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UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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B. A. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2017/2018

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION STUDIES

(MAIN AND ACCRA CITY CAMPUSES)

INFS 322: THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CLASSIFICATION (3 CREDITS)

TIME ALLOWED: TWO AND A HALF (2 ½) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND B AND ANY ONE QUESTION IN SECTION C

ANSWER SECTION A ON THE QUESTION PAPER AND SECTION B AND C IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET

YOU WILL BE PROVIDED WITH AN EXTRACT FROM A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME WITH PAGE NUMBERS 167, 168, 169, 170, 171 and 172

## SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. In libraries, Classification by subject is extensively used to arrange library materials.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Classification by subject is used to make entries for library materials in .....
  - a. Abstracts and Indexes
  - b. Catalogues and Indexes
  - c. Notations and Indexes
  - d. Extracts and Indexes
3. Modern classification started in the year.....
  - a. 15th century

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- b. 17th century
  - c. 19th Century
  - d. 18th century
4. Library classification is also called ...
- a. Bibliothecal Classification
  - b. Catalogue classification
  - c. Information Classification
  - d. Bibliographical Classification
5. In library classification, materials are arranged in a manner that would be easy to be remembered by one of the following?
- 
- a. Librarians
  - b. Classifiers
  - c. Publisher
  - d. Library users or readers
6. Classification seeks to separate which of the following
- a. similar things
  - b. Books from cartographs
  - c. dissimilar things
  - d. None of the above
7. The person who uses the classification scheme to classify information materials is called
- a. classifier
  - b. classificationist
  - c. classist
  - d. classificatory
8. According to Phillips (1964), classification involves the arrangement of objects or ideas into groups according to their .....
- a. sizes
  - b. organization
  - c. degree of relevance
  - d. degree of likeness
9. According to Philips (1964), the various groups in the scheme are subdivided until there are no possible divisions.
- a. true
  - b. false
  - c. none of the above
  - d. all of the above

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10. Classification is a process of .....like things and .....unlike things at the same time.

- a. ordering / grouping
- b. collecting/ ordering
- c. grouping/ separating
- d. collecting/ separating

11. In classification, both like things and unlike things are grouped together.

- a. true
- b. false
- c. none of the above
- d. all of the above

12. Classification is done with the notion that what is being classified exists.....

- a. depending on humans
- b. independent of humans
- c. in library materials
- d. none of the above

13. Classificationists and classifiers try to discover the real essence of materials and represent the kinds and phenomena as they really are, to represent.....

- a. what documents are about.
- b. documents in a simpler form
- c. the understanding of the classifiers and Classificationists
- d. all of the above

14. In classification, a set of rules guides the whole process.

- a. true
- b. false
- c. none of the above
- d. all of the above
- e.

15. Categorization is not rigorous in that it mandates that an entity either is or is not a member of a particular class.

- a. true
- b. false
- c. none of the above
- d. all of the above

16. Categorization is.....

- a. mutually exclusive
- b. exclusive

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- c. flexible and creative
- d. Non-overlapping.

17. Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, identification of books depended on.....

- a. the classificationist skills
- b. the classifiers knowledge of the stock
- c. the librarians' knowledge of the stock
- d. the librarians' skills...

18. The open access system was introduced .....

- a. around the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- b. around the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- c. around the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- d. around the 16<sup>th</sup> century

19. The opened system granted users what privilege

- a. Buy materials
- b. borrow materials
- c. browse the stock
- d. Suggest for acquisition

20. What problem arose with the opened system?

- a. acquisition of library materials
- b. location of library materials
- c. borrowing of library materials
- d. photocopying of library materials

21. Classification helps to do the following except

- a. organizes
- b. Make sense of things
- c. locates things
- d. None of the above

22. Library classification organizes materials in how many ways.

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 5

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23. By organizing, classification first recognizes similarities between areas of knowledge.
- a. true
  - b. false
  - c. none of the above
  - d. all of the above

24. A ... notation should be able to accommodate new subjects
- a. Expressive
  - b. Accommodative
  - c. Hospitable
  - d. Mixed

- 
25. A scheme makes provision for new subjects to be added through ...
- a. Unassigned notations
  - b. Decimal notations
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. Hospitality

26. The purpose of the ... is to locate topics within the scheme and to display related aspects of a subject
- a. Notation
  - b. Class numbers
  - c. Index
  - d. Call numbers

27. The specific index is more attractive than the relative index
- a. True
  - b. False

28. The first edition of the DDC that published in 1876 was developed in...
- a. 1870
  - b. 1873
  - c. 1876
  - d. 1875

29. Dewey became the librarian of Columbia College in ...
- a. 1876
  - b. 1880
  - c. 1883
  - d. 1890

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30. Which of the following schemes was the first subject classification to appear at a time when the subject approach to knowledge was becoming popular?

- a. UDC
- b. CC
- c. DDC
- d. LCC

31. Each main class in the DDC is divided into ...major sub classes

- a. 8
  - b. 7
  - c. 10
  - d. 100
- 

32. The DDC has ... divisions

- a. 100
- b. 1000
- c. 10
- d. 20

33. The DDC has ... Sections

- a. 100
- b. 1000
- c. 10
- d. 20

34. The print edition of the DDC has passed through ... editions

- a. 12
- b. 13
- c. 22
- d. 30

35. Volumes 2 and 3 of the DDC make up the ...

- a. Introduction and Tables
- b. Schedules
- c. Index and Manual
- d. Index only

36. ....make up the volume 4 of the DDC

- a. Introduction and Tables
- b. Schedules
- c. Index and Manual
- d. Index only

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37. Each major class of the LCC is published separately and is independent of the others.

- a. True
- b. False

38. There are no main classes for letters ... in the LCC.

- a. V, W, S, T and U
- b. I, O, W, X and Y
- c. A, I, O, W and Y
- d. W, V, X, Y and T

---

39. All the main classes of the LCC had each of their schedules published together at the same time

- a. True
- b. False

40. The ... notation of the LCC used to show main classes permits many disciplines to be included.

- a. Numerical
- b. Mixed
- c. Pure
- d. Alphabetical

41. Which of the following is not accurate?

- a. Classification schemes should inclusive of only existing subject
- b. Classification schemes should inclusive of subjects that have been
- c. Classification schemes should inclusive of subjects that will be
- d. Classification schemes should inclusive of all documented subjects

42. In how many languages has the DDC been translated into

- a) 30
- b) 30+
- b) 20
- c) 20+

43. Which of the following set of tools may not be appropriate for classification purposes?

- a. Geographical resources, List of subject heading, Journal relating to classification
- b. Cataloguing in publication, Maps, publications on classification
- c. Classification Scheme, online publications on classification, bibliographic details
- d. d. Electronic resources, cataloguing in publication, Manuals

44. An enumerative classification scheme is characterized by ...

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- a. Its length
- b. Listing of all simple, compound and complex subject
- c. Listing all subjects present in the literature which the scheme is intended to classify
- d. An aspect of knowledge

45. Faceted classification is also termed....

- a. analytico – synthetic
- b. analytic – synthetic
- c. analytico – sinthetic
- d. analytico – synthetic

46. How many processes can we use classification to define in library science

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 2

47. Classification and categorization are not the same in that the former is based on .....

- a. Theory
- b. framework
- c. outlined framework
- d. fiction

48. What was Dewey's greatest contribution to library classification?

- a. DDC
- b. Relative Index
- c. Relative location
- d. None

49. The ... is a very important equation in library classification.

- a. Classifier
- b. User
- c. Classificationist
- d. Title

50. ... was the first librarian of the Library of Congress in 1802

- a. Bartely
- b. Barkely
- c. Beckeley
- d. Beckley

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**SECTION B (20 MARKS) Use the classification scheme extract to provide the notations to the following titles**

1. Chemistry: the Science in Context Guide to basic and Ancillary Information (2003)
2. Early American chemical societies
3. Chemical data book
4. Chemical nomenclatures and the computer
5. Philosophical chemistry in the Scottish enlightenment : the doctrines and discoveries of William Cull
6. Supercomputer research in chemistry and chemical engineering: a public lecture organized by the University of Ghana
7. Introduction to safety in the chemical laboratory
8. Legal rights of chemists and engineers : a symposium
9. Nonequilibrium systems in natural water chemistry; a symposium sponsored by the Division of Water, Air, and Waste Chemistry of the American Chemical Society at Houston, Texas, February 24-25, 1970
10. Interpretation of mass spectra of organic compounds
11. Chemical background for the biological sciences (2000)
12. Qualitative analysis and chemical equilibrium
13. Information chemistry : computer assisted chemical research design
14. Microscale manipulations in chemistry
15. Chemistry in modern perspective (2008)
16. Nitration : recent laboratory and industrial developments
17. Better looking, better living, better loving : how chemistry can help you achieve life's goals
18. Separation techniques in chemistry and biochemistry
19. Mass spectrometry and its applications to organic chemistry
20. Prudent practices for disposal of chemicals from laboratories

**SECTION C (25 MARKS) Answer only one question from this section**

1. Explain ten (10) features of both webdewey and classification web and explain how these features affect the work of the classifier
2. Explain ten (10) major features of the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme which has made its use popular across the globe

## Chemistry

For applications of chemistry in special fields, see the field, e.g.

RS402+ Medical and pharmaceutical chemistry; S583+

Agricultural chemistry

For chemical technology, including chemical engineering see

TP1+

1

Periodicals, societies, congresses, serial publications

Museums

2.A1

General works

2.A2-Z

By region or country, A-Z

Subarrange each country by Table Q5

3

Collected works (nonserial)

4

Encyclopedias

5

Dictionaries

6

Philosophy

7

Nomenclature, terminology, notation, abbreviations

Communication of chemical information

8

General works

8.3

Information services

8.5

Chemical literature

9

Abstracting and indexing

9.15

Language. Authorship

9.2

Translating. Translating services

9.3

Computer network resources

Including the Internet

History

11

General works

13

History of alchemy

14

Early works through 1800

15

1801-

18.A-Z

By region or country, A-Z

20

Women in chemistry. Women chemists

For biography see QD21+

Biography of chemists

Cf. QD24.A2+ Alchemists

Cf. QD903.5+ Crystallographers

21

Collective

22.A-Z

Individual, A-Z

e.g.

22.C8

Curie, Marie and Pierre

23

Directories

Alchemy

Cf. BR115.A57 Alchemy and Christianity

23.3

Periodicals, societies, congresses, serial publications

23.4

Collected works (nonserial)

23.5

Dictionaries and encyclopedias

History see QD13

QD

QD

## CHEMISTRY

QD

	Alchemy -- Continued	
	Biography	47
24.A2	Collective	47.57
24.A3-Z	Individual, A-Z	
25	Early works through 1800	49.A1
26	General works, treatises, and textbooks	
26.5.A-Z	Special topics, A-Z	
26.5.A4	Alkahest. Universal solvent	51
26.5.E4	Elixir of life	51.57
	Philosopher's stone see QD25	
27	Early works through 1761	
	General works, treatises, and advanced textbooks	53
28	1761-1860	54.A-
31	1861-1969	54.A6
31.2	1970-2000	54.C4
31.3	2001-	54.E1
	Elementary textbooks	54.F1
33	To 2000	54.F1
33.2	2001-	54.F6
35	Juvenile works	54.T1
37	Popular works	
38	Recreations, home experiments, etc.	61
39	Addresses, essays, lectures	63.A-
39.2	Special aspects of the subject as a whole	
39.3.A-Z	Special topics, A-Z	63.D1
39.3.C6	Computer programs	63.D-
39.3.E4	Electromechanical analogies	
39.3.E46	Electronic data processing. Cheminformatics	
	Cf. RS418 Pharmaceutical chemistry	
39.3.F33	Factor analysis	
39.3.G73	Graph theory	63.E1
39.3.M3	Mathematics	63.E
39.3.P45	Phlogiston	63.F1
39.3.S55	Simulated annealing	63.G
39.3.S67	Spreadsheets	63.H
39.3.S7	Statistical methods	63.H
39.3.W37	Water	63.I1
39.5	Chemistry as a profession. Vocational guidance	63.L1
39.7	Social aspects	63.M
	Study and teaching. Research	63.N
40	General works	63.C
41	Outlines, syllabi	63.P
42	Problems, exercises, examinations	63.R
	For programmed textbooks see QD28+	63.S
43	Experiments	63.V
	Cf. QD38 Home experiments	
45	Laboratory manuals	

## Study and teaching. Research -- Continued

## By region or country

## United States

47

## General works

47.5.A-Z

## By region or state, A-Z

Subarrange each state by Table Q7

49.A-Z

## Other regions or countries, A-Z

Subarrange each country by Table Q7

## Laboratories

51

## General works

51.5.A-Z

## By region or country, A-Z

Subarrange each country by Table Q6

## Instruments and apparatus

53

## General works

54.A-Z

## Special, A-Z

54.A3

## Absorption apparatus

54.C4

## Centrifuges

54.E8

## Eudiometer

54.F85

## Fume hoods

54.P5

## Pipettes

54.S8

## Sulphuric acid concentrator

54.T4

## Thermostat

## Techniques and operations

61

## General works

63.A-Z

## Special, A-Z

Cf. QD258+ Operations in organic chemistry

63.D5

## Dissolution

63.D6

## Distillation

Electric furnace operations (Inorganic chemistry) see

QD157

Electric furnace operations (Organic chemistry) see

QD277

63.E83

## Exchange reactions

63.E88

## Extraction

63.F5

## Filtration

63.G5

## Glass manipulation

63.H87

## Hydration

63.H9

## Hydrogenation

63.I55

## Ion exchange

63.L3

## Laser techniques

63.M3

## Masking

63.N5

## Nitration

63.O9

## Oxidation

63.P4

## Percolation

63.R4

## Reduction

63.S4

## Separation

63.V33

## Vacuum techniques

- Laboratories -- Continued
- 63.5 Safety measures
  - 64 Waste disposal
  - 65 Handbooks, tables, formulas, etc.
  - Catalogs, pricelists, etc. see TP202
  - Analytical chemistry
    - For the analysis of special elements and their compounds see QD181.A+
    - For the analysis of organic compounds see QD271+
    - Cf. QE516.3 Analytical geochemistry
  - Periodicals, societies, congresses, serial publications
  - Collected works (nonserial)
  - Dictionaries and encyclopedias
  - Nomenclature, terminology, notation, abbreviations
  - History
    - General works
    - By region or country, A-Z
    - General works, treatises, and textbooks
    - Through 1970
    - 1971-2000
    - 2001-
    - Addresses, essays, lectures
    - Special aspects of the subject as a whole
    - Special topics, A-Z
      - Automation
      - Calibration
      - Chemometrics
      - Electronic data processing
      - Forensic chemistry see RA1057
      - Kinetics
      - Mathematics
        - see QD75.4.C45
      - Measurement
        - see QD75.4.C45
      - Preparation of samples see QD75.4.S24
      - Quality control
      - Sample introduction see QD75.4.S24
      - Sample preparation. Sample introduction
      - Sampling
      - Stable isotopes
      - Statistical methods
        - see QD75.4.C45
      - Ultrasonic waves
    - Study and teaching. Research
      - General works
      - Problems, exercises, examinations
      - Laboratory manuals

- 77 Analytical chemistry -- Continued  
78 Reagents, indicators, test papers, etc.  
79.A-Z Handbooks, tables, formulas, etc.  
Methods of analysis (Qualitative and quantitative), A-Z  
Chemical microscopy see QH221  
Chromatographic analysis  
79.C4 General works  
79.C45 Gas chromatography  
79.C453 Ion exchange chromatography  
79.C4537 Ligand exchange chromatography  
79.C454 Liquid chromatography  
79.C46 Paper chromatography  
79.C52 Preparative layer chromatography  
79.C75 Radiochromatography  
79.C8 Thin layer chromatography  
79.E4 Electron diffraction  
79.E44 Electrophoresis  
79.F4 Fluorimetry  
79.I5 Instrumental analysis  
79.M5 Microchemical analysis  
79.O8 Molecular emission cavity analysis see QD79.P4  
79.P4 Oximetry  
79.P46 Phosphorimetry. Molecular emission cavity analysis  
Photometry  
79.S4 Radiochemical analysis see QD605+  
Sedimentation analysis  
79.T38 Spectrum analysis see QD95+  
79.T4 Thermal analysis  
Thermogravimetry  
Qualitative analysis  
81 General works, treatises, and advanced textbooks  
83 Elementary textbooks  
84 Laboratory manuals  
85 Tables, outlines, etc.  
87 Blowpipe analysis  
Cf. QE367+ Determinative mineralogy

QD

## Analytical chemistry

## Qualitative analysis -- Continued

## Spectrum analysis (Qualitative and quantitative)

Class here works on the applications of spectroscopy in general analytical chemistry and theoretical works intended primarily for chemists.

For general works on the theory of spectroscopy and works intended primarily for physicists see QC450+

For compilations of spectra of elements, groups of elements, organic and inorganic compounds see QC462+

For works on the applications of spectroscopy in organic analytical chemistry see QD272.S6

Cf. CC79.S65 Spectrum analysis in archaeology

95

## General works

95.5.A-Z

## Special topics, A-Z

95.5.D37

Data processing

95.5.S72

Statistical methods

96.A-Z

## Special methods and types of spectra, A-Z

96.A2

Absorption spectra

Including cavity-ringdown spectroscopy

96.A7

Arc spectra

96.A8

Atomic spectra

Cavity-ringdown spectroscopy see QD96.A2

96.D48

Deuteron magnetic resonance spectroscopy

96.E4

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy

96.E44

Electron spectroscopy

96.E46

Emission spectroscopy

96.F5

Flame spectroscopy

96.F56

Fluorescence spectroscopy

96.F68

Fourier transform spectroscopy

Cf. QD96.I5 Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

Cf. QD96.N8 Fourier transform nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy

96.I47

Inductively coupled plasma spectrometry

Class here works on all types of spectrum analytical methods using inductively coupled plasmas

96.I5

Infrared spectroscopy

Including Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

96.I54

Ion cyclotron resonance spectroscopy

Ion mobility spectroscopy see QD96.P62

96.L3

Laser spectroscopy

96.L85

Luminescence spectroscopy

96.M3

Mass spectroscopy

96.M33

Matrix isolation spectroscopy

96.M5

Microwave spectroscopy

