# ENGLISH for COMMUNICATIVE TASKS in HIGHER EDUCATION

## With Additional Grammar & Use of Library Supplements

Biola Odejide Dayo Soola Wole Oyetade Tola Mosuro

# English for Communicative Tasks in Higher Education

Additional Grammar and Use of Library Supplements

With

Biola Odejide Dayo Soola Wole Oyetade Tola Mosuro

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Tasks in Higher

Education

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#### Unit 29

#### The Catalogue

The catalogue is a record or list of books and other materials contained in a library. It is the index to a library's total holdings. The card catalogue is therefore a file of cards showing the users what books and other materials the library owns. There is, at least, one card in the catalogue for each book in the library's collection. The cards give very useful information about the books; as well as indicating where they are placed on the shelves.

The catalogue cards are kept in cabinets of small drawers located at a convenient place in the library usually at the Circulation area. They are arranged in alphabetical sequence. The card catalogue contains vital information that are relevant in information retrieval systems/methods. It enables a reader to find:

- (a) the location of a book if he knows the author or the title:
- (b) the title of the books in a particular subject area.

There are different types of catalogues in the library but the most common ones include the main (author/title) and the subject catalogues. The others i.e. Shelflist, Union, Africana, etc merely duplicate the records contained in the aforementioned ones. The shelflist, for instance, is an essential reference tool for cataloguers and therefore not of much use to library users.

#### Author/Title Catalogue

The author/title catalogue is a record of a library's holdings by author, title and other added entries. The features of this catalogue, which is regarded as the main catalogue, shall be discussed separately under the author and title cards below.

#### The Author Card

The author's name is usually written with the last name (surname) written first. The name appears on the first line of the author card and sometimes, with the dates of birth and/or death. This is essential to distinguish between different authors with the same names. The authors' names are arranged alphabetically in the catalogue.

The title of the book follows immediately on the second line. Such information as the imprint i.e. place of publication, name of publisher/s and

		anthron and an anthron anthron and an an anthron and an an anthron and an	
		Author Card	
Classification	→ <sup>TH</sup>	Seeley, Ivor H <	Author
number	3351	Building maintenance/	Title
	.S43	by Ivor H. Seeley2nd ed.	Statement of responsibilities
Place of pub.	1987	London: Macmillan, 1987.	Edition statement
Publishers	- 80	xviii, 452.: ill.	Date of publication
Pagination		ISBN: 0-333-45701-3	International Standard Book Nu
	1 B 4	병에 이번 이렇는 물건이 많.	Tracings
		1. Buildings — Maintenance	—— Subject
		1. Title <	Title

date of publication or copyright date are then given. Also included on the card is the collation statement i.e. pagination and International Standard Book Number (ISBN). Added to these are thesaurus terms which refer to the subjects treated in the book. Then, other tracings (co-authors, title, etc) are recorded.

If there are several books by the same author in the library, the author cards will then be filed alphabetically by the title of each book. If several authors have the same last name, their cards will be filed alphabetically by their other names. Each of the cards also has call marks printed or typed on the top left hand side of the card.

#### **The Title Card**

The title card helps the library user to locate a book by its title alone. If a user knows the title of the book he wants, he can look for its title card in the proper alphabetical position in the catalogue cabinets. The title is usually printed on the first line on the card.

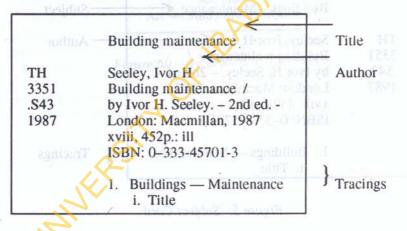


Figure 4: Title Card

To locate titles of books from the catalogue cabinets, articles such as 'A', 'An' or 'The' should be disregarded. This is so because the filing rules do not recognise such words in the filing process.

For example:

- 'The Beautiful ones are not yet Born'. (B).

- 'A Tale of two cities'. (T).

The titles above start with the articles 'A' and 'The' but when a user wants to retrieve the materials for use in the library, he has to search for the first title under the alphabet 'B' while the second one will be found under alphabet 'T'.

#### The Subject Catalogue

The subject catalogue is a catalogue of subject headings derived from thesauri such as Library of congress List of Subject Headings or Sears Lists of Subject Headings. These headings are assigned to appropriate titles held and shelved in the library. The catalogue includes subject headings, even names of persons as subjects.

The cards in the subject catalogue are filed using the specific subjects treated by the books in the collection. When a user knows the subject(s) treated by a book but he is not certain about its exact title and author; or when one has interest in particular subjects, the subject cards will aid in identifying appropriate materials in the library. The subject of the book is usually printed on the first line of the subject card.

	Buildings-Maintenance	Subject
TH	Seeley, Ivor H	- Author
3351	Building maintenance /	
.S43	by Ivor H. Seeley 2nd ed	
1987	London: Macmillan, 1987	a P
	xviii, 452p.: ill	
	ISBN: 0-333-45701-3	
	<ol> <li>14、三三二日 10.1454</li> </ol>	
	1. Buildings — Maintenance	} Tracing
	1. Title	,

#### Figure 5: Subject Card

All cards with the same subject headings are arranged alphabetically by last name of the author when the materials one authored works and by the first word of the title when it is an edited work.

#### **Cross References**

Cross references are used in the subject catalogue to direct readers from one subject term to another. These references enhance easy retrieval of materials from the library. They can direct from a 'used' subject term to another used subject term i.e. 'see also' references, or from an 'unused subject term' to a 'used or preferred subject term' i.e. 'see' references. An example of a 'see' reference card tells one the heading under which a subject is actually filed. Books sought, for instance on 'Soil morphology' would be found under 'Soil

structure' with a 'see' reference directing the user from 'soil morphology' to 'Soil structure'. All books on the former subject are classed under the latter.

