SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS
M.S. in Library and Information Science (M.S. LIS)
2012

Syllabus: (ML-I)

(Duration 2 Hrs.) There will be 60 objective type questions. These are given to test quantitative skill (at 10 +2 level) and reasoning skills (at the undergraduate level), knowledge of mathematics, ability to read and understand graphs & statistical tables (at 10 +2 level).

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. In a class composed of x girls and y boys, what proportion of the class is composed of girls?

a) x/y b) x/(x+y) c) (x+y)/x d) (x+y)/y

2. How does 50% of a negative number compare with the number?

a) It is less than the number
b) It is greater than the number
c) It is equal to zero
d) It can be less or more depending on the number

3. A train travelling with uniform speed crosses the platform of length 800meters in 20 seconds and a tunnel of length 1.1 km in 25 seconds. What is the length of the train?

a) 600 metres b) 680 meters c) 400 meters d) 380 meters

4. Find the missing number in the series: 49, 16, 25, 36, 9?

a) 64 b) 52 c) 45 d) 43

5. Crime is related to *Court* in the same way as *Disease* is related to

a) Medicine b) Doctor c) Hospital d) Treatment

6. Ram is two years older than Hanif who is twice as old as Joseph. If the sum of the ages of Ram, Hanif and Joseph is 27, how old is Hanif?

a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10

Syllabus (ML-II):

(Duration 2 Hrs.) This paper will mostly test language proficiency and aptitude. The broad pattern of the question paper will be as below:

Part-I: Comprehension Ability Test (2 questions are given; each question consists of a text followed by 4 or 5 objective type questions on the text; estimated time, 10 minutes each) The candidate is expected to go through the text and understand its content, to answer the objective type questions.

Part-II: Books, Information and Computers (20 objective type questions; estimated time 40 minutes)

Part-III: English Language Proficiency (20 objective type questions; estimated time 40 minutes); questions are given to test the knowledge of antonyms, analogy, synonyms and elementary English grammar.

Part-IV: Writing Skills (1 question, estimated time 20 minutes) The candidate will be asked to write a note (not more than two paragraphs) on current or related topics such as Personal computers, e-books, Internet, libraries, etc.

Sub: Library & Information Science
Test Code: ML –II

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Part-I: Comprehension Ability

Read the following passage and mark your answers for questions from (1) to (5):

In economics, *inflation* refers to a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services over a period of time. It reflects erosion in the purchasing power of money. When the general price level rises, the purchasing power of money comes down as each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services. Originally the term *inflation* was used to refer to the amount of money in circulation. The principal measure of inflation is the *inflation rate,* the annualized percentage change in Consumer Price Index over time. Inflation impacts an economy in various ways; it can have simultaneously both positive and negative effects. The negative effects include: a decrease in the real value of money and other monetary items over time; As there is uncertainty over future inflation, it may discourage investments and savings; and high inflation may lead to shortages of goods if consumers begin hoarding out of concern that prices will increase in the future. The huge increase in the retail prices of onions, vegetables and other commodities in India is an example of the effect of *inflation.* It also has positive effects; e.g. a high rate of *inflation* encourages investment in non-monetary capital projects. A high rate of inflation is generally the result of excessive growth in money supply. However, several different factors including growth in money supply may cause low to moderate rates of inflation. The factors could include fluctuations in the demand for goods and services, or changes in available supplies (as during scarcities).

In any case most economists concede that a long and sustained period of inflation is the result of money supply growing faster than the rate of "economic growth. Most economists favor a low (as opposed to zero or negative) steady rate of inflation as a low rate of inflation may reduce the severity of economic recessions by enabling the labor market to adjust more quickly in a downturn, and reduce the risk that a liquidity trap prevents monetary policy from stabilizing the economy. In any country the responsibility of keeping the rate of inflation low and stable is that of the central bank as this is the agency that controls the volume of money supply by setting interest rates, through open market operations, and through the setting of banking reserve requirements. Inflation is certainly not a new phenomenon. It has occurred throughout history. For example, when gold was the currency, governments would mix lesser metals such as silver, lead or copper with gold to make coins. While these coins retained their nominal value, the diluting of gold with lesser metals allowed governments to issue more coins without increasing the amount of gold required to make these coins thus increasing money supply; but the practice also resulted in lowering the relative value of the money. The wide adoption of paper currency by countries in the 18th Century resulted in even larger variations in money supply. Measuring inflation in a country requires an objective means of differentiating changes in nominal prices of a common representative set of commodities and services. For this a *price index,* which represents the combined price of a large basket of representative goods and services is used. Inflation measures are also modified over time. Historically a good deal of literature that studies inflation exists. The primary focus has been on identifying factors that lead to inflation. There are two broad theories that seek to explain inflation: the *Quality Theory* and the *Quantity Theory.* There is also a relation between inflation and employment. A certain level of inflation is considered desirable in order to minimize unemployment.

1. The relation between inflation and employment is:

a) There is no relation between inflation and employment
b) Inflation leads to unemployment
c) Inflation leads to under-employment
d) Inflation helps reduce unemployment

2. The factor that is believed to cause inflation is

a) The switch to paper currency from gold currency
b) The fall in the production of goods
c) The increase in money supply
d) An increase in the general level of prices of commodities

3. Inflation in a country is measured based on

a) The consumer price index
b) The volume of money supply
c) The exchange rate of currency
d) The quantum of reserve gold available in the country

4. For the proper growth of an economy, economists generally favour

a) A negative rate of inflation
b) A high rate of inflation
c) A zero rate of inflation
d) A low rate of inflation

5. In India the agency responsible for monitoring the rate of inflation is

a) Reserve Bank of India
b) Ministry of Finance, Government of India
c) The State Bank of India and its subsidiaries
d) The Ministry of Trade & Commerce, Government of India

Part-II: Books, Information and Computer

1. Who among the following Indian origin is the winner of Nobel Prize for literature.

a) Salman Rushdie b) Dom Moreas
c) V.S. Naipaul d) Nirad Choudhury

2. What is the address given to a computer connected to a network called?

a) System b) SYSID
c) Process ID d) IP Address

3. A Pixel is

a) A computer programme used to draw picture
b) A picture stored in secondary memory
c) The smallest resolvable part of a picture
d) None of the these

4. Computers manipulate data into information by

a) Programs b) Processing
c) Storing d) Organising

5. Jane Austin authored

a) Pride and Prejudice
b) Da Vinci Code
c) The Suitable Boy
d) Sands of Times