1. As per the Matthew principle, this is one of the effects when a renowned scientist and a novice collaborate:
   a. It diminishes visibility of the renowned scientist
   b. It heightens the reward opportunity for the novice
   c. **It heightens visibility of the novice**
   d. It increases both visibility and reward opportunity for the both

2. With reference to the stratification system of honour in science, practice of the 41st chair is related to
   a. Reward and communication system in science
   b. Noble prize winners in science
   **c. An artifact of fixed number of eminent scientists**
   d. The Matthew effect

3. Differential access to means of scientific production *does not* lead to
   a. A scientific community with equal opportunity
   b. A stratified scientific community
   c. A opportunity structure based on class
   d. A opportunity structure based on status

4. Which of the following idea is reinforced by the Matthew principle in the communication system within scientific innovations?
   a. Science is not a socially shared knowledge
   **b. Science is a socially validated knowledge**
   c. Science is neither socially shared, not socially validated knowledge
   d. None of the above

5. With reference to the stratification system of honour in science, the Matthew effect is related to
   a. An artifact of fix number of eminent scientists
   **b. Reward and communication systems in science**
   c. Noble prize winners in science
   d. None of the above

6. Scientific achievements and rewards are used as an “instrumental asset”, this refers to:
   a. Diminished resources for further research
   b. Decreased influence among peer group
   **c. A means to change the class and status of scientists**
   d. None of the above
7. What is the institutional consequence of the Matthew principle in order to produce new establishments for scientific research?
   a. Increases the concentration of top scientific talent in the existing centres of scientific excellence
   b. Lessens the concentration of top scientific talent in the existing centres of scientific excellence
   c. Produces new centres of scientific excellence
   d. None of the above

8. Which of the following is an implication of the Matthew effect?
   a. Disparity between renowned and less known scientists reduces
   b. New centres of scientific excellence attract more scientific resources than renowned labs
   c. Prestigious/renowned labs attract increased funding for infrastructure
   d. All of the above

9. Which of the following idea is reinforced by the Matthew principle in the communication system within scientific innovations?
   a. Science is a socially shared knowledge
   b. Science is not a socially validated knowledge
   c. Science is neither socially shared, not socially validated knowledge
   d. None of the above

10. The working of the Matthew effect with reference to scientific discoveries emphasizes on:
    a. Doing science is private activity
    b. Doing science is public activity
    c. Science is contingent upon ones’ personal experience/preference
    d. Science is both public and private activity

11. As per the Matthew principle, this is one of the effects when a renowned scientist and a novice collaborate:
    a. It diminishes visibility of the renowned scientist
    b. It heightens the reward opportunity for the novice
    c. It diminishes reward opportunity of the novice
    d. It increases both visibility and reward opportunity for the both

12. The Matthew effect can be described as:
    a. Misallocation of credit for scientific work
    b. Misallocation of credit for religious practices
    c. Misallocation of credit for banking and investment sector
    d. Any kind of misallocations of credit for the work irrespective of any sector

13. The Matthew principle often transformed into an “idol of authority” violates the norm of:
    a. Disinterestedness
    b. Universalism
c. Communism
d. All of the above

14. What is the effect of the Matthew principle in the communication system within scientific innovations?
   a. Reduces the visibility of contributions by eminent scientists
   b. Reduces the visibility of contributions by less well known scientists
   c. **Heightens the visibility of contributions by less well known scientists**
   d. None of the above

15. With reference to the stratification system of honour in science, the “ratchet effect” is related to
   a. Reward and communication system in science
   b. **Noble prize winners in science**
   c. An artifact of fix number of eminent scientists
   d. The Matthew effect