

UNit 2

Question 1: Which of the following is NOT considered a type of intellectual property?

- A. Patents
- B. Trademarks
- C. Copyrights
- D. Real estate

Answer: D. Real estate

Explanation: Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions (protected by patents), brand identifiers (protected by trademarks), and artistic works (protected by copyrights). Real estate pertains to physical property and is not classified under intellectual property.

Question 2: What is the term of copyright protection for an author of a book in India?

- A. 100 years
- B. The life of the author
- C. The life of the author plus 60 years
- D. The life of the author plus 50 years

Answer: C. The life of the author plus 60 years

Explanation: In India, the copyright term for an author's literary work extends for the duration of the author's life plus an additional 60 years, as per Section 22 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

Question 3: Which of the following can be protected under trademark law?

- A. Inventions
- B. Literary works
- C. Brand names and logos

D. Architectural designs

Answer: C. Brand names and logos

Explanation: Trademarks protect symbols, names, and slogans used to identify goods or services, including brand names and logos.

Question 4: Which type of intellectual property protects the visual appearance of a product or its packaging?

A. Patent

B. Copyright

C. Trade dress

D. Trade secret

Answer: C. Trade dress

Explanation: Trade dress refers to the visual appearance of a product or its packaging that signifies the source of the product to consumers.

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT a requirement for patentability?

A. Novelty

B. Non-obviousness

C. Utility

D. Aesthetic appeal

Answer: D. Aesthetic appeal

Explanation: The primary requirements for patentability are novelty, non-obviousness, and utility. Aesthetic appeal is not a criterion for patent protection.

Question 6: Which of the following is an example of a certification mark?

A. Nike's "Swoosh" logo

B. The "UL" symbol for Underwriters Laboratories

C. Coca-Cola's bottle shape

D. Apple's bitten apple logo

Answer: B. The "UL" symbol for Underwriters Laboratories

Explanation: A certification mark, such as the "UL" symbol, indicates that a product meets certain standards or specifications set by a certifying organization.

Question 7: Which international agreement primarily deals with the protection of intellectual property rights?

A. Kyoto Protocol

B. Paris Agreement

C. TRIPS Agreement

D. Montreal Protocol

Answer: C. TRIPS Agreement

Explanation: The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is an international legal agreement between all the member nations of the World Trade Organization (WTO) that sets down minimum standards for the regulation of different forms of intellectual property.

Question 8: Which of the following is protected by copyright law?

A. A new pharmaceutical drug

B. A company's logo

C. A novel written by an author

D. A unique product design

Answer: C. A novel written by an author

Explanation: Copyright law protects original works of authorship, such as literary works, music, and art.

Question 9: Which term refers to the exclusive right granted for an invention?

- A. Trademark
- B. Patent
- C. Copyright
- D. Trade secret

Answer: B. Patent

Explanation: A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, providing the patent owner with the right to decide how or whether the invention can be used by others.

Question 10: Which of the following is an example of a trade secret?

- A. The recipe for Coca-Cola
- B. The design of the Nike logo
- C. The patent for the iPhone
- D. The copyright of a novel

Answer: A. The recipe for Coca-Cola

Question 11: Which type of intellectual property right protects software code?

- A. Trademark
- B. Copyright
- C. Patent
- D. Trade Secret

Answer: B. Copyright

Explanation: Software code is protected under copyright law as it is considered a literary work. However, certain software functionalities may be patented if they meet patentability criteria.

Question 12: What is the primary purpose of a patent?

- A. To protect artistic works
- B. To safeguard confidential business information
- C. To grant exclusive rights to an inventor
- D. To distinguish a brand from competitors

Answer: C. To grant exclusive rights to an inventor

Explanation: A patent grants an inventor the exclusive right to use, produce, and sell an invention for a specific period, usually 20 years.

Question 13: Which of the following is NOT a requirement for obtaining a trademark?

- A. It must be distinctive
- B. It must be functional
- C. It must be capable of graphical representation
- D. It must not be deceptive

Answer: B. It must be functional

Explanation: A trademark should not be functional because functional features are protected by patents, not trademarks.

Question 14: What is the significance of a "well-known trademark"?

- A. It can be used without registration
- B. It provides stronger legal protection
- C. It applies only to local businesses
- D. It does not require renewal

Answer: B. It provides stronger legal protection

Explanation: Well-known trademarks receive broader protection, preventing their use in unrelated product categories to avoid brand dilution.

Question 15: What is the penalty for copyright infringement in India under the Copyright Act, 1957?

- A. Imprisonment up to 3 years and a fine
- B. Permanent ban on publishing content
- C. Seizure of all assets of the infringer
- D. Public apology

Answer: A. Imprisonment up to 3 years and a fine

Explanation: The Copyright Act, 1957, prescribes penalties for copyright infringement, including imprisonment of up to 3 years and/or a fine.

Question 16: Which of the following is an example of a geographical indication (GI)?

- A. Microsoft Windows
- B. Darjeeling Tea
- C. Tesla Motors
- D. IBM

Answer: B. Darjeeling Tea

Explanation: A geographical indication (GI) is used to identify goods originating from a specific place and possessing unique qualities, such as Darjeeling Tea.

Question 17: What is the primary purpose of trade secrets?

- A. To protect publicly available information

- B. To provide temporary ownership of a brand name
- C. To safeguard confidential business information
- D. To restrict employees from changing jobs

Answer: C. To safeguard confidential business information

Explanation: Trade secrets protect confidential business information, such as formulas, processes, or strategies, giving companies a competitive advantage.

Question 18: Which organization administers the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)?

- A. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- B. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- C. United Nations (UN)
- D. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Answer: B. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Explanation: WIPO administers the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), which allows inventors to seek patent protection in multiple countries through a single application.

Question 19: What is the validity period of a registered trademark in India?

- A. 5 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 20 years
- D. 50 years

Answer: B. 10 years

Explanation: In India, a registered trademark is valid for 10 years and can be renewed indefinitely in 10-year intervals.

Question 20: Which of the following best defines a copyright license?

- A. A government-granted monopoly on creative works
- B. A document transferring ownership of a copyrighted work
- C. A legal agreement allowing others to use copyrighted material under certain conditions
- D. A permit for using someone else's trademark

Answer: C. A legal agreement allowing others to use copyrighted material under certain conditions

Explanation: A copyright license is an agreement in which the copyright holder grants permission to another party to use the copyrighted work under specific terms.

Question 21: Which of the following is NOT an example of a patentable invention?

- A. A new drug formula
- B. A mathematical formula
- C. A new machine design
- D. A process for manufacturing steel

Answer: B. A mathematical formula

Explanation: Mathematical formulas are considered abstract ideas and cannot be patented. Patents are granted for inventions that are novel, non-obvious, and industrially applicable.

Question 22: What is the main purpose of the Berne Convention?

- A. To regulate patents internationally
- B. To establish a global standard for copyright protection
- C. To provide funding for intellectual property startups

D. To oversee international trademark disputes

Answer: B. To establish a global standard for copyright protection

Explanation: The Berne Convention ensures that copyrights granted in one member country are recognized in all other member countries.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT a form of industrial property?

A. Trademarks

B. Patents

C. Copyrights

D. Industrial designs

Answer: C. Copyrights

Explanation: Copyrights protect literary, artistic, and musical works, while industrial property includes patents, trademarks, and industrial designs.

Question 24: What does "first to file" mean in patent law?

A. The inventor who files the patent first is granted the rights

B. The first person to invent something owns the patent

C. The government decides who gets the patent

D. The inventor must physically visit the patent office first

Answer: A. The inventor who files the patent first is granted the rights

Explanation: In "first to file" jurisdictions, patent rights are given to the first person who submits a patent application, regardless of who invented it first.

Question 25: What is the primary function of the Madrid System?

- A. To simplify international trademark registration
- B. To regulate global copyright laws
- C. To manage patents across multiple countries
- D. To handle international trade disputes

Answer: A. To simplify international trademark registration

Explanation: The Madrid System allows businesses to register trademarks in multiple countries through a single application.

Question 26: What is the primary benefit of a patent for an inventor?

- A. Permanent ownership of the invention
- B. Legal protection for 50 years
- C. Exclusive rights to use, make, or sell the invention for a limited time
- D. Government funding for production

Answer: C. Exclusive rights to use, make, or sell the invention for a limited time

Explanation: A patent grants an inventor exclusive rights for a set period (typically 20 years), allowing them to profit from their invention.

Question 27: Which of the following is an example of an industrial design right?

- A. A new type of smartphone battery
- B. The unique shape of a Coca-Cola bottle
- C. The software code for an app
- D. The script of a movie

Answer: B. The unique shape of a Coca-Cola bottle

Explanation: Industrial design rights protect the visual appearance of a product, such as its shape, pattern, or color.

Question 28: What is the role of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)?

- A. To enforce patent laws worldwide
- B. To regulate international trademark disputes
- C. To protect copyrights in the digital environment
- D. To standardize geographical indications

Answer: C. To protect copyrights in the digital environment

Explanation: The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) was adopted to address copyright protection in the digital age, including online distribution.

Question 29: Which of the following can be protected as a trade secret?

- A. A company's annual financial reports
- B. A publicly available scientific formula
- C. A confidential recipe for a popular food product
- D. A government-issued patent

Answer: C. A confidential recipe for a popular food product

Explanation: Trade secrets include confidential business information, such as formulas, processes, or methods that provide a competitive advantage.

Question 30: What happens if a patent holder does not pay the renewal fees?

- A. The patent remains valid indefinitely
- B. The patent is transferred to the government

- C. The patent expires and enters the public domain
- D. The patent holder must file a lawsuit to retain rights

Answer: C. The patent expires and enters the public domain

Explanation: If the renewal fees are not paid, the patent expires, and the invention becomes freely available for public use.

Question 31: What does the term "prior art" refer to in patent law?

- A. Artwork that has already been copyrighted
- B. Any publicly available information that relates to an invention before a patent application
- C. The first sketch of an invention made by an inventor
- D. A registered trademark used before its official approval

Answer: B. Any publicly available information that relates to an invention before a patent application

Explanation: "Prior art" refers to any publicly known information (publications, patents, products, etc.) that can be used to challenge the novelty of a patent application.

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a patent?

- A. Novelty
- B. Inventive step (non-obviousness)
- C. Industrial applicability
- D. Unlimited duration

Answer: D. Unlimited duration

Explanation: Patents have a fixed term, usually 20 years from the filing date. They do not last indefinitely.

Question 33: Under which law are copyrights protected in India?

- A. The Indian Patents Act, 1970
- B. The Copyright Act, 1957
- C. The Trademark Act, 1999
- D. The Design Act, 2000

Answer: B. The Copyright Act, 1957

Explanation: The Copyright Act, 1957, governs copyright protection in India, covering literary, artistic, and musical works.

Question 34: What is the purpose of a certification mark?

- A. To distinguish products from different companies
- B. To certify that a product meets a specific standard or quality
- C. To register a patent in multiple countries
- D. To indicate a product's trade secret status

Answer: B. To certify that a product meets a specific standard or quality

Explanation: Certification marks (e.g., ISI, Agmark) are used to indicate that a product meets a specified standard or quality.

Question 35: Which international agreement established minimum standards for IPR protection across all member countries?

- A. The Berne Convention
- B. The Madrid Agreement
- C. The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement

D. The Hague Agreement

Answer: C. The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement

Explanation: The TRIPS Agreement, administered by the WTO, sets minimum IPR protection standards for all member countries.

Question 36: Which of the following is an example of "patent infringement"?

- A. Using a registered trademark without permission
- B. Copying copyrighted content from a book
- C. Making, selling, or using a patented product without the patent owner's consent
- D. Claiming a trade secret as personal property

Answer: C. Making, selling, or using a patented product without the patent owner's consent

Explanation: Patent infringement occurs when someone uses a patented invention without permission.

Question 37: What is the primary function of the Indian Patent Office?

- A. To register business names
- B. To approve geographical indications
- C. To grant and maintain patents in India
- D. To regulate media copyrights

Answer: C. To grant and maintain patents in India

Explanation: The Indian Patent Office is responsible for granting patents, examining applications, and maintaining patent records.

Question 38: What is the primary difference between a "trademark" and a "service mark"?

- A. A trademark applies to goods, while a service mark applies to services
- B. A trademark lasts longer than a service mark
- C. A trademark is registered internationally, while a service mark is national
- D. A service mark only applies to software-related businesses

Answer: A. A trademark applies to goods, while a service mark applies to services

Explanation: A trademark protects brand names and logos for goods, while a service mark does the same for services (e.g., McDonald's for food vs. FedEx for delivery services).

Question 39: Which of the following is an example of "patent trolling"?

- A. Using someone else's trademark without permission
- B. Applying for patents without the intention of using them but suing others for infringement
- C. Selling trade secrets to competitors
- D. Filing copyright claims on public domain works

Answer: B. Applying for patents without the intention of using them but suing others for infringement

Explanation: Patent trolling refers to the practice of acquiring patents to demand licensing fees or sue for infringement rather than developing products.

Question 40: What is the main purpose of a compulsory license under patent law?

- A. To revoke a patent entirely
- B. To allow the government to seize an invention

C. To enable third parties to use a patent without the owner's consent in specific conditions

D. To extend the duration of a patent

Answer: C. To enable third parties to use a patent without the owner's consent in specific conditions

Explanation: A compulsory license allows others to use a patented invention without the patent owner's consent under specific conditions, such as public health emergencies.

Question 41: Which of the following is an example of copyrightable work?

A. A new method of manufacturing steel

B. A company logo

C. A novel written by an author

D. A newly discovered chemical compound

Answer: C. A novel written by an author

Explanation: Copyright protects literary, artistic, and musical works. A novel is a literary work eligible for copyright protection.

Question 42: What is the key function of a trademark?

A. To protect confidential business information

B. To prevent unauthorized reproduction of artistic works

C. To distinguish goods or services from those of competitors

D. To regulate patent licensing agreements

Answer: C. To distinguish goods or services from those of competitors

Explanation: Trademarks help consumers identify and distinguish products or services from different businesses.

Question 43: How long is copyright protection granted for literary works in India?

- A. 50 years from the date of publication
- B. 60 years from the author's death
- C. 70 years from the author's death
- D. Indefinitely, unless revoked by the government

Answer: B. 60 years from the author's death

Explanation: In India, copyright for literary, artistic, and musical works lasts for the lifetime of the author plus 60 years after their death.

Question 44: Which of the following statements about trade secrets is TRUE?

- A. They require registration with a government authority
- B. They expire after 10 years
- C. They are protected as long as they remain confidential
- D. They must be disclosed to receive legal protection

Answer: C. They are protected as long as they remain confidential

Explanation: Trade secrets remain protected indefinitely as long as they are kept confidential and provide a competitive advantage.

Question 45: What is the primary function of a design patent?

- A. To protect the unique appearance of a product
- B. To grant exclusive rights over an invention
- C. To secure ownership of a brand name

D. To protect confidential business methods

Answer: A. To protect the unique appearance of a product

Explanation: A design patent protects the ornamental or aesthetic design of a product, not its functional aspects.

Question 46: Which of the following is an example of a non-traditional trademark?

A. A company's slogan

B. A unique sound associated with a brand

C. A pharmaceutical patent

D. A published research paper

Answer: B. A unique sound associated with a brand

Explanation: Non-traditional trademarks include sounds, colors, scents, or packaging styles, such as the Nokia tune or McDonald's jingle.

Question 47: What is the primary benefit of registering a geographical indication (GI)?

A. It provides monopoly rights over an invention

B. It protects traditional knowledge associated with a region

C. It allows a single person to own a generic term

D. It ensures that patents are granted only for innovative ideas

Answer: B. It protects traditional knowledge associated with a region

Explanation: Geographical indications (GIs) protect products that have a specific origin and unique qualities, such as Darjeeling Tea or Basmati Rice.

Question 48: What is the primary purpose of the Indian Copyright Office?

- A. To approve trademarks and patents
- B. To register and maintain copyrights in India
- C. To handle trademark disputes
- D. To manage international intellectual property agreements

Answer: B. To register and maintain copyrights in India

Explanation: The Indian Copyright Office handles copyright registrations, disputes, and policy matters related to copyright protection.

Question 49: What does the term "patent licensing" refer to?

- A. Selling a patent permanently to another entity
- B. Allowing others to use a patented invention in exchange for royalties
- C. Granting automatic approval of a patent application
- D. Filing a new patent application in multiple countries

Answer: B. Allowing others to use a patented invention in exchange for royalties

Explanation: Patent licensing allows the patent holder to permit others to use the invention while receiving financial compensation (royalties).

Question 50: Which international treaty helps authors secure copyright protection in multiple countries?

- A. The Hague Agreement
- B. The Paris Convention
- C. The Berne Convention
- D. The Madrid Protocol

Answer: C. The Berne Convention

Explanation: The Berne Convention ensures that literary and artistic works are automatically protected in all member countries without additional registration.

Question 51: What is the primary function of intellectual property rights (IPRs)?

- A. To allow free use of creative works
- B. To encourage innovation by granting exclusive rights to creators
- C. To limit competition in the marketplace
- D. To ensure that only governments can control creative works

Answer: B. To encourage innovation by granting exclusive rights to creators

Explanation: IPRs protect creations by giving inventors and creators exclusive rights, encouraging innovation and investment.

Question 52: Which of the following is NOT a type of mark under trademark law?

- A. Well-known mark
- B. Certification mark
- C. Literary mark
- D. Service mark

Answer: C. Literary mark

Explanation: Literary works are protected under copyright law, not trademark law. Trademarks cover well-known marks, certification marks, and service marks.

Question 53: A **certification mark** is primarily used to:

- A. Indicate the source of a product or service
- B. Certify that a product meets specific standards or regulations

- C. Prevent others from copying an artistic work
- D. Protect an invention from being copied

Answer: B. Certify that a product meets specific standards or regulations

Explanation: Certification marks indicate that a product meets certain safety, quality, or environmental standards (e.g., ISI mark, Agmark).

Question 54: Which of the following statements is TRUE about well-known trademarks?

- A. They require special government approval before being registered
- B. They are protected even if not registered in a particular country
- C. They can only be used for physical goods, not services
- D. They automatically expire after 10 years

Answer: B. They are protected even if not registered in a particular country

Explanation: Well-known trademarks, such as Coca-Cola, enjoy broader protection and do not require registration in every country.

Question 55: How can businesses use patent information in business development?

- A. By analyzing competitors' patents to understand market trends
- B. By copying patented inventions from other companies
- C. By avoiding filing their own patents to reduce costs
- D. By registering only expired patents

Answer: A. By analyzing competitors' patents to understand market trends

Explanation: Patent information helps businesses identify opportunities, track competitors, and make informed R&D decisions.

Question 56: Which of the following is an example of a **service mark**?

- A. The unique shape of a perfume bottle
- B. The name "FedEx" used for courier services
- C. The patent for a new solar panel design
- D. The copyright for a movie script

Answer: B. The name "FedEx" used for courier services

Explanation: Service marks distinguish services rather than physical goods, such as FedEx for courier services.

Question 57: Why is patent protection important for engineers and inventors?

- A. It allows them to keep inventions secret indefinitely
- B. It provides exclusive rights to use and profit from their inventions
- C. It prevents others from ever using the invention, even after expiration
- D. It allows governments to control technology

Answer: B. It provides exclusive rights to use and profit from their inventions

Explanation: Patents grant inventors exclusive rights for a limited period (usually 20 years), allowing them to commercialize their inventions.

Question 58: What must an invention have to qualify for a **patent**?

- A. It must be well-known in the industry
- B. It must be new, non-obvious, and useful
- C. It must be a natural discovery
- D. It must be a copyrighted work

Answer: B. It must be new, non-obvious, and useful

Explanation: To be patentable, an invention must be novel, have an inventive step (non-obviousness), and be industrially applicable.

Question 59: What is the main difference between a **trademark** and a **copyright**?

- A. Copyright protects inventions, while trademarks protect business secrets
- B. Copyright protects creative works, while trademarks protect brand identifiers
- C. Copyright lasts forever, while trademarks expire after 5 years
- D. Trademarks apply only to logos, while copyright applies to brand names

Answer: B. Copyright protects creative works, while trademarks protect brand identifiers

Explanation: Copyright applies to artistic, literary, and musical works, while trademarks protect brand names, logos, and symbols.

Question 60: Which of the following **cannot** be patented?

- A. A new machine for faster coffee production
- B. A novel drug formulation
- C. A mathematical equation
- D. A unique method for manufacturing electronic chips

Answer: C. A mathematical equation

Explanation: Abstract ideas, laws of nature, and mathematical formulas cannot be patented. Patents only apply to new and useful inventions.