

Module 4 IPR MCQs

1. What does IPR stand for?

- A) International Property Rights
- B) Intellectual Property Rights
- C) Industrial Patent Regulations
- D) Individual Property Rights

Correct Answer: B) Intellectual Property Rights

2. Which organization plays a significant role in the establishment of Intellectual Property Rights globally?

- A) United Nations
- B) Global Innovation Centre (GIC)
- C) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- D) International Patents Organization (IPO)

Correct Answer: C) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

3. In which year was the Indian Patent Act enacted?

- A) 1950
- B) 1965
- C) 1970
- D) 1985

Correct Answer: C) 1970

4. For Government, what is the primary purpose of a patent?

- A) To protect trade secrets, literary work and aesthetic design.
- B) To encourage public disclosure of inventions
- C) To restrict competition
- D) All of the above

Correct Answer: B) To encourage public disclosure of inventions

5. Which type of intellectual property right protects the aesthetic features of objects?

- A) Trademark
- B) Copyright
- C) Patent
- D) Design Patent

Correct Answer: D) Design Patent

6. What is the duration of a non-renewed typical patent and design patent in India?

- A) 10 years, 15 years
- B) 20 years, 15 years
- C) 15 years, 20 years
- D) Lifetime of the inventor

Correct Answer: B) 20 years, 15 years

7. Which of the following is a nonpatentable item in India?

- A) Software algorithms
- B) Novel inventions
- C) Biological organisms
- D) Manufacturing processes

Correct Answer: A) Software algorithms

8. Infringement of a patent occurs when:

- A) The patent holder voluntarily discloses the invention
- B) A third party uses, makes, or sells the patented invention without permission
- C) The patent expires
- D) The patent is transferred to another individual

Correct Answer: B) A third party uses, makes, or sells the patented invention without permission

9. Which IPR can its creator hold till his/her death and beyond for his/her heirs without the need of renewal?

- A) Trademarks
- B) Patents
- C) Copyrights
- D) None of the above

Correct Answer: C) Copyrights

10. What is the focus of Design Law 2000?

- A) Copyright protection of design drawings
- B) Trademark protection of logo design
- C) Protection of industrial designs
- D) Patent protection of functional designs

Correct Answer: C) Protection of industrial designs

11. What is the duration of copyright protection for a literary work in India?

- A) 50 years
- B) 75 years
- C) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years
- D) 100 years

Correct Answer: C) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years

12. What is the primary purpose of registering a design?

- A) To gain exclusive rights to use the design indefinitely
- B) To prevent others from using similar designs
- C) To encourage public disclosure of designs
- D) To promote fair competition

Correct Answer: B) To prevent others from using similar designs

13. Which organization oversees the registration of designs?

- A) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- B) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- C) Indian Patent Office
- D) United Nations (UN)

Correct Answer: C) Indian Patent Office

14. What are the features that can be patented in a design patent?

- A) Functional aspects of an object
- B) Aesthetic aspects of an object
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Correct Answer: B) Aesthetic aspects of an object

15. What is the procedure for registration of a design?

- A) Automatic registration upon creation similar to copyrights
- B) Submission of an application and examination by the authorities
- C) Publication in a national newspaper
- D) Approval by the World Trade Organization

Correct Answer: B) Submission of an application and examination by the authorities

16. Which type of intellectual property right is often associated with logos and brand names?

- A) Patent
- B) Trademark
- C) Copyright
- D) brandmarks

Correct Answer: B) Trademark

17. What is the objective of intellectual property rights (IPR)?

- A) To restrict innovation
- B) To encourage creativity and innovation
- C) To eliminate competition
- D) To promote monopolies

Correct Answer: B) To encourage creativity and innovation

18. Which international organization deals with trade related aspects of intellectual property rights?

- A) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
 - B) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - C) United Nations (UN)
 - D) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Correct Answer: B) World Trade Organization (WTO)

19. What is the primary purpose of the Indian Patent Act?

- A) To restrict foreign patents in India
- B) To promote Indian inventions globally
- C) To provide a legal framework for patents in India
- D) To eliminate patent rights in India

Correct Answer: C) To provide a legal framework for patents in India

20. What rights are associated with patents?

- A) Right to use the patented invention
- B) Right to license the patented invention
- C) both (A) and (B)
- D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Correct Answer: C) both (A) and (B)

21. Which type of intellectual property right protects original literary, artistic, and musical works?

- A) Art rights
- B) Trademark
- C) Copyright
- D) Trade secret

Correct Answer: C) Copyright

22. What are the limitations of a patent?

- A) Limited duration
- B) Limited geographical scope
- C) Limited to the claims of the patent
- D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D) All of the above

23. Which of the following is an example of a famous patent?

- A) Theory of Relativity
- B) Apple's iPhone case design
- C) Penicillin
- D) Antikythera mechanism

Correct Answer: C) Penicillin

24. Which of the following is an example of a product that has received Geographical Indication status in India?

- A) Golibaje
- B) Darjeeling Tea
- C) Mysore paak
- D) Cochin shipyard

Correct Answer: B) Darjeeling Tea

25. What is the significance of the Neem Patent Case?

- A) It established the importance of patenting agricultural products.
- B) It revoked a wrongfully granted patent on Neem.
- C) It highlighted the benefits of opensource agricultural innovations.
- D) It led to the development of new varieties of Neem.

Correct Answer: B) It revoked a wrongfully granted patent on Neem.

General Questions on Copyright

1. ****What is the primary purpose of copyright?****

- A) To protect ideas
- B) To protect expressions of ideas
- C) To enhance creativity
- D) To regulate trade

****Answer:** B) To protect expressions of ideas**

2. ****Which of the following is NOT a type of work protected by copyright?****

- A) Literary works
- B) Scientific theories
- C) Musical works
- D) Artistic works

****Answer:** B) Scientific theories**

3. ****How long does copyright protection generally last for literary works in India?****

- A) 50 years from publication
- B) Life of the author plus 60 years
- C) 70 years from publication
- D) 25 years from creation

****Answer:** B) Life of the author plus 60 years**

4. ****Which characteristic of copyright means that it applies to original works fixed in a tangible medium?****

- A) Originality

- B) Fixed Form
- C) Duration
- D) Fair Use

****Answer:** B) Fixed Form**

5. ****What does "Fair Use" allow under copyright law?****

- A) Unlimited reproduction of copyrighted material
- B) Limited use without permission for specific purposes
- C) Public domain access to all works
- D) Automatic registration of all works

****Answer:** B) Limited use without permission for specific purposes**

6. ****Which right is NOT granted to copyright owners?****

- A) Right to reproduce the work
- B) Right to destroy all copies of the work
- C) Right to adapt the work
- D) Right to distribute the work

****Answer:** B) Right to destroy all copies of the work**

7. ****What must be submitted for copyright registration in India?****

- A) A copy of the work only
- B) An application with necessary details about the work and creator
- C) Only payment details
- D) No formalities are required

****Answer:** B) An application with necessary details about the work and creator**

8. ****What is one benefit of registering a copyright?****

- A) It guarantees protection against all forms of infringement.
- B) It serves as public notice of the copyright owner's claim.
- C) It allows unlimited distribution rights.
- D) It automatically grants international rights.

****Answer:**** B) It serves as public notice of the copyright owner's claim.

9. ****Which international agreement sets minimum standards for copyright protection among its member countries?****

- A) TRIPS Agreement
- B) WIPO Treaties
- C) Berne Convention
- D) Paris Convention

****Answer:**** C) Berne Convention

10. ****What does the copyright symbol (©) indicate?****

- A) The author's name
- B) The year of publication
- C) That a work is protected by copyright
- D) The type of work

****Answer:**** C) That a work is protected by copyright

Specific Questions on Copyright Characteristics

11. ****Which characteristic describes that copyright protects only the expression, not the idea itself?****

- A) Fair Use

- B) Originality
- C) Expression, Not Ideas
- D) Duration

****Answer:**** C) Expression, Not Ideas

12. ****What is meant by "moral rights" in copyright law?****

- A) Rights related to economic benefits from a work.
- B) Rights that protect a creator's personal and reputational interests.
- C) Rights that allow free use of works for education.
- D) Rights that expire after a certain period.

****Answer:**** B) Rights that protect a creator's personal and reputational interests.

13. ****The duration of copyright for cinematographic films in India lasts for how many years?****

- A) 50 years from publication
- B) Life of the author plus 60 years
- C) 60 years from publication
- D) 25 years from creation

****Answer:**** C) 60 years from publication

14. ****Which action constitutes copyright infringement?****

- A) Using a copyrighted work for educational purposes with permission.
- B) Copying a copyrighted book without permission.
- C) Quoting a few lines from a book in a review.
- D) Displaying an artwork in a private collection.

****Answer:**** B) Copying a copyrighted book without permission.

15. ****What is an example of a work that can be protected by copyright?****

- A) An idea for a novel
- B) A published novel
- C) An abstract concept
- D) A public domain text

****Answer:**** B) A published novel

16. ****Which principle in international copyright means that foreign works receive the same level of protection as domestic works?****

- A) Principle of Reciprocity
- B) Principle of National Treatment
- C) Principle of Fair Use
- D) Principle of Copyright Registration

****Answer:**** B) Principle of National Treatment

17. ****What are performers' rights under Indian copyright law?****

- A) Rights related to economic benefits from performances.
- B) Rights that allow performers to control how their performances are used.
- C) Rights that expire after a certain period.
- D) Rights that allow free use for educational purposes.

****Answer:**** B) Rights that allow performers to control how their performances are used.

18. ****How long do performers' rights last according to Indian law?****

- A) 50 years from performance date
- B) Life of the performer plus 60 years

- C) 25 years from performance date
 - D) Until the performance is released publicly
- **Answer:** C) 25 years from performance date**

19. ****What does "compulsory licensing" mean in relation to copyright?****

- A) Mandatory registration with government authorities
- B) Permission granted without consent under specific conditions
- C) Automatic renewal every year
- D) Free access to all copyrighted materials

****Answer:** B) Permission granted without consent under specific conditions**

20. ****Which act governs copyrights in India?****

- A) Indian Intellectual Property Act
- B) Indian Copyright Act, 1957
- C) Berne Convention Act
- D) TRIPS Agreement

****Answer:** B) Indian Copyright Act, 1957**

Questions on Indian Copyright Act and International Treaties

21. ****What are "related rights" in copyright law?****

- A) Rights granted only to authors
- B) Rights granted to performers, producers, and broadcasters
- C) Rights related to economic benefits from works
- D) Rights that expire after a certain period

****Answer:** B) Rights granted to performers, producers, and broadcasters**

22. **Which organization administers treaties enhancing international copyright protection?**

- A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- B) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- C) United Nations (UN)
- D) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

****Answer:** B) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**

23. **What is one key feature of the TRIPS Agreement?**

- A) It eliminates all forms of intellectual property protection.
- B) It sets minimum standards for various forms of intellectual property protection.
- C) It focuses solely on trademarks.
- D) It allows free access to all copyrighted materials.

****Answer:** B) It sets minimum standards for various forms of intellectual property protection.**

24. **Under which circumstances can fair dealing provisions be applied according to Indian law?**

- A) For commercial gain only.
- B) For research, criticism, and review purposes.
- C) For any purpose without restrictions.
- D) Only if permission is obtained first.

****Answer:** B) For research, criticism, and review purposes.**

25. **Which type of works does NOT typically require registration for copyright protection in India?**

- A) Literary works
- B) Musical compositions
- C) Works created by government organizations
- D) All types require registration

****Answer:** D) All types require registration**

26. ****In which year was the Indian Copyright Act first enacted?****

- A) 1947
- B) 1957
- C) 1967
- D) 1977

****Answer:** B) 1957**

27. ****How many times has the Indian Copyright Act been amended since its inception?****

- A) Once
- B) Twice
- C) Several times including significant changes in 1994, 1999, and 2012
- D) Never amended

****Answer:** C) Several times including significant changes in 1994, 1999, and 2012**

28. ****What happens when a copyrighted work enters the public domain?****

- A) It can no longer be used by anyone under any circumstances.
- B) It becomes free for public use without restrictions.
- C) The original creator retains some rights over it forever.
- D) It requires special permissions for use even after expiration.

****Answer:** B) It becomes free for public use without restrictions.**

29.**Which right allows authors to control how their works are used after they have been created?**

- A)** Right to Adapt
- B)** Right to Reproduce
- C)** Exclusive Rights
- D)** Moral Rights
- **Answer**:C)** Exclusive Rights

30.**How does moral rights differ from economic rights under copyright law?**

- A)** Moral rights focus on financial gain while economic rights focus on personal integrity
- B)** Moral rights protect personal interests while economic rights protect financial interests
- C)** Both are identical in nature
- D)** Moral rights are not recognized legally
- **Answer**:B)** Moral rights protect personal interests while economic rights protect financial interests

Additional Questions on Copyright Concepts and Applications

31.**What is required for an idea to be protected under copyright law?**

- A)** The idea must be written down
- B)** The idea must be shared publicly
- C)** The idea must be original and expressed in tangible form
- D)** The idea must be registered with authorities
- **Answer**:C)** The idea must be original and expressed in tangible form

32.**What does it mean when a work is said to be "fixed"?**

—A)** It cannot be changed or altered

—B)** It exists in a tangible medium allowing perception

—C)** It has been published

—D)** It has been registered

—**Answer**:B)** It exists in a tangible medium allowing perception

33.**Which term refers to using copyrighted material without permission under specific conditions such as criticism or education?**

—A)** Fair Use

—B)** Licensing

—C)** Public Domain

—D)** Infringement

—**Answer**:A)** Fair Use

34.**Under what condition can an anonymous work's duration change according to Indian law?**

—A)** If it becomes popular

—B)** If the author's identity is revealed

—C)** If it is registered

—D)** If it is adapted into another format

—**Answer**:B)** If the author's identity is revealed

35.**How long do copyrights last for anonymous or pseudonymous works according to Indian law?**

—A)** Life plus 60 years

- B)** 60 years from publication
- C)** Indefinitely
- D)** Until revealed
- **Answer**:B)** 60 years from publication

36.**What happens if someone infringes on a copyrighted work in India?**

- A)** They face no legal consequences
- B)** They may face legal action including damages or injunctions
- C)** They automatically gain ownership
- D)** They can continue using it freely
- **Answer**:B)** They may face legal action including damages or injunctions

37.**Which statement about digital rights management (DRM) is true according to recent amendments in Indian Copyright Law?**

- A)*DRM has no legal standing
- B)*DRM protects against unauthorized access and copying
- C)*DRM applies only to physical copies
- D)*DRM is not recognized globally
- *Answer*:B)*DRM protects against unauthorized access and copying

38.*What role do collective management societies play in copyright administration in India?

- *—A)*They create new copyrights*
- *—B)*They manage licenses on behalf of creators*
- *—C)*They enforce criminal penalties*
- *—D)*They provide free access*
- *—*Answer*:B)*They manage licenses on behalf of creators*

39.*How does compulsory licensing benefit society?

*—A)*It increases creators' profits*

*—B)*It ensures wider access to essential works*

*—C)*It eliminates all licensing fees*

*—D)*It restricts access*

*—*Answer*:B)*It ensures wider access to essential works*

40.*Under which condition can an educational institution use copyrighted material without infringing?

*—A)*For any purpose*

*—B)*For research or instruction within fair dealing provisions*

*—C)*Only if they pay royalties*

*—D)*Only if they obtain prior consent*

*—*Answer*:B)*For research or instruction within fair dealing provisions*

Final Set of Questions on Trademarks and Geographical Indications

41.*Which term refers specifically to symbols or words used by businesses to distinguish their goods?

*—A)*Copyrights*

*—B)*Trademarks*

*—C)*Patents*

*—D)*Geographical Indications*

*—*Answer*:B)*Trademarks*

42.*What is meant by Geographical Indications (GIs)?

- *—A)*Names indicating quality based on geographical origin*
- *—B)*Names indicating ownership*
- *—C)*Names indicating trademarks*
- *—D)*Names indicating patents*
- *—*Answer*:A)*Names indicating quality based on geographical origin*

43.*How long can trademarks potentially last?

- *—A)*Indefinitely with renewal every ten years*
- *—B)*10 years only*
- *—C)*Lifetime plus additional years*
- *—D)*Until sold or abandoned*
- *—*Answer*:A)*Indefinitely with renewal every ten years*

44.*Which international treaty governs trademarks?

- *—A)*Berne Convention*
- *—B)*Paris Convention*
- *—C)*TRIPS Agreement*
- *—D)*Madrid Protocol*
- *—*Answer*:B)*Paris Convention*

45.*In which scenario would Geographical Indications apply?

- *—A)*If a product has unique characteristics linked directly to its geographic origin.*
- *—B)*If it is produced anywhere regardless of origin.*
- *—C)*If it has been patented.*
- *—D)*If it has been registered as a trademark.*

*—*Answer*:A)*If a product has unique characteristics linked directly to its geographic origin.*

46.*Which statement about trademarks is false?

*—A)*Trademarks can include logos and slogans.*

*—B)*Trademarks can last indefinitely with proper maintenance.*

*—C)*Trademarks can be generic terms.*

*—D)*Trademarks cannot be registered if they are similar to existing ones.*

*—*Answer*:C)*Trademarks can be generic terms.*

47.*What distinguishes geographical indications from regular trademarks?

—A) GIs indicate source while trademarks indicate ownership.*

—B) GIs are always registered while trademarks are not.*

—C) GIs cannot be renewed while trademarks can.*

—D) GIs apply only within one country while trademarks apply globally.*

***—*Answer*:A*) GIs indicate source while trademarks indicate ownership.*

48.*Why are collective marks important?

***—A*) They help distinguish goods produced by members within an association.*

***—B*) They provide unlimited usage.*

***—C*) They eliminate all trademark laws.*

***—D*) They serve no legal purpose.*

***—*Answer*:A*) They help distinguish goods produced by members within an association.*

49.*In what way do geographical indications benefit local economies?

***—A*) By restricting product sales outside local areas.*

***-B*) By promoting local products based on their unique qualities.*

***-C*) By allowing foreign companies exclusive rights.*

***-D*) By eliminating competition.*

***-* Answer*:B*) By promoting local products based on their unique qualities.*

50.*When can trademark infringement occur?

***-A*) When someone uses an identical mark for unrelated goods.*

***-B*) When someone uses similar marks causing confusion among consumers.*

***-C*) When someone uses their own name as a brand.*

***-D*) When someone registers their own trademark.*

***-* Answer*:B*) When someone uses similar marks causing confusion among consumers.*

1. **What protects the intellectual property created by artists?**
 - a) **Copyright**
 - b) Geographical indications
 - c) Patents
 - d) Registered designs

2. **If you write an original story, what type of intellectual property gives you the right to decide who can make and sell copies of your work?**
 - a) **Copyright**
 - b) Patents
 - c) Registered designs
 - d) Trademarks

3. **Copyright exists in which of the following works?**
 - a) Cinematographic films
 - b) Books
 - c) Sound recordings
 - d) Photographs
 - e) **All of the above**

4. **Mr. 'A' gets an idea of a novel story and immediately narrates it to his friend Mr. 'B'. B publishes the story as his own. Can A sue B for infringement of Copyright?**
 - a) Yes
 - b) **No**
 - c) Maybe
 - d) None of the above

5. **Who is the first owner of copyright for a musical album?**
 - a) **Composer of Music Album**
 - b) Distributor of Music Album
 - c) Recorder of Music Album
 - d) Producer of Film using the Music Album

6. **Which of the following are protected by Copyright?**
 - a) Thoughts
 - b) **Expressions**
 - c) Ideas
 - d) Slogans

7. **Who is the first owner of a Copyright in a work created by an employee in his employment?**
- Employer**
 - Employee
 - Both are joint owners
 - None of the above
8. **The term of Copyright in published Literary, Dramatic, Musical & Artistic work is:**
- 60 years following the year in which the author dies**
 - 60 years from the date of its creation
 - 60 years from the date on which application for registration is filed
 - 60 years from the date on which Copyright is registered
9. **Which of the following works is NOT eligible for copyright protection?**
- Literary works
 - Computer programs
 - Ideas or concepts**
 - Musical compositions
10. **What is the symbol commonly used to indicate that a work is protected by copyright?**
- ©
 - ™
 - ®
 - #
11. **A company decides to use a logo that has the same shape as its competitor but with a different colour. It is a violation of:**
- Copy rights
 - Trade mark**
 - Patent
 - Industrial designs
12. **Trademark law protects...**
- Words, symbols or devices that differentiate goods or services from one another.**
 - Only brand names
 - Names of specific people and places
 - Inventions that feature some sort of utility function
13. **Which of the following principles is applicable to trademarks?**
- A trademark should be distinctive
 - A trademark should be capable of distinguishing goods or services
 - A trademark should not cause confusion with previous trademarks
 - All of the above**

14. Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is

- a) Copyright
- b) Patent
- c) **Trademark**
- d) All of the above

15. Which of the following is not an intellectual property law?

- a) Copyright Act, 1957
- b) Trademark Act, 1999
- c) Patent Act, 1970
- d) **Customs Act, 1962**

16. A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.

- a) Copy rights
- b) **Trade mark**
- c) Patent
- d) Industrial designs

17. Which of the following is an “intellectual property” as per IPR Laws in India?

- a) Original literary work
- b) Industrial Design of Maruti800 car
- c) Trademark of Tata company
- d) **All the above**

18. The term “WIPO” stands for:

- a) World Investment policy organization
- b) **World intellectual property organization**
- c) Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization
- d) World institute for Prevention of organized crime

19. The use of information and ideas protected by IPR are of:

- a) Cultural value
- b) Social value
- c) **Commercial value**
- d) Moral value

20. What is the term for the unauthorized use, reproduction, or distribution of someone else's intellectual property?

- a) Plagiarism
- b) **Infringement**
- c) Piracy
- d) Misappropriation

21. Which was the first Indian product to get the geographical indication tag?

- (a) Aranmula Kannadi
- (b) Darjeeling Tea**
- (c) Katarina Rice
- (d) Madhubani Paintings

22. Who issues GI tag in India?

- (a) Geographical Indication Registry**
- (b) The patent authority of India
- (c) World Trade Organisation
- (d) Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India

23. Which of the following is the benefit of getting GI Tag?

- i. It helps consumers to get quality products of desired traits.
 - ii. Legal protection to the products
 - iii. Promotes the economic prosperity of the producers of GI tagged goods
- (a) Only i,ii
 - (b) Only ii,iii
 - (c) Only ii
 - (d) All i,ii,iii**

24. In which Indian state 'Feni' spirit produced exclusively?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Goa**
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Uttrakhand

25. What is the term of Geographical Indication protection?

- a) Unlimited period
- b) Twenty years but may be renewed from time to time for an unlimited period
- c) Fifteen years but may be renewed from time to time for an unlimited period
- d) Ten years but may be renewed from time to time for an unlimited period**

26. The term 'Geographical Indications' could be used for:

- a) Agricultural goods
- b) Natural goods
- c) Manufactured goods
- d) All of the above**

27. If a T-shirt contains a label of “Made in India”, is it a Geographical Indication?

- a) No**
- b) Yes
- c) Maybe

28. Which one of the following is not a Geographical Indication?

- a) Goa Feni
- b) Nagpur orange
- c) **Indian Neem tree**
- d) Kolhapuri chappal

29. Which Indian state is known for the Geographical Indication (GI) tagged product "Banarasi Saree"?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) **Uttar Pradesh**
- c) Karnataka
- d) Gujarat

30. Which one of the following is not a Geographical Indication?

- a) Udupi Saree
- b) Udupi Jasmine (Mallige)
- c) Udupi Mattu Gulla
- d) **Udupi Masala Dosa**