

2016

BOOKLET NO.

TEST CODE: PLB

Afternoon

Questions: 30

Time: 2 hours

On the answer sheet write your Name, Registration Number, Test Code, Number of this booklet, etc. in the appropriate place.

The Test consists of two parts:

Part A Comprehension Ability and Test of English Language Proficiency (Question: 1 - 15).

Part B Test of Knowledge of Books, Libraries, Information and Computers (Question: 1 - 15).

For each question four choices are given marked as A, B, C and D. Identify the correct answer and mark the option (i.e. A, B, C or D) against the question number in the answer sheet attached to this booklet.

ALL ROUGH WORK MUST BE DONE IN THE SHEETS PROVIDED AT THE END OF THIS BOOKLET.
YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO USE CALCULATORS.

STOP! WAIT FOR THE SIGNAL TO START

QUESTION PAPER

Entrance test for M.S. (Library & Information Science) (2016)

Test Code: PLB

1. Answer all questions.
 2. All questions carry equal marks.
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Part A Comprehension Ability and Test of English Language Proficiency

Read the following passage and answer the questions numbered 1 – 2.

Waste cannot be simply thrown away anymore, now it must be managed. Are you aware that you are throwing away many materials that could be saved? If we did simple things like reusing glass, we could reduce our municipal landfill sites by almost 10 percent. Although managing our trash seems to be the "in thing" to do, it is hardly convenient. Let's face the facts, sealed toxins "won't affect us for a good twenty years". Although this may be true, there are still many advantages to waste management. Today, more people are in favour of companies who invest in "green products". As a result, companies have removed phosphates, bleaches, and have made their paper products out of recycled papers.

Many people think they have done everything possible, such as recycling in their homes, schools or work place but deep down, however, we must all realize there's more to recycling than simply setting out your recyclables at the curb. In order to make recycling economically feasible, we must buy recycled products

and packaging. When we buy recycled products we create an economic incentive for recyclable materials to be collected, manufactured, and marketed as new products. Buying recycled has both economic and environmental benefits. Purchasing products made from or packaged in recycled materials saves resources for future generations.

Although recycling can divert large portions of municipal solid waste from disposal, some waste must be placed in landfills. Modern landfills are well engineered facilities that are located, designed, operated, monitored, closed, cared for after closure, cleaned up when necessary, and financed to insure compliance with federal regulations. The Federal regulations were established to protect human health and the environment. In addition, these new landfills can collect potentially harmful landfill gas emissions and convert the gas into energy.

Due to the many different types of products humans and animals use in the world, there are various types of waste present today. These different wastes often have different chemical and physical characteristics, and mixing them can be dangerous. Problems arise when more than one type of waste is processed at the same time, so wastes often have to be separated and dealt with differently.

Many wastes have dangerous and undesired properties, such as easy combustibility, corrosivity, radioactivity, or toxic capacities. For example, some wastes are so easy to ignite, that if they are disposed in the wrong way, they will catch fire soon enough, and their burning (or the burning of other wastes nearby) may release deadly fumes into the environment. Corrosive wastes are so strong (acid or otherwise) that they burn right through any nearby substances, sometimes causing

chemical reactions which lead to toxic and deadly byproducts. In some countries it is forbidden to dispose of radioactive wastes because of the threat of nuclear war, and sometimes simply the wastes themselves are so toxic that when they mix with rainwater they may pollute nearby water sources to the point that they are no longer safe to sustain life.

1. What could reduce landfill sites by about 10%?
 - A. Recycling plastic cups
 - B. Using paper cups
 - C. Reusing glass
 - D. Use phosphate based products

2. What is a recommended action to make recycling economically feasible?
 - A. Separate naturally degradable and non-degradable waste
 - B. Buy recycled products
 - C. Buy paper products
 - D. Invest in recycling process

Read the following passage and answer the questions numbered 3 – 4.

Unemployment means the joblessness of those who are able and willing to work. Unemployment is a serious social problem. But it is not the problem of a particular country, it is a world wide problem. The ratio of unemployment is constantly increasing.

Economists have categorized the causes of unemployment as structural and cyclical.

Structural unemployment arises from an imbalance between the kinds of workers wanted and the kinds of workers available. The

imbalances may be caused by lack of skills, location, of personal likes and dislikes. New rapid developments are taking place in technology. This necessitates new skilled workers in industries. Thus industries are left without a job. Sometimes a plant in a declining industry is closed. It throws the workers out of work. Sometimes, a plant is shifted to another place. The workers who are unable or unwilling to move to the area are left jobless.

Cyclical unemployment results from a general lack of demand for labour. When the business cycle turns downward, demand for goods and services drops; the workers are laid off.

Unemployment is not a petty problem in its nature. It is a very grave problem. It hinders the smooth running of a country. Therefore, it should be tackled before it paralyzes the whole structure of society. The following steps can be of tremendous help in this regard.

First, the education system should be modified. The present system is producing such educated men as are good for nothing. They are not skilled and technically trained. This make the situation even worse as they expect decent jobs. They do not accept menial jobs and therefore remain unemployed. The government should introduce such system of education as may produce skilled workers. In this regard, vocational and technical institutes should be opened. Second, new industries should be set up to create more opportunities for employment. Third, steps should be taken to control the population. Fourth, cottage industry should be promoted in towns and villages. If these steps are taken, the problem may be solved.

3. Educated men remain unemployed because

- A. They expect high salary
- B. They do not accept menial jobs
- C. They are technically skilled
- D. They expect jobs in cities

4. The main problem with the present education system is
- A. It is not producing skilled and technically trained people
 - B. It is producing scientists only
 - C. It is not creating employment
 - D. It does not create a demand for services

Choose the answer that best completes the sentences numbered 5-6.

5. The simplest animals are those whose bodies are simplest in structure and which do the things done by all living animals, such as eating, breathing, moving, and feeling, in the most ____ way.
- A. unique
 - B. advantageous
 - C. primitive
 - D. bizarre

6. Not only the ____ are fooled by propaganda; we can all be misled if we are not ____.
- A. ignorant, cynical
 - B. gullible, wary
 - C. illiterate, mature
 - D. fatuous, intelligent

Choose the answer that best answers each question numbered 7-8.

7. Woman: Have you heard about the principal's new plan to make the school day longer?

Man: She'll never go through with it!

What does the man mean?

- A. He likes the principal's plan.
- B. The principal went through the school.
- C. Her plan is possible.
- D. The principal will not carry out her plan.

8. Man: Did you hear about that new vaccine?

Woman: What a breakthrough for people with that sickness!

What does the woman mean?

- A. It's a good news for people with that sickness.
- B. People with that sickness will get sicker.
- C. The vaccine is broken.
- D. Scientists are not through with their study.

For each question (numbered 9-10), identify the right alternative from the given choices.

9. Crux

- A. A laboratory report
- B. Cleavage
- C. A problem
- D. The pivotal point

10. Dire

- A. Very poor
- B. Cold and damp
- C. Angry
- D. Dreadful

Each question (numbered 11-12) below consists of a word printed in capital letters. Choose the word or phrase that most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

11. MOURNFUL :

- A. Informal
- B. Private
- C. Appropriate
- D. Joyous

12. OBLIQUITY :

- A. Praise
- B. Straightforwardness
- C. Conformity
- D. Depreciation

13. If Forensic : Debate, then which of the following is true?

- A. Empirical : Argument
- B. Judicious : Law
- C. Histrionic : Theatre
- D. Philosophic : Temperament

In each of the questions numbered 14 - 15, some proverbs/idioms are given together with their meanings. Choose the correct meaning of proverb/idiom.

14. To cry wolf

- A. To listen eagerly
- B. To give false alarm
- C. To turn pale
- D. None of these

15. To put one's hand to plough
A. To take up agricultural farming
B. To take a difficult task
C. To get entangled into unnecessary things
D. Take interest in technical work

Part B Test of Knowledge of Books, Libraries, Information and Computers

1. Entomology is the science that studies
A. Behavior of human beings
B. Insects
C. The origin and history of technical and scientific terms
D. The formation of rocks
2. Which one is the largest North-Eastern State according to area wise?
A. Assam
B. Nagaland
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Mizoram
3. Who is the author of the book "The Dramatic Decade: The Indira Gandhi Years"?
A. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
B. Kiran Bedi
C. Pranab Mukherjee
D. Sheikh Abdullah

4. The famous character “Pickwick” was created by
- A. Steven Spielberg
 - B. Leo Tolstoy
 - C. Walt Disney
 - D. Charles Dickens
5. Who is the author of famous book “The Judgement”?
- A. Anthony Mascarenhas
 - B. R. Vankataraman
 - C. Kuldip Nayar
 - D. Janardhan Turkur
6. Who is largely responsible for breaking the German Enigma codes, created a test that provided a foundation for Artificial Intelligence?
- A. Alan Turing
 - B. Jeff Bezos
 - C. George Boole
 - D. Charles Babbage
7. Who founded Google?
- A. David Filo & Jerry Yang
 - B. Steve Case & Jeff Bezos
 - C. Larry Page and Sergey Brin
 - D. Mark Zuckerberg and Chris Hughes
8. Which of the following dances is a solo dance?
- A. Ottan Thullal

- B. Kuchipudi
- C. Yakshagana
- D. Odissi

9. “.png” extension refers usually to what kind of file?

- A. Audio file
- B. Image file
- C. Text file
- D. Video file

10. Who is often referred to as the “father of Geometry”?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Euclid
- C. Pythagoras
- D. Kepler

11. National Archives is located at

- A. Dehradun
- B. Calcutta
- C. New Delhi
- D. Bombay

12. Total number of sonnets written by Shakespeare is

- A. 102
- B. 154
- C. 163
- D. 194

13. From which country the famous poet Pablo Neruda belongs?

- A. Peru

- B. Argentina
- C. Cuba
- D. Chile

14. Who is the author of the book “Hajar Churashir Maa”?

- A. Aparna Sen
- B. Taslima Nasrin
- C. Ashapoorna Devi
- D. Mahasweta Devi

15. Who is the first women to received Jnanpith Award?

- A. Amrita Pritam
- B. Ashapura Devi
- C. Mahadevi Varma
- D. Mahasweta Devi

ROUGH WORK

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