

Technical Communication (TCOM)

Assignment 2 : Short questions and MCQs (In class; proctored)

Full marks - 20 Time - 25 minutes

7 November 2025

Please note : Mention your Name; Roll no; TA name

1. What is duplicate publication? How is it different from simultaneous publication? (2)
2. What are the two kinds of research fraud ? Define briefly. (2)
3. For a researcher, which of the following situation might be considered a conflict of interest? (1)
 - a) Has the ownership of stocks in the company that is bearing the cost of the research work.
 - b) Is employed also as a consultant in the company that is bearing the cost of the research work.
 - c) Is requested to be the reviewer of the research manuscript that is submitted by an acquaintance, fellow researcher or colleague in close professional circles.
 - d) All of the above options are valid
4. To become an author of a research article, you should fulfil certain criteria. In the options listed below, which one should not be enough to attribute authorship to you? (1)
 - a) You draft or revise the article for intellectual content.
 - b) You make overall stylistic changes and provide general feedback on a draft.
 - c) You study design and data analysis along with own inputs into analysis.
 - d) You agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work.
5. Which of the following is a guest author/s? (1)
 - a. Author/s who has worked significantly but is not accredited
 - b. Author/s who is paid by commercial/corporate benefactors
 - c. Author/s who have/has not done any noticeable work, but is listed to facilitate publication
 - d. Author/s who has his/her contribution because of some remote association with a work
6. When you are writing the introduction, which of these is not your major concern or goal? (1)
 - a. Articulate the purpose of your research
 - b. Convince the readers to be interested in your research
 - c. Provide a detailed analysis of the findings and implications of past research and the history of the field.
 - d. Situate your research in the context of current trends and past literature.
7. What is the difference between "Text-recycling" and "Salami Slicing"? (2)

8. How is literal copying different from substantial copying? (1)

9. Which of the following is generally not enough to do when writing an experimental article? (1)

- a. Results should be both written and portrayed in either a figure or table.
- b. The article reviewed the history of the topic fairly.
- c. The paper provided as much detail as possible that the journal allows to present critical information, such as key findings and important implications multiple times.
- d. The paper provided enough detail so that an independent researcher can replicate your research.

10. What are the three core aspects of any empirical research project? (1)

11. What is an abstract? Why is an abstract important in a research article? (1+1)

12. Define Information-prominent citation (1)

13. Which term does not denote the practice of replicating chunks of an author's own work in a paper, and then using the same for publishing as an entirely new paper? (1)

- a. Partial publication
- b. Duplication by paraphrasing
- c. Plagiarism
- d. Text-cycling

14. At the end of the third pass approach in reading research papers, you should be able to note a couple of important points. What are they? (2)

15. When writers take several outside sources and weave the information into their arguments, they are _____. (1)

- a. documenting
- b. note taking
- c. synthesizing
- d. plagiarizing