

Quiz: Principles of Information Seeking and Retrieval

1. Information Retrieval deals with
 - a. Storage of knowledge
 - b. Finding information
 - c. Numerical information in databases
2. Which of the following criteria can be used for ranking?
 - a. Length of a word
 - b. Frequency of a word in a document
 - c. Frequency of a word in the collection
 - d. Number of nouns in a document
3. Users of Information Retrieval systems can have problems finding relevant information because
 - a. Different words have similar meanings
 - b. Search systems need to be used in libraries
 - c. Few documents are on the Web
4. Automatic indexing uses the following techniques:
 - a. Stemming of words
 - b. Weighting of words
 - c. Counting users
 - d. Number of nouns in a document
5. Length normalization. Which statements are true?
 - a. Length normalization is necessary because documents vary greatly in length
 - b. Without length normalization short documents can be selected as result too often
 - c. Length normalization deletes some documents from the collection
 - d. Length normalization makes words shorter by deleting some characters
6. Controlled Vocabulary. Which statements are true?
 - a. A Controlled Vocabulary is a list of allowed terms in a search system
 - b. A Controlled Vocabulary can be organized in a structured way (e.g. classification)
 - c. A Controlled Vocabulary can be used only for people names
7. Do relationships in subject vocabularies enable:
 - a. Exploration of the domain only
 - b. Exploration of the terminology only
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
8. Authority Control. Which statements are true?
 - a. Authority Control collects a list of terms referring to the same entity (e.g. a person)
 - b. Authority Control is a list of people allowed to use a system
 - c. Authority Control means checking the queries before they are entered into a system
 - d. Authority Control defines the preferred form referring to an entity
9. Authority control is a mechanism that enables:
 - a. Searching on any form of name
 - b. Study of user behaviour
 - c. Evaluation of other mechanisms and tools
 - d. Clustering all works by an author regardless of the form of the name

10. Are traditional methods applicable in the digital environment?
- Yes
 - No
11. Are traditional methods scalable in the digital environment?
- Yes
 - No
12. Which statement is true?
- The analysis of sources of information should consider the amount of information (number of documents) available among other issues r
 - The analysis of sources of information should consider only the amount of information (number of documents) available w
13. Look at the following two queries. Which query will retrieve more result documents?
- Safety AND protection
 - Safety OR protection
14. The following query has led to more results than the users wants: data OR protection. What would be a good query to continue the search?
- data AND protection
 - “data protection”
 - “data” OR “protection”
15. Observation of information needs is problematic, because information needs exist only in the heads of individuals and must be *described*, therefore we often actually study *demands*, because they are easier to assess, measure, count.
- True
 - False
16. Information behavior is the many ways in which human beings interact with information, in particular the ways in which people seek and utilize information.
- False
 - True
17. Why do librarians/information experts need to know user types? Because they (check all that apply):
- Become aware of the rights of all (not only of the expressed needs)
 - Can answer questions
 - Better understand the needs of actual users
 - Know how to send users away.
 - Start to think how to deal with unpleasant questions.
 - Know who to expect, who to attract and how
 - Perform better their activities and services
 - Plan and design services, systems

Mark all correct answers. In every question none or up to all answers might be correct.

18. Collaborative Information Seeking is a process that is
- interactive
 - mutually beneficial
 - strictly hierarchically organized
 - task-based

19. Collaboration necessarily involves the concept(s) of
- cooperation
 - communication
 - competition
 - complaining
20. Central aspects in user-oriented research are ...
- context
 - domain knowledge of users
 - relevance
 - motivation of users
21. Mark for every statement whether it is right or wrong
- Collaborative Information Seeking is an umbrella term for social search
 - Awareness can be defined as an understanding of the activities of others, providing a context for your own activity
 - Information Seeking can be defined as a process of finding information to fill a knowledge gap
 - Cooperation and collaboration are different terms to describe the same process
 - Communication and contribution are two of the core requirements for carrying out collaboration
 - Adequate kind of awareness information in a system helps to carry out remote CIS
 - efficiently
 - System support should always be independent of tasks and domains
 - Relevance is static but depends on the context