

TEST PATTERN
SUBJECTS COVERED
PHYSICS
CHEMISTRY
MATHS
BIOLOGY

Latest Update on Test Pattern :

For SB +2

1. The question paper consists of two parts (both contain only multiple choice questions) for 100 marks. There will be four sections in Part I (each containing 20 questions) and four sections in Part II (each containing 10 questions).
2. Answer any THREE of the four sections in Part I, and any TWO of the four sections in Part II. In Part I each correct answer gets 1 mark and for each incorrect answer 0.25 mark will be deducted. In Part II each correct answer gets 2 marks and for each incorrect answer 0.5 mark will be deducted.

For SA

1. The question paper consists of two parts (Part A contains multiple choice questions and Part B contains descriptive type questions) for 100 marks. It consists of 40 questions of 1 mark each and 12 questions of 5 marks each. There will be four sections allotted for (1) Mathematics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry and (4) Biology. All questions are compulsory. Part 2 questions are Descriptive type in nature.

In Part - A each correct answer gets 1 mark and for each incorrect answer 0.25 mark will be deducted.

In Part - B each correct answer gets 5 marks. There will be no negative marking for Part – B. Part-B will be evaluated only for the top 2500 students based on the marks obtained in Part – A.

KVPY - SA STREAM - SOLUTION OF SAMPLE PAPER

SAMPLE PAPER - SOLUTION (SB STREAM)

10 reasons why KVPY should accept you project

Innovative:

Your project has got to be something different. It has to be something that strikes the reviewers as being new, well-thought out and thus, reflect to them the fact that you happen to have a bright mind and a sharp one too. One of the projects that a friend made, which made it till the interviews but did not get selected in the final draw was acknowledged by the interview board to be one of the most intriguing studies they had ever come across. It was: “Acquisition of Homosexuality in Adolescents: A Risk Factor Stratification: Is it Environmental?”

“So what?”

Your study should answer the question “SO what?” By that, I mean that when you present your study and someone asks you “So what?” you should have a cogent reply to that. Lots of studies are being done which do not really have any outcomes, any impacts or effects whatsoever! It’s useless to submit such a project for the KVPY, nay; it’s useless to submit it anywhere for anything!

Potential for further studies

One of the major objectives driving research is that one study should form the basis for another one. Research should spawn more research, and thereby add to the body of knowledge. If your study happens to have dead end findings, either you are in line for a Nobel Prize, or...

KISS

Acronym for Keep It Short & Simple (I find saying Stupid on the last S a waste of an S.)
Need I say more?

Presentation

A last moment paper, written hurriedly, filled with typos, poor formatting, badly arranged headers, etc. is an eyesore. No one likes to see such a paper. Whilst I do not suggest that you should go to the extent of making a great expenditure to beautify your report, it should be neat and clean. Professional. If you are not sure how a paper should look, go download a paper from NEJM (www.nejm.org) or The Lancet (www.thelancet.com) or any other reputed Biomedical Journal and download a research paper and see how theirs are formatted. However, stick to any specifications for the KVPY.

Methodology

The key to a good study is proper methodology. A messy methodology not only clouds proper conclusion and decision making, but also raises serious aspersions on the originality and genuineness of the study. For example, I went to a research conference where someone presented a study where, he showed that there were 50 normal pregnancies and 50 eclamptic ones (which he encountered in 2 months’ time). Now the questions raised in this regard are:

Were the eclamptic patients not managed? It is unlikely to let 50 patients develop eclampsia at a tertiary care center over a period of 2 months only. This shows really poor obstetric management.

Did the study properly define eclampsia? Or were they just severe pre-eclampsia?

Did the researcher DO the study at all or was he just bluffing numbers?

And of all the questions asked, the last one is almost always deadly, lethal, so to say. No one looks kindly upon a researcher who cooks his books.

Feasible and Realistic

Well, if you want to do a study on induced pluripotent stem cells and happen to be a student in a rural medical college or one like mine where research labs are not that great, then, that is evidently not going to happen. Whilst it's never bad to dream big, one should also remember the realistic bindings and issues as well. Otherwise, a great project will be envisioned, and never executed. And no one appreciates work you never did.

Applications

The KVPY application forms are an extensive exercise, and the applicants would be well advised to write them with a lot of thought, and imagination, if I might add. Questions like "What medical innovation has inspired you most?" or "What did you learn while doing this project?" or "Name a medical instrument that intrigues you and say why?" are often incorporated in them, eliciting, unknown to the student, and a graphic detail about him/her. So, by the time you get selected and reach the interview board, the interviewers know you well enough.

So, think before you leap!

Another thing that I almost messed up was the online application which I had to submit almost at the last moment; because I was not aware it existed. Thankfully, I managed to get things done properly and thereafter it was smooth sailing, but it is highly inadvisable to do that!

Recommendations

Can one ever over emphasize the need for a set of good letters of recommendation backing up his or her application? A recommendation that marks you the highest marks on all the factors is not always the best one. But, rather, the best one is where the recommenders' assessment is at par with the recomendee's assessment. For example, after I got selected for the interview, my recommender told me that he had written that he thought that though I have a poor hold over biostatistics, my strength lies in my ability to innovate and bypass problems using novel approaches, something I had also admitted in my application. So, ask your recommenders to give an honest opinion. It works.

The X-Factor

One can list reasons after reasons, but never come up with the perfect algorithm that can determine which project goes through and which does not. However, the X-Factor is something which is not within our powers to control, and hence, is best not bothered about.