# Objective type questions answers & syllabus related to UGC NET on library science



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# Unit I

Unit I: Information, Information Science, Information Society, Information as a Resource / Commodity, Information Transfer Cycle (Generation, Collection, Storage, and Dissemination), Role of Information (In Planning, Management, Socio-Economic Development, Technology Transfer), Communication (Channel, Barriers), Intellectual Property Rights (Concept, Copyright, Censorship, Print and Non Print Media), Library and Information Policy at the National Level

01 Information is …
(A) Raw data
(B) Raw knowledge
(C) Input data
(D) Organized data
Answer: (D)

02 'Fair use' is a term most relevant to :
(A) Intellectual Property Rights
(B) Books borrowed for home reading
(C) Copy right
(D) Use of reference books
Answer: (C)

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

04 Handling of Information in the sense of production is called :
(A) Information Marketing
(B) Information Industry
(C) Information Production
(D) Information Revolution
Answer: (B)

05  The term "Information Science" came into existence in this year :
(A) 1988
(B) 1959
(C) 1961
(D) 1975
Answer: (B)


06  BERN CONVENTION (1886) is concerned with :
(A) Translations
(B) Copyright
(C) Patent
(D) Standards
Answer: (B)


07 List-I                                          List-II
   ( Forms of Communication)                    (Medium)
(A) Communication Barrier                      1. Radio
(B) Communication Medium                       2. Shannon and Weaver
(C) Communication Model                        3. Formal
(D) Communication Channel                      4. Noise
Code :

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

Answer: (B)


08  Informal communication among knowledgeable person is known as :
(A) Invisible College
(B) Information Gatekeeper
(C) Communication Gatekeeper
(D) Knowledge Management
Answer: (A)

09 Match the following :

| List-I | List-II |
|---|---|
| ( Terms ) | (Forms of Communication) |
| (A) Invisible College | 1. Physical carrier |
| (B) Noise | 2. Formal channel |
| (C) Medium | 3. Barreir |
| (D) Document | 4. Informal channel |

Code :

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

Answer: (C)

10  Which one of the following is not associated with the communication system.
(A)  Reciever
(B)  Channel
(C)  Sender
(D)  Entropy
Answer: (D)

11  which is correct logical sequence of the following.
(A)  Information, Knowledge, Data, Wisdom
(B)  Knowledge, Wisdom, Information, Data
(C)  Wisdom, Information, Data, Knowledge
(D)  Data, Infomation, Knowledge, Wisdom
Answer: (D)

12  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
Answer: (B)

13 Who was the chairman of National Library Committee of India.

(A) B.S. Jha

(B) K.P. Sinha

(C) S. Mudaliar

(D) C.D. Deshmukh

Answer: (A)


14 Which organisation applied Library and Information Policy in India at national level.

(A) NISSAT

(B) INSDOC

(C) UNESCO

(D) RRRLF

Answer: (D)


15 Where is the head quarter of Patent Information System in India.

(A) Pune

(B) Mumbai

(C) Nagpur

(D) Delhi

Answer: (C)


16 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

Answer: (B)


17 Whether intellectual property can be sold.

(A) No

(B) Sale is possible

(C) Yes

(D) None of these

Answer: (B)

18 The term communication came from which language?

(A) Greek

(B) Latin

(C) German

(D) French

Answer: (B)

19 Who is the propounder of the term information transfer ?

(A) Ranganathan

(B) J.Martin

(C) Beesman

(D) Calvin Moores

Answer: (C)

20 To which country the credit is given to coin the term information society ?

(A) USA

(B) France

(C) Japan

(D) India

Answer: (C)

21 Today information is regarded as which of the following ?

(A) Wealth

(B) Commodity

(C) Products

(D) All the above

Answer: (D)

22 Now a days what is a most important vital resource for societal development of a country ?

(A) Books

(B) Kowledge

(C) Information

(D) Data

Answer: (C)

23  What is the unit of information ?

(A)  Bit

(B)  Byte

(C)  Gram

(D)  Hertz

Answer: (B)

24  Delivery of Book Act passed in the year

(A) 1963

(B) 1972

(C) 1960

(D) 1954

Answer :(D)1954

## Unit II

Unit II: Laws of Library Science, Library Resource Sharing and Networking, Library Movement, Library Legislation in India, Library Extension Services, Library and Information Science Education in India, Library and Information Profession, Library Association in India, UK and USA, ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS, LA, ASLIB, SLA, ALA, Library Association Organization at International Level, FID, IFLA, UNESCO

01  When was Dr.S. R. Ranganathan was appointed as a National research professor of Library science

(A) 1942

(B) 1962

(C) 1972

(D) 1952

Answer: (B) (1962)

02  Which Indian University first started M.Lib.Sc. & M.Phil courses
(A) University of Delhi
(B) University of Madras
(C) S.N.D.T. Women University, Bombay
(D) Aligar Muslim University
Answer : (A)

03  Which Commission recommended 10% of the total college budget for development of Libraries
(A) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Committee
(B) Mehrotra Committee
(C) Kothari committee
(D) Curriculum development committee in LIS
Answer: (C)

04  UNISIST is a
(A) Software
(B) A Program
(C) Welfare association
(D) A committee
Answer: (B)

05  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, Bangalore
(D) Christ College, Bangalore
Answer: (A)

06 When did ILA became the member of IFLA?
(A) 1952
(B) 1955
(C) 1957
(D) 1965
Answer: (C)

07  In which year Aslib was acquired by MCB group, the holding company for emerald group publishing?
(A) 2003
(B) 2005
(C) 2009
(D) 2010
Answer: (D)

08  Which association`s tagline is "managing information"?
(A) IFLA
(B) Aslib
(C) ALA
(D) LC
Answer: (B)

09  Which association`s tagline is "connecting people and information"?
(A) SLA
(B) IFLA
(C) ALA
(D) COMLA
Answer: (A)

10 When was the International institute of Documentation established?
(A) 1931
(B) 1934
(C) 1940
(D) 1945
Answer: (A)

11  Which organization has introduced the concept of "Sister libraries" for children`s and young adults reading?
(A) UNESCO
(B) IFLA
(C) LC

(D) LA

Answer: (B)

12  In which year the ISBN allocation office in India shifted from Kolkatta to Delhi?

(A) 2009

(B) 2010

(C) 2011

(D) 2012

Answer: (C)

13  Which two organizations jointly publish survey on digitization and preservation?

(A) IFLA + UNESCO

(B) ALA + UNESCO

(C) IFLA + ALA

(D) IFLA + LC

Answer: (A)

14 Who said that "Librarianship is not a profession"?

(A) Madden, Moon, Moore, Mc Pheron

(B) Goode, Rossi, Shaffer, Gullis

(C) Dewey, Rundey, Reeves, Aishen

(D) Ranganathan, Dewey, Cutter

Answer: (A)

15 Which organization 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

Answer: (B)

16 In which year International institute of Documentation changed to International federation of Documentation?

(A) 1931

(B) 1937
(C) 1945
(D) 1948
Answer: (B)


17 In which year headquarter of FID was shifted from Brussels to The Hague?
(A) 1925
(B) 1928
(C) 1930
(D) 1934
Answer: (D)


18 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 Bjorneborn
Answer: (C)


19 Where was the first library noticed in India?
(A) Taxila
(B) Nalanda
(C) Vallabhi
(D) Sravasti
Answer: (D)


20 When was the curriculam development committee on LIS instituted?
(A) 1988-89
(B) 1990-93
(C) 1994-97
(D) 1999-02
Answer: (B)


21 Who published the journal International classification?

(A) IFLA
(B) UNESCO
(C) ISKO
(D) ALA
Answer: (C)


22 When was Information Science added to Librarianship?
(A) 1900
(B) 1920
(C) 1940
(D) 1950
Answer: (D)


23 Which association in India awards teachers in LIS?
(A) IATLIS
(B) ILA
(C) IASLIC
(D) SIS
Answer: (A)


24 Where is the headquarter of SLA?
(A) New York
(B) Lagos
(C) Shimla
(D) New Delhi
Answer: (A)


25 Which law of library Science relates to the growth of libraries
(A) Forth law
(B) First law
(C) Second law
(D) Fifth law
Answer: (D)

26 UAP stands for what of the following
(A) United Academy of publication
(B) Universal Association of Publishers
(C) Universal Availability of Publications.
(D) Universal Association of Publishers
Answer: (C)


27 Resource sharing is a part of
(A) Library cooperation
(B)Library Administration
(C)Library Management
(D)Library Cataloging
Answer: (A)


28 The five laws of Library Science published in the book form in the year
(A)1924
(B)1931
(C)1928
(D)1930
Answer:(B)


29 Library Technology Report is a publication of
(A) ALA
(B) IASLIC
(C) LA
(D) ILA
Answer: (A)


30 ABGILA is a quarterly publication of
(A) Assam Library Association
(B) Andhra Desa Library Association
(C) Indian Library Association
(D) Raja Ram Mohun Roy Foundation

Answer: (C)

31

| | |
|---|---|
| American Library Association | a)1946 |
| The Canadian Library Association | b)1932 |
| Special Libraries Association | c)1909 |
| The Association of Research Libraries | d)1876 |

Codes

(A) c, b,d,a

(B) a,c,d,b

(C) b,a,d,c

(D) d,a,c,b

Answer: (D)

32  When was the Amercian Library Assoication established

(A) 1876

(B) 1872

(C) 1875

(D) 1880

Answer: (A)

33 Which term was coined by Dr.S.R.Ranganathan for mobile libraries

(A) Moving Library

(B) Library on Wheels

(C) Library Machine

(D) All of above

Answer:(B)

34 The Librarian Day celebrated on

(A) 15th Sep

(B) 24th Nov

(C) 11th Dec

(D) 12th Aug

Answer: (D)

35 Forms of Extension service

(A) Library Websites

(B) Library Orientation
(C) Book fair and Exhibition
(D) All
Answer: (D)


36 The first library school was started by
(A) Melvin Dewey
(B) Charles Williamson
(C) John Macfarlane
(D) William Allenson Borden
Answer:(A)


# Unit III

Unit III: Sources of Information (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. Documentary and Non Documentary), Reference Sources {Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Geographical Sources, Biographical sources, Year Books / Almanacs, Directories and Handbooks, Statistical (Salient features and evaluation)}, Bibliographical Sources {Bibliographies, Union Catalogue, Indexing and Abstracting Journals (Salient features and Evaluations)}, E-documents (e-books, e-journals), Databases {Bibliographic, Numeric and Full text (Evaluation)}


01 Encyclopedia of library and Information Science is published by:
(A) H. W. Wilson
(B) R. R. Bowker
(C) Marcel Dekker
(D) Andrew Deutsch
Answer: (C) Marcel Dekker


02 The secondary source of information comprised of:

(A) Text books and research monographs.
(B) Subject periodicals and encycyclopaedias
(C) Indexing and Abstracting periodicals
(D) Bibliography and patents
Answer:(C) Indexing and Abstracting periodicals


03 Who categorized information source into conventional, non conventional, neo conventional and micro documents :
(A) Ranganthan
(B) Bradford
(C) Grogan
(D) Henson
Answer: (A) Ranganthan


04 Article published in research journal are…
(A) Reference sources
(B) Secondary sources
(C) Primary sources
(D) Tertiary sources
Answer: (C)

05 What is the Thesaurus?
(A) A collection of selected terminology
(B) Synonymous terms
(C) List of words
(D) All of the above
Answer: (D)
06 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
Answer: (C)


07 Word of learning is a what source of information
(A) Primary source
(B) Documentary source
(C) Secondary source
(D) Tertiary source
Answer: (C)


08 Indian books in Print are published from

(A) Tamil nadu
(B) Chennai
(C) Bombay
(D) New Delhi
Answer: (D)


09 Cumulative book index is published from
(A) India
(B) USA
(C) Canada
(D) Thailand
Answer: (B)


10 Statesman year book is published from
(A) London
(B) New york
(C) Calcutta
(D) Chicago
Answer: (A) (MacMillan , Annual)


11 Word of learning is Published by
(A) Asian events
(B) Keesing's
(C) Europa publication
(D) Harper & Row
Answer: (C) ( London)


12 Who is the editor of "Library Herald"
(A) Krishan Kumar
(B) C. K. Sharma
(C) S. R. Ranganathan
(D) F.Monbray Volte
Answer: (A)


13 Who was Published the monthly Journal "The Library World'
(A) Krishan kumar
(B) J. D. Brown
(C) H. W. Wilson
(D) K. Navlavi
Answer: (B)

14 Facts of File is weekly digest of
(A) Indian events
(B) American events
(C) World events
(D) England events
Answer: (C)

15 Who is the first editor of "Modern Librarian"?
(A) F.Monbrary Volte
(B) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
(C) J. D. Brown
(D) Krishan Kumar
Answer: (A)

16 Indian national Bibliographical first appeared in
(A) 1947
(B) 1957
(C) 1967
(D) 1937
Answer: (B)

17 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
Answer: (A)

18 Compton year book contains
(A) Political events
(B) Cultural events
(C) Outstanding events
(D) Economic events
Answer: (C)

19 Online Europa year book has a coverage since
(A) 1965
(B) 1975
(C) 1984
(D) 1985
Answer: (D)

20 Which of the following is a multi-subject gateway?
(A) Renardus
(B) Humbul
(C) Sapling
(D) EdWEb
Answer: (A)

21 Which of the following is a specialized information organization online tool?
(A) Mamma
(B) Dogpile
(C) Vivisimo
(D) Entireweb
Answer: (C)

22 Research periodicals are which category of sources?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Non documentary.
Answer: (A)

23 Reference sources are those
(A) Which are large in size?
(B) Which are read at home easily?
(C) Which used to obtain particular information?
(D) Which are costly?
Answer: (C)

24 Who is the publisher of Encyclopedia of Library and information science?
(A) Boweker
(B) H.W.Wilson company
(C) M.Dekker
(D) H.W.Wilson
Answer: (C)

25 Retrospective search service is a type of
(A) Referral service
(B) Responsive service
(C ) CAS
(D) SDI

Answer: (B)

26 Which part of new encyclopedia Britannica is useful for ready references?
(A) Macropaedia
(B) Propaedia
(C ) Micropaedia
(D) Premedia
Answer: (B)

27 Year book are also known as
(A) Hand book
(B) annual
(C ) Directory
(D) Dictionary
Answer: (B)

28 What is India: A reference annual?
(A) Year Book
(B) Almonac
(C ) Gide book
(D) Hand book
Answer: (A)

29 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
Answer: (C)

30 Who publishes INIS Atom Index?
(A) INIS (Viena)
(B) LC
(C ) ICSU
(D) AGRIS
Answer: (A)

31 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, etc.
(D) Audio visual tools
Answer (C)


32 Which of the following is not the documents?
(A) Manuscript
(B) Book
(C) Inscription
(D) Periodical
Answer: (C)

33 Generally the information sources are divided mainly in to following categories?
(A) Primary and secondary.
(B) Reference and information sources.
(C) Documentary and non-documentary
(D) Books and periodicals
Answer: (C )

34 What are non- documentary sources?
(A) Which are in printed form.
(B) Which are in not printed form
(C) Which are nor documents
(D) None of these
Answer: (B)


35 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
Answer: (C)



36 Cover to cover translation is treated as
(A) Selective dissemination service
(B) Current awareness services
(C) On demand services
(D) Anticipatory services
Answer: (B)

37 What is the suitable reference sources to know about the information of a particular place?
(A) Directory
(B) Gazetteer

(C) Encyclopedia
(D) Year book
Answer: (B)


38 What is the suitable reference sources to find out the list of historical monuments of Delhi?
(A) Atlas
(B) Gazetteer
(C) Guide book
(D) Globe
Answer: (C)


39 What do you call a collection of maps, tables, charts, etc.?
(A) Globe
(B) Gazetteer
(C) Atlas
(D) Map
Answer: (C)


40 How many volumes Micropaedia of new Encyclopedia Britannica is published?
(A) 2
(B) 10
(C) 19
(D) 12
Answer: (B)
41 Encyclopedia Americana consists of
(A) 20 Volumes
(B) 25 Volumes
(C) 28 Volumes
(D) 30 Volumes
Answer: (D)


42 Which of the following are not the secondary sources?
(A) Encyclopedia
(B) Digest
(C) Thesis
(D) Text book
Answer: (C)
43 What is the publication frequency of books in print?
(A) Monthly
(B) Weekly
(C) Annually
(D) Quarterly
Answer: (C)

44 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
Answer: (B)

45 What is world of learning?
(A) Directory
(B) Encyclopedia
(C) Dictionary
(D) Year book
Answer: (A)

46 What is the frequency of I.N.B.?
(A) Quarterly
(B) Monthly
(C) Weekly
(D) Annual
Answer: (B)

47 Facts on File' is a
(A) Weekly list
(B) Fortnightly
(C) Monthly
(D) Quarterly
Answer: (A)

## Unit IV

Unit IV: Reference and Information Services, Referral Services, Bibliographic Service, Indexing and Abstracting Services, CAS, SDI, Digest Service, Trend Report, Online Services, Translation

Services, Reprographic Services

01 The term "Information Service" is an improvised name …
(A) Administration
(B) Documentation
(C) Bibliography
(D) Reference service
Answer: (D)

02 Which terms was coined by S.R. Ranganathan for mobile libraries
(A) Moving library
(B) Library on wheels
(C) Library machine
(D) All of the above
Answer: (B)

03 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
Answer: (C)

04 Which service demands the creation of a 'user' profile?
(A) CAS
(B) Information retrieval
(C) SDI
(D) Reference service
Answer: (C)

05 "Reference service is the contact between the right reader and the right book in the right personal way" was stated by…
(A) D J Fockett
(B) S R Ranganathan
(C) James I Wyer
(D) A.L.A Glossary of library terms
Answer: (B)

06 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

Answer: (C)

07 Feedback mechanism is a part of which service?

(A) Reprography service

(B) CAS

(C) Translation service

(D) SDI

Answer: (D)

08 Mobile library is a kind of which service?

(A) Reference service

(B) Extension service

(C) Ready reference service

(D) Long range reference service

Answer: (B)

09 The person who provides reference service is called

(A) Chief librarian

(B) Grade One Librarian

(C) Deputy Librarian

(D) Reference Librarian

Answer: (D)

10 Reading centre, story hours, exhibition and reading to literature are form of

(A) Extension service

(B) Service of Public library

(C) Both

(D) None

Answer: (A)

# Unit V

**Unit V:** Organization of Knowledge / Information, Modes of Formation of Subjects, Library Classification (Cannon and Principles), Library Classification Schemes (DDC, UDC, CC), Library Cataloguing (Cannons and Principles), Library Cataloguing Codes (CCC and AACR 2), Bibliographic Records, Intellectual Standards (ISBD, MARC and CCF), Indexing (Pre and Post co-ordinate), Vocabulary Control (Thesaurus and List of Subject Heading), Databases (Search Strategies and Boolean Operators), Knowledge Management.

01 Who Invented the Dictionary Catalogue?
(A) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
(B) C. A. Cutter
(C) D. B. Krishna Rao
(D) K. N. Raj
Answer: (B)

02  What is the another name of Added entries?
(A) Main entry
(B) Cross reference entry
(C) Secondary entries
(D) Subject entry
Answer: (C)

03 When was SLSH published?
(A) 1903
(B) 1897
(C) 1923
(D) 1933
Answer: (C)

04 When was MARC project completed?
(A) 1987
(B) 1967
(C) 1947
(D) 1968
Answer: (B)

05 Who defined notation as shorthand sign
(A) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
(B) Benjamin A. Custer
(C) Immanuel Kant
(D) E. C. Richardson
Answer : (D)

06 Who enunciated the five fundamental categories

(A) Benjamin A. Custer

(B) Paul Otlet

(C) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan

(D) W. C. Sayers

Answer: (C)

07 Who enunciated the subject Classification

(A) J. D. Brown

(B) W. C. Sayers

(C) Benjamin A.Custer

(D) Frist Donker Duyvis

Answer: (A)

08 How many Auxiliary tables are there in DDC 23rd Edition

(A) 16

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 8

Answer: (B)

09 Colon classification was first published in

(A) 1905

(B) 1931

(C) 1933

(D) 1944

Answer: (C)

10 Phoenix schedules are part of which classification

(A) CC

(B) DDC

(C) UDC

(D) LCC

Answer: (B)

11 Sear's List of Subject Headings (SLSH) is mainly useful for

(A) Small and medium libraries

(B) Special libraries

(C) Academic libraries

(D) College libraries

Answer: (A)

12 In which year DDC 23rd edition was published

(A) 2000

(B) 2011

(C) 2003

(D) 2010

Answer: (B)

13 The word classification comes from the Latin word

(A) Classis

(B) Classes

(C) Clauses

(D) Fiction

Answer: (A)

14 The first edition of DDC published in

(A) 1875

(B) 1876

(C) 1874

(D) 1896

Answer: (B)

15 The first edition of UDC published in

(A) 1904

(B) 1901

(C) 1905

(D) 1894

Answer: (C)

16 Who is the publishers of Sear's list of subject headings

(A) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan

(B) Brown

(C) H. W. Wilson

(D) C. A. Cutter

Answer: (C)

17 MESH is a

(A) Thesaurus

(B) Dictionary

(C) Journal

(D) Library

Answer: (A)

18 The First edition of DDC Consisted of

(A) 144 pages

(B) Four volume

(C) 44 pages

(D) 124 pages

Answer: (C) (1876)

19 What are the four entity of FRBR model?
(A) Personality, Matter, Energy, Space
(B) Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item
(C) Book, Form, Availability, Type
(D) Discipline, Entity, Action, Personality
Answer: (B)

20 When was the different typological study towards mode of formation of subjects done?
(A) 1950
(B) 1960
(C) 1970
(D) 1975
Answer: (A)

21 In which edition "Auxiliary table for area" was first introduced?
(A) DDC 14
(B) DDC 15
(C) DDC 16
(D) DDC 17
Answer: (D)

22 What does LED stands for in CC?
(A) Latest Energy Developments
(B) Latest Effective Decade
(C) Large Energy Distribution
(D) Lowest Effective Decade
Answer: (B)

23 The term prenatal cataloguing first used by
(A) Michael Gorman
(B) Dr. S.R.Ranganathan
(C) E.B.Ross
(D) Melvin Dewey
Answer :(B)

## Unit VI

**Unit VI:** Management (Principles, Functions and School of Thoughts), Planning, Organization Structure, Decision Making, System Study (Analysis, Evaluation and Design), Collection Development (Books, Serials, non books Material), Selection, Acquisition, Maintenance, ISBN, ISSN, Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP), Human Resource Management, Manpower Planning, Job Analysis, Job Description, Selection, Recruitment, Motivation, Training and Development, Staff Manual, Leadership and Performance Evaluation, Delegation of Authority, Financial Management, Resource Generation, Types of Budgeting, Cost and Cost Benefit Analysis, PERT, CPM, Library Building and Equipments, Performance Evaluation of Libraries/Information Centers and Services, Marketing Information Product and Services, Total Quality Management (TQM)

01 "POSDCORB" coined by
(A) Peter F. Drucker
(B) Harold Koontz
(C) F.W. Taylor
(D) Luther Gulick
Answer: (D)

02 When Peter F. Drucker defined M.B.O. (Management by Objectives) ?
(A) 1950
(B) 1960
(C)1954
(D) 1964
Answer: (C)

03 Who said the demand and supply theory of books?
(A) Melvil Dewey
(B) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
(C) Mc Colvin
(D) Sayers
Answer: (C)

04 "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
Answer: (D)

05  Theory X and Theory Y is developed by
(A) Louis Brandeis
(B) Douglas Mc Gregor
(C) Abraham Maslo
(D) Mayo
Answer: (B)

06 ISBN now consists of how many digit
(A) 10
(B) 9
(C) 15
(D) 13
Answer: (D)

07 Herzberg's theory deals with
(A) Staffing
(B) Directing
(C) Motivation
(D) Planning
Answer: (C)

08 Who is the father of Scientific Management
(A) F.W. Taylor
(B) Harold Koontz
(C) Peter F. Drucker
(D) Luther Gulick
Answer: (A)

09 CPM (Critical Path Method) is developed by
(A) Dupoint Company
(B) Aircraft Corporation
(C) IIM
(D) IBM
Answer: (A)

10 How many digits have in the ISSN
(A) 10
(B) 8
(C) 13
(D) 15
Answer: (B)

11 Main use of Shelf list is
(A) Cataloging
(B) Circulation

(C) Stock Verification
(D) Book Selection
Answer: (C)
12 Theory X and Theory Y related to
(A) Planning
(B) Motivation
(C) Directing
(D) Staffing
Answer: (B)

13 Which national agency in India is responsible for assigning the ISBN
(A) RRRLF
(B) BARC
(C) NCL
(D) National Library of India
Answer: (A)

14 Zero Base Budgeting system was propounded by
(A) Peter F. Drucker
(B) P.N. Kaula
(C) E.Mayo
(D) Pter Phyrr
Answer: (D)

15 When Zero Base Budgeting system was first prepared
(A)1950
(B) 1960
(C)1970
(D) 1980
Answer: (C)

16 Posting the right person at the right place is called _____
(A) Recruitment
(B) Coaching
(C) Deployment
(D) Induction
Answer: (A)

17 TQM is a system of continuous improvement employing participative management and centered on needs of the _____
(A) Customers
(B) Staff
(C) Organization
(D) Government
Answer: (C)

18 Financial support given to libraries are of two types - Recurring and
(A) Ad-hoc
(B) Endowments
(C) Annual
(D) Non-recurring
Answer: (B)

19 Principle of maximum aggregate benefit is concerned with__
(A) Growth of library
(B) Library use
(C) Library service
(D) Library fee
Answer: (C)

20 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
Answer: (D)

21 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
Answer: (D)

22 The library budget of a university is passed by the ?
(A) Senate
(B) Executive Council
(C) Academic Council
(D) Research Council
Answer: (B)

23 In fund accounting, _____ fund can not be used for other purposes.
(A) Recurring
(B) Non-recurring
(C) Restricted
(D) Encumbering
Answer: (A)

24 Scrutiny of financial transactions is called
(A) Budgeting
(B) Programming
(C) Accounting
(D) Auditing
Answer: (D)

25 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
Answer: (D)

26 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
Answer: (B)

27 When was Browne charging system started?
(A) 1895
(B) 1896
(C) 1899
(D) 1875
Answer: (A)

28 Who started New york Charging system?
(A) Peter Drucker
(B) Elton Mayo
(C) John Cotton Dana
(D) Francis Bacon
Answer: (C)

29 When did electrically operated book charging system introduced first?
(A) 1926
(B) 1905
(C) 1933
(D) 1932
Answer: (D)

30 How many columns are there in the accession register?
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 14
(D) 16
Answer: (C)

31 When was PERT developed?
(A) 1958
(B) 1968

(C) 1955
(D) 1948
Answer: (A)

32 Who had invented the MBO?
(A) Eltomn Mayo
(B) Frederic Winslow Taylor
(C) Peter Drucker
(D) Kermeth Blanchard
Answer: (C) (1954)
33 PPBS relates to
(A) Book selection
(B) Journal selection
(C) Budgeting
(D) Library records
Answer: (C)

34 The standard "X" and theory "Y" was conceived by
(A) Peter F.Drucker
(B) Doughlas Mc Gregor
(C) Gulik and URwick
(D) Taylor
Answer: (B)

35 Zero based budget is concerned with
(A) Present
(B) Past
(C) Future
(D) Remote future
Answer: (C)

36 Who is the father of Classical School
(A) Lyndall Urwick
(B) Gulick
(C) Cutter
(D) Henri Fayol
Answer: (D)

37 Who coined the word POSDCORB
(A) Henri Foyal
(B) Luther Gulick
(C) Herbert
(D) Elizabeth stone
Answer: (B)

38 Another term of PERT is

(A) CPM
(B) POSDCORB
(C) MBO
(D) HRM
Answer: (A)

39 POSDCORB is related to
(A) Library cataloguing
(B) Library reference service
(C) Library administration
(D) Library automation
Answer: (C)
40 Who introduced Three card system
(A) Krishan Kumar
(B) C. K. Sharma
(C) Cutter
(D) S. R. Ranganathan
Answer: (D)
41 What are the standard size of the Accession Register is
(A) 16" * 12"
(B) 16" * 13"
(C) 16" * 11"
(D) 16" * 18"
Answer: (B)
42 A good library building is an outcome of librarian and _____.
(A) Registrar
(B) Building Corporation
(C) Finance Officer
(D) Architect
Answer: (D)
43. _____ are the storage areas for the various types of documents kept in a library.

A. Tasks .
B. Racks
C.Stacks
D. Desks

Answer (C)

44 Study carrels are exclusive areas meant for...............
A. students
B. public
C. women
D. researchers

Answer (D)

45 Library catalogue cards are filed in specially designed. drawers called _____

A. Charging tray
B. Catalogue cabinet
C. Display rack .
D. Filling equipment

Answer (B)

46 Information Gatekeepers come under _____ sources.
A documentary
B. human
C. institutional
D. neo-conventional

Answer (A)

47.............. categorises documents into three types such as primary, secondary and.
tertiary.
A. Grogan
B. Skeltor
C. SR. Ranganathan
D. Hanson

Answer (A)

48 _____ is a legal document and can be used as a source of industrial information.
A. Report
B. Law Review
C. Patent
D. Specification

Answer (D)

49 In Encyclopaedia Britianica, _____ acts as an index to macropaedia.
A. Bibliography
B. Introduction Part
C. Propaedia
D. Micropaedia

Answer (D)

50 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

Answer (C)

51 Payments for the books purchased can be made only after
A. accessioning
B. classification
C Cataloguing
D arrangement in the shelve

52 The standard size of an accession register is ?
A.15" x 13"
B. 16 x 13"
C.12" x 5"
D. 5" x 3"

Answer (B)

53 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

Answer (C)

54 The three card system introduced by Ranganathan are
(i) Register Card
(ii) Check Card
(iii)……..
A. KARDEX
B LINDEX
C. Ledger Card
D. Classified Index Card

Answer (D)

55 Technical section performs mainly two functions namely classification and……….
A. accessioning
B. bills payment
C. cataloguing
D. shelving

Answer (C)

56 PRECIS was developed by Derek Austin for use in the _____
A. BNB
B. INB
C. ISBD
D. ISBN

Answer (A)

57 _____ is one of the records of circulation section.
A. Accession Register

B. Day book
C. Catalogue Card
D. AACR-2 (R)

Answer (A)

58 Getting books back from the users and releasing the borrower's ticket is known as
A. charging
B. holding
C. reserving
D. discharging

Answer (D)

59 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

Answer (B)

60 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

Answer (C)

61 Outdated and seldom used books are withdrawn from the library is known as _____.

A. Shelving
B. Weeding
C. Circulating
D. Guiding

Answer (B)

62 The objective of library binding is _____of the library materials.

A. Proper organisation
B. accessibility.
C. durability
D. humidity control

Answer (C)

63 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

Answer (D)

64 Sheets before and after the text of a book are called _____. .
A. End papers
B. Attach cover
C Head bands
D Gilding

Answer (A)

65 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

Answer (D)

66 _____ has prescribed certain standards for library binding.
A. ILA
B. ALA .
C. BLA
D. NBT

Answer (B)

67 _____ 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 Resources Development.

Answer (A)

68 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

Answer (A)

## Unit VII

**Unit VII:** Information Technology, Components of Information Technology, Impact of IT on Society, Computer Hardware, Computer Software, Storage Devices, Output / Input Devices, Telecommunications, Transmission Medias, Switching Systems, Bandwidth, Multiplexing, Modulation, Protocols, Wireless Communications, Fax, Email, Tele conferencing / video conferencing, Bulleting Board Service, Teletex, Videotex, Voice Mail, Networking (Concept) Networking Topologies, Network Types (LAN, MAN, WAN), Hypertext, Hypermedia, Multimedia, Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN), Open Systems Interconnections (OSI)

01 On which of the following technologies semantic web is not based?
(A) RDF
(B) Ontologies
(C) Cloud seeding
(D) URI
Answer: (C)

02 World Wide Web (WWW) was first designed by whom?
(A) Charles Babbage

(B) F. W. Lancaster
(C) Ted Nelson
(D) Tim Berner's Lee
Answer: (D)

03 Which generation computers uses integrated circuits(ICs)?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth
Answer: (C)

04 The concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) belongs to _____
(A) Second Generation Computers
(B) Third Generation Computers
(C) Fourth Generation Computers
(D) Fifth Generation Computers
Answer: (D)

05 Computer memory is measured in _____
(A) Bytes
(B) Kilobytes
(C) Megabytes
(D) All of the above
Answer: (D)

06 The term "Cyberspace" was first used by _____
(A) Andrew Pollock
(B) William Gibson
(C) John Postal
(D) Joe Flower
Answer: (B)

07 The term hypertext was coined by whom?
(A) Ted Nelson
(B) Vannevan Bush
(C) John Brown
(D) J. C. Kith
Answer: (A)

08 What are three types of basic languages used in computer programming?
(A) Zero, low and high levels
(B) COBOL, BASIC and PROLOG

(C) FOTRAN, PL/I and SNOWBOL
(D) Machine, Assembly and high level lannguages
Answer: (D)

09 When CD-ROM was prepared and made?
(A) 1985
(B) 1982
(C) 1980
(D) 1977
Answer: (A)

10 In how many ways switching system can be established?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Five
(D) Seven
Answer: (B)

11 Which type of switching system is  telephone network?
(A) Circuit switching
(B) Packet switching
(C) Message switching
(D) None of the above
Answer: (A)

12 Which of the following software  is usful for  word processing ?
(A) DBASE
(B) LIBSYS
(C) WordStar
(D) CDS/ISIS
Answer: (C)
13 NICNET and INDONET are the networks of which category?
(A) LAN
(B) MAN
(C) WAN
(D) IN
Answer: (C)

14 Who is regarded as the father of World Wide Web ?
(A) Charles Babbage
(B) Tim Berners-Lee
(C) Pascals
(D) Bill Gate
Answer: (A)

15 Who designed analytical engine?

(A) Charles Babbage
(B) Pascal
(C) James watt
(D) Boyl
Answer: (A)

16 Calculating machine is developed by
(A) Charles Babbage
(B) Pascal
(C) Shakuntala Devi
(D) Boyl
Answer: (B)

17 What is a bug?
(A) Computer Virus
(B) Error in Computer Configuration
(C) Error in a Programme
(D) None of these
Answer: (C)

18 Which is not a programming language?
(A) FORTRAN
(B) BASIC
(C) COBOL
(D) ASCII
Answer: (D)

19 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
Answer: (A)
20. 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
Answer: (A)

21 ASCII has how many codes?
(A) 256
(B) 526
(C) 265
(D) 254

Answer: (A)

# Unit VIII

**Unit VIII:** Library Automation, Areas of Library Automation, Planning Library Automation, Hardware and Software Selection for Automation, OPAC, Networks, ERNET, NICNET, DELNET, JANET, BLAISE, OCLC, INFLIBNET, Internet, Components of Internet, Internet Services (Browsing, Web Browsers, Search Engines, Meta Data Digital Object Identifier (DOI), National and International Information Systems, NISSAT, NASSDOC, INSDOC, DESIDOC, INIS, AGRIS, MEDLARS, INSPEC.

01 CCF stands for
(A) Common Communication Format
(B) Centre for Communication Format
(C) Committee for Communication Format
(D) Common Curriculum Format
Answer: (A)

02 In Which five year plan the INFLIBNET was established
(A) Fourth five year plan
(B) Fifth five year plan
(C) sixth five year plan
(D) seventh five year plan
Answer: (D)

03 INFLIBNET headquarters is located at
(A) Ahmedabad
(B) New Delhi
(C) Bangalore
(D) Chennai
Answer: (A) (Ahmedabad, Gujarat)

04 Resource sharing is a part of …
(A) Library cooperation
(B) Library administration
(C) Library management
(D) Library cataloguing
Answer: (A)

05 What is the full form of ERNET?
(A) Engineering Network

(B) Eastern Regional Network
(C) Electronic Research Network
(D) Education and Research Network
Answer: (D)

06 Which network in India provided the first e-mail service in the country?
(A) NICNET
(B) DELNET
(C) ERNET
(D) INFLIBNET
Answer: (C)

07 Who publishes Annals of Library Science and documentation?
(A) ILA
(B) INSDOC
(C) DRTC
(D) IASLIC
Answer: (B)

08 What is full text e-Resource ?
(A) JCCC
(B) ISID
(C) Science finder scholar
(D) ACS
Answer: (D) (American chemical society)

09 Which one is E-Bibliographic database?
(A) Nature
(B) Blackwell
(C) ISID
(D) Springer
Answer: (C)
10 Virtua accomadates Different version of the MARC Standard?
(A) USMARC
(B) UKMARC
(C) CANMARC
(D) SWEMARC/All of above
Answer: (D)
11 Which  is the journal of Llibrary and Information Science?
(A) Abacus
(B) Acta numerica
(C) Interlending and Document supply
(D) 4OR
Answer: (C)

12 The Electronic Library is......................

(A) A Magazine
(B) A Journal Name
(C) A LIbrary
(D) An Encyclopeadia
Answer: (B)

13 What is e-prints ?
(A) A catalogue
(B)  A journal
(C) A repository Software
(D) An encyclopeadia
Answer: (C)

14 What  two is a Library Management  Software for small libraries?
(A) Library Solution and Follet
(B) Follet and MSN
(C) MSN and Tar
(D) LYCOS and Live  Search
Answer: (A)

15 What is APS ?
(A) A Search Engine?
(B) A Full-text e-resourse
(C) Bibliographic database
(D) Library Management Software
Answer: (B)

16 Which one is Library and Information Science Journal name?
(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
Answer: (A)

# Unit IX

**Unit IX:** Types of Research (Basic, Applied, Interdisciplinary), Research Design, Scientific Method, Hypothesis, Data Collection, Sampling, Methods of Research (Historical, Descriptive, Case Study, Survey, Comparative and Experimental), Statistical Methods, Data Analysis, Report Writing, Research Methods in Library and Information Science and Services, Bibliometrics

01 Questionnaire is a :
(A) Research method
(B) Measurement Technique
(C) Tool for data collection
(D) All the above
Answer: (C)

02 Mean, Median and Mode are :
(A) Measures of deviation
(B) Ways of sampling
(C) Measures of control tendency
(D) None of the above
Answer: (D)

03 'Cranfield Studies' are an example of :
(A) Survey Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Historical Research
(D) Case Study
Answer: (B)

04 Research is
(A) Searching again and again
(B) Finding solution to any problem
(C) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
(D) None of the above
Answer: (C)

05 Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
(A) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
(B) Survey of related literature
(C) Identification of problem
(D) Searching for solutions to the problem
Answer: (C)

06 A common test in research demands much priority on
(A) Reliability
(B) Useability
(C) Objectivity

(D) All of the above

Answer: (D)

07 Action research means

(A) A longitudinal research

(B) An applied research

(C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem

(D) A research with socioeconomic objective

Answer: (C)

08 A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called

(A) Deductive Reasoning

(B) Inductive Reasoning

(C) Abnormal Reasoning

(D) Transcendental Reasoning

Answer: (B)

09 Research is conducted to

I. Generate new knowledge

II. Not to develop a theory

III. Obtain research degree

IV. Reinterpret existing knowledge

Which of the above are correct?

(A) I, III & II

(B) III, II & IV

(C) II, I & III

(D) I, III & IV

Answer: (D)

10 Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

(A) Socio-economic Status

(B) Marital Status

(C) Numerical Aptitude

(D) Professional Attitude

Answer: (C)

11 The essential qualities of a researcher are

(A) Spirit of free enquiry

(B) Reliance on observation and evidence

(C) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge

(D) All the above

Answer: (D)

12 In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by

(A) Statement of Objectives

(B) Analysis of Data

(C) Selection of Research Tools

(D) Collection of Data

Answer: (C)

13 A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

(A) Primary Data only

(B) Secondary Data only

(C) Both Primary and Secondary Data

(D) None of the above

Answer: (C)

# Unit X

**Unit X:** Types of Libraries {National, Public, Academic, and Special (Objectives, structures and functions), Digital Libraries (Concept), Virtual Libraries (Concept), Types of Users, User Studies, User Education, Role of UGC in the Growth and Development of libraries and information centers in institutes of Higher Education in India, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF)

01 One of the following is not an open source software :
(A) D'space
(B) Windows
(C) Green-stone
(D) Linux
Answer: (B) Windows

02 When RRRLF was established?
(A) 1970
(B) 1971
(C) 1972
(D) 1974
Answer: (C)

03 Where is the headquarter of RRRLF?
(A) Banglore
(B) Delhi
(C) Calcutta
(D) Lucknow
Answer: (C)

04 Who provides the ISBN?
(A) Niscair
(B) Nissat
(C) Insdoc
(D) RRRLF
Answer: (D)

05 RRRLF provides the?
(A) ISSN
(B) ISBN
(C) CCF
(D) MARC

Answer: (B)

06 "It is a library with little or no physical presence of books, periodicals, reading space or support staff, but are that disseminate disseminate selective information directly to distribute library customers, usually electronically". Said by whom?
(A) Kay Gapen
(B) Powell
(C) Sherwell
(D) H. G. Wells
Answer: (B)

07 "A library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of collection of books, the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them and the task of converting every person in its neighborhood into a habitual library goers and reader of books."Quoted by whom?
(A) Dr S R Ranganathan
(B) K.N.Raj
(C) C.A.Cutter
(D) W.C.Sayers
Answer: (A)

08 Classification of all types of libraries has been made by-
(A) IFLA
(B) UNISIST
(C) UNESCO
(D) INSDOC
Answer: (C)

09 "Special libraries serve a specialist clientele, located within a single establishment or group and all engaged in working towards one common purpose." Who said this
(A) R.Astall
(B) UNESCO
(C) J.D.Brown
(D) E.C.Richardson
Answer: (A)

10 Reading centre's, story hours, exhibitions and reading to literature are forms of …
(A) Extension service
(B) Service of a public library
(C) Both
(D) None
Answer: (C)

11 Which library first introduced the printed catalog

(A) British Museum

(B) Library of Congress

(C) Lelin State

(D) Imperial Library

Answer: (A)

12 Informal self education is possible in what kind of library?

(A) National Library

(B) Public Library

(C) Specific Library

(D) College Library

Answer: (B)

# Unit XI

**Computer Science related Questions answers:-**

1. _____terminals (formerly known as cash registers) are often connected to complex inventory and sales computer systems.

 A. Data

 B. Point-of-sale (POS)

 C. Sales

 D. Query

Answer: B

 2. A (n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an item â€™s tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop.

 A. PSS

 B. POS

 C. inventory

 D. data mining

Answer: A

5. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called:

A. robotics.

B. simulation.

C. computer forensics.

D. animation.

Answer: C

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?

A. gathering data

B. processing data into information

C. analyzing the data or information

D. storing the data or information

Answer: C

7. _____ tags, when placed on an animal, can be used to record and track in a database all of the animal's movements.

A. POS

B. RFID

C. PPS

D. GPS

Answer: B

8. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as:

A. robotics.

B. computer forensics.

C. simulation.

D. forecasting.

Answer: A

9. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be:

A. proprietary.

B. open.

C. experimental.

D. in the public domain.

Answer: A

10. _____ is the study of molecules and structures whose size ranges from 1 to 100 nanometers.

A. Nanoscience

B. Microelectrodes

C. Computer forensics

D. Artificial intelligence

Answer: A

11. _____ is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.

A. Nanoscience

B. Nanotechnology

C. Simulation

D. Artificial intelligence (AI)

Answer: D


12. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.

A. A process

B. Software

C. Storage

D. Information

Answer: D

13. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called:

A. programming.

B. processing.

C. storing.

D. organizing.

Answer: B

14. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.

A. present

B. input

C. output

D. store

Answer: B

15. After a picture has been taken with a digital camera and processed appropriately, the actual print of the picture is considered:

A. data.

B. output.

C. input.

D. the process.

Answer: B

16. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

A. processing

B. kilobyte

C. binary

D. representational

Answer: C

17. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with:

A. multimedia.

B. words.

C. characters.

D. numbers.

Answer: D

18. In the binary language each letter of the alphabet, each number and each special character is made up of a unique combination of:

A. eight bytes.

B. eight kilobytes.

C. eight characters.

D. eight bits.

Answer: D

19. The term bit is short for:

A. megabyte.

B. binary language.

C. binary digit.

D. binary number.

Answer: C

20. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a:

A. megabyte.

B. byte.

C. kilobyte.

D. gigabyte.

Answer: B

21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.

A. kilobyte

B. bit

C. gigabyte

D. megabyte

Answer: C

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.

A. gigabyte

B. kilobyte

C. megabyte

D. terabyte

Answer: C

23. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.

A. Hardware

B. A device

C. A peripheral

D. An application

Answer: A

24. The components that process data are located in the:

A. input devices.

B. output devices.

C. system unit.

D. storage component.

Answer: C

25. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:

A. scanner.

B. mouse.

C. keyboard.

D. printer.

Answer: D

26. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

A. scanner

B. speaker

C. CD

D. printer

Answer: A

27. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:

A. hard disk drives.

B. printers.

C. floppy disk drives.

D. CD drives.

Answer: B

28. The _____, also called the "brains" of the computer, is responsible for processing data.

A. motherboard

B. memory

C. RAM

D. central processing unit (CPU)

Answer: D

29. The CPU and memory are located on the:

A. expansion board.

B. motherboard.

C. storage device.

D. output device.

Answer: B

30. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of:

A. application software.

B. system software.

C. operating system software.

D. platform software.

Answer: A

31. _____ is a set of computer programs used on a computer to help perform tasks.

A. An instruction

B. Software

C. Memory

D. A processor

Answer: B

32. System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and _____ software to work together.

A. management

B. processing

C. utility

D. application

Answer: D

33. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:

A. platforms.

B. applications.

C. programs.

D. storage devices.

Answer: A

34. Apple Macintoshes (Macs) and PCs use different _____ to process data and different operating systems.

A. languages

B. methods

C. CPUs

D. storage devices

Answer: C

35. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a:

A. network.

B. mainframe.

C. supercomputer.

D. client.

Answer: A

36. Smaller and less expensive PC-based servers are replacing _____ in many businesses.

A. supercomputers

B. clients

C. laptops

D. mainframes

Answer: D

37. _____ are specially designed computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly.

A. Servers

B. Supercomputers

C. Laptops

D. Mainframes

Answer: B

38. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.

A. network

B. wireless

C. slow

D. broadband

Answer: D

39. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the:

A. digital divide.

B. Internet divide.

C. Web divide.

D. broadband divide.

Answer: A

40. _____ is the science revolving around the use of nanostructures to build devices on an extremely small scale.

A. Nanotechnology

B. Micro-technology

C. Computer forensics

D. Artificial intelligence

Answer: A

41. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?

A. Process Ã  Output Ã  Input Ã  Storage

B. Input Ã  OutputÃ  Process Ã  Storage

C. Process Ã  Storage Ã  Input Ã  Output

D. Input Ã  Process Ã  Output Ã  Storage

Answer: D

42. _____ bits equal one byte.

A. Eight

B. Two

C. One thousand

D. One million

Answer: A

43. The binary language consists of _____ digit(s).

A. 8

B. 2

C. 1,000

D. 1

Answer: B

44. A byte can hold one _____ of data.

A. bit

B. binary digit

C. character

D. kilobyte

Answer: C

45. _____ controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.

A. The platform

B. The operating system

C. Application software

D. The motherboard

Answer: B

46. The operating system is the most common type of _____ software.

A. communication

B. application

C. system

D. word-processing software

Answer: C

47. _____ are specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat.

A. Servers

B. Embedded computers

C. Robotic computers

D. Mainframes

Answer: B

48. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called:

A. instructions.

B. the operating system.

C. application software.

D. the system unit.

Answer: A

49. The two broad categories of software are:

A. word processing and spreadsheet.

B. transaction and application.

C. Windows and Mac OS.

D. system and application.

Answer: D

50. The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer is the:

A. system unit.

B. CPU.

C. mainframe.

D. platform.

Answer: A

**Fill in the Blank:**

51. Between PCs and Macs, the _____ is the platform of choice for graphic design and animation.

Answer: Mac

52. The _____ is the program that manages the hardware of the computer system, including the CPU, memory, storage devices, and input/output devices.

Answer: operating system

53. The type of operating system software you use depends on your computer's _____.

Answer: platform

54. _____software helps you carry out tasks, such as typing a document or creating a spreadsheet.

Answer: Application

55. _____are the fastest and most expensive computers.

Answer: Supercomputers

56. A _____ is approximately 1,000 bytes.

Answer: kilobyte

57. Input devices are used to provide the steps and tasks the computer needs to process data, and these steps and tasks are called _____.

Answer: instructions

58. A computer gathers data, processes it, outputs the data or information, and _____ the data or information.

Answer: stores

59. The binary language consists of two digits: _____ and _____.

Answer: 0 and 1

60. A string of _____ 0s and 1s is called a byte.

Answer: eight (8)

61. The devices you use to enter data into a computer system are known as _____ devices.

Answer: input

62. The devices on a computer system that let you see the processed information are known as _____ devices.

Answer: output

63. _____ is the set of computer instructions or programs that enables the hardware to perform different tasks.

Answer: Software

64. When you connect to the _____, your computer is communicating with a server at your Internet service provider (ISP).

Answer: Internet

65. _____ are computers that excel at executing many different computer programs at the same time.

Answer: Mainframes

66. _____is the application of computer systems and techniques to gather legal evidence.

Answer: Computer forensics

67. _____ is the science that attempts to create machines that will emulate the human thought process.

Answer: Artificial intelligence (AI)

68. Macintosh computers use the Macintosh operating system (Mac OS), whereas PCs generally run _____ as an operating system.

Answer: Microsoft Windows

69. A process known as _____ tracks trends and allows retailers to respond to consumer buying patterns.

Answer: data mining

70. Hard disk drives and CD drives are examples of _____ devices.

Answer: storage

71. You would use _____ software to create spreadsheets, type documents, and edit photos.

Answer: application

72. _____ are computers that support hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously.

Answer: Mainframes

73. _____ is the term given to the act of stealing someone's identity and ruining their credit rating.

Answer: Identity theft

74. Surgeons are using _____ to guide robots to perform delicate surgery.

Answer: computers

75. Patient _____ are life-sized mannequins that have a pulse and a heartbeat and respond to procedures just like humans.

Answer: simulators

## True and False

76. Currently, the performance of tasks by robots is based on preprogrammed algorithms.

Answer: True

77. Data can be a number, a word, a picture, or a sound.

Answer: True

78. Strictly defined, a computer is a data processing device.

Answer: True

79. The discrepancy between the "haves" and "have-nots" with regard to computer technology is commonly referred to as the digital society.

Answer: False (digital divide)

80. One of the benefits of becoming computer fluent is being a savvy computer user and consumer and knowing how to avoid viruses, the programs that pose threats to computer security.

Answer: True

81. Trend-spotting programs, developed for business, have been used to predict criminal activity.

Answer: True

82. Employers do not have the right to monitor e-mail and network traffic on employee systems used at work.

Answer: False

83. Clicking on an icon with the mouse is a form of giving an instruction to the computer.

Answer: True

84. Output devices store instructions or data that the CPU processes.

Answer: False (memory)

85. The CPU and memory are located on a special circuit board in the system unit called the motherboard.

Answer: True

86. Nanostructures represent the smallest human-made structures that can be built.

Answer: True


87. The main difference between a supercomputer and a mainframe is that supercomputers are designed to execute a few programs as quickly as possible, whereas mainframes are designed to handle many programs running at the same time (but at a slower pace).


Answer: True

88. Being computer fluent means that you should be able to build a computer yourself.

Answer: False

89. Embedded computers are self-contained computer devices that have their own programming and do not receive input.

Answer: True

90. A Web browser is a special device that is installed in your computer that allows it to communicate with other devices on a network.

Answer: False (network adapter)

91. With a wireless network, it is easier to relocate devices.

Answer: True

92. The most common type of memory that the computer uses to process data is ROM.

Answer: False (RAM)

## Unit XII

1. IPO : United Nations
2. Digital watermarking is part of : Steganography
3. Information Ice berg : 1/3 Visible 2/3 Non- Visible
4. A Proxy server is used for : Share Internet Links
5. Library warrant : W.Hulme
6. Barcode system uses one of the following technologies : Pattern Recognition
7. Information observed and reported by some one else is know as : Empirical Information
8. Brain Storming : Alex Osborn
9. IV volume of 20th DDC : Relative Index
10. Data Ware house is : An Electronic Repository Of Organizational Data
11. World Intellectual property day : Aprinl 26 , 2009
12. Cyberspace is not wires cables and microwave but : A Physical Place
13. The book " S.R. Ranganathan : Pragmatic Philosophy Of Information Science A Personal Biography"
14. Perochial Libraries : Thomas Bray
15. TQM needs : Concept Oriented Management
16. Acronym : Donald Davinson
17. First Public Library Act : Madras
18. already the world is well into the third great phase of Human history - the information age articulated by : Alvin Toffler
19. Buffer overflow : An Attack By Computer Hacker
20. An equivalent of Is 14000 standards is : ISO 9000
21. In flowchat Activity is represented by : Rectangle
22. One of the following is not a cause for obsolescence of published literature : No Longer Valid
23. Gantt chat : Horizontal Bar Chat
24. M in five fundamental categories ( PMEST) : Matter
25. Value added information model for evaluating information systems and centres was provided by : Robert S Taylor
26. Soul 2.0 is complaint to : Ncip2.0

27. OSI Stands for : Open System Interconnection

28. ISO standard for Dublic core Metadata elements set is : Iso 15836 : 2009
29. Seymour Lubetzky was associated with : Catalogue Codes

30. VIRUS : Vital Information Resources Under Siege
31. The largest unit of a database : A File
32. The term " Exponental Growth refers to : Geometrical Progression
33. The exhaustiveness of indexing system will : Increase Precision
34. ILA : 1933
35. DELNET : Wan
36. Recommended 6.5% of univ budget : Radhakrishna Committee
37. Secon Generation computers is : Transistor
38. Where is wisdom we have lost in knowledge : T.S. Eliot
39. Bradford formulated the law of scatter : 1948
40. Saraswathi mahal library : Maraja Sarafoji
41. Invisible colleges : Derek De Solla Price
42. Half life of information is : Rate Of Obsolescence Of Information
43. First univ to introduced M.Phil Programm is LIS 1980 : University Of Madras
44. Not a image format : Uap
45. KWIC index was : Hp Luhn
46. Graphical representation of data on y-axis is : Quadrant
47. Z39.50 : Client Server Protocol
48. Phenomena of literature on a subject appearing in periodical devoted to other subject is know as : Scatter
49. Which of five laws of library science strongly advocated adv of open access : First Law
50. BIOS : Basic Input/Output System
51. Punjab Library Primer : A D Dickinson
52. Classification : Grouping And Arrangement Of Entities
53. LIS – FORUM : Ncsi
54. Starvation policy : Revision Of Udc
55. Five Laws of library science : 1931
56. Documentation was brought : S C Bradford

57. Wisdom of mass principle : Wikipaedia
58. Thesaurofacet : Jean Aitchison
59. Central tendency : Average
60. Atom index : Inis
61. Free floating subdivisions : Library Of Congress Subject Headings
62. Shanon and weaver theory of information is based on : Mathematical Theory
63. Bodlein library is the university library of : Oxford University
64. A patent may be granted for a new useful and non obvious : Innovation
65. Facebook is a : Social Networking Site
66. World cat is : Oclc
67. Direct method of electro static copying is : Xerography
68. Focus is a : Facet
69. Encyclopedia of library and information science is published by : Marcel Dekkav
70. Dare : Undp
71. RSS in internet terminology means : Rich Site Summary
72. The organizational structure is determined by : Span Of Control
73. See also cross reference normally represent : Associate Relations

74. Research done to find a solution for an immediate problem is known as : Applied Research
75. The term Informatics was coined by : Otto Nache
76. Laissez – faire is : Allow To Act
77. The diffusion of innovationa and its acceptance normally follows : S-Shaped Curve
78. The periodical " college and research Libraries is published by : Ala
79. First Ph.d in the LIS in India : 1958
80. John cotton Dana : Ala
81. Indian Reference sources is : J.S.Sharma
82. Youtube is associated with : Google
83. Computer virus is a : Computer Programme
84. Lotka laws is concerned with : Productivity Of Authors ( Dought)
85. Library pathfinders : Referral Service
86. Charles ammi cutter : Rules For Dictionary Catalogue

87. Coden is : Sericals
88. Method of experimental enquiry was advocated by : J S Mills
89. Truncation device is used to improve : Precision ( Dought)
90. Maximum storage space is available on : Hard Disk
91. Demand Theory of Books selection was coined by : L R Mccolvin
92. The Hyderabad public libraries Act was : 1960 ( Actualy 1955)
93. SRELS Journals : Bangalore
94. ATM stands for : Asynchronous Transfer Mode
95. Ocr is a : Input Device
96. IASLIC bulletine is a : Quarterly
97. Acheme of role operators are used in : Précis
98. Intelectual property rights are a bundle of exclusive rights over creation of the mind covering : Both Artistic And Commercial Creations
99. CODATA was establish by : Icsu
100. Which one of the following has accelerated the growth of electronic publishing : Optical Median
101. Weka is a : Data Mining Software
102. Cumulative book index is a : Trade Bibliography
103. Field tag in MARC : Directrory
104. The inverse square law is the law referred to : Lotks'S Law
105. As per internet standard terminology RFC refrs : Request For Comments
106. Manual of library economy was : Brown
107. ISBD : Ifla
108. Five new laws of library sicence have been offered n 1995 by : Crwford And Gorman
109. The papyrus one of the earliest writing materials was mainly used by : Egyptians
110. Decimal classification completed hundred years in : 1976
111. Principle of recency is related to : Library Publicity
112. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with : Multimedia
113. Relics are sources of information for : Historical Research
114. Median is not affected by : Different Values
115. The acronym ubc coined by : Donald Davinson

116. Name given by sr ranganathan to book mobile : Librachine
117. Informationas a flow and knowledge as stock : Marshall Mchuhan
118. CCF : Unesco
119. Which one of the following is an indological library : Adayar Public Library , Chennai
120. The idea of bibliographic coupling was first advocated by : M.M. Kessler
121. Canan for verbal plane are : Four
122. Baud rate is used to measure : The Speed Of Data Transmission In Telecommunication
123. Ernet is : Education And Research Network
124. Term "epitome" : Review
125. Thomas website is associated with : Thomas Publishers And Co
126. Who coined the word ROBOT : Karl Capek
127. Notation does not make a classification but it may mare it : Wc. Berwick Sayers
128. Farmingtio plan was initiated in uK in the year : 1948
129. A postulate is a : A Self Evident Statement About The Possibility Of A Thing
130. PROLOG : Programming In Logic
131. Which of the following is not a house keeping operation in library : Reference
132. AGRIS regional centre for European countries in located at : Philippines
133. GPSS : Gateway Packet Switched Service
134. Which of the following evaluation techniques is used in forecasting : Delphi Technique
135. The earliest style of chines writing was mainly : Pictographic
136. V-mail : War Time
137. Digital library of resource of Indian cultural heritage has been named as : Kalanadhi
138. Ugc-net consist of : 4 Sections
139. First Librarian of national library of india was : B.S Kesavan
140. Indcat is a online union cataloge maintained by e : Inflibnet
141. Digital library of india is hosted by : IIS

## Unit XIII

# IMPORTANT MEANINGS - ABBREVIATIONS & DATES

☐ Scopus: Abstract and citation database of research literature
☐ J-Store (1995): Journal Storage
☐ Emeralds: Full text Journal Publishers
☐ Science Direct: Full-text scientific database
☐ ERIC: Education Resources Information Center, is the world's largest digital library of education literature
☐ J-Gate (2001): J-Gate is an electronic gateway to global e-journal literature
☐ Project MUSE (1993): Online database of more than 200 journals from nonprofit publishers
☐ EBSCO: Reference Databases
☐ Pubmed: Citations for biomedical articles from MEDLINE
☐ IndMed: A Bibliographic Database of Indian Biomedical Literature is an indexing of

medical and other biomedical journals from India not cover in Medline

☐ INIS: The INIS Database, contains over 3 million bibliographic records

☐ LISA: Library and Information Science Abstracts is an international abstracting and indexing tool designed for library professionals and other information specialists

☐ Genamics JournalSeek: Genamics JournalSeek is the largest completely categorized database of freely available journal information available on the internet. The database presently contains 95320 titles. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, journal homepage link, subject category and ISSN.

☐ Econlit: The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, EconLit, indexes more than thirty years of economics literature from around the world. Compiled and abstracted in an easily searchable format, EconLit is a comprehensive index of journal articles, books, book reviews, collective volume articles, working papers and dissertations

☐ REPEC: Research Papers in economics. Collaborative volunteer effort to enhance the dissemination of research in economics. The database contains information on more than 585,000 items

☐ OCLC Worldcat: A global catalog of library collections.

☐ Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras) Public Libraries Act. 1948

☐ Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act. 1960

☐ Karnataka Public Library Act 1965

☐ Maharashtra Public Libraries Act 1967

☐ West Bengal Public Libraries Act 1979

☐ Manipur Public Libraries Act 1988

☐ Kerala Public Libraries Act 1989

☐ Haryana Public Libraries Act 1989

☐ Mizoram Public Libraries Act 1993

☐ Goa Public Libraries Act 1993

☐ Gujarat Public Libraries Act 2002

☐ Orissa Public Library Act 2002

☐ Uttaranchal Public Libraries Act, 2005.

☐ Rajasthan Public Libraries Act 2006

☐ Delhi Public Library 1951

☐ DRTC, Bangalore 1962

☐ Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation 1972

☐ Connemara Public Library 1890

☐ Khuda Baksha Oriental Public Library 1891

☐ Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune 1917

☐ Rampur Raza Library, Uttar Pradesh 1774

☐ State Lenin Library, Moscow 1862

☐ National Library of India- 1835

☐ Bibliothec Nationale, Pris (National Library, France) 1440

☐ National Diet Library, Japan 1948

☐ National Library, Germany 1912

☐ Library of Congress, USA 1800

- Library Association (UK)-1877 now Known as Chartered institute of Library and Information Professionals (From 2002) 1877 (now name changed in 2002 as CILIP)
- American Library Association- 1876
- Association of Special Libraries and Information Beureaux –ASLIB 1926
- IFLA-1929 1929 UBC-1974, UAP-1976
- Special Library Association(SLA) 1909
- FID 1982
- UNESCO 1945
- India Library Association 1933
- IASLIC 1955
- RRRLF 1972
- DDC by Melvil Dewey 1876
- Expansive Classification by C.A. Cutter- 1879
- Library of Congress Classification 1902
- Subject Classification by J. D. Brown 1906
- Colon Classification 1933
- Bibliographic Classification by H. E. Bliss 1935
- International Classification by F. Rider 1961.
- Library of Congress Subject Headings 1898
- Sears List of Subject Headings (SLSH) 1923
- AACR first published 1908
- MARC 1966
- AACR-I 1967
- CCF 1972
- ISBD 1974
- UNIMARC 1977
- AACR-II 1978
- Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC) 1967
- Research Library Group (RLG)-RLIN 1974
- Joint Academic Network (JANET)
- Consortium of University Research Libraries (CURL) 1997
- China Academic Library & Information System 1998
- NICNET 1977
- CALIBNET 1986
- ERNET 1986
- INFLIBNET 1988
- DELNE 1992
- ADINET 1993
- MALIBNET 1993
- MYLIBNET 1994
- UGC INFONET 2002
- HELINET 2003
- Asia and Pacific Information Network (APIN)

- Information Society program for Latin America and The Caribbean (INFOLAC) 1986
- Global Network for Education in Journalism 1999
- Orbicom 1994
- UNESCO Network for Associated Library (UNAL)
- UNISIST Programme 1971
- CDS/ISIS 1985
- WINISIS Distributed
- SOUL 2000
- GREENSTONE 1997
- DSPACE 2002
- KOHA 2000
- NEWGENLIB 2007
- EPRINTS 2000
- Relational Indexing- J.E.L.Farradane 1950
- Coats Subject Indexing- E.J. Coats 1963
- PRECIS-Derek Austin 1974
- POPSI- G. Bhattacharya 1964
- Kaisers systematic Indexing 1911
- UNITERM- Martimer Taube 1953
- Science Citation Index 1974
- Social Science Citation Index 1973
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index 1978
- Roget's Thesaurus 1852
- Andhra Pradesh Library Association, 1914
- Maharashtra Library Association, 1921
- Bengal Library Association, 1925
- Madras Library Association, 1928
- Karnataka Library Association, 1929
- Punjab Library Association, 1929
- Samastha Kerala Pustakalaya Samiti, 1931
- Bihar Library Association, 1936
- Assam Library Association, 1938
- Utkal Library Association, 1944
- Kerala Library Association, 1945
- Hyderabad Library Association, 1951
- U.P.Library Association, 1951
- Delhi Library Association, 1953
- Gujarat library Association, 1953
- Madhya Bharat Library Association, 1957
- Gomantak Library Association, 1961
- Rajasthan Library Association, 1962
- Jammu & Kashmir Library Association, 1966
- Tripura Library Association, 1967

- Manipur Library Association, 1987
- Mizoram Library Association, 1987
- Meghalaya Library Association, 1994
- Nagaland Library Association, 1996
- A&I - Abstracting and Indexing
- CRG – Classification Research Group
- AACR2 - Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition
- AALL - American Association of Law Libraries
- AASL - American Association of School Librarians
- ABAA - Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America
- ACRL - Association of College & Research Libraries
- AGRIS – Agricultural Information System
- AHIP - Academy of Health Information Professionals
- AICTE - All India Council for Technical Education
- ALA - American Library Association
- ALC - Americans for Libraries Council
- ALCTS - Association for Library Collections and Technical Services.
- ALISE - Association for Library and Information Science Education
- ALISE - Association for Library and Information Science Education
- ALOHA - Astronomy Librarians of Hawaii Association
- ALP – Advancement for Librarianship
- ANSI - American National Standards Institute
- APA - American Psychological Association
- ARL - Association of Research Libraries
- ARLIS/ANZ - Arts Libraries Society of Australia and New Zealand
- ARLIS/NA - Art Libraries Society of North America
- ARLIS/UK & Ireland - Arts Libraries Society of the United Kingdom and Ireland
- ARMA International - Association of Records Managers and Administrators International
- ASCII - American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- ASIS - American Society for Information Science (and Technology)
- ASTED - Association pour l'avancement des Sciences et TEchniques de la Documentation
- AV - Audio-Visual
- BALID - Bangladesh Association of Librarians, Information Scientists and Documentalists
- BCI - Bar Council of India
- BFM - Bibliographic File Maintenence
- BI - Bibliographic Instruction
- BIBCO - the monographic BIBliographic record COmponent of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging
- BIP - Books In Print
- BL - British Library
- BLISc - Bachelor of Library and Information Science
- BnF - Bibliothèque nationale de France
- BONET – Bombay Library Network

- BPL - Boston Public Library
- CAHSL - Connecticut Association of Health Sciences Librarians
- CALIBNET – Calcutta Network
- CAPS – Content, Abstract and Photocopy Service (INSDOC)
- CDA - Communications Decency Act
- CDC - Curriculum Development Committee
- CD-R - Compact Disc-Recordable
- CD-ROM - Compact Disc Read-Only Memory
- CD-RW - Compact Disc ReWritable
- CDS - Cataloging Distribution Service (Library of Congress)
- CDS/ISIS - Computerised Documentation Services Intregated Set of Information System
- CEP - Continuing Education Programme
- CILIP - Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
- CIP - Cataloging-In-Publication
- CLA - Canadian Library Association
- CLIR - Council on Library & Information Resources
- CLISc - Certificate Course in Library and Information Science
- CLS - Certificate in Library Science
- CNI - Coalition for Networked Information
- COMLA - Common Welth Library Association
- CONSER - Cooperative ONline SERials (PCC component)
- CPSO - Cataloging Policy and Support Office (Library of Congress)
- CSIR - Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
- CV - Curriculum Vitae
- DCM Z1 - Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 ("Yellow Pages")
- DDB - die Deutsche Bibliothek (German National Library)
- DDC - Dewey Decimal Classification
- DDS - Document Delivery Service
- DEC - Distance Education Council
- DELNET – Delhi Library Network
- DESIDOC - Defense Scientific Information and Documentation Center
- DEVSIS – Development Science Information System
- DIRKS - Design and Implementation of Recordkeeping Systems
- DLIS - Department of Library and Information Science
- DLSc - Diploma in Library Science
- DMCA - Digital Millennium Copyright Act
- DOI - Digital Object Identifier
- DRC – Data Referral Centra
- DRM - Digital Rights Management
- DRTC - Documentation Research and Training Center
- DVD - Digital Video Disc
- ENVIS – Environment Information System
- ERIC - Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse

- FDLP - Federal Depotisitory Library Program
- FRBR - Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records
- GIF - Graphics Interchange Format
- GIS - Geographic Information Systems
- GPO - Government Printing Office
- GUI - Graphical User Interface
- HR - Human Resources
- HTML - HyperText Markup Language
- HTTP - HyperText Transfer Protocol
- HTTPS - HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
- IALL - International Association of Law Libraries
- IAMSLIC - International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers
- IASLIC - Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers
- IATLIS - Indian Association of Teachers in Library and Information Science
- IB - Information Behavior
- ICSSR - Indian Council of Social Science Research
- ICT - Information and Communication Technology
- IE - Internet Explorer
- IFLA - International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
- IFLA - International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
- III - Innovative Interfaces, Incorporated
- IIT - Indian Institute of Technology
- ILA - Indian Library Association
- ILL - InterLibrary loan
- IMLS - Institute for Museum and Library Services
- INFLIBNET – Information and Library Network (UGC)
- INSDOC - Indian National Scientific Documentation Center
- ISBD - International Standard Bibliographic Description
- ISBN - International Standard Book Number
- ISC - Information for Social Change (Advocacy group : United Kingdom)
- ISP - Internet Service Provider
- ISSN - International Standard Serial Number
- IT - Information Technology
- JAKE - Jointly Administered Knowledge Environment
- JPEG - Joint Photographic Experts Group
- JSTOR - Journal STORage
- KWIC - KeyWord In Context
- KWOC - KeyWord Out of Context
- LAB - Library Association of Bangladesh
- LAN - Local Area Network
- LC - Library of Congress
- LCC - Library of Congress Classification

- LCCN - Library of Congress Control Number
- LCRI - Library of Congress Rule Interpretation(s)
- LCSH - Library of Congress Subject Heading
- LCSH - Library of Congress Subject Headings, aka "The Big Red Books"
- LFF - LIbrarians For Fairnesss
- LIS - Library and Information Science
- LIS - Library and Information Science (common abbreviation)
- LISA - Library and Information Science Abstracts
- LISA - Library and Information Services in Astronomy
- LISBd - Librarians and Information Scientists, Bangladesh
- LITA - Library and Information Technology Association
- LOCKSS - Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe
- LTTE - Letter To The Editor
- MALS - Master of Arts, Librarianship
- MARC - MAchine Readable Cataloging
- MARC - Machine Readable Catalogue
- MARC 21 Machine Readable Catalogue 21 Century
- MCI - Medical Council of India
- Medical Library Association
- MFHD - MARC Format for Holdings Data
- MIS - Master of Information Science
- MLA
- MLA - Modern Library Association
- MLIS - Master of Library and Information Science
- MLS - Master of Library Science
- Modern Language Association
- MSLIS - Master of Science in Library and Information Science
- Music Library Association
- NAAC - National Assessment and Accreditation Council
- NACO - the Name Authority COmponent of the PCC
- NAMTC - National Association of Media & Technology Centers
- NAR - Name Authority Record
- NASIG - North American Serials Interest Group
- NASSDOC - National Social Science Documentation Center
- NCLIS - National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
- NCTE - National Council for Teachers Education
- ND - No Date
- NISC - National Information Services Corporation
- NISCAIR - National Institute for Science Communication and Information Resources
- NISO - National Information Standards Organization
- NLA - Nevada Library Association
- NN/LM - National Network of Libraries of Medicine
- NTIS - National Technical Information Service

- NUC National Union Catalog
- NYPL - New York Public Library
- OCLC - Online Computer Library Center
- ODLIS - Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science
- OED - Oxford English Dictionary
- OP - Out of Print
- OPAC - Online Public Access Catalog
- OS - Out of Stock
- PC - Personal Computer
- PCC - Program for Cooperative Cataloging (Library of Congress)
- PDF - Portable Document Format
- PGDIT - Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology
- PGDLAN - Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation and Networking
- PLA - Pakistan Library Association
- PLG - Progressive Librarians Guild (Advocacy group : chiefly United States)
- PMOLIB - Prime Minister's Office Library
- PO - Purchase Order
- PPL - Peace Palace Library
- RA - Readers' Advisory
- RAK - Regeln für Alphabetische Katalogisierung
- RDA - Resource Description and Access
- RDF - Resource Description Framework
- RFID - Radio Frequency IDentification
- RFK - Regeln für die Formalkatalogisierung
- RFP - Request For Proposal
- RIM - Records and Information Management
- RLG - Research Libraries Group
- RRRLF - Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
- RSS - Multiple, depending on the version
- RSWK - Regeln für den Schlagwortkatalog
- RUSA - Reference and Users Services Association
- SAA - Society of American Archivists
- SACO - the Subject Authority COmponent of the PCC
- SCCTP - Serial Cataloging Cooperative Training Program
- SCM - Subject Cataloging Manual (Library of Congress)
- SIC code - Standard Industrial Classification code
- SLA - Special Libraries Association
- SMS reference - Short Message Service reference
- SPARC - Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
- SRRT - Social Responsibilities Round Table (American Library Association)
- SSL - Secure sockets layer
- SuDoc - Superintendent of Documents
- t.p. - Title page

- TOC - Table Of Contents
- UDC - Universal Decimal Classification
- UGC - University Grants Commission
- URI - Unifrom Resource Indicator
- URL - Uniform Resource Locator
- USA PATRIOT Act - Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act
- USB - Universal Serial Bus
- VHS - Video Home System
- VLOG - Video (web-)log.
- VPN - Virtual Private Network
- WAN - Wide Area Network
- WLIC - World Library and Information Congress
- WWW - World Wide Web

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