CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

Library & Information Science (SUBJECT CODE 836)

Marking Scheme of Sample Question Paper for Class XII

(Session 2020-2021)

Max. Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

- 1. Please read the instructions carefully.
- 2. This Question Paper consists of 24 questions in two sections Section A& Section B.
- **3.** Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
- 4. Out of the given (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.
- 5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
- 6. SECTION A OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

7. SECTION B - SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):

- i. This section contains 18 questions.
- ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
- iii. Do as per the instructions given.
- iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)	
i.	b) Language (sound)	1
ii.	c) Both (a) and (b)	1
iii.	a) It increases individual's energy and activity	1
iv.	c) CTRL+A	1
v.	a) An equal to (=) sign	1
vi.	b) United Nation Environment Programme	1

Q. 2	Answer any 7 out of the given 8 questions (1 x 7= 7 marks)	
i	b) Newspapers, Journals, periodicals etc.	1
ii	c) Books, Readers and Library staff	1
iii	a) Radio Frequency Identification	1
iv	a) The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	1
V	b) Weeding	1
vi	a) Stock verification	1
vii	b) Circulation Section	1
viii	b) Notes field	1
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)	
i	a) Acquisition Section	1
ii	a) Library Classification	1
iii	a) Personality, Matter, Energy, Space and Times	1
iv	b) Alien PenumbralUmbralPenumbral Alien	1
V	b) 3	1
vi	a) 1979	1
vii	b) International standard Bibliographic Description	1

Q. 4	Answer any 6out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)	
i	d) All of the above	1
ii	b) 3	1
iii	b) Active information Services	1
iv	a) Inter Library Loan	1
v	b) Hans Peter Luhn	1
vi	a) Online Public Access Catalogue	1
vii	c) Digital book	1

Q. 5	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)		
i	b) Database	1	 L
ii	c) Cloud Computing	1	L
iii	a) Web casting	1	Ī
iv	d) All of the above	1	L
V	a) INFLIBNET	1	L
vi	b) Open Source Software	1	L
vii	b) Operating System Software	1	Ĺ

Q. 6	Answer any 6out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)	
i	d) Backup and restoration	1
ii	a) Information about the library	1
iii	a) Discussion and promotion of Library Services	1
iv	c) Technological barrier	1
v	b) Mass Communication	1
vi	c) Library extension services	1
vii	b) Latin	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills (2 x 3 = 6 marks) Answer each question in 20 - 30 words.

Q. 7	AnsAct of conveying meanings from one entity of mutually understood signs, symbols and Two types of communication are:		
	i) Verbal ii) Non verbal		1
			1
Q. 8	Answer: Four steps to Active Listening:		
	a) CONTACT b) ABSORB		
	c) REFLECTIVE FEEDBACK d) CONFIRM	M	1
			1
Q. 9	Answer: Features of self-motivation are		
	a) It increases individual's energy and act	2	
	b) It directs an individual towards specific		1
	 c) It results in initiation and persistence of d) It affects cognitive processes and learn similar task. 	<u>*</u>	1
Q. 10	Answer:		
	Common personality disorders are:		
	a) Paranoid b) Antisocial		
	c) Schizoid d) Borderline		
	e) Narcissistic f) Avoidant g) Dependent h) Obsessive		1
	g) Dependent in cosessive		1
Q. 11	Answer:		_
Q. 11	Common fears seen in entrepreneurs are:		
	a) Fear of failure		
	b) Fear of the unknownc) Fear of not being an expert		
	d) Fear of risk taking		1
	e) Fear of being pushed into uncomfortab	le situation	
			1
1	1		

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 - 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)

Q. 12	Answer:	
Q. 12	Stock verification is the process of systematic checking the holdings of the library to find out the missing items.	
	Methods 1. Accession Number 2. Call number	1
0.13	American	1
Q. 13	Answer: Personality: The connecting symbol is Comma(,)	2
	Matter: The connecting symbol is semi-colon (;)	
	Energy: The connecting symbol is colon (:)	
	Space : The connecting symbol is Dot (.)	
Q. 14	Answer:	
	An information service provided in response to an expressed demand by the user is called a Responsive or on demand information service.	
	An information service provided for anticipating a user's needs is called an anticipatory information service.	1
		1
Q. 15	Answer: Communication process in a simple model including the elements are Message	
	Source/ Communicator — Audience/ Receiver Channel	1
	In this process one who communicate is known as source or communicator, to	
	whom communicated is known as audience or receiver and what is communicated is	
	known as message. One more factor is to be mentioned here is media or channel.	1
Q. 16	Answer: Intrapersonal Communication is such a communication in which an individual	
	communicate with oneself. Here the source and receiver both are the same person. Inter –personal communication is such a communication which takes place between or more persons. It could be face to face or in the case of physical distance between	1
	the participants.	1
Q. 17	Answer:	
	Application software is designed to perform a particular task or a group of tasks to	
	satisfy the needs of a particular environment. They are created by analyzing the	1
	environment and the need of a particular system.	
	For example, a Library Automation Software (LAS) is a customized application	1
	software for managing day to day functions of a library and its management. Libsys,	

KOHA, etc are application software.MS Word is also an application Software.

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30-50 words each(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

Q. 18	Answer:			
	Basic for Comparison	Job Analysis	Job Evaluation	
	Meaning	Job analysis is a careful study of each and every aspect of a particular job.	Job Evaluation is an attempt of assessing the relative utility of a particular job in an organisation.	1
	Nature of Process	Comprehensive	Comparative	
	Objective	To develop the present methods and techniques of doing a job.		1
	Techniques	Questionnaire, Checklist, Interview, Surveys etc.	Non-analytical system and analytical system.	
	Advantage	Recruitment & Selection, Performance Appraisal, Compensation etc.	Helps in removing inequalities in the wage system, making a comparative analysis of each job etc.	
Q. 19	Answer:			
	(i) Classification Nur	document consists of three parts		
	(ii) Book Number	moer/Crass Number		
	(iii) Collection Numb	per		1
	Therefore, we can say	y		
	Call Number = Class	Number + Book Number + Collection	ction Number	
		a document is an ordinal number classification used in a library arnt.	1 0 1	1
		e ordinal number which fixes the other documents belonging to the	-	1/2
	physical form, or cla books may be separate	ber is a symbol denoting any ass of users, and so on.) of a growely located.	<u> </u>	1/2
Q. 20	Answer:	ment Awareness Corvines are		
	Two categories of Cui	rent Awareness Services are:		
		towards individuals or group of us n of information to individuals	• •	

	conversation or by telephone or mobile phone; through electronic messages (SMS),	1
	messages sent on notification form, selective dissemination of information (SDI),	+1/2
	selective dissemination of documents, routing of documents (periodicals), etc.	
b.	CAS directed towards all users of the services: This includes accession lists	
	(new arrivals), bibliographies, indexing and abstracting services, literature	
	surveys, bibliographic surveys, table of contents of periodicals, etc. The end	1 +1/2
	products are current awareness bulletins which may include all the above	,
	elements.	

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50-80 words each $(4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ marks})$

Q. 21	Briefly explain the mode of acquisition of Information Sources in the Library? Answer:	
	Mode of Acquisition	
	The method of acquisition of information sources is popularly known as 'mode of	
	acquisition'. Traditionally, the three modes of acquisition are Purchase, Gift and Exchange.	1
	i. Purchase	
	After selection process, the selected materials can be purchased directly	
	from the publishers or their agents, distributors or any vendors depending	
	upon the policy of the library.	
	ii. Gift	
	Non-commercial organizations, educational institutions and people who	
	have strong affinity with the libraries from time to time donate their	
	collection or information materials to libraries. Occasionally an author may	1
	also gift a personal copy of his/her book to the library. Therefore, gifting is	
	also one of the established methods of acquiring materials.	
	iii. Exchange	
	The library may acquire materials, especially the publications of other	
	institutions in exchange of its own publications.	1
	iv. Online Acquisition	
	Online acquisition method is more suitable for digital materials. In this	
	process, a library can download material from the publishers' or vendors'	1
	portal and make payment online.	
Q. 22	Discuss the steps for translating the title of the document to appropriate Class Number in Library Classification? Answer:	
	The steps in Library Classification are:	
	Step 0: Write down the Raw Title (= Title as found in the document).	
	Step 1 : Full title (= Title expressing each of the relevant basic and isolate ideas in	

	the subject of the document, arrived at by filling up all the ellipses in the Raw title).	
	Step 2: Kernel Title (= Full title except the auxiliary or apparatus words and each	1
	composite term denotes a composite idea replaced by the fundamental constituent	
	terms, which denote its fundamental constituent ideas).	
	Step 3: Analysed title (= Kernel Title with each kernel term marked by a symbol,	
	which denotes the fundamental category of which the ideas denoted by the term is a	
	manifestation and also the round and the level to which it is assigned in conformity	
	to the postulates of classification).	
	Step 4: Transformed Title (=Analytical title with the kernel terms rearranged	1
	according to the symbols of analysis attached to them).	
	Step 5: Title in standard terms (=Transformed title with the Kernal terms replaced,	
	wherever necessary by their respective equivalents as given in the appropriate schedules).	
	Step 6: Title in Facet Numbers (= Title in standard terms with the kernel terms	1
	replaced by their equivalent numbers)	
	Step 7: Class number (got by removing the symbols of analysis and inserting the	
	appropriate connecting symbols between the facet numbers in accordance with the	1
	Rules).	1
	Step 8: Translate the synthesized class number into natural language by way of	
	verification. In this step, carry out facet analysis of the Class Number, giving a digit	
	by digit interpretation and verifying the correctness of the number.	
Q. 23	Briefly explain the Selective Dissemination of Information Services (SDI)?	
	Answer:	
	. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) is a highly personalized service. It is	
	a method of supplying each user or a group of users with references of documents or	1
	abstracts relating to their pre-defined areas of interest selected from documents	
	published recently/received during the period in question.	
	This service saves the user the effort and time of having to scan through a number of	
	publications, and to choose the documents of interest to him. The basic concept	1
	behind SDI is the matching of information/documents with the profile of each user	
	or group of users with same interest.	
	A user profile and document profile are two important components of the SDI	
	service. Then the matching items are brought to the attention of the user. The same	1
	activity can be performed effectively with the help of a computer.	
	During the process of SDI, the `user profile' which comprises of a set of `key words'	
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	organ	ised as meticulously as the 'system' permits, describe the subject of interest, in	1
	accor	dance with the keywords that appear on the documents. A document is	
	select	ed when two key words coincide. In an automated environment, once a search	
	profil	e of the user is created and saved, relevant information is sent to the researcher	
	_	natically (and the selected databases/catalogues are updated).	
Q. 24	Discus	ss the method for acquiring periodicals in a Library? er:	
	There	are four methods of acquiring periodicals. These are:	
	(a)	By subscription: In this method of acquisition, periodicals are subscribed directly	
		from the publisher or vendors. The subscription amount is paid in advance	1
		(annually) to the publisher or vendor for a particular title, following which, the	
		library receives the periodical.	
	(b)	As a member of societies and institutions: The societies and institutions send their periodicals free of cost, once a library becomes their member.	1
	(c)	By gift: A number of organisations send their periodicals free of cost to libraries.	1
		Hence, if a library wishes to acquire such journals then the publishing organizations	
		are to be requested to enrol the receiving libraries on their mailing list. This enables	
		the libraries to receive desired periodicals as gifts.	
	(d)	By exchange: Acquiring periodicals by exchange is a method in which two	
		organisations exchange their periodicals and other publications with each other	1
		(free of cost).	
Q. 25		n Proprietary Software and open source software. Give examples.	
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Q. 25	Answer (i) The the lieu U	n Proprietary Software and open source software. Give examples. Proprietary software the proprietary software is a kind of software for which ownership remains with the creator under the provisions of copyright. The owner or proprietor provides the user, for using its applications on certain terms and conditions. Seers are not being given the right to open, modify or further distribute the	2
Q. 25	Answer (i) The the lieu U so	Proprietary software he proprietary software is a kind of software for which ownership remains with e creator under the provisions of copyright. The owner or proprietor provides cense to the user, for using its applications on certain terms and conditions. sers are not being given the right to open, modify or further distribute the ource code of such software. Because of this, the software of this category is	2
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Q. 25	Answer (i) The the lie of second of The se	Proprietary software the proprietary software is a kind of software for which ownership remains with the creator under the provisions of copyright. The owner or proprietor provides the sense to the user, for using its applications on certain terms and conditions. It is seriously as a seriou	2

made available free of cost, but the source code of such software remains closed. We have a number of Library automation software in this category. For example, LIBSYS, VIRTUA, TRUDAN, etc.

(ii) Open Source Software

The Open Source Software (OSS) is a software for which source code is open. The users are granted license to use, study, modify and further redistribute it. Such software is usually the product of collective efforts of the professionals to provide free and also the right of customization as per need of the user.

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There are a number of open source Library automation software available and being used worldwide. For example, KOHA, New Gen Lib, ABCD, etc, are a few open source LAS available worldwide.

Here, we are going to discuss KOHA, which is one of the popular and worldwide used open source LAS.