1. Countervailing processes are manifested in the form of:
   a. Premature replacement of an elite
   b. Competition within universities
   c. Competition among universities
   d. All of the above

2. If it is an established hypothesis that rewarding early signs of ability has a serious consequence to the students from less privileged strata, it tends to persist, because of:
   a. Traditional action
   b. Purposive social action with anticipated or intended consequences
   c. **Purposive social action with unanticipated or unintended consequences**
   d. Both a and b

3. Stratified distribution of chances among the scientists operates to:
   a. Maintain a class structure in science
   b. Create a process of social selection in science
   c. Allocate resource and reward
   d. All of the above

4. The paradox of private property in science is:
   i. One’s private property is established by giving away its substance away
   ii. One’s private property is established by appropriating other’s contribution
   iii. One’s private property is established when it is accepted into the common fund of knowledge
   iv. One’s private property is established when it is kept aside from the common fund of knowledge
   a. Only i
   b. **Only i and iii**
   c. Only ii and iv
   d. Only iv

5. The symbolism of intellectual property is reflected in following institutionalized practices of:
   a. Citations
   b. References
   c. Bibliographic accounts
   d. All of the above

6. The accumulative advantage and disadvantage tend to:
   a. Reduce inequalities in allocation of resource
   b. **Accentuate inequalities in science and learning**
c. Equalize peer recognition and scientific productivity
d. Disregard precocity

7. During the course of an individual’s work life as a scientist, the accumulation of advantage and disadvantage results in:
   i. The researches will discontinue publishing
   ii. The researcher will publish at a steady rate as an individual
   iii. The yearly output of a research group will decline
   iv. The yearly output of a research group will increase
   a. Only i
   b. **Both ii and iii**
c. Both ii and iv
d. Only iv

8. The process of accumulation of advantage and disadvantage among scientific institutions leads to:
   a. Concentration of material resources at selected elite universities
   b. Proportionate sharing of human resources among all universities
   c. **Concentration of both human and material resources at elite universities**
d. Proportionate sharing of material resources among all universities

9. Countervailing process refers to:
   a. The closure of the endless accumulation of the advantages
   b. The closure of the endless accumulation of the disadvantages
   c. Check on the system(s) growing at exponential rates
   d. **All of the above**

10. If processes of accumulating advantage and disadvantage are truly at work, there are not even greater inequalities than have been found to obtain. The reason for this is:
    a. The Matthew effect
    b. **Countervailing processes**
    c. Disfavour for precocity
    d. All of the above

11. Symbolic institutional function of the intellectual property system of science involves:
    a. Directing readers to the sources of knowledge
    b. Assessing the knowledge claims, ideas and findings
    c. **Providing the peer recognition to maintain intellectual tradition of acknowledging other’s contribution**
    d. Only a and b

12. Instrumental cognitive function of the intellectual property system of science involves:
    a. Directing readers to the sources of knowledge
    b. Assessing the knowledge claims, ideas and findings
    c. Providing the peer recognition to maintain intellectual tradition of acknowledging other’s contribution
d. Only a and b

13. In the realm of intellectual property in science, *legitimate appropriation* of the property accounts for:
   a. Scientists can use other’s work and do not/need not to acknowledge that work as it is communally accessible
   b. Scientists cannot use other’s work if they are not acknowledging that work even if it is communally accessible
   c. **Scientists can use other’s work and need to acknowledge that work irrespective of its open accessibility**
   d. All of the above account for legitimate appropriation

14. In the realm of intellectual property in science, *illegitimate expropriation* of the property accounts for:
   a. **Scientists can use other’s work and need not acknowledge that work as it is communally accessible**
   b. Scientists cannot use other’s work if they are not acknowledging that work even if it is communally accessible
   c. Scientists can use other’s work and need to acknowledge that work irrespective of its open accessibility
   d. None of the above account for illegitimate expropriation

15. The accumulation of advantage is not skewed in favour of students from:
   a. Less privileged social strata
   b. Middle and upper strata
   c. Precocious stature
   d. **Both a and b**