Q.1. Commercial institutions are always concerned with
a. required resources to implement a system
b. the approach that minimizes development costs increases the salability of their product
c. the approach that increases the salability of their product
d. All of the above
Q.2. The major objective of an Information Retrieval System is minimization of human resources required in the
finding of needed information to accomplish a task.
a. True b. False
Q.3. In information systems, precision and recall are the key metrics used in evaluations.
a. True
b. False
Q.4. Information is composed of
a. Text (including numeric and date data)
b. Images,
c. Audio & Video
d. All of the above
Q.5. In an Information Retrieval system, theaspect has been the only data type that lent itself to full functional processing.
a. Images
b. Audio & Video
c. Text
d. None of the above
Q.6. The term is used to represent the smallest complete unit that is processed and manipulated by the system.
a. Text
b. Item
c. Image

d. Audio & Video

Q.7. Which of the following is <u>not</u> classified as an "item"?
a. Chapter
b. Article
c. Document
d. Image
Q.8. Aspects of information retrieval overhead are
a. search composition
b. search execution
c. reading non-relevant items
d. All of the above
Q.9. A primary mechanism for researching sources of needed information and playing a major role in available Information Retrieval Systems are
a. Database systems
b. Structured databases
c. Libraries
d. None of the above
Q.10. Images across the Internet are searchable through the following website majorly
a. Webseek
b. BBC
c. Disney
d. None of the above
Q.11. Images across the Internet are searchable through the following website majorly
a. Webseek
b. DITTO.COM
c. ALTAVISTA/IMAGES

d. All of the above

c. Reasonable information

Q.12. News organizations such as the _____are processing the audio news they have produced and are making historical audio news searchable via the audio transcribed versions of the news. a. CNN b. NBC c. BBC d. Fox News Q.13. Major video organizations such as _____are using video indexing to assist in finding specific images in their previously produced videos to use in future videos or incorporate in advertising. a. Disney b. Youtube c. Vimeo d. None of the above Q.14. Information Retrieval exploitation of multi-media is still in its _____with significant theoretical and practical knowledge missing. a. Maturity b. Infancy c. Growth d. None of the above Q.15. Example of overhead in IRS can be_____ a. query generation b. query execution c. scanning results of query to select items to read d. All of the above Q.16. A financial advisor recommending a billion dollar purchase of another company needs to be sure that information on the target company has been located and reviewed in writing the recommendation. This is an example of a. Sufficient information b. Significant information

d. None of the above

Q.17. A student only requires references in a research paper to satisfy the expectations of the teacher, which never is all inclusive.
a. Sufficient information
b. Significant information
c. Reasonable information
d. None of the above
Q.18. A system that supports reasonable retrieval requires fewer features than one which requires comprehensive retrieval.
a. True
b. False
Q.19. A system that supports comprehensive retrieval requires fewer features than one which requires reasonable retrieval.
a. True
b. False
Q.20retrieval is a negative feature because it overloads the user with more information than is needed.
a. Comprehensive
b. Reasonable
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
Q.21. In information retrieval the term "" item is used to represent an item containing the needed information.
a. Irrelevant
b. Relevant
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
Q.22. Check whether the formula for Precision is True or False.
Precision - Number Retrieved Relevant/Number Total Retrieved

a. Trueb. False

Q.23. Check whether the formula for Recall is True or False.
Recall = Number_Retrieved_Relevant/ Number_Possible_Relevant
a. True b. False
Q.24. Check whether the formula for Precision is True or False.
Precision = Number_Retrieved_Relevant/ Number_Possible_Relevant
a. True b. False
Q.25. Check whether the formula for Recall is True or False.
Recall = Number_Retrieved_Relevant/ Number_Total_Retrieved
a. True b. False
Q.26is a very useful concept, but due to the denominator, is non-calculable in operational systems.
a. Precision
b. Recall
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
Q.27measures one aspect of information retrieval overhead for a user associated with a particular search.
a. Precision
b. Recall
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
Q.28gauges how well a system processing a particular query is able to retrieve the relevant items that the user is interested in seeing.
a. Precision
b. Recall
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above

Q.29	starts off at 100 per cent and maintains that value as long as relevant items are retrieved.
a. Precision	
b. Recall	
c. Both a and l	b
d. None of the	e above
Q.30 items have be	starts off close to zero and increases as long as relevant items are retrieved until all possible relevant en retrieved.
a. Precision	
b. Recall	
c. Both a and l	b
d. None of the	e above
Q.31	is directly affected by retrieval of non-relevant items and drops to a number close to zero.
a. Precision	
b. Recall	
c. Both a and I	b
d. None of the	e above
Q.32	is not effected by retrieval of non-relevant items and thus remains at 100 percent once achieved.
a. Precision	
b. Recall	
c. Both a and I	b .
d. None of the	e above
Q.33. Example	es of Information Retrieval system are
a. RetrievalWa	are
b. TOPIC	
c. AltaVista	
d. All of the ab	pove
Q.34. Example	es of Information Retrieval system are

a. Infoseek	
b. INQUERY	
c. Both a & b	
d. None of the above	
Q.35. For, howev	er, the retrieved objects might be inaccurate and small errors are likely to go unnoticed.
a. information retrieval system	n
b. data retrieval system	
c. Both a & b	
d. None of the above	
Q.36. A (such as	s a relational database) deals with data that has a well-defined structure and semantics.
a. information retrieval system	n
b. data retrieval system	
c. Both a & b	
d. None of the above	
Q.37, while pretrieving information about	roviding a solution to the user of a database system, does not solve the problem of a subject or topic.
a. information retrieval system	n
b. data retrieval system	
c. Both a & b	
d. None of the above	
Q.38. The primary goal of an retrieving as few non-relevan	is to retrieve all the documents which are relevant to a user query while t documents as possible.
a. information retrieval system	n
b. data retrieval system	
c. Both a & b	
d. None of the above	
Q.39. Both retrieval and brow	rsing are, in the language of the World Wide Web, actions.
a. Pushing	
b. Pulling	
c. Both a & b	

d. None of the above Q.40. Retrieval done in an automatic and permanent fashion using software agents, use_____ technique to the information towards the user. a. Push b. Pull c. Both a & b d. None of the above Q.41. "Information useful to a user could be extracted periodically from a news service". This is an example of_____ a. Push b. Pull c. Both a & b d. None of the above Q.42. Defining the text database includes the following except, a. the documents to be used b. the operations to be performed on the text c. the text model d. search method Q.43. The text operations transform the original documents and generate a logical view of them. a. True b. False Q.44. An ______is a critical data structure because it allows fast searching over large volumes of data. a. List b. Index

Q.45. _____ process considers query as a document.

a. Matching

d. None of the above

c. Set

b. Mapping
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
Q.46. Document surrogates are the of full document.
a. Limited representation
b. Predefined structure
c. Classification
d. All of the above
Q.47. The users generate the document and query in
a. Ectosystem
b. Endosystem
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
Q.48. A query (A AND (NOT B) OR (B AND (NOT A)), specifies exclusive retrieval, that is, or either A where B is not present or B where A is not present. Which of the following hubs has administration and diagnosis capabilities?
a. A is not present where B is present in a document
b. A is present where B is not present in a document
c. Both a and b
d. Both A and B are present in the document
Q.49. The matching process is complicated because
a. Both document and query are in different forms
b. Query is shorter as compared to document
c. The document is not organized
d. None of the above
Q.50. SGL stands for
a. System generalized markup language
b. Standard generalized markup language
c. Static generalized markup language

d. None of the above

Q.51. The gross structure of a document affects the way the document is and
a. Matched and mapped
b. Stored and processed
c. Stored and accessed
d. Organized and processed
Q.52. Static data model provides faster compression and decompression because
a. Less document size
b. Less computation
c. Document does not change
d. None of the above
Q.53. The effect of data compression depends on and
a. Level of compression and data model
b. Data model and compression technique
c. Type of document and data model
d. Data model and type of document
Q.54. The implicit structure of a document is used for
a. Matching
b. Encoding
c. Information retrieval
d. Error checking
Q.55. An is a set of processes and procedures that transform data into information and knowledge
a. Information system
b. Knowledge system
c. Database system
d. Computer system

Q.56. The the customer.	_ is defined as a set of activities performed across the organization creating as an output of value to
a. Development pr	ocess
b. Business process	S
c. Quality process	
d. Customer focus	
Q.57 ens	ures that systems are developed on time, within budget and with acceptable quality.
a. Systems designe	r
b. Project manager	-
c. Systems owner	
d. External system	user
Q.58. Which one o	f the following is not a business driver for an information system?
a. Business process	s redesign
b. Knowledge asset	t management
c. The proliferation	n of networks and the Internet.
d. Security and priv	vacy
	following is not a technology driver for an information system?
a. Enterprise applic	
b. Objective techno	
	ssment and management
d. Networks and In	iternet
Q.60. Information i	is
a. Data	···
b. Processed data	
c. Manipulated inp	ut
d. Computer outpu	
a. Jompacer outpo	

Q.61. Data by itself is not useful unless:

a. It is massive
b. It is processed to obtain information
c. It is collected from diverse sources
d. It is properly stated
Q.62. For taking decisions, data must be:
a. Very accurate
b. Massive
c. Processed correctly
d. Collected from diverse sources
Q.63. The organized set of documents is called
a. Vector space
b. Document space
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
Q.64. Although the matching process is easy, it has not proven to be successful because
a. User-centered view is not considered
b. Use of uncontrolled vocabulary
c. Huge document collection
d. All of the above
Q.65. The process of reducing a large document collection into a reasonably small-sized set of potentially retrievable documents is called as
a. Information storage
b. Information processing
c. Information filtering
d. Information retrieval
Q.66. Themodifies the calculation on which relevance decisions are made.
a. The weighting of terms
b. Probability of terms

c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
Q.67. The works on the principle that for the given document and query the probability can be calculated such that the document is relevant to the query.
a. Boolean matching
b. Fuzzy matching
c. Probabilistic matching
d. Proximity matching
Q.68. The drawback of the probabilistic retrieval model is
a. It involves many calculations and assumptions
b. Not suitable for large databases
c. Probabilistic model is very rigid
d. None of the above
Q.69 and are qualitative and quantitative fuzzy descriptors.
a. Small and fairly important
b. Tall and highly relevant
c. Colorful and partially relevant
d. All of the above
Q.70. The effects of are that the relative proportion of the documents which are appropriate in response to a given query from a large collection which is more general in nature is very small.
a. Conditional probability
b. Order of proximity
c. Weighting terms
d. Scaling
Q.71 is the major problem of databases in data fusion.
a. Different types of databases
b. Matching process
c. Standardization
d. Types of search engines

Q.72. The fundamental operation in an information retrieval system is	$\underline{}$ in both the document and the query
a. Information processing	
b. Matching the terms	
c. Assigning probabilities	
d. Assigning weights to terms	
Q.73. Which of the following is the disadvantage of the uncontrolled vocabul	ary?
a. Lack of consistency	
b. Multiple index terms	
c. No flexibility	
d. Vocabulary list	
Q.74. The word proximity depends on	
a. A number of intermediate words	
b. Total words in the same document	
c. Vocabulary list	
d. Indexing language	
Q.75. Stemming a large document is	
a. Very easy	
b. Time consuming	
c. Not possible	
d. Changes the original document	
Q.76. Stemming strips off	
a. Suffixes	
b. Suffixes and prefixes	
c. Prefixes	
d. Sentences	
Q.77. The advantage of automatic indexing is	
a. Very fast	

D. Laige	t document can be indexed easily
c. Flexil	pility to the user to choose index terms
d. To lo	cate document easily
Q.78. T	he matrices used to represent the document-term relationship cannot be used directly because
	cult to process
b. Matr	ices are sparse
c. Size o	of the matrices
d. Com	plication of the matrices
70	Which of the following is not a technology driver for an information system?
	Enterprise applications
	Objective Technologies
C.	Knowledge assessment and management
	Networks and Internet
80.	Information is
	a. Data
	b. Processed data
	c. Manipulated input
	d. Computer output
81.	Data by itself is not useful unless:
	a. It is massive
	b. It is processed to obtain information
	c. It is collected from diverse sources
	d. It is properly stated
82.	For taking decisions, data must be:
	a. Very accurate
	b. Massive
	c. Processed correctly
	d. Collected from diverse sources
83.	is a set of processes and procedures that transform data into information and
	knowledge.
	a. Information system
	b. Knowledge system
	c. Database system
	d. Computer system

84. Which of the following statement is incorrect? [2 Marks]

- a. The major objective of an Information Retrieval System is minimization of human resources required in the finding of needed information to accomplish a task.
- b. In information systems, precision and recall are the key metrics used in evaluations.
- c. A system that supports reasonable retrieval requires fewer features than one which requires comprehensive retrieval.
- d. A system that supports comprehensive retrieval requires fewer features than one which requires reasonable retrieval.

85. In information retrieval the term "" item is used to represent an item containing the needed information. [2
Marks]
a. Irrelevant b. Relevant c. Sufficient
d. Insufficient
86. Which of the following formula for Precision is correct? [2 Marks]
a. Precision = Number_Retrieved_Relevant/ Number_Total_Retrieved
b. Precision = Number_Retrieved_Relevant/ Number_Possible_Relevant
c. Precision = Number_Received_Relevant/ Number_Possible_Relevant
d. Precision = Number_Received_Relevant/ Number_Total_Retrieved
87. Which of the following formula for Recall is correct? [2 Marks]
a. Recall = Number_Retrieved_Relevant/ Number_Total_Retrieved
b. Recall = Number_Retrieved_Relevant/ Number_Possible_Relevant
c. Recall = Number_Received_Relevant/ Number_Possible_Relevant
d. Recall = Number_Received_Relevant/ Number_Total_Retrieved
88. A query (A AND (NOT B) OR (B AND (NOT A)), specifies exclusive retrieval, that is, or either A where B is not present or B where A is not present. Which of the following hubs has administration and diagnosis capabilities? [2 Marks]
a. A is not present where B is present in a document
b. A is not present where B is not present in a document
c. A is present where B is not present in a document
d. Both A and B are present in the document
89 and are qualitative and quantitative fuzzy descriptors. [1 Mark]
a. Tiny and fairly important
b. Large and highly relevant

c. Colorful and fully relevant

d. Colorful and partially relevant

90. The drawback of the probabilistic retrieval model is [1 Mark]
a. It involves many calculations and assumptions
b. Not suitable for large databases
c. Probabilistic model is very rigid
d. Probabilistic model is very simple
91. Static data model provides faster compression and decompression because [1 Mark]
a. Less document size
b. Less computation
c. Document does not change
d. Document changes frequently
92. The matching process is complicated because
a. Both document and query are in different forms
b. Query is shorter as compared to document
c. The document is not organized
d. Both document and query are in the same form
93. Retrieval done in an automatic and permanent fashion using software agents, use technique to the information towards the user.
a. Push
b. Pull
c. Push as well as Pull
d. Neither Push nor Pull