

Final Exam

NAME: _____ GROUP: _____

1. A library's catalog...

- Is an inventory list of every item you should be able to find there.
- Shows everything by a given author, title, or about a given topic.
- Shows you how to locate an item in a library.
- Is a place for the library cat to sharpen its claws.

2. ROGER is...

- Radio code word for "I understand you."
- The UCSD library catalog
- The library catalog for all UC schools
- A kind of computer terminal
- A documentary film about a car manufacturer

3. there are libraries full of carpet, rock, floor tile, and light bulb samples?

- True
- False

4. The *Internet* is...

- A sequel TV show to *Dragnet*.
- An International computer network offering all kinds of information & services to people.
- One big computer in Los Angeles that lots of people hook up to for E-mail.
- A service created to allow libraries to find & charge for overdue books around the world.

5. You need to write a paper on talking drums. You've never heard of 'talking drums' before. What would be a good first step?

- Look in ROGER for books on Talking Drums.
- Use a periodical index to look for the latest technical articles about Percussion Instruments.
- Look it up in the encyclopedia.
- Go to the Science and Engineering Library and start looking on all the shelves.

6. You're searching in the online catalog and find three books that fit your needs. The call number of each book begins: "TR 1976." These three books...

- were all written by the same author.
- Are all written about the same or similar subjects.
- All arrived at the library on the same date in 1976.
- Have important words in their titles that begin with both "T" and "R"
- Can be found in the "Technical Resources" area.

7. In order to *efficiently* research a topic, which is the best search strategy?

- Ask a friend who knows about the subject, try to find what you want listed in ROGER or MELVYL, browse some shelves in the library and hope to get lucky, ask a reference librarian.
- Start with a good newspaper index, then check in ROGER for any books written by authors of the newspaper articles you find.
- Look it up in an encyclopedia to get an overview and ideas, try an online catalog like ROGER, check in periodical indexes, check in bibliographic guides.
- Ask Armando for help. If he doesn't know, try Lina. If she doesn't know, try Lou. If he can't help, just ask Thomas. Thomas always knows.

8. A *Bibliography* is a list of good articles and books about a particular subject. You can find a bibliography in:

- a book.
- a magazine or journal article.
- an encyclopedia entry.
- all of the above

9. Approximately how many books are owned by the UCSD libraries? (According to Duffy Tweedy)

- 200
- 200,000
- 2,000,000
- 20,000,000

You're looking for a magazine article written in 1965. ROGER shows you that two libraries on campus have some issues of the magazine, like this:

CUL	18(1962)-22(1966), 24(1968)-
MED	20(1964)-

10. Which Library should have the article you're looking for?

- The Central University Library (CUL)
- The Biomed (MED) Library
- Both libraries
- Neither library

11. Looking at the example above, which library is still receiving the magazine today?

- The Central University Library (CUL)
- The Biomed (MED) Library
- Both libraries
- Neither library

The following record is located in an online catalog:

Author:	Garcia, Griselda.
Title:	InfoCulture : the Smithsonian book of information age inventions /Griselda Garcia. Boston : Houghton Mifflin, 1993.
Subjects:	National Museum of American History (U.S.) -- Exhibitions. Information technology -- History.
Call numbers:	UCB Engin T58.5 .L83 1993

12. who wrote this book?

- Griselda Boston
- Thomas Luna
- Houghton Mifflin
- Griselda Garcia

13. what is the title?

- InfoCulture
- the Smithsonian book of information age inventions
- Information Technology -- History
- InfoCulture : the Smithsonian book of information age inventions

14. who is the publisher?

- the Smithsonian
- National Museum of American History.
- Boston
- Houghton Mifflin

15. where was it published?

- Washington
- the Smithsonian
- Boston
- UCB

16. what is the call number?

- T58.5 .L83 1993
- T58.5
- UCB MAIN
- L83 1993

17. which *subject* search in the online catalog would find this record?

- InfoCulture
- Information technology -- History
- Information age
- Exhibitions

The following record is located in an online catalog:

Author:	Cliff, Jimmy.
Title:	The harder they come : (soundtrack) Mango MLPS 9202. c1972.
Description:	1 disc. 33 1/3 rpm. 12 in.
Subjects:	Motion picture music -- Excerpts. Reggae music.
Call numbers:	UCSD Music ARLP 2692 Tape dubbing made.

18. What search terms could you type in the MELVYL CATALOG to come up with this item?

- fi kw harder they come
- fi xj harder they come
- fi su Mango MLPS
- fi tw harder they come

19. What Index in MELVYL would contain this sound recording?

- news
- mags
- psyclit
- cat

20. What *subject heading* did the librarians file this item under?

- The harder they come
- Reggae music and Motion picture music -- Excerpts.
- Cliff, Jimmy
- UCSD Music

21. what part of UCSD's central library would let you listen to this information item?

- Circulation
- Reference
- Music
- Periodicals

The following record is located in an online catalog:

16. STEWART TA.
THE INFORMATION AGE IN CHARTS.
FORTUNE, 1994 APR 4, V129 N7:75-79.

22. In what magazine or journal did this article appear?

- Information Age
 Fortune
 Charts
 The Information Age in Charts

23. How many printed pages does this article take up?

- 75
 79
 5
 129

24. What is the difference between the *subject* and the *title* of a work?

- A *subject* is bossed around by someone with a *title*, like king, boss, or teacher
 A *subject* is the name of an item, the title tells you what it is about
 A *title* is the name of an item, the subject tells you what it is about
 The author decides the subject of an information object, librarians make up a title for it.

25. In a library, what does *reference* mean?

- Reference can be a person, like the reference librarian, a source of information, like an encyclopedia or index, or a special section in the library.
 A reference is a person who recommends you for a job, the written recommendation they give you, or the way they talk about you.
 Reference is jargon for "person who hasn't turned in their books."
 Reference is a part of the library where librarians take a break-- they read the newspaper, and you should not bother them here.

26. Which of the following is an example of the typical 'flow of information' through society?

- Encyclopedia ⇒ word of mouth ⇒ magazine article ⇒ newspaper article
 Newspaper ⇒ TV ⇒ dictionary ⇒ Upward Bound R.A.'s ⇒ Luis
 Word of mouth ⇒ TV ⇒ magazine ⇒ book ⇒ encyclopedia
 President Clinton ⇒ Kafi ⇒ *San Diego Union-Tribune* ⇒ UCSD Central Library.

27. Which is the fastest computer

- mainframe
 minicomputer
 supercomputer
 microcomputer

28. which of the following searches will get me a *small* number of items in the computer catalog?

- br su Women#
 fi su Women -- Africa
 br su Women -- Africa -- Bibliography
 fi su Women -- Africa -- Bibliography -- Catalogs

29. Which of the following searches will get me a *huge* number of items in the computer catalog?

- br su Women#
 fi su Women -- Africa
 br su Women -- Africa -- Bibliography
 fi su Women -- Africa -- Bibliography -- Catalogs

30. Which citation below is for a magazine article?

- Hardy, Phil and Dave Laing, eds. *The Encyclopedia of Rock*. St. Albans [England]: Panther, 1976.
 Mills, Peter. "Into The Mystic: The Aural Poetry Of Van Morrison," *Popular Music*, v13, n1 (Jan, 1994):91.
 Larkin, Colin, ed. *The Guinness Encyclopedia Of Popular Music*. Chester, Connecticut: New England Pub. Associates, 1992.
 Lebrecht, Norman. *The Companion To 20th-Century Music*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992.

31. Which bibliographic citation below appears to be correct (as taught in class)?

- Morrison, Van. "A Self-Portrait Of The Artist In Van Morrison," by Robert Hilburn. *Los Angeles Times*. v104, secVI (Tue, May 28, 1985):1.
 Hilburn, Robert. "A Self-Portrait Of The Artist In Van Morrison," *Los Angeles Times*. v104, secVI (Tue, May 28, 1985):1.
 Hilburn, Robert. *A Self-Portrait Of The Artist In Van Morrison*, "Los Angeles Times." v104, secVI (Tue, May 28, 1985):1.
 Los Angeles Times. "A Self-Portrait Of The Artist In Van Morrison," v104, secVI (Tue, May 28, 1985):1.

32. What is a computer 'file'?

- You do your nails with it
 A collection of computer 'pages'
 A digitized image
 An icon of a folder or a piece of paper

33. Which factors may *bias* the way you create or interpret information:

- age, gender, & language
 cultural & ethnic background
 service in the military
 all of the above

34. What is the main reason things are stored on microfilm?
- Prevent theft
 - take up less space
 - preserve information that would deteriorate on wimpy newsprint paper
 - it's fun to read & photocopy this way

35. You are sitting in a college lecture hall, slouching, frowning, and pouting. What *visual information* (body language) are you sharing with the professor?
- Call on me! Call on me!
 - Your class is not interesting to me, and I'm tired
 - I always sit like this, I have a bad back
 - The teacher won't notice my body language

36. (6 points) Identify these parts of a computer screen:

The image shows a screenshot of a computer application window titled "PhotoStyler - [5-g.bmp [2:1]]". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Select", "Image", "Effects", "View", "Window", and "Help". The "File" menu is open, showing options like "New...", "Open...", "Restore...", "Close", "Close All", "Save", "Save As...", "Import", "Export", "Scan", "Print", "Soft Proof...", "Preferences", a list of files, and "Exit". A mouse pointer is hovering over the "Save" option. Lines connect various parts of the screen to checkboxes on the left and right.

- mouse
- mouse pointer
- arrow
- chooser
- items
- list
- menu
- choices
- program box
- window
- screen
- cute kid

37. What is the difference between an annotated bibliography and a regular bibliography?
- An annotated bibliography elaborates on each source with a short description or evaluation.
 - A bibliography is only found in encyclopedias. Annotated bibliographies have been legal in other publications since 1954.
 - MELVYL provides an annotated bibliography, and the student must go get each information item from the library before they decide what to erase to make a regular bibliography.
 - Regular bibliographies can have non-book items like record albums, or personal interviews. Annotated bibliographies are strictly notational.

38. Which is a correct Internet e-mail address for a UCSD student with an account on a computer named 'sdcc13'?
- suraf@sdcc13.ucsd.edu
 - suraf @ sdcc13 . UCSD . edu
 - suraf@sdcc13.ucsd.edu
 - suraf@sdcc13.ucsb.edu

39. Dewey is one system of classification, with 10 subject categories. What is the other main style of classification?
- Military Classification
 - Redundant Classification
 - Library of Congress Classification
 - Library of North America Style

40. What is the difference between Hytelnet and MELVYL?
- MELVYL connects you to one group of libraries in California, Hytelnet can connect you to 600 or more libraries and other services around the world.
 - MELVYL is free, but it costs \$75 per hour to use Hytelnet
 - MELVYL connects you to just one library-- the UCSD central library, while Hytelnet connects you to all 9 UC libraries and nothing else.
 - Hytelnet is a hypermedia program that uses pictures to access MELVYL. MELVYL is the same thing with words only.

41. It's 2 am. You just read a provoking newspaper article and want to write a letter to the editor at once. Assuming you can do any of these things, which should reach the editor most directly and quickly?

- Fax to newspaper office
- phone call to newspaper office
- e-mail to editor's address
- postal mail to editor

42. What is the difference between Gopher and Mosaic?

- Gopher gives you pictures and hypertext. Mosaic gives you windows filled with text menus.
- Gopher runs through the Internet. Mosaic is only available in the Art Library at UCSD.
- Mosaic gives you pictures and hypertext. Gopher gives you windows filled with text menus.
- Nothing: "Gopher" and "Mosaic" are two names for the exact same computer program.

Student Contributions:

43. what can you type to set MELVYL to look in the catalog of books and other goodies at each UC library?

- news
- mags
- cat
- books

47. a magazine, newspaper, and a journal are all periodicals

- true
- false

44. What does RAM stand for?

- Repetitive assistance malfunction
- riding a mule
- random access memory
- read and memorize

48. American Society has shifted from Agricultural to Industrial to ...

- bureaucracy based
- information based
- currency based
- library based

45. A big software program used to create essays, papers, articles, and other written projects:

- spreadsheet, like *Excel*
- image editor, like *Photoshop*
- word processor, like *MS-Word*
- game program, like *Doom*

49. what is the difference between computer hardware and computer software?

- hardware can be physically 'kicked,' software cannot
- software can be physically 'kicked,' hardware can not
- there's no difference, it's just sales-people jargon
- hardware is always more expensive than software

46. What is a synonym for *bias*, as we discussed it in class?

- truth
- prejudice
- harmony
- accurate information

50. What is the difference between roger and MELVYL?

- roger is used to look only for magazines, journals, and films. MELVYL finds everything else.
- roger gives complete information, but only for the UCSD collection. MELVYL gives less information, but provides it for every UC campus
- MELVYL is an acronym for something. Roger is just someone's first name.
- Roger can get the book off the shelf for you, MELVYL still requires you to ride the elevator.

51. (8 points) Label the parts of this e-mail address:

- computer name
- user name
- type of organization
- password

chau@mathwiz.ucsd.edu

- computer name
- user name
- type of organization
- zip code

- computer name
- organization name
- type of organization
- password

- organization name
- user name
- type of organization
- zip code

52. What steps can you usually take to *save* a file using any computer with window-based programs (like Macintosh)?

- choose save from the edit menu
- choose save from the file menu
- press ctrl-alt-del on the keyboard
- type "s-a-v-e"

53. In library research, an *Abstract* is...

- a random style of painting-- i.e. *abstract expressionism*
- to take information and save it to a floppy disk
- a short summary of an article, book, or other information item
- a long, critical essay evaluating an information source in great detail

Essay: (34 points)

54. Answer *one* of the following questions. **A** or **B**. Use your *writing skills* from English class! Be persuasive, interesting, creative. Offer examples from this class, facts, and personal experiences to support yourself.

A

Your big sister Julianna is home from Harvard for the weekend. She's in *serious* trouble with her EthnoMusicology class. The final project is due on Monday, and she hasn't even started! She needs your help.

How could you use skills we practiced or discussed in this Upward Bound Class to help Julianna finish her work in time?

Make sure to address the following points:

- ☒ Tell us your research *strategy* for *this topic*.
- ☒ Explain how you will *manage your time* (about 48 hours)
- ☒ Tell us *what* sources you'll look for information in (beyond the library, if appropriate)
- ☒ Tell us *how* you will get information from each source.
- ☒ Tell us *what kind* of information you'll expect to get from each source.
- ☒ Tell us how will you *use the information* you find in Julianna's project.
- ☒ Explain how Julianna will acknowledge your help in her work.

Julianna's EthnoMusicology Assignment:

"Research and create a project (Artwork, Musical Composition, or Dance Performance) on the use of *Drums and Drumming* in all forms of music."

Fine Print:

Your library will be open Saturday, closed Sunday. You have access to the Internet through a 24-hour computer lab at the local university. You have a driver's license a car, and no curfew.

B

We want your expert advice. Which tools should we teach next summer? Choose one "traditional tool" and one "newfangled electronic tool" from the list below.

Use your knowledge and expertise at finding the right information, fast. Write a *critical comparison and review* of the two tools. Give examples from your experiences both in and out of this class. Don't be afraid to think big!

Be sure to answer...

- 📖 Describe each tool-- explain it to someone who has never heard of it.
- 📖 Discuss the information-getting *advantages* of each tool
- 📖 Discuss the *problems* you might encounter while using each tool to obtain information
- 📖 What *types* of information can be obtained with each?
- 📖 Give examples(situations) of *how & why* you would use each tool.
- 📖 Do you think that the newer tool will replace the older tool? Why or why not?

The List of Tools...

TRADITIONAL TOOLS	NEWFANGLED TOOLS
library card catalog	World Wide Web (Mosaic)
library computer catalogs	Gopher
reference-librarian-person	Hytelnet
printed index(es)	Usenet News
encyclopedia, dictionary, etc.	e-Mail
browsing the library shelves	electronic indexes NEWS, MAGS, etc.