

Unit 9.2. MCQs Set 1

Results



#1. Q1. Intellectual property (IP) broadly refers to creations of the mind, such as

- (A) Tangible commodities like furniture only
- (B) Artistic works, inventions, symbols, names, images used in commerce
- (C) Natural resources in the forest
- (D) Rivers and mountain ranges

IP encompasses intangible creations such as artistic works, inventions, and trademarks—not physical resources like rivers or furniture.

#2. Q2. Which among the following best defines Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?

- (A) Legal rights granted for intangible creations of the mind
- (B) Exclusive land ownership rights
- (C) Rights to pollute certain areas
- (D) Rights to unprotected ideas

IPR protects the interests of creators by granting exclusive rights to intangible creations.

#3. Q3. Fill in the blank: The philosophy behind IPR is to _____ creators and innovators for their ideas, promoting further innovation.

- (A) punish
- (B) ignore
- (C) reward
- (D) challenge

By providing exclusive rights, IPR rewards creators and incentivizes innovation.

#4. Q4. In the Indian context, the Patents Act (1970) primarily deals with:

- (A) Wildlife protection
- (B) Granting exclusive rights to inventors for new and useful inventions
- (C) Encouraging innovation through patent incentives
- (D) None

The Patents Act (1970) provides a legal framework for granting patents on new and useful inventions.

#5. Q5. Match the following legislations in Column I with their main coverage in Column II:

Column I:

1. Patents Act (India) 1970
2. Biological Diversity Act 2002
3. Geographical Indication Act 1999
4. Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act 2001

Column II:

- (A) Protects local crop varieties and farmers' breeding rights
- (B) Protects inventions, providing exclusive rights
- (C) Preserves biodiversity and regulates access and benefit-sharing
- (D) Protects unique products tied to a specific region

- (A) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- (B) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- (C) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A
- (D) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D

The correct matching: Patents Act covers inventions; Biological Diversity Act regulates biodiversity and benefit-sharing; the Geographical Indication Act safeguards regional identity; and the Plant Varieties Act protects farmers' rights.

#6. Q6. Traditional Knowledge (TK) can be defined as:

- (A) Strictly modern scientific lab data
- (B) Indigenous knowledge systems evolving over generations, often orally transmitted
- (C) Knowledge derived solely from popular media
- (D) None

TK encompasses the inherited practices, medicinal systems, and cultural expressions passed down through generations.

#7. Q7. Reasoning Type - Assertion (A): Protecting Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) helps preserve cultural heritage. Reason (R): TKS, if unprotected, can be misappropriated



via patents by outsiders, leading to biopiracy.

- (A) Both A and R true, R explains A
- (B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A
- (C) A true, R false
- (D) A false, R true

While TKS protection is crucial, the claim that unprotected TKS automatically leads to misappropriation is not necessarily correct.

#8. Q8. The main objective of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is:

- (A) Digitally documenting India's traditional medicinal knowledge to prevent wrongful patents
- (B) Preventing misappropriation of ancient texts
- (C) Archiving traditional recipes for commercial exploration
- (D) None

The TKDL digitizes traditional knowledge to serve as prior art for patent examiners, thereby preventing wrongful patenting of well-known remedies.

#9. Q9. Biopiracy refers to:

- (A) Fair sharing of local resources
- (B) Unauthorized commercial use of biological resources or TK without sharing benefits or credit
- (C) Legal utilization of biodiversity under government regulations
- (D) None

Biopiracy occurs when external entities exploit traditional knowledge or resources without proper consent or benefit-sharing.

#10. Q10. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is a specialized agency under:

- (A) UNICEF
- (B) World Bank
- (C) United Nations
- (D) None

WIPO is an agency under the United Nations that promotes and protects intellectual property globally.

#11. Q11. Fill in the blank: The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was signed in 1992 at the _____ Earth Summit.

- (A) Geneva
- (B) Rio

- (B) Rio
-
- (C) Kyoto
-
- (D) Stockholm

The CBD was signed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

#12. Q12. Which of the following is a type of Intellectual Property protection in India?

-
- (A) Patents only
-
- (B) Patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, geographical indications, etc.
-
- (C) Trademarks and copyrights only
-
- (D) None

India's IP framework covers a wide range of protections including patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, and geographical indications.

#13. Q13. The Indian Patent Office is primarily responsible for:

-
- (A) Checking wildlife regulations
-
- (B) Granting patents, designs, trademarks, and regulating IP in India
-
- (C) Overseeing traditional knowledge documentation
-
- (D) None

The Indian Patent Office administers and enforces the country's intellectual property laws.

#14. Q14. The Biological Diversity Act (2002) of India aims to:

-
- (A) Protect wildlife through conservation zones
-
- (B) Conserve biological diversity, ensure sustainable use, and promote fair sharing of benefits
-
- (C) Promote industrial use of biological resources without restrictions
-
- (D) None

The Act is designed to conserve biodiversity and ensure equitable benefit sharing from biological resources.

#15. Q15. The Nagoya Protocol deals with:

-
- (A) Facilitating international trade in genetic resources
-
- (B) Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits
-
- (C) Promoting biotechnology investments globally
-
- (D) None

The Nagoya Protocol establishes guidelines for fair access to genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing.

#16. Q16. With respect to TKS, “current best practices” might include all EXCEPT:

- (A) Documenting local knowledge in digital libraries
- (B) Encouraging secrecy and refusing any outside collaboration
- (C) Formal prior informed consent from local communities
- (D) Equitable benefit-sharing agreements

Best practices for TKS involve transparency, consent, and benefit-sharing—not secrecy.

#17. Q17. The Patent (Amendment) Act 2005 in India introduced:

- (A) Introducing generic drug provisions
- (B) Product patents for pharmaceuticals, fulfilling TRIPS obligations
- (C) Extending patent duration beyond international standards
- (D) None

The amendment allowed for product patents in the pharmaceutical sector, aligning India with TRIPS.

#18. Q18. Fill in the blank: _____ is a form of IPR that protects distinctive signs indicating goods from a specific region.

- (A) Trademark
- (B) Patent
- (C) Geographical Indication
- (D) Copyright

Geographical Indication marks products with a specific regional identity.

#19. Q19. Under the Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act (2001), farmers can:

- (A) Restricted to government-approved seed banks
- (B) Save, use, sow, and re-sow seeds of protected varieties on their own land
- (C) Sell seeds only to certified distributors
- (D) None

The Act protects farmers' traditional rights to use and reproduce plant varieties.

#20. Q20. The concept of “prior informed consent” ensures:

- (A) Outsiders can freely use resources without permission
- (B) Communities are consulted before outsiders use their biological resources or knowledge
- (C) Exclusive rights for the government to exploit resources

(D) None

Prior informed consent (PIC) is critical in ensuring that local communities are consulted before the use of their resources or knowledge.

#21. Q21. Reasoning Type - Assertion: Patents provide exclusive rights for a limited period. Reason: This monopoly fosters public domain knowledge from day one.

(A) Both A and R true, R explains A
 (B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A
 (C) A true, R false
 (D) A false, R true

While patents grant exclusive rights, they do not automatically foster public domain knowledge from day one.

#22. Q22. Which of the following is not a recognized form of IP?

(A) Trade secrets
 (B) Copyright
 (C) Medical malpractice
 (D) None

Medical malpractice is not a form of intellectual property.

#23. Q23. “Bioprospecting” in Indian medicine could lead to:

(A) Discovery of novel drugs from medicinal plants that ensure benefit-sharing with local communities
 (B) Identification of conventional compounds already known globally
 (C) Exploration of genetic modifications in crops
 (D) None

Bioprospecting, when ethically conducted, can uncover novel drug leads and promote fair benefit-sharing.

#24. Q24. The term “bio-piracy” applies when:

(A) Foreign entities patent local knowledge or resources without consent or benefit-sharing
 (B) Unauthorized appropriation of traditional practices for commercial profit
 (C) Commercial agreements that ensure fair benefit-sharing
 (D) None

Bio-piracy occurs when external parties exploit local traditional knowledge without proper consent or benefit-sharing.



#25. Q25. The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in India helps patent offices by:

-
- (A) Providing access to documented Indian TK to avoid granting wrong patents on known knowledge
-
- (B) Facilitating the commercial exploitation of traditional formulas
-
- (C) Digitizing folklore for cultural preservation
-
- (D) None

TKDL serves as a prior art database to prevent wrongful patent grants on well-known traditional remedies.

#26. Q26. The Indian National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) is:

-
- (A) A statutory body under the Biological Diversity Act to regulate access to India's bio-resources and ensure benefit-sharing
-
- (B) An advisory committee for environmental protection
-
- (C) A commercial body promoting bio-industries
-
- (D) None

The NBA is a statutory body that manages and regulates India's biological resources and benefit-sharing agreements.

#27. Q27. Fill in the blank: _____ ensures that no patent can be granted on a mere discovery of a living thing or an existing substance in nature under Indian law.

-
- (A) Compulsory Licensing
-
- (B) Patent Cooperation Treaty
-
- (C) Patent exclusions
-
- (D) Trade Secrets

Indian patent law excludes discoveries of natural substances from patentability.

#28. Q28. Patents in India generally last for:

-
- (A) 50 years
-
- (B) 20 years from the filing date
-
- (C) 10 years from the date of grant
-
- (D) 5 years from invention

According to TRIPS guidelines, patents in India are valid for 20 years from the filing date.

#29. Q29. Trademarks protect:

-
- (A) Distinctive signs, logos, or brand names identifying the origin of goods/services
-
- (B) Names and symbols used in commercial transactions
-

(C) Creative literature and music

(D) None

Trademarks safeguard the unique identifiers that distinguish goods and services in the marketplace.

#30. Q30. Fill in the blank: Under the Indian GI Act (1999), _____ is a registered Geographical Indication (GI) indicating a unique coffee variety from a region in India.

(A) Coorg Orange

(B) Darjeeling Tea

(C) Mysore Mallige

(D) Monsooned Malabar Arabica

Monsooned Malabar Arabica is a well-known GI product from India.

#31. Q31. Assertion-Reason Type - Assertion (A): Farmers' rights under the PPVFR Act allow them to save seeds. Reason (R): This fosters a monopoly for multinational seed companies.

(A) Both A and R true, R explains A

(B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A

(C) A true, R false

(D) A false, R true

While farmers have the right to save seeds, this does not create a monopoly for multinational companies.

#32. Q32. "Prior art" in patent examination means:

(A) Any evidence that an invention is already known before the filing date

(B) Documentation of regulatory compliance

(C) Unrelated scientific advancements

(D) None

Prior art includes any public information that demonstrates an invention's lack of novelty.

#33. Q33. TRIPS stands for:

(A) Transitional Rights for Indigenous People System

(B) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

(C) Transportation of Raw Intellectual Property Services

(D) None

TRIPS sets minimum standards for various forms of IP regulation across nations.

#34. Q34. The main function of WIPO includes:

- (A) Administering IP treaties and fostering international cooperation
- (B) Conducting global economic policy
- (C) Enforcing national copyright laws
- (D) None

WIPO is responsible for administering international IP treaties and promoting cooperation among nations.

#35. Q35. Fill in the blank: _____ (FAO, 1983) helps preserve local crop variety seeds in a gene bank to maintain agricultural biodiversity.

- (A) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- (B) International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- (C) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- (D) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture supports the preservation and exchange of crop genetic resources.

#36. Q36. The synergy of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) with modern innovation in Indian medicine means:

- (A) Combining traditional formulations with modern scientific validation to develop innovative products
- (B) Maintaining historical practices without any scientific evaluation
- (C) Exclusive reliance on traditional methods without modern testing
- (D) None

Integrating traditional knowledge with modern research leads to innovative, validated therapies.

#37. Q37. The TKDL Access Agreement with major patent offices does what?

- (A) Allows access to Indian TK documentation to prevent wrongful patents on known remedies
- (B) Facilitates international marketing of Ayurvedic products
- (C) Ensures standardization of traditional formulations
- (D) None

The TKDL provides a database of traditional knowledge to help patent examiners reject claims on traditional remedies.

#38. Q38. Biopiracy example: A patent on neem or turmeric uses in the US was challenged because:

- (A) They were well-known Indian remedies, lacking novelty

-
- (B) They were patented after extensive research
-
- (C) They were originally discovered in the US
-
- (D) None

The challenge was based on the fact that these remedies were already traditionally known in India, and thus not novel.

#39. Q39. The 2010 Nagoya Protocol is linked to:

-
- (A) The Convention on Biological Diversity for fair access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources
-
- (B) A framework for global patent harmonization
-
- (C) An agreement on international trade regulations
-
- (D) None

The Nagoya Protocol builds on the CBD to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from genetic resources.

#40. Q40. “Bio-prospecting” must abide by:

-
- (A) Local/national laws, obtaining prior consent, and ensuring fair compensation to resource owners
-
- (B) Unilateral exploitation without local input
-
- (C) Government-led commercialization only
-
- (D) None

Ethical bioprospecting requires adherence to legal and moral guidelines, including prior informed consent and benefit-sharing.

#41. Q41. Fill in the blank: _____ is the attempt to identify and record plants, animals, and natural resources for the purpose of IP applications.

-
- (A) Biopiracy
-
- (B) Bioprospecting
-
- (C) Biotechnology
-
- (D) Biosafety

Bioprospecting is the systematic search for new resources that can be used for commercial applications, while ensuring proper ethical practices.

#42. Q42. “Geographical Indication” helps rural communities by:

-
- (A) Providing brand recognition for unique local products, boosting premium pricing and protecting against mislabeling
-
- (B) Establishing government ownership of regional trademarks
-
- (C) Enforcing strict quality standards exclusively
-
- (D) None



GI provides a way for rural producers to receive higher prices by certifying the geographic origin and quality of their products.

#43. Q43. A major reason for legal protection of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) is:

- (A) Preventing misappropriation and ensuring that holders receive rightful benefits
- (B) Monopolizing traditional remedies for commercial dominance
- (C) Restricting international research collaborations
- (D) None

Protecting TKS ensures that indigenous communities receive benefits from the commercial use of their traditional knowledge.

#44. Q44. If an invention is “novel, non-obvious, and industrially applicable,” it is typically:

- (A) Patentable subject matter (if not excluded on moral or other grounds)
- (B) Automatically granted a patent without examination
- (C) Subject to immediate public domain release
- (D) None

These three criteria form the basis for patentability in most jurisdictions.

#45. Q45. Assertion-Reason Type - Assertion (A): Geographical Indications can preserve indigenous plant varieties. Reason (R): GI status compels others to replicate the same variety anywhere without restrictions.

- (A) Both A and R true, R explains A
- (B) Both A and R true, but R does not explain A
- (C) A true, R false
- (D) A false, R true

GI helps to protect the uniqueness of regional products, but does not allow unrestricted replication elsewhere.

#46. Q46. Which Act specifically addresses the protection of new plant varieties and farmers' rights in India?

- (A) Patents Act 1970
- (B) Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act 2001
- (C) Wildlife Protection Act
- (D) GI Act 1999

The PPVFR Act is designed to protect breeders' rights while also safeguarding farmers' traditional rights.



#47. Q47. Fill in the blank: Under the Indian Patents Act, any invention claiming a method of _____ is not patentable, as it falls under non-patentable processes relating to agriculture.

- (A) irrigation
- (B) cultivation
- (C) fertilization
- (D) harvesting

Methods of cultivation are generally excluded from patentability under Indian law.

#48. Q48. The main reason for the Indian government to create the TKDL is to:

- (A) Provide a resource for patent examiners to check prior art in Ayurveda and related fields, preventing false patents
- (B) Promote traditional products in international markets
- (C) Facilitate state ownership of ancient texts
- (D) None

The TKDL helps patent offices determine if an invention is already part of traditional knowledge, thus preventing wrongful patent grants.

#49. Q49. WTO's TRIPS agreement compels member countries to:

- (A) Provide minimum standards for IP protection (patents, trademarks, copyrights)
- (B) Allow unrestricted IP rights for multinational corporations
- (C) Focus solely on traditional knowledge preservation
- (D) None

TRIPS establishes baseline IP protection standards that member countries must adhere to.

#50. Q50. A key benefit of protecting TKS and preventing biopiracy is:

- (A) Safeguarding biodiversity, cultural heritage, and ensuring that local communities share in economic benefits
- (B) Increasing market monopolies on traditional remedies
- (C) Limiting international patent filings
- (D) None

Proper protection of TKS helps secure ecological, cultural, and economic benefits for indigenous communities.

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