

Intellectual Property Rights
Course Code: 24BTPHY208
Question Bank Module-1&2

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

- A) To encourage competition
- B) To protect the creator's ideas and inventions**
- C) To promote public access to information
- D) To regulate international trade

2. Which of the following is a form of intellectual property that protects original works of authorship, including literary, artistic, and musical works?

- A) Patent
- B) Trademark
- C) Copyright**
- D) Trade Secret

3. Which concept refers to the right of creators to control the use of their works for a certain period of time?

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

4. Which of the following best describes the "first-to-file" principle in the context of patent law?

- A) The first person to invent an innovation gets the patent
- B) The first person to file a patent application gets the patent**
- C) Patents are granted on a first-come, first-served basis

D) Patents are granted to companies, not individuals

5. A trademark is used to distinguish goods and services. Which of the following is true regarding trademarks?

- A) A trademark can only be words, not symbols or logos
- B) A trademark cannot be used for non-commercial purposes
- C) Trademarks must be distinctive and not misleading
- D) Trademarks do not have a lifespan and can last forever

6. Which of the following is NOT an example of a trade secret?

- A) Customer lists
- B) Manufacturing processes
- C) Unpublished patents
- D) Marketing strategies

7. The protection of traditional knowledge, such as indigenous medical knowledge, is best categorized under which of the following?

- A) Plant Varieties
- B) Trade Secrets
- C) Geographical Indications
- D) Traditional Knowledge Systems

8. Which of the following is NOT a category of intellectual property rights (IPR)?

- A) Copyright
- B) Patent
- C) Trade Secrets
- D) Marketing Strategy

9. What is a “Geographical Indication” (GI)?

- A) A trademark for agricultural products
- B) A patent for unique regional products
- C) A sign used on goods with a specific geographical origin

D) A legal method of protecting plant varieties

10. Which of the following is a key advantage of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?

A) They reduce innovation by monopolizing ideas

B) They ensure that creators have the exclusive right to profit from their inventions

C) They are permanent and do not require renewal

D) They prevent companies from filing for patents on their ideas

11. Which of the following is the primary limitation of intellectual property rights?

A) IPRs do not require legal enforcement

B) IPRs can be easily transferred to others

C) IPRs have a finite duration and eventually expire

D) IPRs prevent competition from entering the market

12. Which of the following terms best describes the legal protection provided to new and useful inventions?

A) Copyright

B) Patent

C) Trademark

D) Design Protection

13. What is the general term for protection given to the appearance, shape, or design of an article?

A) Design Right

B) Geographical Indication

C) Layout Design Protection

D) Plant Variety Protection

14. Which of the following best describes the balance between private rights and public interest in the context of IPR?

A) Private rights should always supersede public interest

- B) Public access to intellectual property should be unrestricted
- C) Intellectual property should be protected for a limited period to promote innovation and societal benefit**
- D) Intellectual property should never be granted, as it infringes on public knowledge

15. What is the "Doctrine of Fair Use" in the context of copyright law?

- A) It allows the owner of a copyright to sell their work to others
- B) It allows the public to use copyrighted works without permission in certain cases like criticism, news reporting, or teaching**
- C) It automatically extends the copyright period for every new work derived from an existing one
- D) It allows the government to take over copyrighted works for public use

16. What is the primary purpose of a patent?

- a) To protect ideas
- b) To grant exclusive rights for inventions**
- c) To provide financial assistance
- d) To restrict the use of inventions

17. Which of the following best describes the "Doctrine of Equivalents" in patent law?

- a) It allows an invention to be patented even if it is identical to prior art
- b) It allows a court to consider the equivalent elements of a patented invention, even if those elements are not literally infringed**
- c) It applies only to design patents and not utility patents
- d) It refers to the exact replication of the patent claims by the defendant

18. In which scenario would a patent be considered invalid due to "lack of novelty"?

- a) If the invention was disclosed in a published document more than 1 year prior to filing**
- b) If the invention is useful but not widely used by the public
- c) If the invention is similar to existing patents but has different materials

d) If the invention has not been tested for commercial use

19. Which of the following could be considered prior art for a patent application?

- a) A novel and non-obvious idea disclosed in a private email
- b) A utility patent granted for the same invention
- c) A scientific paper published six months before the patent application
- d) An invention developed by the applicant but not yet disclosed to the public

20. In which of the following situations would a "patent troll" most likely be involved?

- a) A company seeking to protect its own technological innovations
- b) A non-practicing entity acquiring patents to sue others for infringement and extract settlements
- c) A university licensing its patented research to industry partners
- d) A startup company developing its own proprietary technology

21. Which of the following conditions is required for an invention to be considered patentable?

- A) The invention must be publicly disclosed before filing a patent
- B) The invention must be useful and operable
- C) The invention must be available to all inventors worldwide
- D) The invention must have a commercial application at the time of filing

22. Which of the following would likely NOT be patentable as a utility patent?

- A) A novel machine that performs a useful function
- B) A new process for making a chemical compound
- C) A new method for calculating the square root of a number
- D) A novel and non-obvious chemical compound

23. What is the term length for a utility patent in the United States?

- A) 10 years from the filing date
- B) 14 years from the filing date

- C) 20 years from the filing date
- D) 25 years from the filing date

24. In the patenting process, what is a "prior art"?

- A) A set of documents describing the invention's background
- B) A reference to earlier patents or publications that are similar to the invention
- C) The first draft of the invention
- D) The original patent granted to the inventor

25. Which of the following is NOT an example of an invention that is generally not patentable?

- A) Abstract ideas
- B) Naturally occurring substances in their natural state
- C) Software programs performing an abstract function
- D) New methods of food preparation

26. What is the term for a type of patent that protects an ornamental design of an article of manufacture?

- A) Plant patent
- B) Design patent
- C) Utility patent
- D) Certification patent

27. Which of the following factors is NOT taken into account when determining whether an invention is "non-obvious"?

- A) The scope of the invention
- B) The level of skill in the relevant field
- C) Whether the invention is surprising to a person with ordinary skill in the art
- D) Whether the invention is commercially successful

28. Which of the following best describes the "first-to-file" system?

- A) The first person to create an invention can file for a patent
- B) The first person to publicly disclose an invention receives the patent

C) The first person to file a patent application is granted the patent, regardless of who first invented it

D) The first person to demonstrate commercial use of an invention receives the patent

29. Which of these criteria must be met for an invention to be considered "novel" in the context of patent law?

A) The invention must have been publicly used or disclosed before the filing date

B) The invention must be new to the marketplace and the public

C) The invention must be a mere improvement of an existing product

D) The invention must have already been disclosed in a prior patent but with additional refinements

30. Which of the following is a key difference between a utility patent and a plant patent?

A) A plant patent protects new varieties of plants, whereas a utility patent protects inventions that are novel, useful, and non-obvious

B) A utility patent lasts for a shorter term than a plant patent

C) Plant patents require the inventor to be the original creator of the species, while utility patents do not

D) A utility patent can protect the appearance of an object, whereas a plant patent cannot

1. What is the definition of property in legal terms?

a) A right to use, enjoy, and dispose of a thing

b) A physical object only

c) Ownership restricted to land and buildings

d) Only tangible assets

2. The origin of property rights is typically associated with which concept?

a) Government control

b) Natural law or divine rights

c) Corporate ownership

d) Communal ownership

3. **Which of the following is an example of personal property?**

a) A plot of land

b) A bank account

c) A building

d) A national park

4. **Which of the following best defines Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?**

a) Rights granted to owners of inventions, designs, and brand names

b) A form of ownership limited to physical property

c) Rights related only to technological innovations

d) The legal protection granted to ideas and concepts without tangible form

5. **The 'utilitarian theory' of intellectual property suggests:**

a) Intellectual property should benefit the public at large

b) Intellectual property should remain in the public domain.

c) Intellectual property rights should be used as a form of economic control.

d) Protection of intellectual property is essential for innovation and economic progress

6. **Which of the following is a theory supporting the justification for intellectual property rights?**

a) Social theory

b) Ethical theory

c) Lockean theory

d) Market-based theory

7. **The main tension between private rights and public interest in Intellectual Property is:**

a) The conflict over the monetary value of ideas

b) The balance between public access and private ownership of creative work

c) The need for a central database for all intellectual property

d) The competition between private companies over IP

8. **Why is public interest considered when discussing intellectual property rights?**

a) To ensure that society benefits from the creation and innovation of individuals

b) To guarantee exclusivity to creators for all their work

c) To restrict the usage of intellectual property

d) To maximize private profits

9. **Which of the following is an advantage of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?**

a) Encourages economic growth and innovation

b) Reduces competition and monopolizes markets

c) Limits the dissemination of knowledge

d) Creates barriers to entry for all businesses

10. **A disadvantage of Intellectual Property Rights is that they can:**

a) Encourage the free sharing of ideas

b) Stifle creativity by limiting access to information

c) Ensure that ideas are freely available for public use

d) Promote universal access to resources

11. **Which of the following is NOT considered a form of intellectual property?**

a) Copyright

b) Patent

c) Trademark

d) Employment contract

12. **A trademark is used to protect:**

a) Original literary and artistic works

b) Inventions and technological advancements

c) Distinctive logos, names, or symbols used in commerce

d) Traditional cultural practices

13. What does a patent protect?

- a) Literary works and artistic creations
- b) Innovative inventions or processes**
- c) A unique brand name or symbol
- d) Commercial trade secrets

14. Which of the following is true about trade secrets?

- a) They are publicly registered and disclosed
- b) They are protected by patents
- c) They include information like formulas, patterns, and practices used in business**
- d) They refer only to the works of art

15. Geographical indications protect:

- a) Inventions related to technology
- b) The names of products associated with a specific geographic location**
- c) Commercial logos used in branding
- d) Exclusive trade secrets used in business operations

16. What is the typical requirement for a patent to be considered "useful"?

- a) The invention must provide some practical benefit**
- b) The invention must be expensive to manufacture
- c) The invention must be aesthetic
- d) The invention must solve a global issue

17. Which of the following would NOT affect the validity of a patent?

- a) Non-payment of maintenance fees
- b) Failure to disclose prior art
- c) The invention being publicly used without restriction before the filing date
- d) The patent holder's nationality**

18. What is a 'compulsory license' in patent law?

- a) A license granted by the patent holder
- b) A license that can be obtained by others without the patent holder's consent, typically in the public interest
- c) A license that automatically grants worldwide rights to use the invention
- d) A license that allows the sale of patented goods

19. A patent holder has the right to exclude others from:

- a) Using the invention commercially
- b) Selling the invention publicly
- c) Making the invention for private use
- d) Disclosing the invention in a research paper

20. Which of the following actions is NOT a part of the registration procedure of a patent?

- a) Conducting a patent search
- b) Filing the patent application
- c) Paying maintenance fees
- d) Receiving an automatic approval

21. What is a 'patent right'?

- a) A right to create any type of invention
- b) A right to use an invention freely without restriction
- c) A right to exclude others from making, using, or selling an invention
- d) A right to request a patent grant automatically

22. Which of the following is NOT a type of infringement of patent rights?

- a) Direct infringement
- b) Indirect infringement

- c) Infringement by importation
- d) Infringement by random chance

23. Who can assign a patent to another party?

- a) Only the patent holder or assignee
- b) Anyone who discovers a new invention
- c) Only the patent office
- d) Anyone with a patentable idea

24. What is the key difference between 'patent assignment' and 'patent licensing'?

- a) Assignment transfers ownership; licensing allows use under specific terms
- b) Assignment allows use; licensing transfers ownership
- c) Assignment is temporary; licensing is permanent
- d) There is no difference

25. Which of the following is an example of patent infringement?

- a) Using a patented invention under a proper license
- b) Developing an entirely new and non-obvious invention
- c) Using a patented invention without the patent holder's permission
- d) Assigning a patent to another party

26. Which of the following is NOT protected by copyright?

- A) Literary works
- B) Music compositions
- C) Abstract ideas
- D) Software code

27. Which type of work is eligible for copyright protection?

- A) Public domain works
- B) Original, creative works

- C) Generic phrases
- D) Government publications

28. What is the primary purpose of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works?

- A) To create international standards for copyright protection**
- B) To establish a global copyright office
- C) To regulate the duration of copyrights worldwide
- D) To promote the use of works in the public domain

29. What is "work-for-hire" under copyright law?

- A) A work created by a person who is not the copyright owner
- B) A work created under a contract for an employer where the employer owns the rights**
- C) A work created in a foreign country
- D) A work that is registered for public domain use

30. Who can file a lawsuit for copyright infringement?

- A) Only the creator of the work
- B) The copyright owner or exclusive licensee**
- C) Only the publisher
- D) The government

SECTION 1: Introduction

to IPR 1. What does IPR stand for?

- a) International Property Rights
- b) Intellectual Property Rights**
- c) Individual Property Rights
- d) Industrial Property Rights

2. Which of the following best defines Intellectual Property Rights?

- a) Rights that allow physical ownership of a property
- b) Legal rights given to creators to protect their inventions, literary, and artistic works**

- c) Laws that regulate property distribution
- d) None of the above

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of Intellectual Property?

- a) A published novel
- b) A new software code
- c) **A piece of land**
- d) A unique company logo

4. What is the main objective of IPR?

- a) To protect physical property
 - b) **To encourage innovation by granting exclusive rights to creators**
 - c) To prevent the use of public resources
 - d) To increase the cost of inventions
- 5. IPR primarily protects:**
- a) Tangible property
 - b) **Intangible creations of the human mind**
 - c) Only patents and trademarks
 - d) Natural resources

SECTION 2: Meaning of Property & Origin of IPR

7. Which of the following is a key characteristic of intellectual property?

- a) It is physical and cannot be copied
- b) **It is intangible and can be legally protected**
- c) It does not require legal enforcement
- d) It is unlimited in duration

8. The concept of IPR originated to:

- a) Restrict access to new inventions
- b) **Encourage innovation and protect the interests of creators**
- c) Prevent international trade
- d) Protect only multinational companies

9. Which theory supports the idea that creators deserve rights over their creations?

- a) **Labor Theory**
- b) Monopoly Theory

- c) Property Theory
- d) Privacy Theory
- 10. **Which of the following is NOT a reason for IPR protection?**
 - a) Encouraging innovation
 - b) Preventing unauthorized use of intellectual property
 - c) **Allowing monopolies to control industries indefinitely**
 - d) Promoting economic growth
- 11. **Which of the following is an example of private rights in IPR?**
 - a) Public domain works
 - b) **Exclusive rights given to an inventor for a patent**
 - c) Free use of knowledge in education
 - d) Open-source software

SECTION 3: Concept and Theories of IPR

- 9. **Which of the following is a key advantage of IPR?**
 - a) **It encourages innovation and creativity**
 - b) It limits new discoveries
 - c) It prevents competition
 - d) It is only beneficial for large companies
- 10. **Which of the following is a disadvantage of IPR?**
 - a) It leads to economic growth
 - b) **It can create monopolies and restrict access to essential technologies**
 - c) It reduces innovation
 - d) It allows free access to new inventions
- 11. **Which principle of IPR ensures that the creator has the right to benefit financially from their work?**
 - a) Fair Use Principle
 - b) **Principle of Exclusivity**
 - c) Public Interest Principle
 - d) Common Heritage Principle
- 12. **Which of the following is NOT an IPR-related theory?**
 - a) Natural Rights Theory
 - b) Utilitarian Theory
 - c) **Monopoly Theory**
 - d) Innovation Theory

13. **The balance between private rights and public interest in IPR is aimed at:**

- a) Ensuring only the creator benefits
- b) **Encouraging access to knowledge while protecting creators**
- c) Eliminating public access to ideas
- d) Restricting global trade

SECTION 4: Types of Intellectual Property Rights

11. **Which of the following is NOT a type of IPR?**

- a) Copyright
- b) Patent
- c) Trademark
- d) **Real estate**

12. **Copyright protects:**

- a) Industrial designs
- b) **Artistic and literary works**
- c) Business names
- d) Trade secrets

13. **A patent is granted for:**

- a) Scientific discoveries
- b) Original artistic work
- c) **New and useful inventions**
- d) Business logos

14. **Which IPR protects a brand name or logo?**

- a) Copyright
- b) **Trademark**
- c) Patent
- d) Trade secret

15. **Which of the following protects secret business information from competitors?**

- a) Patent
- b) Copyright
- c) **Trade Secret**
- d) Trademark

16. **What does a Geographical Indication (GI) protect?**

- a) Innovations in software

- b) Logos of multinational companies
 - c) **Products linked to specific geographic locations**
 - d) Traditional dance performances
17. **Which of the following is an example of a Design Patent?**
- a) The internal mechanism of a smartphone
 - b) **The shape and look of a new smartphone model**
 - c) The name of a mobile company
 - d) The software used in mobile devices
18. **Which IPR protects the appearance of a product rather than its functionality?**
- a) Trademark
 - b) Patent
 - c) **Industrial Design**
 - d) Copyright
19. **Which of the following protects plant breeders' rights?**
- a) Patent
 - b) Copyright
 - c) **Plant Variety Protection**
 - d) Geographical Indication
20. **Which law protects traditional knowledge and indigenous innovations?**
- a) Patent Law
 - b) Copyright Law
 - c) **Traditional Knowledge Protection Act**
 - d) Trade Secret Law

SECTION 5: General Knowledge on IPR

13. **How long does a copyright last in most countries?**
- a) 20 years
 - b) 50 years
 - c) **Lifetime of the author + 50-70 years**
 - d) 100 years
14. **Which organization oversees international Intellectual Property Rights?**
- a) **WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)**
 - b) WTO (World Trade Organization)
 - c) WHO (World Health Organization)

- d) UNESCO
- 15. **Which of the following is an example of a famous Geographical Indication (GI) product?** a) Coca-Cola recipe
b) **Basmati rice**
c) Apple logo
d) Microsoft software
- 16. **Which IPR is most relevant for pharmaceutical companies?**
a) Trademark
b) Copyright
c) **Patent**
d) Geographical Indication
- 17. **What is the term for using copyrighted material without permission?** a) Innovation
b) **Plagiarism**
c) Fair Use
d) Patent Infringement

Module-2

SECTION 1: Patents

Origin, Meaning & Types of

Patents 1. What is a patent?

- a) A law protecting land ownership
- b) **An exclusive right granted for an invention**
- c) A certificate for artistic work
- d) A business registration document

2. What is the main objective of a patent?

- a) To grant ownership of physical goods
- b) **To protect inventions and encourage innovation**
- c) To control knowledge distribution
- d) To prevent public access to technology

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of patent?

- a) Utility Patent

- b) Design Patent
- c) Plant Patent
- d) Literary Patent

4. Which type of patent protects the ornamental design of an object?

- a) Utility Patent
- b) Design Patent
- c) Plant Patent
- d) Software Patent

5. Which type of patent is granted for new plant varieties?

- a) Utility Patent
- b) Plant Patent
- c) Trade Secret
- d) Copyright

Inventions That Are Not Patentable

6. Which of the following is NOT patentable?

- a) A new machine
- b) Laws of nature
- c) A pharmaceutical drug
- d) A new manufacturing process

7. Which of the following inventions cannot be patented?

- a) A new type of hybrid seed
- b) A mathematical formula
- c) A new chemical compound
- d) A new engine design

8. Which type of software is usually NOT patentable?

- a) Software that improves machine efficiency
- b) Basic algorithms and mathematical formulas
- c) AI-based medical diagnosis software
- d) Software with a unique data-processing method

9. Can natural discoveries be patented?

- a) No, because they exist in nature
- b) Yes, if they are useful
- c) Only if the government grants special permission
- d) Only if they are part of traditional knowledge

10. Which of the following is a patentable invention?

- a) A genetically modified organism
- b) A scientific principle
- c) A naturally occurring DNA sequence
- d) A book on engineering

Patent Registration

Procedure 11. Who grants patents in India?

- a) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- b) Indian Patent Office
- c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- d) NITI Aayog

12. What is the first step in obtaining a patent?

- a) Filing a patent application
- b) Commercializing the invention
- c) Publicizing the invention
- d) Conducting a market survey

13. A patent is granted for how many years in India?

- a) 10 years
- b) 20 years
- c) 50 years
- d) Lifetime of the inventor

14. After filing, a patent application is:

- a) Immediately approved
- b) Examined for novelty and eligibility

- c) Given temporary protection for 50 years
- d) Automatically rejected

15. What does a "provisional patent" do?

- a) Grants full patent rights
- b) Establishes priority for an invention while final details are completed
- c) Prevents others from filing patents
- d) Makes the invention public

Rights & Duties of Patentee

16. A patentee has the right to:

- a) Prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention
- b) Own the invention forever
- c) Block all scientific research on similar inventions
- d) Demand a compulsory license

17. One of the duties of a patentee is to:

- a) Keep the invention secret
- b) Use the invention commercially
- c) Transfer the patent to the government
- d) Share the invention for free

Assignment, Licensing &

Infringement 18. A patent license

allows:

- a) Only the original inventor to use the patent
- b) Another party to use the patented invention under agreed terms
- c) The patent to be revoked
- d) Free public use of the invention

19. Patent infringement occurs when:

- a) The patent is used without permission
- b) The patent is registered internationally
- c) The patent owner forgets to renew the patent
- d) The government cancels a patent

20. Which is NOT a remedy for patent infringement?

- a) Injunction
- b) Compensation
- c) Criminal penalties
- d) Awarding a second patent

SECTION 2: Copyright

Origin, Definition & Types of Copyright 21. What does copyright protect?

- a) Industrial processes
- b) Literary, artistic, and musical works
- c) Business logos
- d) Scientific formulas

22. Which of the following is NOT protected by copyright?

- a) A novel
- b) A song composition
- c) A business method
- d) A film script

23. Which organization oversees international copyright laws?

- a) WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)
- b) WTO
- c) UNESCO
- d) NITI Aayog

24. Which of the following is an example of a copyright work?

- a) A movie script
- b) A company trademark
- c) A patented drug formula
- d) A software algorithm

Copyright Registration & Licensing

25. Copyright registration is required for protection.

- a) True
- b) False

26. What is the term of copyright protection for an author's work?

- a) 20 years
- b) Life of the author + 60 years
- c) 100 years
- d) 50 years

27. What is copyright licensing?

- a) Transferring full ownership
- b) Granting permission to use copyrighted work under specific terms
- c) Making the work free for public use
- d) Applying for a patent

Copyright Infringement & Piracy

28. Copying and distributing a song without permission is an example of:

- a) Copyright Infringement
- b) Patent Violation
- c) Fair Use
- d) Innovation

29. Which of the following is NOT a remedy for copyright infringement?

- a) Legal action
- b) Compensation
- c) Automatic patent approval
- d) Injunction

30. What is "piracy" in copyright law?

- a) Using a product under fair use
- b) Unauthorized reproduction and distribution of copyrighted material
- c) Legal reproduction of media
- d) Registering a copyright