal Plane
(i) Canon of context
(ii) Canon of enumeration
(iii) Cannon of currency
(iv) Canon of reticence

PERT was developed during the 1950s through the efforts of the US Navy and home of its contractors working in the Polaris Missile Project.

Null hypothesis is a hypothesis which the researcher tries to disapprove, reject or nullify.

The concept of **microphotography** was developed by John Benjamin Dancer 1840s.

INFOTERRA – UNEP's Global Environment Information Exchange Network.

Open Office developed by Sun Micro Systems (Presently Oracle).

Probability Sampling
(i) Simple random sampling (ii) Stratified random sampling (iii) Systematic sampling (iv) Cluster sampling

Non-Probability Sampling

(i) Availability sampling (ii) Quota sampling (iii) Purposive sampling (iv) Snowball sampling

Document Object Identifier
Components:
Registry registant suffix
Handle system
Indecs content model

Developed in 1998 by **The International DOI Foundation ISO/DIS 26324**.

Lucene – Apache Lucene is a high performance full featured text search engine library written entirely in Java.
Solr – A standalone search server with a RESTlike API. Indexing via JSON, CSV or binary over HTTP. An open source search server based on the Lucene Java search library.

MGPP (Managing Gigabyte Plus Plus) – MG provides document level indexes, and compression of the source docuemts. No standalone distribution.

VUFind – VUFind is a library resource portal designed and developed for libraries by libraries

WB Public Library Amendments – 1982, 1985, 1993, 1994, 1998 and 2003.

Scopus developed by Elsevier.

CVS – Concurrent Versions System

In Thesaurus, Synonyms means Equivalence relationship.

COPYRIGHT:

1. Mention the convention of International Copyright Organization.
Ans. Berne Convention.
2. .....Treaty has put restriction on the use of technology to copy.
Ans. WIPO. (World Intellectual roperty Organization)
3. World Trade organization's agreement is called .....agreement.
Ans. TRIPS. (Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights).
4. In India, the copyright matters are governed by the Copyright Act.....
Ans. 1957.
5. Copyright Act 1957 was enacted by.....
Ans. Parliament of India.
6. First copyright enactment in India in the year of.....
Ans. 1914 (based on British Copyright Act 1911).
7. The latest copyright amendment Act took place in.....
Ans. 2012.
8. .....is the first nation to enact copyright legislation in the year 1710.
Ans. England.
9. The amendment of Patents Act took place in .....
Ans. 1970.
10. Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote only two articles on Library, those are .....
Ans. Library (1908) and Function of a Library (1928).
11. Full form FPBA.
Ans. Federation of Publishers and Book Sellers Association.
12. Indian Copyright Act amendments took place in the year.....
Ans. 1983, 1984, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1999.
13. Benefits of copyright are.....
Ans. Reward creativity, investment, innovation, wider dissemination.
14. Bern Convention held in the year of.....
Ans. 1886.
15. Protection of industrial property held in Paris in the year of .....
Ans. 1883
16. Universal Copyright convention held in Geneva in.....
Ans. 1952. (Revised in Paris in 1971).
17. WIPO sponsored copyright treaty signed in Geneva in December.....

Ans. 1996.

18. Full form of CDPA.

Ans. Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988).

19. Rabindranath gave copyright of his writings to Visva-Bharati in.....

Ans. 1922.

20. The extended period of copyright of Tagoreana came to an end in .....

Ans. 2001.

21. IPR scenario in India.

Ans. (i) The Copyright Act 1957 (under Higher Education)
(ii) The Patents Act 1970
(iii) The Trade Marks Act 1999
(iv) The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999 (Under Industrial Policy and Promotion)
(v) The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout -Designs Act, 2000
(vi) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act, 2001
(vii) The Biological Diversity Act 2002
(viii)The Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012.

22. Full form of TPM.

Ans.Technological Protection Measures.

23. Full form of RMI.

Ans. Right Management Information.

24. Open Access Plagiarism Software.

(i) The Plagiarism Checker
(ii) Viper
(iii) Crossrefme
(iv) eTBLAST

25. Proprietary Plagiarism Software

(i) Crosscheck
(ii) Turntin
(iii) iThenticate
(iv) EVE2
(v) JPlag
(vi) Glatt Plagiarism Self Detection Program
(vii) Plagiarism Finder

26. General considering percentage in Plagiarism Test.

Ans. (i) 90% originality - Highly considered (as original)

(ii) 80%-90% - Moderately considered
(iii) 70%-80% - Acceptable
(iv Below 70% - Unacceptable
27. Full form of WSIS.
Ans. World Summit on the Information Society.
28. Full form of ICA.
Ans. International Council on Archives.
29. Archives and record management in the development of a global information society and the preservation of its memory first taken place in the year.....
Ans. 2002 in WSIS.
30. Types of Internet Copyright Infringement.
Ans. Downloading, Browsing, Uploading, Scanning, Mirroring.
31. Full form of WPPT.
Ans. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty. (1996). [World Copyright Treaty 1996]
32. Full form of DMCA.
Ans. Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998) (US)
33. Electronic Communication Act, 2000 (UK) enacted in
Ans. 2000.
34. Preventive measures for software piracy
Ans. (i) Code Key (ii) Open Source (iii) Hardware Key (iv) Anti-Piracy Software
35. Full form OCILLA.
Ans. Online Copyright Infringement Liability Limitation Act.
36. US Copyright Act enacted in.....
Ans. 1790.
37. In which year, Guttenberg invented Printing Press?
Ans. 1463.
38. First Indian Copyright Act was passed by the Governor General of India in the year.....
Ans. 1847.
39. Indian Copyright Act, 1957 subsists in the following works:
Ans.(i) Original Literary Works (ii) Original Dramatic Works (iii) Original Musical Works (iv) Original Artistic Works (v) Cinematograph Films (vi) Sound Recordings (vii) Adaptation of the work.
40. Mention the moral rights of the Author.
Ans.(i) Right of paternity (ii) Right of integrity.

41. World Intellectual Property Organization established in the year.....
Ans.1967.
42. Which University offers distance learning programme first?
Ans. University of London (1858).
43. Correspondence Education Scenario in India.
Ans. (i) Higher Education in Delhi University (1962).
(ii) Secondary Education in MP Board of Secondary Education (1965)
(iii) Elementary Education (Bridge Course) in Open School of CBSE (1979)
(iv) Upper Primary Education in Andhra Pradesh Open School (1991)
(v) Primary Education through pen Basic Education Project of national Open School (1995-96)
(vi) B.R.Ambedkar Open University (1982) in Andhra Pradesh
(vi) IGNOU (1985)
44. Full form of HDL.
Ans. Hathi Trust Digital Library.
45. Full form of EEF.
Ans. Electronic Frontier Foundation.
46. Full form of SCRIPT.
Ans. Society for Copyright Regulation of Indian Producers for Film and Television.
47. Full form of IPRS.
Ans. Indian Performing Right Society (1969)
48. Full form of TKDL.
Ans. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (Collaboration effort of NISCAIR & Dept. of Ayush)
49. Full form of WMRM.
Ans. Windows Media Right Manager.
50. Google Book Project started in.....
Ans. 2004 (December 14).
51. First British Copyright Act enacted in.....
Ans. 1842.
52. Copyright Cess Bill (India) introduced in .....
Ans. 1992.
53. TRIPS Protection of Plant variety:
Ans. (i) Agreement on Agriculture (1994)
(ii) Geographical Indications Act (1994)
(iii) Plant Varieties Protection and farmer's Right Act (2002)

(iv) Biological Diversity Act (2002)
(v) Seeds Act (2004)
54. The Copyright Act of Canada was first passed in .....
Ans. 1921.
55. Full form of RIAA.
Ans. Recording Industry Association of America.
56. Full form of MPAA.
Ans. Motion Picture Association of America.
57. Full form of CDA.
Ans. Communication Decency Act.
58. IT (Amendment) Act enacted in .....
Ans. 2008.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, INTERNET, IMPACT FACTOR ETC.

1. Give an example of Proximity search.
Ans. ACM Digital Library.
2. Which logic applied for Proximity search.
Ans. 'NEAR'
3. Which operators are used for Truncation Search?
Ans. * ?
4.....is instrumental in the making of HTTP and HTML.
Ans. Hypertext Model
5. Mention some paid and free Reference Management Software (Other than MS Word & OpenOffice).
Ans. Paid: Reference Manager, EndnoteX4 (Developer: Thompson Reuters);Mendeley. Free:Pybliographer, Aigaion.
6. Public Knowledge Project founded by.....
Ans. John Willinsky.
7. Natural Language Processing Model is also known as.....
Ans. Computational Linguistics.
8. Memex is conceived of as a.....
Ans. Microfim-based machine.
9. Full form of CAESAR.
Ans. Coalition Aerial Surveillance and Reconnaissance.
10. Vector Space Model is based on the.....
Ans. Calculation of binary Weights.

11. Probabilistic Model is based on.....
Ans. the principles of probability theory.
12. Impact Factor = Source items published in the journal during previous 2 years/(divided by).....
Ans. Number of current year citations.
13.....is a fundamental pioneer in the call of a global network.
Ans. J.C..Licklider
14. Flickr, Picassa is .....sites.
Ans. Photo sharing.
15. Youtube is a .....site.
Ans. Video sharing.
16. ARTstor is .....database.
Ans. Full text.
17. Who announced that "The web is dead. Long Live the Internet"?
Ans. Chris Anderson (Editor-in-Chief of Wired Magazine)
18. Online medium is .....and .....nature of the contents.
Ans. Virtual, volatile
19. Web resources are found in .....forms.
Ans. Unorganised
20. Who developed Project Gutenberg?
Ans. Michael Hart.
21. Digital Library became possible in the year .....
Ans. 1971
22. SERVQUAL is a software used for assessing.....
Ans. Quality of library services.
23. SERVQUAL is developed by.....
Ans. Zuthaml, Parasuraman and Berry.
24. LibQUAL is developed by.....
Ans. Association of Research Libraries.
25. SERVQUAL is traced in early.....
Ans. 1990s.
26. Lacunae of the present Inf. Retrieval system is .....
Ans. the absence of a unified, user friendly IR systems for students conducting research.
27. .....is/are cross database search interface.

Ans. Discovery search systems

28. .....is the visionary of a fully computer-based library in the mid 1960s.

Ans. J.C.R/.Licklider.

29. Memex is developed by.....

Ans. Vannevar Bush (1945)

30. Full form of ILEJ.

Ans. Internet Library of Early Journals.

31. Wikipedia is an example of .....publishing

Ans. Collaborative

32. Wikipedia is run on .....software.

Ans. Wiki

E-COMMERCE, INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY, CLOUD COMPUTING

1. Mention some Cloud computing service providers.

Ans. Microsoft (19%), Amazon (14%), IBM (11%), Google (11%), Salesforce.com (10%), VMware (9%), Oracle/Sun (6%), Citrix (3%) and Others (11%)

2. The target user of Public Cloud is .....

Ans. Any type of customer.

3. Example of Public Cloud providers.

Ans. (i) Windows Azure Platform by Microsoft

(ii) AWS by Amazon

(iii) App Engine

(iv) Gmail by Google

4. Private Cloud's target user is.....

Ans. Specific customers or sometimes exclusively within an organization.

5. Example of Private Cloud.

Ans. IBM, HP, MicroSoft.

6.Hybrid cloud is the combination of .....

Ans. Public and Private Cloud.

7. E-Print was developed by.....

Ans. University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science.

8. E-Print means.....

Preprints (before peer review) and Postprints (after peer review)

9. Full form of FEDORA.

Ans. Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture

10. SobekCM is .....
Ans. Open Source Digital Library Software.
11. SobekCM was developed by.....
Ans. Mark V. Sullivan (University of Florida Libraries).
12. SCORM is a.....
Ans. Metadata Standard.
13. Full form of SCORM is.....
Ans. Shareable Content Object Reference Model.
14. Mention Character encoding Standard.
Ans. Unicode.
15. Mention Persistent Identifiers.
Ans. CNRI handles DOI (Document Object Identifier)
16. Mention Data Harvesting Standard.
Ans. OAI-PMH (Open Archive Initiative-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting).

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION:

1. PMEST are categorization of .....
Ans. Isolate facet.
2. The Fundamental category matter was divided into ..... classes.
Ans. Three. (Material, property & method)
3. Example of Basic Subject.
Ans. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.
4. Example of Compound subject.
Ans. Development of Physics in Nineteenth Century.
5. Example of Complex Subject.
Ans. Mathematics for Physicists, Geo-Politics, Difference between Physics and Chemistry (Phase relation based subject)
6. Discrete ideas or idea complexes that itself does not represent any subject is .....
Ans. Isolate idea.
7. Subject is divided into three viz.,.....
Ans. Facet (Speciator), Modifier and Relations.
8. Facet is divided into two viz.,.....

Ans. Basic facet and isolate facet.

9. Relations are divided into five viz., ...

Ans. Phase relation, Facet relation, Array relation, Chain relation and Speciator relation.

10. What are the divisions of word?

Ans. Root word, Stem word and Compound word

11. Mention the divisions of Compound Word.

Ans. Exocentric compound, endocentric compound, copulative compound and appostional compound.

12. Who compared the subject formation process with universal linguistic forms

Ans. A. Neelameghan.

13. In the Lamination mode of formation of subject.....mode of word formed.

Ans. Agglutination.

14. In the Denudation mode of formation of subject.....mode of word formed.

Ans. back formation.

15. In the Distillation mode of formation of subject.....mode of word formed.

Ans. Blending.

16. In the Loose Assemblage mode of formation of subject.....mode of word formed.

Ans.Calque.

17. In the Fusion mode of formation of subject.....mode of word formed.

Ans. Compounding.

18. In the Form based segment mode of formation of subject.....mode of word formed.

Ans. Conversion.

19. Who developed seven modes of formation based on Ranganthan's idea?

Ans. M.A.Gopinath and S.Seetharama. (Loose Assemblage, Lamination, Fission, Fusion, Distillation, Agglomeration and Cluster).

20. Fusion is analogous to Ranganthan's .....
Ans. Dissection.
21. Cluster is analogous to Ranganthan's .....
Ans. Superimposition.
22. Macro subject is .....
Ans. subject with great extension and small intension.
23. Micro subject is .....
Ans. subject with small extension and great intension.
24. Spot subject is .....
Ans. subject with very tiny extension and enormous intension.
25. 'Words' may be thought of as smallest meaningful unit of speech that can stand by themselves' - who said this?
Ans. Bloomfield.
26. 'Word is known as minimal free forms' - who said this?
Ans. Adger (1926).
27. 'Element as a unit of meaning which smaller than word' - - who said this?
Ans. Bloomfield.
28. Cluster mode of subject formation are three types viz,,.....
Ans. Area study, Person study, Entity study.
29. Indology, Nipponology comes under the .....study of Cluster.
Ans. Area.
30. Tagoreana, Gandhiana comes under the .....study of Cluster.
Ans. Person.
31. Soil Science, Oceanography, Missile Production comes under the .....study of Cluster.
Ans. Entity.
32. Astrobiology, Socio-linguistics comes under .....mode of formation.
Ans. Fusion.
33. Management Science, Microbiology comes under .....mode of formation.
Ans. Distillation.

1.A variable field consists of indicators, sub fields code, data and one of the following elements
(A) Directory (B) **field terminator** (C) field length (D) leader

2.The basic structure of MARC communications format includes leader, record directory and one of the following
(A) ISBN
(B) TAG
(C)Variable field
(D) Field length

3.What are the constituents of the Indian parliament as mentioned in the constitution?
A) President, Lok Sabha and the Council of Ministers
B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
C) President, Vice President and the two houses of Parliament
D) President and the two houses of parliament

4.CIS/ED covers -
A. bibliographic index citations only
B. full text
C. bibliographic with abstract
D. none of them

5.UGC-Infonet e-journal consortium was launched on ?
A) 28th Dec-2003 B) 26th Dec-2001 C) 25th Dec-2002 D) 20th Dec- 2000

6.Who used the phrase 'control-access directional type sources'?
(A) R.E. Bopp (B) B.C. Wynar **(C) W.A. Katz** (D) R. Balay

7.Report on 'the development of digital libraries of the past decade' is categorized as
(A) Review Report (B) Trend Report (C) Research Report **(D) State of the art report**

8.Which of the following method of research and useful study on measuring the action life periodical :
(A) Survey **(B) Citation Analysis** (C) Interview (D) Experiment

9. What is the significant development that had a profound impact on library automation?
(A) The BLAISE Project of British Library (B) The MARC Project initiated by the US Lib of congress 1966 (C) The Union Cat. Project of INSDOC (D) The invention of Microchip by "Intel"

10.Which city in Uttar Pradesh is famous for Leather Shoes ?
(A) Agra (B) Mathura (C) Rampur (D) Firozabad

11.When FORSA came into existence
A. 1982 B. 1988 C. 1980 D. none of them

12. A Satilite nework based on
A) Star Topology B) Ring Topology C) Bus Topology D) None of these

13.Firstly provide e-mail service in India.
A) DELNET **B) ERNET** C) CALIBNET D) BTISNET

14.Which of the following is not an implication of Fourth Law of Library Science?
(A) Classified arrangement (B) Stack-room-guides (C) Issue Methods **(D) Rural Library Services**

15.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

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

17.Physical condition of the books should be property maintained. This is known as
A. collation **B. conservation** C. shelf-arrangement D. organization

18.Is copyright assignable to some else?
A. yes, owner can
B. No, owner cannot
C. not transferable
D. none of them

19.What is 'leader' in MARC 21 format?
A. a fixed length 24 character appear at beginning of each marc record
B. a floating point in each marc record
C. a 24 char fixed length at the end of each marc record
D. none of the above

20.What is the first step to plan library automation
A. Feasibility studies
B. Technical aspects
C. Finance
D. Data collection

21.Government of India set up, the Secondary Education Commission by Resolution in
A. 23rd September, 1952 B. 23rd October, 1994 c. 23rd Jan, 1948 D. 26th Jan., 1952

22.Which of the following has stopped publishing in the print from since 2012?
(A) Europa World Yearbook
(B) Times of India Directory

(C) New Encyclopedia Britannica
(D) Keesing's Contemporary Archives

23. Principle of maximum aggregate benefit is concerned with_____
A. growth of library
B. library use
C. library service
D. library fee

24._____ is one of the records of circulation section.
A. Accession Register
B. Day book
C. Catalogue Card
D. AACR-2 (R)

25.ABGILA 1949-53 was brought out by
A-ILA
B-APLA
C-MALA
D-IASLIC

26.e-GRANTHALAYA software package was developed by
A-Ananth technologies
B-Tata information system
C-WIPRO
D-NISCAIR

27.FORSA it is a forum for?
A) Nanotechnology
B) Astronomy & Astro Physics
C) Bio technology
D) Micro biology

28.Human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and indiscriminate felling of trees are very harmful to:
(A) Vegetation (B) Animal life **(C) Echosphere** (D) Water bodies

29.Can an author relinquish copyright?
A. Yes B. No C. can be challenged by someone else D. none of them

30. Which of the following functions are analysed by ALA as reference service functions?
(i) Consultation function (ii) Guidance function (iii) Instruction function (iv) Bibliographic function
Codes :
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.

(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

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

(D) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

31.Ontology is majorly used in -
a. IR and research of Knowledge structure
b. used with search engines only
c. used in research related matters only
b. none of them

32.When the First version of Z39.50 came
A. 1988
B. 1998
C. 1995
D. 2010

33.How many recommendations of Secondary Education commission (Mudaliar) on the principles of curriculum construction are given -

a. 5
b. 6
c. 4
d. 10

34.To know more about the libraries for blind in the world. What you use to search?
a. Google search only
b. International Directory of Libraries for the Blind by IFLA
c. both a and b
d. none of them

35.Some guidelines WBU on how to make the use of PowerPoint and other visual presentations accessible for blinds are used by IFLA. What is WBU here... ?

a. World Blind Union
b. World Bank Users
c. World's Best Union
d. none of them

36.Vocabulary in a database is controlled by:

(i) Thesaurus files

(ii) Import files

(iii) Standard files

(iv) Authority files

Codes :

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

(B) (iii) and (iv) are correct.

(C) (i) and (iii) are correct.

(D) (ii) and (iii) are correct

37.The Reason for delay in implementation of the library automation projects - biggest reason?
A. Inadequate finance
B. Lack of caliber
C. Lack of demand
D. none of them

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

39.Who was the Nodal Person of UGC Curriculum Development Committee (2001)?
A-K.P. Sinha
B-B.S. Jha
C-Dr. C.R. Karisiddappa
D-None of the above