

Test Paper : II

Test Subject : LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Test Subject Code : K-1317

Test Booklet Serial No. : _____

OMR Sheet No. : _____

Roll No. _____

(Figures as per admission card)

Name & Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature : _____

Name : _____

Paper : II

Subject : LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಈ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೋಲ್ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
2. ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವಿಧದ ಐವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
3. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೇ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮೊದಲ 5 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.
(i) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾಪಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಈ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಪುಟದ ಅಂಚಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪೇಪರ್ ಸೀಲನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಿರಿ. ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಸೀಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ತೆರದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
(ii) ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಳೆ ನೋಡಿರಿ. ಪುಟಗಳು/ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ, ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ದೋಷಪೂರಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ 5 ನಿಮಿಷದ ಅವಧಿ ಒಳಗೆ, ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಸರಿ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
4. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ (A), (B), (C) ಮತ್ತು (D) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಎದುರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕವಚಿಸಬೇಕು.
ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ.
5. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ I ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ I ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ II ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು OMR ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
6. OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
7. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಡು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
8. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ, OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ನೀವು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
9. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮುಗಿದನಂತರ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವ OMR ನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಕೂಡದು.
10. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ, ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
11. ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿರಿ.
12. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್, ಎದ್ದುನಾಣ ಉಪಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಗ್ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
13. ಸರಿ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಋಣ ಅಂಕ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
14. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವುದೇ ಅಂತಿಮವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
(ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example : (A) (B) (C) (D)
where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet kept inside the Paper I Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circles in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read the instructions given in OMR carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the test OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
10. You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
11. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
12. Use of any calculator, Electronic gadgets or log table etc., is prohibited.
13. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.
14. In case of any discrepancy found in the Kannada translation of a question booklet the question in English version shall be taken as final.



LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE
Paper – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions. **Each** question carries **two (2)** marks. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

1. Which law argues for extension services in libraries ?
(A) Second law
(B) Third law
(C) Fourth law
(D) Fifth law
2. _____ is not a secondary source of information.
(A) Bibliography
(B) Encyclopedia
(C) Thesis
(D) Abstracts
3. The term reference interview was coined by whom ?
(A) Margaret Hutchins
(B) J.K.Foskett
(C) Margaret Mahn
(D) A.C.Foskett
4. Which is the real process to gain knowledge from information ?
(A) Data, Knowledge, Information
(B) Information, Data, Knowledge
(C) Information, Knowledge, Data
(D) Data, Information, Knowledge
5. LANs (Local Area Networks) can be connected by device called
(A) Bridges
(B) Routers
(C) Modems
(D) Ethernet Cards
6. Which among the following is a digital library software used in the creation of an in-house digital library ?
(A) LIBSYS
(B) Greenstone
(C) Alice for windows
(D) SOUL



7. Which fields in MARC 21 do not contain indicators and sub field codes ?

- (A) Fields 00X
- (B) Fields 01X – 09X
- (C) Fields 1XX
- (D) Fields 2XX

8. Which one of the following is not part of the research proposal ?

- (A) Problem statement
- (B) Hypothesis
- (C) Findings
- (D) Research Method

9. Demand theory of book selection was proposed by

- (A) McColvin
- (B) Drury
- (C) Melwil Dewey
- (D) S.R.Ranganathan

10. Which search engine is used in KOHA ?

- (A) Lucene
- (B) Solr
- (C) Zebra
- (D) Star

11. Who publishes World Index of scientific translations ?

- (A) National Translation Centre
- (B) European Translation Centre
- (C) British Library Lending Division
- (D) Library of Congress

12. Which committee equated the status of University Librarian to the Professor ?

- (A) Sadler Commission
- (B) Lal Committee
- (C) Ranganathan Committee
- (D) Library Advisory Committee



13. A service that directs a reader to the probable source of information is known as
- (A) Reference Service
 - (B) Readers Advisory Service
 - (C) Reporting Service
 - (D) Referral Service
14. While preparing reference entry for an article in a journal which of the following feature is not essential ?
- (A) Author
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Journal title
 - (D) Publisher
15. Canon of Concomitance advocates that
- (A) No two characteristics shall be used in succession as a basis for the classification
 - (B) The terms used in the scheme of classification should be one currently accepted
 - (C) No classes with less affinity should be between two classes or arrays with greater affinity
 - (D) The denotation of the classes should be determined in the light of the different classes of lower order (upper links)
16. A repeater in a communication network helps a weakened or corrupted signal to
- (A) Amplify
 - (B) Regenerate
 - (C) Resample
 - (D) Reroute
17. Shnnon and Weaver enunciated the mathematical theory of communication in the year
- (A) 1978 – 1979
 - (B) 1958 – 1959
 - (C) 1968 – 1969
 - (D) 1948 – 1949
18. C. I. Bernard is related to
- (A) Social systems school
 - (B) Scientific school of thought
 - (C) Classical school of thought
 - (D) Human relations school of thought



19. Apache is a
- (A) Webserver
 - (B) DBMS
 - (C) Search Engine
 - (D) Gateway
20. RRRLF falls under which ministry of Government of India ?
- (A) Ministry of Science and Technology
 - (B) Ministry of Human Resource and Dev.
 - (C) Ministry of Culture
 - (D) Ministry of Women and Child Welfare
21. **Assertion (A)** : Genesis of Public Library Movement can be traced in India with the advent of British rule.
- Reason (R)** : Britishers opened first library in India.
- Codes :**
- (A) (A) true (R) true
 - (B) (A) true (R) false
 - (C) (A) false (R) false
 - (D) (A) false (R) true

22. **Assertion (A)** : Document Delivery services is not effective among Indian academic libraries.
- Reasoning (R)** : Inter library loan is very poorly practiced.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) false
 - (B) (A) false (R) true
 - (C) (A) true (R) false
 - (D) Both (A) and (R) are true
23. **Assertion (A)** : Charles Ammi Cutter's Rules of dictionary Catalogue identified several objectives for a library catalogue, including finding and collocating.
- Reason (R)** : The FRBR entities are very useful to meet the collocation or gathering objective.
- Codes :**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true



24. Assertion (A) : Frequency Modulation is preferred over amplitude modulation.

Reason (R) : Frequency modulated waves can travel a longer distance.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

25. Assertion (A) : LISA is a primary source of Information.

Reason (R) : All primary sources provide original information.

- (A) (A) is false (R) is true
- (B) (A) is true (R) is false
- (C) (A) and (R) are false
- (D) (A) and (R) are true

26. Assertion (A) : Sampling saves time and money.

Reason (R) : Sample has to be representative.

Codes :

- (A) (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) and (R) are false
- (C) (A) is true (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false (R) is true

27. Assertion (A) : The time gap between generation and dissemination of scholarly communication is radically reduced in digital communication.

Reason (R) : Social media communication is faster.

Codes :

- (A) (A) and (R) are false
- (B) (A) and (R) are true
- (C) (A) false (R) true
- (D) (A) true (R) false



28. Assertion (A) : Semi professional staff supports professional staff in library routines.

Reason (R) : Professional staff is incompetent.

Codes :

- (A) (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is true (R) is false
- (C) (A) and (R) are false
- (D) (A) is false (R) is true

29. Assertion (A) : E-Shodhsindhu is an e-journal consortium for academic libraries in India.

Reason (R) : E-Shodhsindhu consortium caters to the information needs of college and university libraries in India.

Codes :

- (A) (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is false (R) is true
- (C) (A) is true (R) is false
- (D) (A) and (R) are false

30. Assertion (A) : A library legislation provides for proper governance and management of public libraries in a State.

Reason (R) : It ensures free public library services to all irrespective of caste, creed and sex.

Codes :

- (A) (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) and (R) are false
- (C) (A) is true (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false (R) is true

31. Match the following :

Match the following variants of the five laws of library science with their year of enunciation :

A	B
a. Michael Gorman	i. 2015
b. Alireza Noruzi	ii. 2008
c. Carol Simpson	iii. 2004
d. B. Shadrach	iv. 1995

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	ii	iii	iv
(B)	ii	i	iv	iii
(C)	iv	iii	ii	i
(D)	iii	ii	iv	i



32. Match the following :

A	B
Standard Category	Example
a. Content Standard	i. DCMES
b. Structure Standard	ii. ISO 2709 : 2008
c. Value Standard	iii. AACR2R
d. Exchange Standard	iv. W3CDTF

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	iv	i	ii
(B)	iii	i	iv	ii
(C)	ii	iii	iv	i
(D)	i	iii	iv	ii

33. Match the following :

A	B
a. Herbert Hicks	i. The elements of administration
b. F.W.Taylor	ii. The management of organization
c. Henry Fayol	iii. Scientific Management
d. C.L.Urwick	iv. Administrative Management

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	iv	ii	iii
(B)	iv	ii	iii	i
(C)	ii	iii	iv	i
(D)	iii	iv	i	ii

34. Match the following :

A	B
a. SLIC indexing	i. Mortimer Taube
b. Uniterm Indexing	ii. Derek Austin
c. PRECIS	iii. G. Bhattacharya
d. POPSI	iv. J.R. Sharp

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iv	i	ii	iii
(B)	iv	i	iii	ii
(C)	iii	ii	i	iv
(D)	ii	i	iv	iii

35. Match the following :

A	B
a. Turnitin	i. Content Management system
b. Ganesha	ii. Learning Management System
c. Moodle	iii. Digital library
d. Wordpress	iv. Plagiarism Checker

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iv	ii	iii	i
(B)	iv	iii	ii	i
(C)	ii	iii	iv	i
(D)	iii	ii	iv	i



36. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| a. LEXIS | i. Physics |
| b. INSPEC | ii. Engineering |
| c. COMPENDEX | iii. Chemical Science |
| d. CASEARCH | iv. Law |

Codes :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | iv | i | ii | iii |
| (B) | i | iii | ii | iv |
| (C) | i | ii | iii | iv |
| (D) | iv | iii | ii | i |

37. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|-------------|---|
| a. Herb | i. Regenerates the signal |
| b. Repeater | ii. Multiport bridge |
| c. Switch | iii. Forwards data packets between computer network |
| d. Router | iv. Multiport repeater |

Codes :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| (A) | iii | ii | iv | i |
| (B) | iv | i | ii | iii |
| (C) | iii | iv | ii | i |
| (D) | iv | ii | i | iii |

38. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Finding and implementing a solution to the students problem of getting information | i. Historical Research |
| b. Findings effects of use of cloud computing on services of special libraries | ii. Action Research |
| c. A study of library movement in a geographical area | iii. Experimental Research |
| d. A study of job satisfaction of college librarians in India | iv. Survey Research |

Codes :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | ii | iii | i | iv |
| (B) | iii | ii | iv | i |
| (C) | iv | i | ii | iii |
| (D) | i | iv | iii | ii |

39. Arrange the following States in the ascending order of the year of passing public library Act.

- i. Bihar
- ii. Mizoram
- iii. Rajasthan
- iv. Haryana

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|----|-----|----|
| (A) | iv | ii | iii | i |
| (B) | i | ii | iii | iv |
| (C) | ii | i | iii | iv |
| (D) | iii | ii | iv | i |



40. Arrange the following standards according to the year of their introduction.

- i. ISBN
- ii. ICCP
- iii. CCF
- iv. ISDS

Codes :

- (A) iii i iv ii
- (B) ii iv iii i
- (C) ii i iv iii
- (D) iv iii ii i

41. Identify the correct chronological sequence of their origin

- i. Altmetrics
- ii. Bibliometrics
- iii. Librametrics
- iv. Webometrics

Codes :

- (A) iii ii iv i
- (B) i iii iv ii
- (C) iv i ii iii
- (D) iii ii i iv

42. Arrange the following seminar works in cataloguing in the order of year of publication of their respective first editions.

- i. Classified catalogue code
- ii. Rules for a printed dictionary catalogue
- iii. Rules for the compilation of the catalogue
- iv. Smithsonian report on the construction of catalogue of libraries and their publications.

Codes :

- (A) i ii iv iii
- (B) iii ii iv i
- (C) ii iii iv i
- (D) iii iv ii i

43. Arrange the following subjects applying the principle of Canonical sequence in Colon classification

- i. Drama
- ii. Fiction
- iii. Essay
- iv. Poetry

Codes :

- (A) iv i ii iii
- (B) ii i iv iii
- (C) iv ii i iii
- (D) iii ii i iv



44. Arrange the following organizations in the order of their establishment.

- i. DESIDOC
- ii. INSDOC
- iii. NASSDOC
- iv. SENDOC

Codes :

- (A) i ii iii iv
- (B) ii iii i iv
- (C) ii i iii iv
- (D) iv ii iii i

45. Arrange the following in a logical sequence, the steps followed in Indexing.

- i. Content Analysis
- ii. Selection of key words
- iii. Matching terms using an indexing language
- iv. Facilitating search codes

Codes :

- (A) ii iii i iv
- (B) iii ii i iv
- (C) i ii iii iv
- (D) iii i ii iv

Read the following passage and answer the questions from 46 to 50.

There is now an extremely large number of servers on the Internet and there can be great problems finding appropriate information resources on the Web.

There so many Web-based resources, ranging from those of governments and large corporations to personal home pages, that 'surfing the Net' by following hyperlinks can be incredibly time consuming. The Web, however, has search tools that index the contents of the Web. These are search engines, which automatically search out websites, index words it finds there and then follow the hyperlinks embedded in that site to other sites on the Web, adding to the index and following still further links, until it compiles a large computer file of keyword and links. Well-known examples of search



engines include Lycos, WebCrawler, Alta Vista, Infoseek, Excite, Open Text, Google and Hotbot. The index is made available to users for searching, using special retrieval software provided by the producers of the search engine. Essentially, there are three main components in a search engine :

- the program that searches the Web periodically to collect and update links- referred to as a robot (sometimes shortened to 'bot') or spider
- a large index file
- retrieval software

There is a considerable variety amongst search engines : some will index only certain elements in a web page, such as title, URL and the first paragraph, but some, such as WebCrawler and Lycos, will index the full contents of websites (a process that is sometimes described as 'harvesting', after a particular piece of software). Search engines also differ in the search facilities that they offers user. The ones

mentioned above vary significantly in the facilities offered. There are also search tools such Yahoo that are developed automatically like these engines. It is important to realize that no one search engine indexes the whole of the Web-even the largest of them indexes a surprisingly small proportion of what is available. Further, while size of index may seem like a very important criterion in selecting a search engine, it is not that only one: for example, a small index may be more useful for one's needs because the method it uses to rank search results on the user's screen (the computer algorithm) may be better than that of search engine with a larger index, with the result that the user finds relevant search results more quickly.



46. What makes surfing the net time consuming ?
- (A) Slow Internet Connection
 - (B) Should know exact web addresses
 - (C) Availability of enormous amount of web resources
 - (D) Broken links among web pages
47. A search engine will be more useful if it uses
- (A) An index for the entire contents of web pages
 - (B) A larger index
 - (C) Small index with a ranking method for the search results
 - (D) Linked webpages
48. Lycos search engine indexes the _____ of a webpage.
- (A) URL
 - (B) First paragraph
 - (C) Keywords
 - (D) Entire contents
49. The program that searches the web periodically to collect and update links is called
- (A) Robots
 - (B) DBMS
 - (C) Reference Managers
 - (D) Broken link locator
50. 'Harvesting' is the process of
- (A) Making index of key words
 - (B) Making index of the entire contents of web pages
 - (C) Making index of figures in web pages
 - (D) Making index of uRLs.



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