

FMS ONLINE TUTORIALS

PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR [GST103]

1. Information resource are organised in a glacial sequence to allow easy
(A) Binding (B) Access (C) Damage (D) Theft.
2. The section of the library where encyclopedia and dictionary is called
section (A) Reference (B) Reserve (C) Serials (D) Reprographic.
3. The detailed bibliography description of a document is called
(A) Cataloging (B) Classification (C) Acquisition (D) Preservation.
4. The process of determining the subject class is referred to as ...
(A) Preservation (B) Classification (C) Cataloging (D) Acquisition.
5. Division Is the service center where users have direct unrestricted contact with document
(A) Technical service (B) reader service (C) Media service (D) serial.
6. Damaged and mutilated books are usually repaired in the unit (A) Development
(B) Bindery (C) Reprographic (D) Technical.
7. in the library is one of the ways of preserving information materials. (A) Eating (B) Drinking
(C) Fumigation (D) Fire.
8. The library is establishe, owned and managed by state government. (A) Public (B) Private
(C) Special (D) National.
9. unit is the unit that handles issues relating to Internet and electronic document. (A)
Document (B) serial (C) Media (D) photocopy.
10. A catalogue is the key to library and indeed, the interpreter of the library to it's (A) Workers
(B) Users (C) Participator (D) Contributor.
11. is the process by which the bibliography description of an information material is provided.
(A) Acquisition (B) Cataloging (C) collections (D) Classifications.
12. The process of determining the subject matter of a document and assigning the proper class is
..... (A) bibliography (B) Reference (C) Classification (D) Catalogue.
13. The section that is responsible for selection, evaluation, acquisition is known as (A)
Serials (B) Media (C) Reserve (D) Collection development.
14. Which of these is an example of special library? (A) polytechnic library (B) College library (C)
Medical library (D) Rural library.
15. An online data base is that whose content is access only when you are connected to the (A)
DVD (B) TV (C) INTERNET (D) TELEPHONE.
16. The university library is an example of a (A) Mobile library (B) School library (C) Academic
library (D) special library.
17. One of these is not a cause of damage to resources in the library. (A) insect (B) Deserter (C)

Theft (D) Fumigation.

18. Periodicals such as journals and newspapers are found in sections of the library (A) Media (B) Serials (C) Reserve (D) Document.

19. Issues relating to computerization and Internet services and other electronic services is handled in the (A) Readers division (B) Technical division (C) Media division (D) Administration division.

20. The unit of the library that houses official/special publication from government or other organizations is known as (A) Reprographic (B) Document (C) Bindery (D) Media.

21. Which if these is not print information resources? (A) Pictures (B) Almanac (C) Computer (D) Atlad .

22. The section of the library where users have direct access to the open shelves and handles book loan is known as (A) Circulation (B) Reserve (C) Serials (D) Catalogue.

23. The content of an electronic document that is only access locally via computer terminals or other devices is referred to as (A) Online (B) Offline (C) Downline (D) Upline.

24. School libraries are established in environment (A) Primary (B) secondary (C) secondary and primary (D) School.

25. Unnecessary walking around in the library is to the library users (A) Is not allowed (B) Is dangerous (C) Is allowed (D) Is time consuming.

26. Books generally contain organised content for quick and easy use (A) Serials (B) Text (C) Reference (D) Almanac.

27. is an institution that requires, preserve, and make available the recorded knowledge of man to the user (A) School (B) University (C) College (D) library.

28. Library resources are grouped into and materials (A) Print and Flash (B) Print and Non Print (C) Print and Media (D) Print and Pictures.

29. Library is the apex library in Nigeria (A) Special library (B) School library (C) Academic library (D) National Library.

30. There are two type of Catalogue, the and the (A) Author and School (B) Subject and School (C) Subject and Author (D) Subject and Class.

31. Reference materials are either general or (A) Special (B) Specific (C) Overall (D) Non general.

32. Library is refer to as people's (A) University (B) College (C) Home (D) Books shelve.

33. A university library falls under the category of library (A) School library (B) Special library (C) Academic (D) Special.

34. An example if non print material is (A) Media (B) Data base (C) Computer (D) Non book.

35. An example of print material are (A) Textbook, Pen, and Pictures (B) Textbook, Almanac, and Pictures. (C) Pictued , Modem, and Textbook (D) Exercise book, Textbook, and Shelve.

36. The university library is the of the university intellectual system (A) Heart (B) Connector (C) Whole (D) Part.
37. The generation of information and knowledge as well as their transfer and use is one of the relationship between library and (A) Human being (B) People (C) Users and Workers (D) Education.
38. For a library user to be sure that a particular is in the library, it is mandatory that a user must check the (A) Catalogue card (B) Index card (C) Special Card (D) Librarian card.
39. Increase as we move from one place to hardware generation to the other (A) Performance (B) Size (C) Heat (D) Effort.
40. are small devices used to transfer signals across a resistor (A) Silicon chip (B) Transistor (C) Vacuum tube (D) microprocessor.
41. The following are advantage of a TRANSISTOR except (A) Faster and More reliable (B) Consume less energy (C) Generated much less heat (D) Bigger than Vacuum tubes.
42. is the hardware technology used in third generation (A) Integrated circuit (B) Transistor (C) Punched card (D) Magnetic tape.
43. Vacuum Tube is for the first generation of Hardware, while is for the second generation. (A) Transistors (B) Silicon chip (C) Integrated circuit (D) Microprocessor.
44. refer to as step-to-step instructions that tells the hardware what to do. (A) Human ware (B) Sport ware (C) Software (D) Common ware.
45. The acronym ICT means (A) Information and Communication Telecommunication (B) Information and communication Technology (C) Internet Communication Technology (D) Information Control Techniques.
46. The acronym IT means (A) Information Telecommunications (B) Information Television (C) Integrated Technology (D) Information Technology.
47. is important to avoid plagiarism, to verify quotations and to enable readers to identify and follow up works you have referred to. (A) Bibliography (B) Citation (C) Referencing (D) None of the above.
48. is not a reference material in the library. (A) Magazine (B) Encyclopedia (C) Magazine (D) Map.
49. An electronic information resource that is accessed without Internet connectivity is called an (A) Outline (B) inline (C) Online (D) Offline.
50. One way of organization of information in the library is to look at the (A) Physical Format (B) Color (C) Binding (D) Author.
51. An electronic information resource that is accessed with Internet connectivity is called an(A) Outline (B) Inline (C) Online (D) Offline.
52. The number usually assigned to a particular document is showing (A) Country (B) Subject (C) Size (D) Format.
53. is also referred to as "library without walls" (A) Special library (B) Virtual library (C) Public

Library (D) Mobile library

54. The entire holding of the library are called (A) Library Collection (B) Books (C) Newspaper (D) Material.
55. is not an example of serial publication (A) Journal (B) Pictures (C) Newspaper (D) Magazine.
56. The process of providing detail description of a document is called (A) Classification (B) Preservation (C) Cataloguing (D) Fumigation.
57. A publication that is done in successive part and meant to continue indefinitely is called (A) Reference (B) Serial (C) Electronic (D) Text.
58. All the following are grouped as reference information resource (A) Map (B) Guides (C) Encyclopedia (D) Slides.
59. Print information resources are those whose contents are found in copies (A) Soft (B) Hard (C) Digital (D) Network.
60. Print information are categorized into Textbook, Reference and materials. (A) Audio (B) Visual (C) Serials (D) Reserve.
61. Books or publication that are normally consulted for specific items of information rather than conventional reading are known as.....materials. (A) Reference (B) Circulation (C) Serials (D) Reserve.
62. The physical component of a computer are called? (A) Software (B) Hardware (C) Process Device (D) Auxiliary.
63. are news passed to you orally or in a written form. (A) Information (B) Communication (C) Transportation (D) Transmission.
64. The two methods of information transmission are method (A) GSM and Internet (B) TV and Radio (C) Ancient and Modern (D) Manual and Electronic.
65. Which of the following is not a method of transmitting information. (A) Town Cryer (B) Radio (C) Computer (D) TV.
66. is the physical component that you can see and touch. (A) Computer software (B) Computer Programs (C) Operating system (D) Computer Hardware.
67. What is word processing? (A) Using computer to draw graphics ((B) Using computer to make presentation (C) Using computer to make design (D) Using computer to create edit and print document.
68. unit is to display results or process data. (A) Input (B) CPU (C) Output (D) Control.
69. Keyboard is is an/a (A) Memory device (B) Input device (C) Output device (D) Action device.
70. The following are input device except. (A) Keyboard (B) Scanner (C) Monitor (D) Light pen.
71. The hardware technology development in fifth generation has led to the invention of the following except (A) Robotics (B) Dones (C) Intelligent system (D) Mainframe Computer.

72. There are two categories of software, applications software and software. (A) System (B) Language translator (C) Assembler software (D) Ancient software.
73. The library of the ancient world was that of (A) Nigeria (B) China (C) Alexanderia (D) Ghana.
74. The act of developing efficiency in reading is called. (A) Reading skills for pleasure (B) Search reading (C) Reading skills (D) Acquisition of knowledge.
75. The following are types of data base except (A) Distributed database (B) E-library database (C) External database (D) Hypermedia database.
76. Non print information are those whose content are found in copy (A) Soft (B) Hard (C) Digital (D) Network.
77. The desks and seats of a library based on specification. (A) General (B) Standard (C) Student (D) School.
78. store details data needed to support the business process and operators of a company. (A) Distributed database (B) Operational database (C) Hypermedia database (D) External database.
79. In Hypermedia database the rapid growth of websites on the Internet and Coperate Internet and extranet gas dramatically increase the use of and document (A) Hypertext and Hypermedia (B) Hypermedia and Graphics (C) Hypertext and Telephones (D) Hypermedia and Audio.
80. Which of database can reside on network server of the World Wide Web on corporate intranets and extranet or on other company network. (A) Distributed database (B) Operational database (C) Hypermedia database (D) External database.
81. To determine whether a site content (or any media content- book newspaper television etc) can be trusted the following should be put into consideration except? (A) Audience (B) Bias (C) Currency (D) Google.
82. includes all sources consulted for background reading. (A) List (B) Bibliography (C) Author (D) All of the above.
83. "APA" is an acronym for (A) Apache Physical Algorithm (B) American Physical Association (C) America Psychological Association (D) America Psychological Algorithm.
84. The type of Citation which allows a direct quotation into a sentence is called (A) In-Text Citation (B) Out-Text Citation (C) Back-Text Citation (D) None of the above.
85. The word "LIBRARY" originated from the Latin word (A) LAB (B) LIBER (C) LOB (D) LABER.
86. The word "LIBER" means (A) Library (B) Document (C) Shelves (D) Books.
87. Operational database can also be called (A) Production database (B) Transaction database (C) All of the Above (D) None of the above.
88. Website store information on a databases consisting of hyperlinked pages on multimedia. (A) External (B) Operational (C) Distributed (D) Hypermedia
89. The main problem of distributed database is that (A) It is distributed (B) It is difficult to operate (C) It is always updated (D) It is there for sale

90. The main concern of audience in evaluating website is (A) To who is the website directed towards (B) How many active users are using this site? (C) Who manage the site? (D) How was the site designed

91. The question of "Is the site up to date working links?" In evaluating website falls under (A) Audience (B) Bias (C) Authority (D) Currency

92. What part of the URL (Web address) gives you clues about Authorship? (A) Common Words (B) Extention (C) Length (D) None of the above

93. ".edu" is for academic institution while ".org" is for (A) Country sponsored site (B) Others (C) Non Profit Organisation (D) A company or commercial

94. In criticizing a website, all these questions falls under "currency" except (A) When was the website last revised, modified or updated? (B) Is currency important to the type of information available on the website? (C) Is the site well maintained? (D) Is the website well designed and organised?

95. Man inscribe his first record on (A) Papyrus (B) Clay Tablet (C) Woods (D) Foot Path

96. library refers to libraries of higher or tertiary institution of learning. (A) School (B) Public (C) Special (D) Academic

97. All these are categories of a library except (A) Academic Libraries (B) Hospital Libraries (C) Public Library (D) National Libraries

98. Types of reading include (A) fast reading (B) slow reading (C)skimming (D) None of the above

99.is the part of communication process of getting though that were in the authors'minds into the reader'mind. (A) listening (B) concentration (C) comprehension (D) study

100. All these are general purpose of oral presentation except (A) To inform (B) To persuade (C) To entertain (D) To get marks

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