**OSLIS Information Literacy Skills Test (for Elementary School)**

1. To find the call number for a book in the library you should use
	1. a dictionary or an encyclopedia.
	2. an atlas.
	3. an electric or card catalog.
	4. all of the above.
2. A fact is
	1. information that can be proven to be true.
	2. someone's thoughts on a subject.
	3. a question on a test.
3. When planning your research it is important to
	1. think about the types of sources or materials to use.
	2. know how many sources you need.
	3. decide which keywords to use.
	4. all of the above.
4. An encyclopedia can be used for
	1. basic information on a topic.
	2. word definitions.
	3. finding quotes.
5. A Boolean search uses the terms
	1. and, or, not.
	2. always, sometimes, never.
	3. except, if...then.
6. An atlas can be used for
	1. addresses of authors.
	2. basic information about books.
	3. zip codes.
	4. finding geographic locations.
7. Before using information, you should check to see if it is
	1. up-to-date, a fact, or an opinion.
	2. funny and makes you laugh.
	3. available on videotape.
8. A computer program that indexes Web sites is
	1. a search engine.
	2. a telephone book.
	3. a dictionary.
	4. all of the above.
9. A keyword is
	1. a key that will help you open doors.
	2. a way to search for information.
	3. a word that tells you exactly what it means.
10. Before doing research, you should
	1. understand your assignment.
	2. decide what you already know and what you still need to find out.
	3. have an idea of what the end assignment should look like.
	4. all of the above.
11. You find articles in a magazine index by
	1. subject headings.
	2. author's name
	3. magazine name.
	4. all of the above.
12. When using information from a Web site for school projects, the best question to ask yourself is
	1. "Can I order products from this site?"
	2. "Are these pictures/graphs/charts colorful enough?"
	3. "Who is the author of this information and is it accurate?"
13. An abstract is
	1. the full text of an article.
	2. a hard copy of an article.
	3. a brief summary of an article.
14. Using the Boolean operator AND in your search
	1. narrows your search.
	2. confuses the computer.
	3. allows you to exclude a search term.
	4. all of the above.
15. To "cut off" a word (e.g., from whale to whal\*) to find related words with different endings is called
	1. truncation.
	2. amputation.
	3. wild card.
16. Putting quotation marks (" ") around two or more words means
	1. your spelling doesn't matter.
	2. you don't know what you're doing.
	3. the words become a phrase.
17. Using the Boolean operator OR in your search
	1. gives you more specific information about your search terms.
	2. confuses the computer.
	3. gives you information about all of your search terms.
18. A list of resources, compiled by people, organized by topics and subtopics is
	1. a direcytory.
	2. an atlas.
	3. a video tape.
	4. all of the above.
19. When using keywords, it is important to
	1. include synonyms (words that have similar meanings).
	2. spell correctly.
	3. choose important words related to your search.
	4. all of the above.
20. When using information from a Web site for your research project
	1. you must pay to use the information.
	2. you may use the text word-for-word and say that you wrote it.
	3. you must properly cite your source.
21. Plagiarism is
	1. quoting a source without giving proper credit.
	2. quoting a source and giving proper credit.
	3. writing another person's ideas in your own words.
22. Using the Boolean operator NOT in your search
	1. narrows your search and eliminates a term or idea.
	2. finds only pictures.
	3. takes you to a new search engine.
	4. all of the above.