

Quiz: Introduction to Information Science (parts 1 and 2)

1. Pragmatic view on Library science, characterised by attempts to organize collections and provide services, dates from
 - a. 1876-1925
 - b. 1876-1901
 - c. 1876-1899
2. In the attempt to formalize Information science as an academic and scientific field, Librarianship contributed widely in the area of:
 - a. Organization of collections
 - b. Organization of information institutions
 - c. Organization of theoretical models
3. Which problem Librarianship could not solve on its own:
 - a. Ways to control the growth of documents
 - b. Ways to control the quantity of published documents
 - c. Ways to control the quality of access and use of documents and information
4. Who helped to bring closer Documentation, Information Science and Librarianship at the Case Western University:
 - a. Eugene Garfield, Gerald Salton and Tefko Saracevic
 - b. Jesse Shera, James Perry and Allen Kent
 - c. Jesse Shera, James Perry and Gerald Salton
5. Who proposed a “city of knowledge” called the Mundaneum
 - a. Susan Briet and Paul Otlet
 - b. Paul Otlet and Henry LaFontaine
 - c. Henry LaFontaine and Susan Briet
6. Who coined the notion of Information Retrieval:
 - a. Calvin Mooers
 - b. Gerald Salton
 - c. Claude E. Shannon
7. Who looked at information manifestations (as a thing, as a process, as knowledge):
 - a. Paul Kantor
 - b. Michael Buckland
 - c. Nick Belkin
8. Select all that do not belong to socio-psychological conceptions of information:
 - a. communicated signs
 - b. a change of structure in receiver's' mind
 - c. fragmented knowledge
 - d. raw data
 - e. meaningful data
 - f. patterns of self-organized complexity, providing meaning-in-context and promoting
 - g. patterns of signs
9. Traditional IR model concentrates on:
 - a. matching
 - b. user side & interaction
 - c. user satisfaction
10. What are the basic features of Information science according to Saracevic:

- a. Multidisciplinarity, Technology and Education
 - b. Interdisciplinarity, Technological imperative and Information society
 - c. Interdisciplinarity, Education and Information
11. Acronym GLAM stands for?
- a. Global, Local, Archival, Medical
 - b. Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums
 - c. Galleries, Literacy, Acronyms, Music
12. Which is the world's most known association for library and information societies and libraries
- a. CILIP
 - b. FID
 - c. IFLA
13. Acronym SDI stands for?
- a. Selective Disorder of Information
 - b. Selective Dissemination of Information
 - c. Secondary Dissemination of Information
14. Acronym CAS stands for?
- a. Current Awareness Service
 - b. Content Analysis Service
 - c. Current Analysis Service
15. Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and its Library and Information Unit are part of
- a. United Nations
 - b. IFLA
 - c. European Commission
16. Delete social role **not** related with information institutions and services
- a. Culture
 - b. Military tasks
 - c. Personal development and education
 - d. Entertainment
 - e. Business
17. Delete value **not** related with information institutions and services
- a. Intellectual freedom
 - b. Equality
 - c. Social justice
 - d. Fake news
18. Digital divide refers to inequalities between people who have access to and the resources to use modern ICT and people who do not have it
- a. False
 - b. True
19. Cultural diversity refers to harmonious co-existence and interaction of different cultures
- a. False
 - b. True
20. CERN stands for?
- a. Committee on European Research

- b. Consortium of European Research Libraries
 - c. Council on Research in Europe
21. Who founded the Institute for Scientific Information – ISI in 1960?
- a. Brian Vickery
 - b. Eugene Garfield
 - c. K. Spärck-Jones
22. Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals in the United Kingdom (CILIP) was formed in 2002 by the merger of the
- a. Institute of Information Scientists and ASLIB
 - b. Library Association and Institute of Information Scientists
 - c. Library Association and ASLIB
23. The first journal to cover issues in librarianship and Library Science *Serapeum* was published in
- a. United Kingdom
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
24. In 1876 Melville Dewey started
- a. Library Chronicle
 - b. Library Journal
 - c. Library Record