

Time: 1. Hr

M.Max 50

All questions carry equal marks

Enrollment Number: MIT2021117

Q.1 Make one sentence using each one of the pair of homonyms given below.

1. Accept/except

Please accept this offer letter!

All of the members, except Mahesh, have to be present in the meeting.

2. Principal/principle

Principal has requested to explore a new teaching methodology.

The principle of buoyancy was discovered by Archimedes.

3. Threw/through

The boy threw the ball.

We can win the match through sheer determination.

4. Weather/whether

The weather is very good today.

Mahesh said that he was confused about whether to join Swimming class or Karate class.

5. Hear/here

Can you hear me ?

Please come here.

6. Than/then

The boy is stronger than the others.

Finally they met and then they lived happily ever after.

7. Coarse/course

He never wears clothes made of coarse material.

This course will introduce us to research methodology.

8. Finally/finely

We can take a break finally!

The tomatoes must be chopped finely while making pav bhaji.

9. Conscience/conscious

Your conscience will guide you.

He was not conscious after the accident.

10. Affect/effect

The monsoon affects the crops of farmers.

There is no relationship between the effect of coffee and the sleep routine of a person.

Q2 Answer the following,

- (a) What sequence would you follow for writing your thesis chapter?
- (b) What are the essential sections of a research proposal?

(a) I'll follow the following sequence for writing the thesis chapter.

1. First of all, I'll select the layout and style of my thesis according to my research program.
2. I'll start with the experimental section first i.e., materials and methods, results and discussion of each chapter followed by chapter's introduction and lastly conclusion and references.
3. Then I will work on my introduction section. I'll mention the objective of the work along with the review of literature to show that there is a gap in the knowledge and how my work is going to address it and fill it.
4. Finally, I will work on my conclusion section. I will compare my results with the previously published results and interpret the implications. Along with that, I will discuss the relationship between my individual experiments.

(b) What are the essential sections of a research proposal?

The essential sections of a research proposal are as follows.

1. Title of proposal
2. Summary of the proposal
3. Justification, background and objectives
4. Research plan and timeline schedule
5. Expected outcomes
6. Dissemination of results
7. Proposed budget
8. Collaborating Institutions
9. Literature references

10. CVs of applicants

Q3 What is the difference between idea based and patchwork plagiarism?

In idea based plagiarism, the plagiarist steals someone's original idea or unique interpretation, theory or analysis and passes it as one's own work.

On the other hand, in patchwork, the plagiarist collects portions of intellectual work from multiple sources, combines them and presents it as one's own work.

Q 4 Enlist three subjects protected under copyright and other three which are not protected

There are many subjects that are protected under the copyright act and many which are don't.

Three subjects that are protected under the copyright act are as follows.

1. Musical work
2. Architectural works
3. Literary Works(all types of texts including computer software)

Three subjects that are not protected under the copyright act are as follows.

1. Ideas, concepts or discoveries
2. Anything written or created by the government
3. Titles, names, short phrases and slogans

Q 5. What are the essential features of a review paper? How does it differ from a research paper?

The essential features of a review paper are as follows.

1. A review paper brings together data from various sources that are usually contrasting in nature.
2. Reviews are given in the short form in the introduction section of a research paper while in expanded form in the literature review section of the thesis.
3. A review is usually critical. It draws attention to contrasting views from different authors and compares them.
4. The conclusion of a review usually indicates a gap in the existing knowledge in that field and suggests new areas of research.

A review paper differs from a research paper in the following aspects.

1. It reports the work from several authors and sources rather than relying on a single author or experiment.
2. A research paper usually contains some original experiment/analysis but a review paper does not contain an original work rather it discusses the work of already published papers/articles.
3. Reviews are published in the journals and conference proceedings and is also a common form of university training.