

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF SUB-DIVISIONAL LIBRARIAN UNDER ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, MAY -2019

### PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. The library for the people, of the people and by the people is called:
  - (a) Personal library
  - (b) General library
  - (c) Public library
  - (d) People's library
2. The word Libra belongs to the language:
  - (a) American
  - (b) Latin
  - (c) Roman
  - (d) Greek
3. Public libraries are the gift of:
  - (a) Congress
  - (b) Kingship
  - (c) Democracy
  - (d) People
4. Under which act, National library of India receives books?
  - (a) Delivery of Books Act, 1954
  - (b) Registration of Books Act, 1887
  - (c) Revision Act, 1976
  - (d) The Copy Right Act, 1985
5. What do you know about Special Library?
  - (a) Which specialized on a particular subject
  - (b) Which is specialized on a particular group of subjects
  - (c) Which is specialized on a particular subject or a group of subjects
  - (d) None of these
6. In which city in India, the National Library is located?
  - (a) New Delhi
  - (b) Kolkata
  - (c) Mumbai
  - (d) Chennai
7. What is the name of the National Library of USA?
  - (a) American National Library
  - (b) Library of America
  - (c) Library of Congress
  - (d) National Library of USA
8. What are the guidelines for planning of a library system?
  - (a) Five Laws of Library Science
  - (b) BIS Standard
  - (c) Principle of osmosis
  - (d) Law of interpretation
9. What is the meaning of organizational structure of the libraries?
  - (a) Structure of the parental body of the library
  - (b) Structure of the library
  - (c) Blueprint of the structure of the library.
  - (d) Structure of library building.

10. Whether different types of organizational charts are meant for different types of libraries.  
(a) No (b) Yes  
(c) Separate for each library (d) None of the above
11. Which law of Library science is related with the growth of the libraries?  
(a) First law (b) Fifth law  
(c) Fourth law (d) Second law
12. Which law of library science emphasizes on the growth of children and adults?  
(a) Fifth law (b) First law  
(c) Fourth law (d) Second law
13. The fifth law of Library science says that:  
(a) Library does not grow (b) Library grows slowly  
(c) Library is a growing organism (d) Library is a growing organization
14. The person who first started to work for library development in India is:  
(a) Viswanathan (b) Ranganathan  
(c) Dickinson (d) W. Borden
15. Ranganathan proposed the five laws of library science in:  
(a) 1931 (b) 1932  
(c) 1933 (d) 1934
16. Which of the following is not a part of resources sharing?  
(a) Personnel Management (b) Acquisition of books  
(c) Collection management (d) Circulation of books
17. Exchange of documents among libraries is called:  
(a) Circulation service (b) Inter-library loan  
(c) Resource sharing (d) Library networking
18. What is the modified and developed name of library co-operation?  
(a) Resource sharing (b) Co-operative working  
(c) Co-operative library (d) Library networking
19. What must be essential in member libraries for sharing in networking system?  
(a) Earnesty of actively engaged (b) Ambition of co-operation  
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
20. What is the name of National Information Centre for science and technology in our country?  
(a) INSDOC (b) NISSAT  
(c) DESIDOC (d) NIC
21. Which library network holds the credit of becoming the first operational network in India?  
(a) DELNET (b) MANLIBNET  
(c) BONET (d) CALIBNET
22. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) had its headquarters in:  
(a) New Delhi (b) Kolkata  
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai
23. Indian Library Association (ILA) was formed in:  
(a) 1933 (b) 1944  
(c) 1955 (d) 1966

24. All India Public Library Association was formed in:
- (a) 1909 (b) 1919  
(c) 1929 (d) 1939
25. What are the norms prescribed by UNESCO for a book as a document in the library?
- (a) The height of the book should be 22 to 32 cms  
(b) A book has at least 49 pages  
(c) The thickness should be 15 to 4 cm  
(d) All of these
26. What is the main and important task regarding the documents for collection development in the libraries?
- (a) Selection of the documents (b) Acquisition of the documents  
(c) Accessioning of the documents (d) Processing of the documents
27. Acquisition work of the documents comprised of:
- (a) Selection and procurement  
(b) Selection and accessioning  
(c) Selection, procurement and technical processing  
(d) Selection, procurement and accessioning
28. What are very important categories of documents in a library's collection, particularly in research libraries?
- (a) Pamphlets (b) Periodicals  
(c) Patents (d) Specifications
29. What is called the service in which books are allowed to be circulated among readers?
- (a) Circulation (b) Lending  
(c) Providing (d) Borrowing
30. Bar code technology is useful for which of the operations of the libraries?
- (a) Acquisition (b) Stock taking  
(c) Circulation (d) All of the above
31. Newark system of circulation was started first in which country?
- (a) India (b) USA  
(c) France (d) England
32. The main use of Shelf List in the libraries is for:
- (a) Stock verification (b) Cataloguing  
(c) Circulation (d) Book selection
33. The process of discarding older editions of year books, annuals, handbooks, unused multiple copies of textbooks, and worn out books, etc is called:
- (a) Flush out (b) Cancel  
(c) Drop-out (d) Weeding out
34. The physical and chemical treatment of materials to retard their further deterioration refers to:
- (a) Rescuing (b) Preservation  
(c) Restoration (d) Conservation
35. Which is the best method of preserving manuscripts, rare books etc?
- (a) Microfilming (b) Digitization  
(c) Photocopying (d) Binding

36. Information is:
- (a) Unorganized data
  - (b) Input data
  - (c) Processed data
  - (d) Raw data
37. What is knowledge?
- (a) Organized information
  - (b) Organized body of information
  - (c) Human working
  - (d) To gain information
38. Information may be categorized into the following three parts.
- (a) Analytical, statistical and systematic
  - (b) Logical, analytical and statistical
  - (c) Systematic, analytical and descriptive
  - (d) Statistical, descriptive and analytical
39. The data which have been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient is known as:
- (a) Data
  - (b) Knowledge
  - (c) Information
  - (d) Intelligence
40. A country rich in information is rich in which of the following sphere?
- (a) Socio-economic sphere
  - (b) Political sphere
  - (c) Industrial sphere
  - (d) Social Sphere
41. The information sources are divided mainly into the following categories:
- (a) Books and Periodicals
  - (b) Primary and Secondary
  - (c) Reference and Information Sources
  - (d) Documentary and Non Documentary
42. According to Grogan, which of the following is the division of sources of information?
- (a) Primary, Secondary and higher
  - (b) Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
  - (c) New, ancient and modern
  - (d) Conventional, non-conventional and neo-conventional
43. Which of the following is not the secondary source?
- (a) Textbook
  - (b) Digest
  - (c) Encyclopaedia
  - (d) Thesis
44. Primary Sources of information are those which have:
- (a) Fundamental facts of research
  - (b) All types of information
  - (c) Research report
  - (d) First Information
45. Reference sources are those:
- (a) Which are large in size
  - (b) Which are read at home easily
  - (c) Which are used to obtain a particular information
  - (d) Which are costly
46. "Reference Service is the contact between the right reader and the right book at the right time and in the right personal way" is stated by:
- (a) James I. Wyer
  - (b) S.R.Ranganathan
  - (c) ALA Glossary of Library Terms
  - (d) D.J. Foskett
47. Time is a very important factor between which of the following?
- (a) CAS and SDI services
  - (b) Indexing and Abstracting services
  - (c) Reference and documentation services
  - (d) Short range and long range reference services

48. What is the essential aspect of the information service?
- (a) Collection of information (b) Retrieval of information  
(c) Communication of information (d) Storage of information
49. Which of the following is not the information service?
- (a) Mobile service (b) Abstracting service  
(c) Translation service (d) Indexing service
50. What type of information services are CAS and SDI?
- (a) Selected dissemination of information service (b) Current Awareness Service  
(c) Current Information Service (d) Retrospective information service
51. Which type of computers is most suitable for use in the libraries?
- (a) Analog (b) Hybrid  
(c) Digital (d) Super
52. Physical components of the computers are called?
- (a) Hardware (b) Software  
(c) Human ware (d) None of these
53. What do you mean by information technology?
- (a) The use of computer only in the process of information  
(b) The use of technology  
(c) The use of various technologies in the process of information  
(d) The use of networking in the process of information
54. What is the most popular language of the computer?
- (a) Assembly language (b) Machine language  
(c) Low level language (d) High level language
55. What is byte in computers?
- (a) Hardware (b) A tool of computer  
(c) Measurement of the memory (d) Language
56. The e-mail on internet is sent to other networks through interconnections. What are these interconnections called?
- (a) Address (b) Gateways  
(c) Home page (d) Password
57. What is the full form of HTML?
- (a) Hindustan Times Machine Language (b) Hyper Text Media Language  
(c) Hyper Text Marking Language (d) Hyper Text Markup Language
58. What is www in Internet?
- (a) It is distributed hypertext multimedia system  
(b) It is an information system on Internet  
(c) It is distributed hypertext multimedia information system  
(d) All of the system
59. Internet provides the facility for file transfer with the help of:
- (a) File Transfer Protocol (FTP) (b) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)  
(c) Internet Protocol (d) None of these

60. What is called the information about information and data about data?  
(a) Datas (b) Metadata  
(c) Microdata (d) Datum
61. What do you know about Networking?  
(a) A temporary arrangement  
(b) Form of arrangement  
(c) An arrangement that links a group of persons  
(d) An arrangement that links a group of persons or organizations
62. ERNET is a network of which country?  
(a) England (b) India  
(c) France (d) USA
63. What does OPAC provide to the users?  
(a) More accessibility particularly by title  
(b) More accessibility  
(c) More accessibility particularly by author  
(d) More accessibility by title, author, publisher, ISBN, etc.
64. Which one is the largest network system in the world?  
(a) DELNET (b) EURONET  
(c) OCLC (d) INFLIBNET
65. What is the full form of NICNET?  
(a) National Information Centre Network (b) NICNET WORK  
(c) National Information Network (d) National Informatics Centre Network
66. What is called the state of using computers in the functions, activities and services in the Library?  
(a) Automatic Library (b) Library Operations  
(c) Library Functions (d) Library Automation
67. What is bibliographic database?  
(a) Collection of catalogue entries  
(b) Collection of data  
(c) Collection of records in machine readable format  
(d) List of books
68. The action, methods and procedures for recovering stored data to provide information on a given subject is known as -  
(a) Dissemination (b) Transmission  
(c) Information Retrieval (d) None of these
69. Computers are being used in libraries for housekeeping operations, what are housekeeping operations?  
(a) Serial Control, collection, collation, storage (b) Retrieval and dissemination of information  
(c) Cataloguing, circulation, acquisition (d) All of the above
70. Which one is not the advantage of automation in library?  
(a) Minimum utility of library material  
(b) Increased productivity in terms of work and service  
(c) Participation in networking systems for resource sharing  
(d) Extension of library services

71. What are called those libraries in which services are fully automated and all resources are in digitized form?
- (a) Virtual libraries (b) Digital Libraries  
(c) Electronic libraries (d) Libraries without walls
72. Functions of digital library is:
- (a) Make the students literate  
(b) Awake the intellectual power of the users  
(c) Provide access to a very large information collection  
(d) Awake the ambition of the users
73. What is the main purpose of the outcome of digital libraries?
- (a) Networking (b) Computer  
(c) Information explosion (d) Information
74. What has made the establishment of digital libraries possible?
- (a) Invention of computer machine  
(b) Continue developments in information technology  
(c) Availability of CD-ROMs  
(d) Availability of the facility of networking
75. What is called libraries of digital documents, artifacts and needs?
- (a) Document library (b) Digital library  
(c) Record library (d) Virtual library

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