PART-B: Descriptive

MASTER OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCES **FIRST SEMESTER** Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50 ORGANIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE MLS-102 A: LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION (Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive) Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70 Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest PART-A: Objective 5 Time: 20 min. 1. Write a brief note on APUPA Arrangement. Marks: 20 2. What is Library Classification? Discuss the structure and attributes of 4+6=10 Choose the correct answer from the following: $1 \times 20 = 20$ library classification. 1. In India the Special Schedules for classification has been designed by 3. What is Normative Principles of Classification? Explain briefly the 4+6=10 a. NISCAIR b. NASSDOC general theory of library classification. c. DRTC d. DESIDOC 4+6=10 4. What is modes of formation of subjects? Discuss the different types of In the Class No. 22;46:51.44 the digits 46 represent modes of formation of subjects by giving suitable examples. a. Personality b. Matter 4+6=10 c. Energy d. Space 5. Define Notation. What are the qualities and functions of notation in the library classification schemes? The Index given in the DDC is known as a. Relative Index b. An Analytical Index c. Subject Index d. Co-ordinate Index **B: LIBRARY CATALOGUING & METADATA** Answer question no.6 & any two (2) from the rest Who defined notation as shorthand sign b. Benjamin A. Cluster a. Dr S.R. Ranganathan 5 d. E. C. Richardson c. Paul Otlet 6. Write briefly a note on MARC. 7. Define Library Catalogue. Discuss the objectives and functions of a 4+6=10 5. Dewey Decimal Classification is now look after by library catalogue. a. OCLC b. UNESCO 4+6=10 c. CILIP d. IFLA 8. What are the different forms of catalogues? Discuss the historical evolution of library cataloguing codes and its importance in today's 6. Assertion(A): Colon Classification is popular in online catalogues. information centers. Reason(R): Traditional classification systems are used in online searching advantageously. 9. Discuss briefly about the different types of Catalogue Entries. Explain 4+6=10 a. (A) is true, but (R) is false elaborately one type of catalogue entry by preparing a main entry card. **b.** Both (A) & (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) 10. What is Subject Heading? Discuss briefly about the Sear's List of Subject 4+6=10 c. (A) is false, but (R) is true Heading and its applicability in libraries. d. Both (A) & (R) is not true 7. Complex subjects is a formation of _ _ *** _ _ a. Fission b. Fusion c. Loose Assemblage d. Denudation Mnemonics means a. Division b. Subdivision c. Standard Subdivision d. Aid to memory

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- The concept of 'Common Isolates' was formulated by a. W.C.B. Sayers b. Dr S.R. Ranganathan d. H.E. Bliss c. C.A. Cutter 10. The Classification Research Group has its headquarters at b. Paris a. London c. Germany d. Russia 11. A list of books and other reading materials available in a particular library is called as a. Union Catalogue b. Library Catalogue c. Dictionary Catalogue d. Bibliography 12. The first edition of Ranganathan's Classified Catalogue Code appeared in which year a. 1934 b. 1933 c. 1937 d. 1931 13. The book 'Rules for Dictionary Catalogue' was written by a. Dr S.R. Ranganathan b. James Duff Brown c. Charles Ammie Cutter d. R.A. Cutter 14. Which national agency in India is assigning the ISBN? a. National Library, Kolkata b. Raja Rammohun Roy National Agency c. Delhi Public Library d. Central Reference Library 15. When was the Sear's List of Subject Heading published? a. 1903 b. 1897 c. 1923 d. 1933 16. CCF stands for a. Current Classification Format b. Current Communication Format c. Common Classification Format d. Common Communication Format 17. AACR II was published in the yeara. 1967 b. 1978 c. 1988 d. 1984 18. A record of all additional entries are known as b. Unit Card Entry a. Added Entries c. Book Index Entry d. Subject Headings 19. The complete bibliographic details in MARC are available in
- **20. Assertion(A):** It would be logical to replace catalogue with metadata. **Reason(R):** Metadata is useful for organizing and managing information resources.
 - a. (A) is false, but (R) is true
 - b. Both (A) & (R) are true
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - d. Both (A) & (R) are false

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b. Leader

d. Record Label

a. Control Fields

c. Variable Fields