

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
M.Tech. Winter 2018-19 Examination

Semester: 1
Subject Code: 203200102
Subject Name: Audit-1 English for Research Paper Writing

Date: 14/12/2018
Time: 10:30 am to 01:00 pm
Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

- Q.1** A) Write Does and Don't while writing research paper in English. (05)
 B) Differentiate the use of following word during writing Research paper in English. (05)
1. "utilization" vs. "use"
 2. "in order to" vs. "to"
- C) Write the Conclusion of the given paper-A (05)
- Q.2 Answer the following questions.** (Attempt any three) (Each five mark) (15)
- A) Reduce the number of commas in the following sentences by changing the phrase round.
1. Let us strengthen, by means of the circuit of Fig. 3b, the example given in the previous subsection.
 2. This book, which is aimed at non native researchers, contains a series of exercises practising writing skills.
 3. This paper, which is an amplified version of a paper presented at the Third Conference on Writing, is divided into five main parts.
 4. The results of the survey, once they have been processed, will be used to make a full assessment of the advantages of such an approach.
 5. Let us take into consideration, using the data given in Table 1, the most important parameters.
- B) Insert commas where needed. Do not change the order of the words.
1. For breakfast I have yoghurt cornflakes and bacon and egg.
 2. In direct inlet mass spectrometry solid or liquid samples are introduced into a small glass cup.
 3. It costs \$2200000.
 4. More and more Americans wait until the deadline to pay their bills.
 5. The menu offered the usual choices of turkey lamb and chicken.
- C) Insert hyphens where needed.
1. These are all real life situations.
 2. This entails using a market based mechanism.
 3. Our profit maximizing models solve this problem very neatly.
 4. It is a robot like device.
 5. There is no mention of any time dependent factors.
- D) Rewrite any words that should begin with an initial capital letter.
1. The values are shown in table 1. This table also shows the daily doses from monday to friday.
 2. A guide to writing research papers for non-native speakers of English.
 3. The role of English in the twenty- first century.
 4. The history of teaching English as a foreign language.
 5. An innovative system for the automatic translation of research papers.
- Q.3** A) Write the methodology requires to write discussion of results in the table in academic English writing. (07)
 B) Write the Literature Summary of the given paper-A (08)
- OR**
- B) Write the Abstract of the given paper-A (08)
- Q.4** A) Discuss in details three most important precautions of English perspective you will take before sending your paper for publication. (07)
- OR**
- A) How will you make your paper more attractive using English? (07)
 B) Write the methodology of writing the methods in research paper in perspective of english. (08)

EFFECTS OF CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES

V. Lakshmi

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

If two individuals have a common ancestor, they are said to be consanguineous. A marriage between closely related individuals, up to second cousins is considered to be consanguineous marriage. Charles Darwin, Albert Einstein, Queen Victoria, Franklin Roosevelt etc are some of the famous persons who married their cousins.

Most human societies however primitive or geographically isolated, prohibit parent-offspring or brother-sister matings (marriage among first degree relatives) and this taboo is based on observation of abnormal children from such matings. Consanguineous unions are practiced among more than 1 billion of the world's population¹, however the amount of inbreeding varies in different populations. It is controlled by traditional and cultural practices. Though it is not allowed in some countries like China, Ethiopia, Philippines, Taiwan etc. it is high in

North Africa, the middle East and South Asia and is common in our country¹.

PROS AND CONS

There is a great controversy on the benefits and risks of consanguineous marriages. The positive social effects of consanguineous marriages are strengthening kinship relations, stable marital relationship, financial advantage, cultural continuity, maintenance of family structure, political alliances etc. which are the reason for the preference for consanguineous marriages. The effects of consanguinity on normal human variations is not known. The negative health effects are increased incidence of rare genetic disorders, increase in mortality and morbidity. Though the effects of consanguinity on non communicable diseases is still largely unexplored, a recent study revealed a significant increase in the incidence of common adult diseases like cancer, diabetes, hypertension etc.² in consanguineous population.

We all carry more than 25,000 genes in each cell as pairs, usually a pair for each character (some characters like tallness can be governed

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by more than one pair of genes). Out of these, about 3-6 genes are deleterious, but as they are recessive or weak they do not manifest the disease. The reason is the other member of the pair is normal and dominant (heterozygous) and suppresses the deleterious effect of the gene. The deleterious genes will be expressed only if there are two copies of them in an individual (homozygous recessive).

Individuals with common ancestors are likely to share the same alleles and their progeny has an increased chance of being homozygous. Deleterious alleles are more frequently expressed in homozygotes, resulting in a variety of genetic disorders such as birth defects, mental retardation, deafness and blindness or reduced viability known as inbreeding depression. One of the consequences of consanguinity is an increase in frequency of homozygotes. Increase in homozygosity is applicable not only for abnormal alleles but also for normal alleles, i.e., consanguinity can also result in perfectly healthy offspring³. For example Cleopatra who is known for her wit, beauty and intelligence was the daughter of a brother and sister and great grand daughter of another brother and sister. The adverse genetic effects on health do not affect 90% of the offspring of consanguineous marriages⁴.

Consanguinity risk is highest among families which carry severe autosomal recessive diseases. Though the risk of congenital anomalies among the newborns of first cousin matings is claimed to be double the frequency among general population, the genetic implications is not the same for all the cousins. The magnitude of risk depends on the frequency of defective genes in the population, the degree of relationship between the parents, whether there are repeated cousin marriages in the family etc. It may be more than

double in certain populations basing on repeated cousin marriages through several generations. Sibs share 50% of their genes where as uncle niece and first cousins share 25% and 12.5% respectively while second cousins share only 3% of their genes. In marriage between individuals beyond second cousins, the risk will be almost the same as that in general population. Hence there is no deleterious genetic effect on health in consanguinity beyond second cousins.

The few deleterious recessive alleles present in any population, rarely achieve homozygosity if population is outbreeding. They are mostly passed on to future generations silently (hidden or masked state), that is in a single copy or heterozygous state and when the allele comes in contact with the same allele in the partner the genetic disease will surface again. Unrelated couple may also produce a child with serious birth defect if unfortunately both of them have defective alleles of the same gene which happens when the frequency of the recessive allele is high in the population. High levels of endogamy in the population can dramatically increase the possibility of homozygosity at any locus. That is the reason for the high frequency of rare autosomal recessive disorders in regions where consanguinity is high.

According to one school of thought by avoiding consanguineous marriages, the gene will be carried on to the future generations silently without elimination. Some experts believe that inbreeding is helpful to a population by constantly exposing harmful recessive genes to selection and thereby eliminating them from the population.

CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

1. H. Hamamy and S. Alwan, *Genomics and Society, Ethical, Legal, Cultural and Socioeconomic Implications*, 2016, 335, Academic Press.
2. A. Bener and R. R. Mohammad, *Egypt J Med Hum Genet*, 18, 315-320, 2017.
3. A. H. Bittles, W. M. Mason, J. Greene and N. A. Rao *Science*, 252, 789-794, 1991.
4. H. Hamamy, *The Ambassadors Online Magazine—Selected Studies*, 6, 2003.