

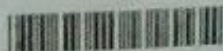


LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE  
Paper – II

**Note :** This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions. **Each** question carries **two (2)** marks. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

1. 'Technological Gatekeeper' is  
☒ (A) An Informal channel  
(B) A formal channel  
(C) Term coined by Derek de Solla price  
(D) Term coined by Antony Debauss
2. Paul Otlet and Henn La Fontaine were instrumental in the establishment of  
(A) IFLA ☒ (B) FID  
(C) UBC (D) UAP
3. 'Propedia' serves as  
☒ (A) Alphabetical Index  
(B) Classified Index  
(C) Subject Index  
(D) Topical Index
4. The computerised 'SDI' service was developed by  
(A) W. B. Sayers  
(B) J. D. Brown  
☒ (C) H. P. Luhn  
(D) S. R. Ranganathan
5. In pre-coordinate indexing, the co-ordination of concepts takes place at the time of  
(A) Indexing  
(B) Searching  
☒ (C) Retrieval  
(D) Storage
6. Farmington plan is related to  
☒ (A) Acquisition  
(B) Cataloguing  
(C) Classification  
(D) Library co-operation
7. The term 'Bandwidth' refers to  
☒ (A) The amount of data that can be sent through communication media  
(B) The amount of data in the multimedia file  
☒ (C) The speed of transmission of data  
(D) Number of bands available in the computer
8. NISCAIR is a part of  
(A) DST (B) ISRO  
(C) DSIR ☒ (D) CSIR
9. Mean, Median and Mode are  
(A) Measure of deviation  
(B) Measures of sampling  
☒ (C) Measures of central tendency  
(D) Methods of data collection
10. A model public library was established with the help of UNESCO is  
(A) A State Library  
(B) Connemora Public Library  
☒ (C) Delhi Public Library  
(D) National Library of India
11. Which of the following is a barrier to communication ?  
(A) Classification (B) Indexing  
(C) Censorship (D) Weeding out
12. 'Fair use' is a term more relevant to  
(A) Intellectual property rights  
☒ (B) Copy Right  
(C) Use of reference books  
(D) Circulation service
13. 'Commonwealth Universities Yearbook' is an example of  
(A) Year Book (B) Almanac  
(C) Statistical source (D) Directory





14. 'International Translation Centre' (ITC) is located at  
(A) Delphi, Netherland  
(B) Brussels  
(C) New York, US  
(D) Sydney, Australia
15. 'Referral service' is also known as  
(A) Inter-library loan service  
(B) Direction service  
(C) Document delivery service  
(D) Reference service
16. 'Resource Description and Access' (RDA) is the next edition of  
(A) AA Code  
(B) ALA Code  
(C) AACR-II Code  
(D) British Museum Code
17. In PRECIS, predicate transformation occurs with the appearance of the following role operator in lead position  
(A) 0 and 1 (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 2 only (D) 3 only
18. Boolean operators 'AND' 'OR' 'NOT' assigned by  
(A) George Boole  
(B) Charles Boole  
(C) William Boole  
(D) Davis Boole
19. Cost-Benefit Analysis means  
(A) Analysis of the value of the money  
(B) Performance evaluation based on costs  
(C) Finding the unit cost  
(D) Performance evaluation based on inputs
20. Which of the following is not a component of multimedia?  
(A) Hypertext (B) Audio  
(C) Video (D) Audio-video
21. 'TKDL' is a project was launched by  
(A) NISCAIR (B) ICAR  
(C) ICSSR (D) ICMR
22. MEDLARS was launched by  
(A) Library of Congress  
(B) National Library of Medicine  
(C) Newyork Public Library  
(D) British Library
23. DOI stands for  
(A) Digital Object Identifier  
(B) Digital Online Identifier  
(C) Digital Object Interaction  
(D) Digital Object Interface
24. Standardised value of a random variable is  
(A) Ultimate value  
(B) Absolute value  
(C) Mathematical value  
(D) Z-value
25. National Library for visually Handicapped is located at  
(A) Allahabad (B) Indore  
(C) Dehradun (D) New Delhi
26. **Assertion (A) :** Information is like water. It takes shape in any form.  
**Reason (R) :** Availability of information is regarded as a factor to decide form of document  
**Codes :**  
(A) (A) is false (R) is true  
(B) (A) is true (R) is false  
(C) Both (A) and (R) true  
(D) Both (A) and (R) false
27. **Assertion (A) :** Reprint in one of the primary source of information  
**Reason (R) :** It loses its importance once journal in which it has published has been received by the library  
**Codes :**  
(A) (A) is true, (R) is false  
(B) (A) is false and (R) is true  
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true  
(D) Both (A) and (R) false





28. **Assertion (A)** : Book classification need not based on content of a book.

**Reason (R)** : Classification of content of book leads to knowledge classification

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) false

29. **Assertion (A)** : An indexing language, which is an artificial language was controlled vocabulary.

**Reason (R)** : It depicts different relationships between the terms.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

30. **Assertion (A)** : The budget is an estimation of revenue and expenditure for the coming year.

**Reason (R)** : The purpose of budget is to unit expenditure to income and to assure wisely planned spending.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) false

31. **Assertion (A)** : Media is not essential for information flow

**Reason (R)** : But message is one of its focuses

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

32. **Assertion (A)** : 'Library on wheels' and 'Library Websites' are some forms of extension service.

**Reason (R)** : Extension services are rendered to serve more users.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is true (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation

33. Arrange the following according to the principles for facet sequence

- i) Tuberculosis      ii) Child
- iii) Lung      iv) Treatment

**Codes :**

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (B) | ii  | iii | i   | iv  |
| (C) | i   | iv  | ii  | iii |
| (D) | iii | i   | iv  | ii  |

34. Arrange the following layers of networking of OSI model in the sequence of the functioning.

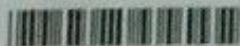
- i) Network layer 2      ii) Physical layer 4
- iii) Transport layer 1      iv) Data link layer 3

**Codes :**

- |     |     |      |     |    |
|-----|-----|------|-----|----|
| (A) | iv  | ii   | iii | i  |
| (B) | ii  | i    | iii | iv |
| (C) | iii | iv   | ii  | i  |
| (D) | i,  | iii, | ii, | iv |

*Answer*





35. Arrange the following softwares chronologically according to their development.

- i) Koha                      ii) VuDL  
iii) GSDL                      iv) D-space

Codes :

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

36. Arrange the following in the order of their origin

- i) Science Citation Index 1973  
ii) Shepard's Citation  
iii) PRECIS 1974  
iv) Chain Indexing 1934

Codes :

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

37. Arrange the following in the order of their enactment

- i) Karnataka Public Library Act  
ii) Maharashtra Public Library Act  
iii) West Bengal Public Libraries Act  
iv) Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act

Codes :

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

38. Arrange the following areas of AACR-II, in correct order

- i) Edition statement  
ii) Place of publication  
iii) Title proper  
iv) ISBN

Codes :

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

39. Arrange the following as per their development in ascending order

- i) Resource sharing  
ii) Inter-Library loan  
iii) Library networking  
iv) Library consortia

Codes :

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

40. Match the following :

List - I

List - II

- |                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Dale Carnegie | i) Division of labour                 |
| b) Henry Fayol   | ii) Human Relation Management         |
| c) Elton Mayo    | iii) The Hawthorne Studies            |
| d) Adam Smith    | iv) Fourteen Principles of Management |

Codes :

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

41. Match the following :

List - I

List - II

- |                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Physics compared with Chemistry | i) Fusion             |
| b) Urban youth                     | ii) Distillation      |
| c) Microbiology                    | iii) Loose Assemblage |
| d) Bio-Technology                  | iv) Lamination        |

Codes :

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



42. Match the following :

## List - I

- a) Data  
b) Information  
c) Knowledge  
d) Wisdom

## List - II

- i) Cloth **b**  
ii) Yarn **b**  
iii) Cotton **a**  
iv) Garment **d**

Codes :

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

43. Match the following :

## List - I

- a) Standards  
b) Internet Database Service  
c) Silver Platter  
d) Sci. Finder

## List - II

- i) Link to full text  
ii) Information handling service **a**  
iii) Cambridge Scientific Abstracts  
iv) Chemical Abstracts

Codes :

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

44. Match the following :

## List - I

- a) ISBD  
b) USMARC  
c) ISO 2709  
d) UNIMARC

## List - II

- i) ISO  
ii) IFLA  
iii) FID  
iv) Library of Congress

Codes :

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

45. Match the following :

## List - I

- a) Vannevar Bush  
b) Ted Nelson  
c) Douglas Engelbart  
d) Wilham Gibson

## List - II

- i) Hypermedia **b**  
ii) Cyberspace **d**  
iii) MEMEX **a**  
iv) Augmentation project **c**

Codes :

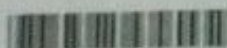
	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	i	iv	ii
(B)	ii	iii	iv	i
(C)	i	ii	iii	iv
(D)	iv	ii	iii	i

Question Nos. 46 to 50 :

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

Stevan Harnad, a pioneer of the OA movement called the approach which uses repositories (often institutional) and voluntary self archiving as 'green OA'. Open access 'delivered by Journals regardless of the business model' is termed as 'gold OA'. Green OA can be delivered if there is institutional will and community participation. Gold OA would, of course, be the most desirable. Many commercial publishers appear to be veering around to providing access, sometimes using an author fee and at other times using a time delay. As publishers and OA advocates continue their skirmishes, governments have begun to use the power of legislation to force delayed access after publication of publicly funded research. Both the United States and Britain already have legislation in place, which will undoubtedly be fine tuned in future. There is a need for India to





revisit the area of copyright as it pertains to scientific research publications and to promote open access initiatives in a manner that does not impede the ability of scientists to publish in journals of their choice.

Most researchers have encountered (and my experience is largely limited to India) have little interest in the 'open access' debates. As writers they would, of course, like to publish in the highest impact journals, regardless of issues of access. As readers they would like ready access to any literature that they seek, invariably demanding that institutions ensure access even to journals that are exorbitantly priced. The open access advocates have had little impact on the scientific community in India. Seminars discussing open access issues are invariably affairs in which the evangelists preach to the converted. The vocabulary of the open access movement is often unfamiliar.

*Open access* by Peter Suber, which is an excellent and easily readable primer on the movement to make the results of scholarly work freely available. The author's preface is engaging, urging readers to plunge on : 'I want busy people to read this book. OA benefits literally everyone, for the same reason that research benefits literally everyone' Suber is clear 'that the largest obstacle to OA is misunderstanding. The Largest cause of misunderstanding is lack of familiarity, and the largest cause of unfamiliarity is preoccupation. Everyone is busy. There has been organized opposition from some publishers, but that has been a minor

impediment by comparison'. His remedy for misunderstanding 'is a clear statement of the basics for busy people'. I believe the book will serve this purpose admirably. The author notes that the book itself will be freely available, a year after publication (*Open Access*, Peter Suber, MIT Press, Cambridge, Ma, 2012). This is a book that must be read by those busy scientists who publish a lot, read a lot and have had little time to grasp the nuances of the Open Access Movement.

46. 'Open Access Movement' is proposed by  
(A) D.J. Foskett (B) P.N. Kaula  
(C) Peter Suber (D) Steven Harvard
47. The main benefit acquire of publishing research papers in open access journal is  
(A) Regresses quality  
(B) Reduces time lag  
(C) Reduces cost  
(D) Reduces circulation
48. The open access journals delivered to the scientific community regardless of business model is  
(A) Great Open Access  
(B) Good Open Access  
(C) Gold Open Access ✓  
(D) Green Open Access
49. Which of the countries have open access legislation ?  
(A) Australia and USA  
(B) India and Japan  
(C) UK and Russia  
(D) USA and UK
50. The obstacle for open access is  
(A) Lack of Publicity  
(B) Lack of Literature  
(C) Lack of Familiarity  
(D) Lack of Funds