IA abbreviation information architecture
IAA abbreviation International Aerospace Abstracts
IAP abbreviation ONLINE Internet access provider
IBA abbreviation Independent Broadcasting Association
IBIS Information Services Ltd /\arbis/ noun a company providing a subject-coded file of information about libraries and staff in academic libraries worldwide
IBM-compatible /\at bi em \kam/ adjective referring to a computer which is able to run standard IBM software
ICIC abbreviation International Copyright Information Centre
icon /\aik\n/ noun 1. a picture or symbol that is universally recognised to be representative of something 2. a graphic symbol used in computing to represent different functions of a program
iconography /\aik\no\n\grafa\n/ noun the set of symbols or images used in a particular field of activity such as music or cinema and recognised by people as having a particular meaning
-idcs suffix forming nouns referring to a science, art or branch of knowledge
id abbreviation ONLINE in Internet addresses, the top-level domain for Indonesia
ID /\at /\diz/ noun proof of identity
IDD abbreviation international direct dialling
identical /\at\denti\tk\(\i\)/ adjective exactly the same
identification /\at\denti\fi\t\kerf\(\i\)/ noun any means used to establish who somebody is, e.g. a document, mark, number or password
identifier /\at\denti\fi\t\as/ noun 1. the grammatical term for the definite and indefinite articles in English 2. any tag, flag or mark put on a computer file to differentiate it from others
identify /\at\denti\fi\t\verb/ to recognise or indicate what something is
identity number /\at\denti\ti\num\h\b\n/ noun a unique number which can be used as a password for accessing a computer system
idiom /\\ti\d\i\m/ noun an expression which has a different meaning from the separate meanings of the words and is peculiar to a language so that it cannot be literally translated
idle /\at\di\(\i\)/ adjective waiting to be used
ie abbreviation in Internet addresses, the top-level domain for Ireland
IEEE abbreviation Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IFLA abbreviation International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IG abbreviation information governance
ignorance /\ign\no\n\ras/ noun a lack of knowledge about something
ignorant /\ign\na\\nt\n/ adjective 1. lacking knowledge or education in general or in a specific subject 2. caused by a lack of knowledge, understanding or experience
IIS abbreviation Institute of Information Scientists
IKBS /ɪˈkeɪbɪz/ abbreviation INFO SCI intelligent knowledge-based system

import /ɪˈmɒrt/ noun the importance of something because of the way it is likely to affect outcomes.

import /ɪˈmɒrt/ 1. to buy goods or services in one country and bring them to one’s own for sale.

import /ɪˈmɒrt/ 2. to bring something in from outside a system.

You can import images from the CAD package into the DTP program.

import /ɪˈmɒrt/ 3. to convert a file stored in one format to the default format used by a program.

Select import if you want to open a TIFF graphics file.

The enterprise edition of the Blackboard Learning System seamlessly integrates with many other technology tools used by academic institutions...

According to Barbara Newland, “Moving to the enterprise edition will enable the university to implement its e-learning strategy which aims to enhance the student experience”.

The latest version, particularly of software

imply /ɪmˈplaɪ/ verb to suggest that something is true without actually saying so

imp. /ɪmˈpjuːt/ abbreviation IMPUB/imprimer/imprimatur

impact /ˈɪmpekt/ noun a strong effect or influence on something

impact /ˈɪmpekt/ verb to communicate information or knowledge

implementation /ɪmplɪˈmenʃən/ noun 1. the carrying out of plans or systems

2. the latest version, particularly of software

implication /ɪmplɪˈkeɪʃən/ noun something suggested by a situation, words or events

illiteracy /ˈɪlɪtərəsɪ/ noun the inability to read or write

illustration /ɪlˌɪstrəʃən/ noun a picture, chart or diagram which helps to explain the words of a book or talk

illustrator /ɪləˈstreɪtə/ noun a person who does the drawings or pictures for a book

illustrated /ɪlˈəstreɪtd/ adjective of a text, with pictures and diagrams included.

The book is illustrated with twenty-five full-colour plates.

import /ɪˈmɒrt/ 1. to buy goods or services in one country and bring them to one’s own for sale.

We use paper imported from Scandinavia.

2. to bring something in from outside a system.

You can import images from the CAD package into the DTP program.

3. to convert a file stored in one format to the default format used by a program.

Select import if you want to open a TIFF graphics file.
impression /ɪmˈprɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the number of copies of a book or document printed on the same print run. The book is in its third impression.

imprimatur /ɪmprɪˈmetər/ noun 1. authority to do, say or print something. 2. an authorisation allowing a book or other work to be published, now usually confined to works sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.

imprint /ɪmˈprɪnt/ noun 1. the publisher’s or printer’s name which appears on the title page of a book or document or in the bibliographical details. 2. a mark made by firmly pressing something onto a surface. 

COMMENT: Catalogues, advertisements and fliers do not need to have an imprint, but almost all other printed matter (books, newspapers, and even political leaflets) must carry two imprints: that of the publisher and of the printer. In a book, the imprints will normally appear on the reverse of the title page as part of the bibliographic information; in some countries it is usual to have the printer’s imprint at the end of the book. In a magazine, imprints may be listed along with other details of the editors and other staff members.

improvise /ɪmˈprɒvaɪz/ verb 1. to make something from whatever materials are available rather than using the proper ones. 2. to carry out an activity using one’s initiative rather than planning it carefully in advance.

impulse /ˈɪmpəls/ noun 1. a short electrical signal. 2. a sudden desire to do something without thinking about it or planning it first.

IMS abbreviation INFO SCI information management system.

in /ɪn/ preposition used to introduce adjectival and adverbial phrases in alphabetical order organised according to the same order as the letters in the alphabet. in ascending order organised with the smallest item first and working up to the biggest. in charge of in control and able to make decisions. in descending order organised so that the biggest item is first and working down to the smallest. in detail paying attention to all the aspects of something however small. to describe something in detail. in fact used to emphasise the reality of a situation or to introduce more precise information. In fact this is what really happened. In house produced internally by a company or organisation and relating to internal matters. an in-house magazine. in order of importance organised with the most important item first. in place in the right position. in practice what is done rather than what is talked about or theorised. It was supposed to happen but in practice it had to be cancelled. in sequence organised to occur one after another according to a pre-determined order. in stages done in small parts. She learned computing in stages. in stock available for immediate purchase or loan. in subject order arranged under headings which relate alphabetically to the subject of the document. in terms of to talk about something specifying which particular aspects you are considering. We discussed what was needed in terms of equipment. in the case of in the particular situation under discussion. Difficult decisions must be made in the case of closure of district libraries. in the long run eventually. In the long run automation of the library benefited everybody. in the long term over a long period of time. In the long term automation will be seen to be good for the library. in theory what is supposed to happen but probably will not. In theory the librarians will be given time off for study, but more likely they will not be able to go. in working order functioning efficiently. All the computers are in good working order now. in writing written down, not spoken. Make sure that you get the contract in writing. a verb done internally by a company. The work is being done in-house.

in- /ɪn/ prefix added to some words to create the opposite meaning, e.g. ‘correct’ – ‘incorrect’.

inaccessible /ɪnˈæksestəb(ə)l/ adjective impossible or very difficult to reach.

inaccurate /ɪnˈækjʊrət/ adjective not correct.
indexing at source

inbuilt /ˈɪnblɪt/ adjective included as an integral part of a system

inbuilt facility /ˈɪnblɪt fəˈsɪləti/ noun a feature that is included in the original design

incentive /ˈɪnˌsɛntɪv/ noun anything which encourages extra effort

incentive payment /ˈɪnˌsɛntɪv ,pɛɪmənt/ noun extra money that is paid to encourage somebody to work harder

incidental /ɪnˈsɪdənt(ə)/ adjective something happening or existing in connection with something else more important ○ The librarians were allowed to claim for the incidental expenses when they went to the conference.

incidental music /ɪnˈsɪdənt(ə)l, mjuːzɪk/ noun music written to provide the background to a play or film

include /ɪnˈkluːd/ verb to make one thing part of another

inclusive /ɪnˈkləsɪv/ adjective counted in with other aspects ○ Prices are inclusive of VAT.

income-generating /ˈɪnkJəmˌdʒenərətɪŋ/ adjective producing money from activities

incoming /ˈɪnkʌmɪŋ/ adjective coming in from outside ○ incoming messages on the computer

incompatible /ˈɪnkəmˈpәtəb(ə)/ adjective unable to exist or be used together

incorporate /ɪnˈkɔrəpərət/ verb to include one thing as part of another

increase /ɪnˈkris/ verb to make something larger in amount

incunabulum /ɪnˈkuːnəbjuːləm/ noun a book printed from movable type before 1501 (Note: The plural is incunabula.)

incur /ɪnˈkɜːr/ verb to cause something to happen

indent /ɪnˈdɛnt/ verb to leave a space at the beginning of a passage of writing

indentation /ɪnˈdɛntəʃən/ noun a space of a set size left at the beginning of a line of text

independent /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/ adjective not connected to, influenced by or needing other people or machines to be able to exist or work

Independent Broadcasting Association /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt ˈbɛrɪdʒˌɛntrəs|əˌsɒsɪeɪʃən/ noun an organisation which controls all broadcasting companies in the UK except the BBC. Abbr IBA

index /ˈɪndeks/ noun 1. an alphabetical list of items contained in a book, document or computer memory 2. a system by which the changes in the value of something can be compared or measured ○ International financial indexes compare the value of shares. 3. a finding guide to information on a specific topic ● verb to compile an alphabetical list of contents

index card /ˈɪndeks ˈkɑːd/ noun a small card containing information and usually arranged alphabetically in a card index box

index entry /ˈɪndeks ˈɛntrɪ/ noun an item with bibliographic details written in an index or catalogue

indexer /ˈɪndeksər/ noun a person who compiles indexes for books

indexing /ˈɪndeksɪŋ/ noun the use of alphabetical methods to organise information

COMMENT: An index is usually set in smaller type than the text and in two or more columns to the page. Normally an index will begin on a right-hand page, and will be followed consecutively from the text pages. Bold and italic can be used to highlight important or less important items in an index (as, for example, the page references to illustrations). It is always useful to have a note at the beginning of an index to explain how it has been compiled and the meaning of the various typefaces or symbols used. Indexing was formerly done manually, with the indexer going through the text and making filing cards for the items; there are now computer indexing programs, in which the words in the text are flagged and the computer then automatically lists them in alphabetical order, together with the numbers of the pages on which the words fall.

indexing at source /ˈɪndeksɪŋ əˈsɜːs/ noun publication of index data at the same time as a periodical article
indexing chain /ˈɪndɛksɪŋ ˈtʃeɪn/ noun a chain of classification numbers produced using hierarchical steps from a subject heading

indexing keyword /ˈɪndɛksɪŋ ˈkɪrkwɜːd/ noun a heading word used to indicate the contents of a document and used in online searching

indexing language /ˈɪndɛksɪŋ ˈləŋgwɪdʒ/ noun language used in building library or book indexes

index language /ˈɪndɛkʃəl ləŋgwɪdʒ/ noun controlled vocabulary used to compile a subject index

index-linked /ˈɪndɛks ˈlɪŋkt/ adjective linked to inflation and so changing each time inflation or the cost of living rises or falls

Index Translationum /ˌɪndeks trænˈzɛlənˌtuːnəm/ noun a list of all translations published in the world, published each year by UNESCO

India paper /ˈɪndəɪə ˈpeɪpər/ noun extremely thin good-quality opaque paper, about 30gsm, which is nevertheless quite strong, used for printing books with a large number of pages such as bibles which would be very thick if ordinary paper were used

indicate /ˈɪndɪkət/ verb to show something

indicator /ˈɪndɪkətər/ noun 1. something that shows whether a thing exists 2. the state of a process, as in closed

indirect /ˈɪndərɪkt/ adjective not done by the shortest or most obvious method

individual /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/ adjective relating to one single person or thing rather than to a group

individual password /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl ˈpaːswərd/ noun a personal code allowing access to a computer system

induce /ˌɪndjuːs/ verb to persuade, influence or cause a situation to happen

induction course /ˌɪndjuˈkʃən kɔːs/ noun a course for new entrants to a company, organisation or institution which gives basic information to help them settle in

industrial archaeology /ˈɪndəstriəl əˌrɪkəˈbɜːldʒi/ noun the study of buildings related to the industrial revolutions in the developed world

inexpensive /ˌɪnɪksˈpensɪv/ adjective not costing much money

 inexperienced /ˌɪnɪksiˈprɪənəst/ adjective having little or no experience in a particular activity

infect /ɪnˈfɛkt/ verb to copy to a computer system a computer virus that is capable of damaging the system’s programs or data

inference /ˈɪnfrəns/ noun the act of deducing information from given data

inference control /ˌɪnfrəns kənˈtrəʊl/ noun a way of determining which information can be released on a computer without disclosing personal information about an individual

influence /ɪnˈfluːəns/ noun the power to affect people’s actions ■ verb to cause something or somebody to change

info abbreviation in Internet addresses, the generic top-level domain for general use

informatics /ˌɪnfoʊˈmætɪks/ noun a collective term for the technologies concerned with the computerised collection, processing and transmission of information

information /ˌɪnfoʊˈmeɪʃən/ noun knowledge given to somebody in a form they can understand

information accessibility /ˌɪnfoʊˈmeɪʃən əˈseɪ, ˈsesə bɪˈlɪtɪ/ noun an indication of how easily information is available to users

information accuracy /ˌɪnfoʊˈmeɪʃən əˈkeɪdʒərəsɪ/ noun an indication of how correct a piece of information is

information age /ˌɪnfoʊˈmeɪʃən ˌeɪdʒ/ noun a period characterised by widespread electronic access to information through the use of computer technology

information analyst /ˌɪnfoʊ ˈmeɪʃən ænəˈlist/ noun a person who studies information and draws conclusions
information appliance /ˌɪnforməˈteppliəs/ noun a small portable digital information-processing machine compatible with an electronic network

information architecture /ˌɪnforməˈtʃəktʃəri/ noun the design of something such as a website or database so that the information is presented in the most efficient and accessible manner. Abbr IA

information brokerage /ˌɪnforməˈbrəʊkərɪdʒ/ noun the business of buying and selling information for other people

information bureau /ˌɪnforməˈbjuəri/ noun an office that gives information

information centre /ˌɪnforməˈsentʃə/ noun an office where people can make enquiries

information channel /ˌɪnforməˈtʃænl/ noun the means by which information is distributed

information commons /ˌɪnforməˈkɔmənz/ noun a community in which information belonging to members is freely distributed among everybody

information completeness /ˌɪnforməˈkɔmplətətnəs/ noun an indication of whether the information covers all the aspects required

information definition /ˌɪnforməˈdefinəʃən/ noun a technique for deciding exactly what the enquirer needs to know

information design /ˌɪnforməˈdizən/ noun the shaping and presentation of information in a way that best serves the needs of users

information desk /ˌɪnforməˈdesk/ noun a place in a library or information centre where questions will be answered

information engineer /ˌɪnforməˈdʒɔrniər/ noun a computer expert who works with information systems

information explosion /ˌɪnforməˈimplɔzən/ noun a situation in which there is a lot of information available because of technology

information flow /ˌɪnforməˈflɔʊ/ noun the distribution of information within an organisation

information governance /ˌɪnforməˈgəvnəns/ noun the practice of making sure that personal information held by a company is stored, used and shared in a responsible manner. Abbr IG

information handling /ˌɪnforməˈhændliŋ/ noun same as information management

information literacy /ˌɪnforməˈlɪtəri/ noun the ability to find relevant information for a particular situation or problem, and to interpret that information effectively

information management /ˌɪnforməˈmænɪdʒmənt/ noun the storage, searching, retrieval and updating of information so that it is easily accessible. Also called information handling

information management system /ˌɪnforməˈmænɪdʒmənt ˌsɪstəm/ noun a computer program that allows information to be easily stored, retrieved, searched and updated. Abbr IMS

information manager /ˌɪnforməˈmænɪdʒər/ noun a trained person who controls the processing and availability of information within a company or organisation

information needs /ˌɪnforməˈniːdz/ plural noun the requirements of a user or group for information on specific subjects

information network /ˌɪnforməˈnɛtwərk/ noun a group of people or computers linked together so that information can be passed around

information policy /ˌɪnforməˈpɒləsi/ noun a statement of policy about the provision and accessibility of information within an organisation

information presentation /ˌɪnforməˈprezəntəʃən/ noun the format of information, e.g. written, spoken, or computer database form

information processing /ˌɪnforməˈprəʊsesɪŋ/ noun the organisation, manipulation, analysis
information provider

and distribution of data, nowadays typi-
cally carried out by computers

information provider /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən prəˈvaɪdər/ noun a company
or user who provides an information
source for use in a videotex system, e.g.
a company providing weather informa-
tion or stock market reports

information qualifications /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˌkwɔlɪtɪˈkeɪʃənz/ plural
noun degrees or diplomas indicating a
level of training in information manage-
ment

information quality assessment
/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˌkwɔlɪtɪ ˈɛsəmənt/ noun a technique for assessing the level
of satisfaction among users with the
information provided

information relevance /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈrɛləvəns/ noun the value of the information to the enquirer

information retrieval /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈrɪtrɪvəl/ noun the process
of locating quantities of data stored in a
database and producing useful informa-
tion from the data

information retrieval centre
/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈrɪtrɪvəl ˌsentə/ noun a research system providing
specific information from a database for
a user

information science /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈskaɪns/ noun the study of
the processes involved in storing and
retrieving information

information services /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˌsɜrvəs/ plural noun
companies offering a service in the
provision of information

information skills /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈskɪlz/ plural noun ability of users to
access and retrieve the information they
require

information source /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈsɔrs/ noun any book, docu-
ment, database or person which
provides information

information specialist /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈspeʃəlɪst/ noun a trained
employee in information management

information storage
/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈstoʊrɪdʒ/ noun manual
or electronic methods of storing infor-
mation

information strategy /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈstrɛtˈrædʒi/ noun a policy of
a company or organisation about its use
of information

information superhighway
/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈsjuːpəˈhæwweɪ/ noun the worldwide computer network that
includes the Internet, private networks
and proprietary online services. It
permits the rapid sending of many
different forms of data, including voice,
video and text.

information supplier /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈsəplə/ noun a person or
company that provides information on a
specific subject

information system /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˌsɪstəm/ noun a computer
system used for the provision of infor-
mation and designed according to user
needs

information technology /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˌtɛkˈnɒlədʒi/ noun the
use of technologies from computing,
electronics and telecommunications
to process and distribute information in
digital and other forms. Abbr IT

information term /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈtɜrm/ noun a word used for the organi-
sation of information

information theory /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈθɪəri/ noun the mathematical
study of the transmission, recep-
tion, storage and retrieval of informa-
tion based on the statistical analysis of
communication between humans and
machines

"Shannon is most famous for his
enormous paper, A Mathematical
Theory of Communication, published
in 1948 when he was in his early
thirties. This paper spells out, among
many other things, the fundamental
limits of how fast we can transmit
information. In fact, the whole field of
information theory stems from
Shannon’s work." [VPN NET]

information timing /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈteɪmɪŋ/ noun a measure of whether
information is provided in time to be of
use
in-service training

ink pad /ɪŋk pæd/ noun a pad of material soaked in ink for use with official stamps

ink rub /ɪŋk rʌb/ noun dirty marks on printed paper, caused when it rubs against the ink on other pages during binding

innovation /ɪnˈveɪʃn/ noun a new product or method of doing something

innumerate /ɪnˈnjuːmərət/ adjective lacking a basic knowledge of mathematics and unable to use numbers in calculation

in print /ɪn ˈprɪnt/ adjective 1. still being printed, still available in the bookshops or from the publisher • a list of current books in print • The book was first published in 1902 and is still in print. (Note: The opposite is out of print or O/P) 2. appearing in a book or journal

input /ˈɪnpuːt/ noun information put into a computer memory • verb to enter data into a computer

input device /ˈɪnpuːt ˌdeɪvəs/ noun a device such as a keyboard or barcode reader, which converts information into a form that a computer can understand and transfers the information to the processor. Compare output device

inscription /ɪnˈskrɪpʃn/ noun words written on a monument, book or other object as a commemoration, dedication or greeting

insert /ɪnˈzɛrt/ noun additional information printed on a separate sheet of paper and put inside a magazine or document

insert mode /ɪnˈzɛrt ˈmɔːd/ noun an interactive computer mode used for editing and correcting documents

COMMENT: This is a standard feature on most word-processing packages where the cursor is placed at the required point in the document and any characters typed will be added, with the existing text moving on as necessary; when the insert mode is off, new text will erase the existing text.

in-service training /ɪnˈsɜːvɪs/ noun professional development training provided by an organisation for its employees
insight

insight /ˈɪnsaɪt/ noun understanding of a complex situation

INSPEC /ˈɪnspek/ noun an abstracting and indexing service for electrical engineers

inspection copy /ˈɪnspekʃən ˈkɒpi/ noun a copy of a publication sent or given with time allowed for a decision to purchase or return it

install /ɪnˈstæl/ verb to set up equipment so that it is ready for use

installation costs /ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃən ˈkɒsts/ plural noun money required to put in the equipment required

instalment /ɪnˈstælmənt/ noun 1. a small amount paid at regular intervals as part of a larger total ○ They paid for the encyclopedia in six monthly instalments. 2. a part-section of a book or magazine published at regular intervals ○ The novel has been serialised in ten instalments.

instant replay /ɪnˈstænt ˈreɪpl/ noun a feature of video recording systems which allows the viewer to view again the action that has just been recorded

institute /ɪnˈstɪtʃuːt/ noun an organisation set up for a particular group of people with a shared interest ○ verb to set up or establish something such as a policy or programme ○ They instituted an information service in the branch library.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers /ˌɪnstɪˈtʃjuːt əv ɪˈlektrɪkəl ənd ˈɪlektrənɪks ˌendʒɪˈnɪəz/ noun a professional membership body which promotes global technological advancement. Abbrev IEE

Institute of Information Scientists /ˌɪnstɪˈtʃjuːt əv ɪnˈfəʊmeɪʃən ˌsiːˈsentɪstɪz/ noun an organisation for the mutual support of employees in the field of information science. Abbrev IIS

institutional repository /ˌɪnstɪˈtʃjuːtʃənəl ˈrɪtʃəpzoʊtɪk ˈrɪpoʊri/ noun a digital collection of all the information output by a single company or organisation, e.g. a hospital

instruct /ɪnˈstrækt/ verb to teach somebody how to do something

instruction /ɪnˈstrækʃən/ noun clear and detailed information about how to do something verbal, published in a manual or typed into a computer to cause the machine to work

instructional capital /ɪnˈstrækʃənl ˈkeɪpɪtəl/ noun human capital which is a result of training employees, therefore treating them as an ‘investment’

instruction note /ɪnˈstrækʃən ˈnəʊt/ noun a note directing the user of a catalogue to take an unusual search step

instrumentation /ˌɪnstrəˈmeɪʃən/ noun an abstracting and indexing service for electrical engineers

insurance /ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ noun an agreement to pay a company fixed sums of money so that if damage or injury occurs, costs will be paid by the company

int abbreviation ONLINE international organisation

intake /ˈɪnteɪk/ noun a quantity of people or things taken into something such as an organisation ○ Their intake of new employees each year is increasing.

integrated /ɪnˈteɡrətɪd/ adjective combined or linked together

integrated book /ɪnˈteɡrətɪd bʊk/ noun a book with text and illustrations on the same page

integrated database /ɪnˈteɡrətɪd dˈeɪtəbæs/ noun a combined database which excludes repetition or redundant terms

integrated digital network /ɪnˈteɡrətɪd dɪˈdʒɪtəl ˈnetwərks/ noun a communications network that uses digital signals to transmit data

integrated library system /ɪnˈteɡrətɪd ˈlaɪbrəri ˌsɪstəm/ noun a library management system which deals with many library processes and works from a single bibliographic database

integrated package /ɪnˈteɡrətɪd ˈpækɪdʒ/ noun combined applications on different topics stored on a central
integrated services digital network

intellectual capital

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interdisciplinary studies

interdisciplinary studies /ˌɪntəˌdiːsəplɪˈneɪərɪ/ 'stʌdɪz/ plural noun academic studies that cross the conventional subject boundaries. History, geography, religious studies and languages are sometimes taught together as interdisciplinary studies and called the humanities.

interface /ɪntəˈfɜːrəns/ noun 1. the point at which two systems contact each other 2. the point at which a system and a user make contact with each other

interference /ɪntəˈfɜːrəns/ noun unwanted signals causing difficulty in reception on a computer or broadcasting system

interim /ɪntərɪm/ noun a short break in a process or series of events

interim report /ɪntərɪm ˈrɪpərt/ noun a report written part-way through a process to show how much progress has been made

interleaf /ɪntəliːf/ noun an extra sheet or page, usually a blank one, inserted into a book

interleave /ɪntəliːv/ verb to add extra sheets or pages, usually blank ones, between the pages of a book, e.g. to allow for notes or to protect illustrations

interleaved /ɪntəliːvd/ adjective denoting a book that has thin sheets of blank paper inserted between the pages of text

inter-library loan /ˌɪntə ˈlaɪbrəri ˌlɔn/ noun 1. a system of lending books and documents between libraries 2. a book, photocopy or material lent between libraries for their users abbr ILL

interlock /ˌɪntəˈlɔŋk/ verb to fit things together so that they join firmly n noun a safety device that disables a process or piece of equipment if it might cause harm, e.g. a fuse wire which prevents a circuit blowing

intermediary /ˌɪntəˌmɪdɪəri/ noun a person who helps people or groups to come to an agreement

intermediate /ˌɪntəˌmɪdɪət/ adjective halfway between two stages

intermediate storage /ˌɪntəˌmɪdɪət 'stɔːrɪdʒ/ noun a temporary place to store things until a more permanent place is found

intermittent /ˌɪntəˈmɪnt/ adjective happening occasionally rather than continually

intermittent error /ˌɪntəˈmɪnt/ ˈerə/ noun a mistake which occurs randomly and is difficult to trace

internal /ˌɪntərˈneɪʃənəl/ adjective happening inside a place, person or object

internal consumption /ɪnˌtɛrˈneɪʃənəl/ kənˈsʌmpʃən/ noun the use of materials or information within a company or organisation

internalisation /ˌɪntərˌnɛʃənəl ˈɪəriʃən/ noun a process by which individuals identify information which is relevant to them personally and so acquire values and norms which allow them to make decisions

internal phone /ɪnˌtɛrˈneɪʃənəl/ noun a telephone on a network which enables communication with other offices within an organisation

internal politics /ˌɪntərˈneɪʃənəl ˈpɔlətiks/ noun the relationships within an organisation which affect the way it works. The internal politics of promotion within the library caused a lot of arguments.

international /ˌɪntərˈneɪʃənəl/ adjective relating to different countries

International Aerospace Abstracts /ˌɪntərˈneɪʃənəl ˈɛərəˌæspərtɪz/ plural noun summary of research done in the field of space exploration. Abbr IAA

International Copyright Information Centre /ˌɪntərˈneɪʃənəl ˌkɔrpəˈraɪt ˌɪnfləˈmeʃən/ noun an information service based at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Abbr ICIC

international dialling code /ˌɪntərˈneɪʃənəl ˌdaɪˈlælɪŋ/ noun a numerical code which allocates specific numbers to each country to make it possible to dial directly without using an operator

international direct dialling /ˌɪntərˈneɪʃənəl ˌdaɪˈrekt ˌdaɪˈlælɪŋ/ noun a system of telephone communi-
cution which does not need an operator. Abbr IDD
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions noun a not-for-profit international organisation based in The Hague, which promotes high standards in library and information provision. Abbr IFLA
International Information Centre for Standards in Information and Documentation noun an organisation established by UNESCO and ISO to promote the application of standards in information work. Abbr ISDOC
International Packet Switching Service noun an electronic link between terminals and computers in different countries. Abbr IPSS
International Serials Data System noun an international network of serials libraries which promotes international standards of bibliographic description. Abbr ISDS
International Standard Bibliographic Description noun a standardised way of formally describing catalogued pieces of information for later retrieval. Abbr ISBD
International Standard Book Number noun a system of identifying publications by specific numbers relating to publishers and titles. Abbr ISSN
International Standard Music Number noun a system for identifying editions of published music. Abbr ISMN
International Standards Organisation noun an organisation that controls the standards of production for goods and services worldwide. Abbr ISO
Internet noun a system of computer communication which allows international access to databases and electronic mail systems.
Internet protocol noun a TCP/IP standard that defines how data is transferred across a network. Abbr IP
Internet protocol address noun a unique, 32-bit number which identifies each computer connected to a TCP/IP network. Abbr IP
Internet service provider noun a business that provides access to the Internet, usually for a monthly fee. Some large providers offer users a wide range of news, information and entertainment services. Abbr ISP
Interoperability noun the ability of the component parts of a system to operate successfully together
Interpret verb 1. to change what is spoken in one language to another. My assistant speaks Italian, so he will interpret for us. 2. to decide on the meaning of a communication
Interpretation noun an explanation of the meaning of something
Interpreter noun a person who is used to translate somebody’s speech into another language.
Interrogation noun the act of asking questions in order to obtain information
Interrogatory noun
interrupt /ˈɪntrəˈræpt/ verb to stop something happening temporarily  
intervention /ˌɪntəˈvɛnʃən/ noun an action causing a change  
interword spacing /ˌɪntəˈwɜːrd ˈspeɪsɪŋ/ noun variable spaces between words used to justify line endings  
intranet /ˈɪntrænɛt/ noun a private network of computers within a company which provide similar functions to the Internet  
intrinsic /ˈɪntrɪsk/ adjective fundamental and important to a person or situation  
introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃən/ noun 1, the first part of written text or spoken information which tells what the rest of the document or talk is about 2, a book that provides elementary information on a specific subject o ‘An Introduction to Library Management’  
intuition /ˌɪntjʊˈjʊən/ noun a feeling about something for which there is no proof  
invalid /ˈɪnvəlɪd/ adjective not legally acceptable  
inventory /ˌɪnˈvəntəri/ noun a written list of the assets owned by an organisation o The manager asked for an inventory of the library holdings.  
inversion /ˈɪnvəriz̩ʃən/ noun the act of changing something into its opposite  
invert /ˈɪnvrɛst/ verb to turn something upside down  
inverted commas /ˌɪnˌvɜːrtɪd ˈkɒməz/ noun punctuation marks (‘’) indicating speech or quotations  
invest /ˈɪnvest/ verb to put money, time or energy into something or somebody in the hope that it will produce more money or better results  
investigation /ˌɪnvestɪˈgeɪʃən/ noun the process by which all the facts and aspects of a situation are examined  
invisible Web /ˌɪnˈvɪzəbl ɪər ˈwɛb/ noun same as deep Web  
invoice /ɪnˈvɔɪs/ noun an official document listing the goods or services supplied and stating the amount of money owed  
io abbreviation in Internet addresses, the top-level domain for British Indian Ocean Territory  
ip abbreviation Internet protocol  
ip address /ˌaɪˈpiːˌædˈres/ abbreviation Internet protocol address  
IPSS abbreviation International Packet Switching Service  
iq abbreviation in Internet addresses, the top-level domain for Iraq  
IQ noun a measure of somebody’s intelligence, obtained through a series of aptitude tests concentrating on different aspects of intellectual functioning. An IQ score of 100 represents ‘average’ intelligence. Full form intelligence quotient  
ir abbreviation in Internet addresses, the top-level domain for Iran  
IR abbreviation infrared  
IRC /ˌaɪˈstɛl/ noun a system that allows many users to participate in a chat session in which each user can send messages and see the text of any other user. Full form internet relay chat  
irrelevant /ɪˈrɛvlənt/ adjective not important because it is not connected with the topic  
irretrievable /ɪrətrɪˈveɪbl/ adjective unable to be found or obtained  
is abbreviation in Internet addresses, the top-level domain for Iceland  
isbD abbreviation International Standard Bibliographic Description  
isbn abbreviation International Standard Book Number  
COMMENT: An international system for books, in which each book is given its own particular number. Currently the ISBN is made up of ten digits: the first digit refers to the language (0 and 1 are the digits for English); the next group of digits (three, four or even six) refer to the publisher; the third group refer to the book; and the final digit is a check digit. From 2007, ISBNs will be made up of 13 digits, with the ISBN-10 number preceded by a 3-digit product code. ISBNs are used for cataloguing and ordering, and can be used for automatic stock movements if they are printed on the back of the book in the form of a barcode which can be read with a light pen.
Iterative searching

**ISBN-10** noun the original format for ISBNs, consisting of 10 numbers representing the group of origin, the publisher, the title and a final check digit

**ISBN-13** noun the new format for ISBNs, adding a further 3 digits which represent the product code and allow a greater number of ISBNs to be generated in future

**ISDN** abbreviation Integrated Services Digital Network

**ISDS** abbreviation International Serials Data System

**ISMN** abbreviation International Standard Music Number

**ISO** abbreviation International Standards Organisation

**ISODOC** abbreviation International Information Centre for Standards in Information and Documentation

**ISP** abbreviation ONLINE Internet service provider

**ISSN** abbreviation International Standard Serial Number

**COMMENT:** An international system used on periodicals, magazines, learned journals, etc. The ISSN is formed of eight digits, which refer to the country in which the magazine is published and the title of the publication.

**issue** /′ɪʃuə/ noun a particular edition of a journal or magazine ■ verb to give out or lend something ○ The library books were issued to the students.

**issue card** /′ɪʃuə kɑrd/ noun a small card used in a manual library system of loan records

**issue desk** /′ɪʃuə desk/ noun a counter in a library where items are recorded as on loan or returned

**issue system** /′ɪʃuə sɪstəm/ noun a system for controlling library loan records

**IT** abbreviation in Internet addresses, the top-level domain for Italy

**IT** abbreviation COMUT information technology

**ITA** abbreviation EDUC Initial Teaching Alphabet

**ital.** abbreviation PUBL 1. italic 2. italics

**italic** /′ɪtəlk/ adjective relating to a typeface in which the characters slope to the right

**item** /′ɪtəm/ noun one of a collection or list of objects

**item number** /′ɪtəm nəmbə/ noun a specific number which identifies an item in a collection

**iterative searching** /′ɪtərətɪv ′sərɪŋ/ noun the process of searching for information by repeatedly asking questions until the solution is found