# CA3 Industrial Ethics K20HS

1. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of

- O Ethical value
- Moral value
- O Social value
- Commercial value
- Design does not include
- O features of shape
- O composition of lines or colours
- mode or principle of construction
- O None of the above
- The agreement that is enforceable by law is known as
- Valid agreement
- Illegal agreement
- Unenforceable agreement
- Void agreement

4. Which of the following is (are) included in Geographical indications of Goods.
<ul> <li>Handicraft</li> <li>Foodstuff</li> <li>Manufactured</li> <li>All of the above</li> </ul>
5.
Trademark can be used as domain name
<ul><li>Yes</li><li>No</li><li>Yes in some cases</li><li>None of the above</li></ul>
6. Who administer UDRP?
<ul><li>WIPO</li><li>Supreme Court</li><li>WTO</li><li>High court</li></ul>
7. Geographical Indication is
<ul><li>Private right</li><li>Community right</li></ul>

- Intellectual property rightboth (b) and (c)8.Who can register Geographical Indication?
- Individual
- Company
- O Producers
- O None of the above
- 9.

## Certification mark can be registered in

- O Quality Control Board
- O Certification Board
- Trademark Registry
- O MHRD
- 10.

Collective Mark is registered by

- Partnership firm
- Association of person
- Individual
- Company
- 11.

Hall Mark is

Certification Mark

<ul><li>Collective Mark</li><li>Trademark</li><li>Both (a) and (b)</li></ul>
12. The term 'Intellectual Property Rights' covers
<ul> <li>Copyrights</li> <li>Know-how</li> <li>Trade dress</li> <li>All of the above</li> </ul>
13. Khadi is
<ul> <li>Trademark</li> <li>Certification Mark</li> <li>Collective Mark</li> <li>Both (a) and (b)</li> </ul>
14. Geographical Indication can be licensed
<ul><li>Yes</li><li>No</li><li>Yes in some cases</li><li>Yes with stringent quality control</li></ul>
15.

IPC means

- Indian Patent Classification
- O International Panel Code
- International Patent Classification
- O International Postal Code

#### 16.

#### Patent is a form of

- Tangible Property
- O Intellectual Property
- O Industrial property
- Both (b) and (c)

#### 17.

#### Patent protects

- O Discovery
- O Invention
- New invention
- O Both (a) and (b)

#### 18.

### **Invention means**

- New product or process having inventive step and capable industrial application
- O New product having inventive step and capable industrial application
- O New process
- O None of the above

19.

## Patent right is

- O Limited period right
- O Territorial right
- O Absolute right
- Both (a) and (b)

20.

#### Prior art search includes

- O Search of Patent literatures
- O Search of Non-patent literature
- Both (a) and (b)
- O None of the above

21.

## Who can register Geographical Indication?

- Individual
- Company
- Producers
- No one of the above

22.

Under which section of IT Act, stealing any digital asset or information is written a cyber-crime.

- 65 O 65D 0 67  $\bigcirc$  70 23. The following can not be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others. O Patents O Designs Trademark O All of the above 24. The law which includes literature and art, films, computer programs, invention, designed used by traders for their goods or services is called: O Data Privacy Law ○ Telecommunication Law Intellectual Property Law O Cyber crime Law 25. The following can be patented
  - O Machine
  - O Process
  - Composition of matter

- All of the above
- 26. In 'quid-pro-quo', quo stands for
- O knowledge disclosed to the public
- monopoly granted for the term of the patent
- O exclusive privilege of making, selling and
  using the invention
- O None of the above

27.

Trade mark

- O is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others
- is represented graphically
- may includes shapes of goods or combination
   of colours
- All of the above

28.

Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is

- O Copyright
- Trademark
- O Patent
- All of the above

## In India, the literary work is protected until

- Lifetime of author
- O 25 years after the death of author
- 60 years after the death of author
- O 40 years after the death of author

30.

In India, the literary work is protected until

- 40 years after the death of author
- Lifetime of author
- 25 years after the death of author
- 60 years after the death of author