UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Library and Information Science

INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING

ILI 2106

First Semester Examination Paper

November 2016

This examination paper consists of 3 pages

Time Allowed:	3 hours
Total Marks:	100
Special Requirements:	None
Examiner's Name:	Mrs E. Maisiri

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer any <u>four</u> (4) questions.
2. Give equal time to all questions you choose.
3. Each question carries 25 marks.
4. Importance is attached to clear presentation of ideas, good expression and legibility of handwriting.

MARK ALLOCATION

QUESTION	MARKS
1.	**25**
2.	**25**
3.	**25**
4.	**25**
5.	**25**
6.	**25**

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1. Read the abstracts on page 3 and answer the following questions.

1.1 Name the two (2) abstract types.   [6 marks]

1.2 Assess the defining characteristics of each type of abstract.   [15 marks]

1.3 Identify the most suitable audience for each abstract type and justify your answer.
                                                                         [4 marks]

2.1   Illustrate the relationships among the following terms with reference to index
        effectiveness: recall, precision, specificity and exhaustively.   [15 marks]

2.2   Compare a subject heading list to an alphabetical subject index.   [10 marks]

3. With reference to the four (4) main principles of a controlled vocabulary, discuss issues
    that are central to the construction of a thesaurus.   [25 marks]

4. To what extent can bibliometrics be used as an ideal measure of research performance?
                                                                          [25 marks]

5. Assess the effectiveness of using any two (2) methods of automation in generating
    abstracts.   [25 marks]

6. Explain with illustration, how a chain index differs from a KWIC index, showing the
    environments that are most suitable for each.   [25 marks]

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Abstract 1
Separation of Amino Acids by Paper Chromatography

In this experiment, chromatography was used to analyse amino acids in solution. Standards were used to identify unknown amino acids in a mixture. Ascending layer chromatography with an isopropanol-based solvent was used to separate the amino acids, which were then detected with ninhydrin. The unknown mixture analysed was found to contain aspartate and histidine. It was observed that hydrophobic amino acids were most mobile. This technique was shown to be an effective way of analysing unknown mixtures of amino acids. A mechanism for ninhydrin binding to amino acids is proposed, based on observations from this experiment.

Abstract 2
Does Campaign Spending Work? Field Experiments Provide Evidence and Suggest New Theory

This article reports the results of several field experiments designed to measure campaign effects in partisan contests. The findings suggest incumbent campaigns failed to increase incumbent vote share, whereas the challenger campaign was effective. To understand these and other results, the incumbent's optimal spending strategy was analyzed theoretically. The analysis reveals that if incumbents maximize their probability of victory rather than vote share, campaigns by typical incumbents are expected to produce only minimal improvement in incumbent vote share. The analysis also explains how returns to campaign spending vary with the competitiveness of the election, how incumbent spending can improve the incumbent's probability of victory yet have only minimal effect on incumbent vote share, and why rational spending plans might decrease the sponsor's expected vote. This article demonstrates the wide scope of application for field experiments and provides an example of how experimental findings can serve as a catalyst for generating theories.

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