

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2012/2013 SESSION
COURSE TITLE: USE OF LIBRARY, STUDY SKILLS AND ICT

TIME ALLOWED: 1 Hour 20minutes

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions.

TYPE A

1. The Alexandria library in Egypt was established by ____? (a)

Tyran (b) Anstole (c) Ptolemi (d) **Ptolemy**

2. All except one of these ways through which the library helps

to develop reading habits? (a) library contains a varied and

enjoyable collection of reading materials which help children

to associate reading with pleasure (b) library contains Audio-

visual materials that can help users to visualize pictures and

objects that can enhance their reading habits (c) the

abundance of reading materials in the library not only inclines

children to reading, but give them opportunities to practice

which make reading easier (d) the variety of library resources

help to learn how to read different types of materials at

different speeds for different purposes

3. All except one are contributions of library to education? (a) encouraging reading (b) expanding learning resources (c) developing learning skills **(d) library investigation**
4. A forum where students are familiarized with books and all the features of the library is referred to as ____? (a) library visit **(b) library orientation** (c) developing physical and emotional skills
5. No two individuals study the way however all except one are techniques of studying (a) listening and note taking skills (b) writing skills **(c) memorization skills** (d) taking good notes
6. Library is derived from ____ word? (a) Arabic **(b) Latin** (c) Aoia (d) American
7. The Sumerians occupied or lived along River Tigris and Euphrates their generation occupied the present day ____? (a) China (b) Egypt (c) Israel **(d) Iraq**

8. Knowledge was preserved during the Middle or Dark Age through the following, except ____? (a) Establishment of monasteries (b) Medieval universities (c) Enlightened individuals **(d) Establishment of Archival centres**
9. Printing technology of ____ had positive and tremendous impact on production of books? (a) Aristotle in 1500 B.C (b) Johan Gutenberg in 1400 B.C (c) Elliot in 1953 (d) Alexandria in 47 B.C
10. The greatest library of the Roman era was bibliotheca Ulpiano founded by ____? (a) Grace (b) Trajan (c) Sophates (d) Richard de-Bury
11. The Sumerians came up with their own type of WRITING CALLED ____ (a) Cuneiform (b) Papyrus (c) Book (d) Tablet
12. Papyrus was invented by the ____ (a) Sumerians **(b) Egyptians** (c) Phoenicians (d) Greek

13. The Phonecians invented the_____ around 1500 B.C. **(a)**

Alphabets (b) Clay tablet (c) History (d) Roman numerate

14. Library is define as a system designed to acquire the

following except_____**(a) Furniture** (b) Books (c) Journals

(d) Reference materials

15. The first public library was established in _____ (a)

America (b) Italy (c) Nigeria **(d) Greece in 330 B.C.**

16. Renaissance marked the beginning of_____ **(a) Book**

production (b) Wood production (c) Leather production (d)

Computer production

17. The following are the different type of libraries

except_____(a) Academic library (b) Public library (c)

National libraries **(d) Museum**

18. Academic libraries are libraries established and financed by

the____ (a) Secondary school (b) Primary school **(c)**

Universities (d)Research institutes

19. National libraries are established and financed by the _____? (a) Local government (b) State government (c)

Federal government (d) Libraries

20. Examples of special libraries are these except _____? (a)

Cocoa research institute (b) Central bank of Nigeria library

(c) Shell petroleum development company library (d)

Kenneth Dike library

21. The abbreviation of ISBN stands for _____? (a)

International Standard Book Number (b) International

Standard Bible Number (c) International Standard

Bibliographic Number (d) International Serial Book Number

22. National library of Nigeria was established by the _____?

(a) 1984 library act (b) **1964 library act** (c) 1999 library act

(d) 1960 library act

23. The collections of public library cut across _____? (a)

One discipline (b) **All disciplines** (c) Five disciplines (d)

Ten disciplines

24. Students are mainly allowed to _____ in the library? (a)

eat (b) make noise (c) **read** (d) make calls

25. International Standard Serials Numbers (ISSN) is assigned

to only ____? (a) **books** (b) journals (c) manuscripts (d)

bibliography

26. All except _____ is not a library catalogue? (a) Author/Title

(b) Classification catalogue (c) Dictionary Catalogue (d)

Subject catalogue

27. A reader is advised to always consult the _____ first before

going inside the reading room to fetch a book? (a)

Circulation desk (b) Librarian (c) Catalogue (d)

bookshelves

28. If a reader is confused as to his/her inability to find a book he/she should consult _____ for assistance? (a) Circulation librarian (b) Acquisition librarian (c) **Cataloguer** (d) Secretary

29. Every reader while in library shall be expected to observe the following except ____? (a) keep strictly to the seat allocated to his/her (b) leave all consulted books on his/her reading desk (c) surrender himself for routine check or thorough check when leaving the library (d) **should not surrender on demand all consulted books for examination by the library staff**

30. All except _____ are some of the library rules and regulations. (a) silence must observed in and around the library (b) **eating, drinking, chewing, licking or use of naked light is allowed in the library** (c) no reader is allowed to use, operate or charge mobile phones in the

library (d) readers are not allowed to read or consult books in the library

31. Cataloguing is _____? **(a) classification of a book** (b)

bibliographic description of books (c) writing books (d)

filing books

32. The act of assigning call marks or location number to a

book is known as ____? (a) Accessioning (b) Cataloguing

(c) Classification (d) Indexing

33. A computerized form of catalogue is known as ____? (a)

SLAM (b) MARC (c) ASUG **(d) OPAC**

34. A classification scheme used in classifying book in

universities is ____? (a) Dewey decimal **(b) Library of**

congress classification (c) Universal decimal classification

scheme (d) Bliss classification scheme

35. An imprint consists of the following except ____? (a) place of publication (b) illustration (c) name of publisher (d) date of publication

36. How many classes did Library of congress scheme divides knowledge ____? (a) 2 (b) 21 (c) 20 (d) 26

37. 'L' stands for ____ (a) Science (b) Education (c) Music (d) Naval science

38. 'H' stands for ____ (a) Social science (General) (b) Philosophy and Religion (c) Geography (d) Military Science

39. 'A' stands for ____ (a) Philosophy and Religion (b) History (c) **General works** (d) Law

40. 'Q' stand for ____ (a) Quinine (b) **Science** (c) Arts (d) Political Science

41. An identification mark place at the top left hand corner of a catalogue card is known as ____ (a) Call all mark (b) Index (c) Decimal number (d) Book mark

42. A large clear comprehensive signs in all the movement areas stating what each floor house and where main subjects are shelved is call_____ **(a) Accession guides** (b) Book guide (c) Shelf guide (d) Movement guide

43. The divided arrangement of catalogue into Author)title and Subject catalogue is a common feature in_____ library(a) Special (b) National (c) Public **(d) Academic**

When the library directs a user from the subject term the user has in mind to the subject term library has used to referred to as_____ **(a) User reference** (b) See reference (c) See also (d) Cross reference