



UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

Abstract

General and Academic Branch - Faculty of Law - Question Bank for the Audit Courses in the third semester for 'Intellectual Property Rights' and 'Consumer Protection' under CBCSS UG Regulations 2019 - Resolution of the Academic Council - Implemented - Orders issued.

G & A - IV - E

U.O.No. 13149/2021/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 26.10.2021

*Read:-*1 U.O.No. 3396/2021/Admn Dated, 18.03.2021.

2 Item No 1 of the minutes of the Online meeting of the Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 24.02.2021.

3 Item No 3 of the minutes of the Online meeting of the Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 06.08.2021.

4 Minutes of the Online meeting of the Faculty of Law held on 06.09.2021.

5 Item No II G of the minutes of the LXXXII meeting of the Academic Council held on 24.09.2021 and Special Meeting held on 08.10.2021.

6 Orders of Vice-Chancellor on 21.10.2021 in File No 2394/GA-IV-E2.2018/Admn.

ORDER

1. The Regulation, Scheme and syllabus of the Audit Courses in INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS and CONSUMER PROTECTION was implemented, vide ref. read 1st.
2. The meeting of the BoS in Law (UG), held on 24/02/2021 constituted a committee to prepare the necessary Question Bank for the Audit Courses in "Intellectual Property Rights" and "Consumer Protection" under CBCSS UG Regulations 2019. The questions prepared by the members were scrutinized and finalized by the meeting of the BoS in Law (UG), held on 06.08.2021 and the meeting as per the Item No 3 resolved to, approve the Question Bank of AUDIT COURSE in INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS as set out in APPENDIX-I and the Question Bank of AUDIT COURSE in CONSUMER PROTECTION as set out in APPENDIX-II.
3. The online meeting of Faculty of Law held on 06.09.2021, resolved to approve the decision of Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 24.02.2021 and 06.08.2021, vide ref. cited (4)
4. Vide ref. cited (5), LXXXII meeting of the Academic Council held on 24.09.2021 and Special Meeting held on 08.10.2021 in Item No II G of the minutes, resolved to approve the Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Law held on 06.09.2021 and the minutes of the meeting of the various Board of studies coming under the Faculty as approved by the Faculty.
5. The Vice Chancellor has accorded sanction, vide ref. cited (6) above, to implement the resolution of the Academic Council.
6. Hence, the question banks for the AUDIT COURSES in INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (APPENDIX-I) and Question Bank for CONSUMER PROTECTION (APPENDIX-II) both under the CBCSS-UG-Regulations 2019 implemented.
7. Orders are issued accordingly.

Ajitha P.P

Joint Registrar

To

1. The Controller of Examinations
2. The Deputy Registrar, EPR Branch
3. The Principals of affiliated colleges under the University of Calicut.

Copy to: PA to VC/ PS to Registrar/ GA I F Section/EG 1 Section/

Forwarded / By Order

Section Officer

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
AUDIT COURSE
IN
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
(CBCSS - UG – REGULATIONS - 2019)

QUESTION BANK

(Choose the most appropriate answer from the alternatives given)

1. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are:
 - A. Incorporeal legal rights**
 - B. Corporeal legal rights
 - C. Tangible legal rights
 - D. Corporeal moral rights

2. Which of the following is NOT specifically protected by intellectual property legislations in India?
 - A. Industrial designs
 - B. Trademarks
 - C. Trade secrets**
 - D. Geographical Indications of Goods

3. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) protect products of human creativity having:
 - A. Economic and commercial value**
 - B. Social and moral value
 - C. Social and emotional value
 - D. Ethical and sentimental value

4. A product of human creativity is protected as:
 - A. Copyright
 - B. Patent
 - C. Industrial design
 - D. All the above**

5. Which of the following is NOT an example of Intellectual Property Right?
 - A. A copyright
 - B. A patent
 - C. A contract**
 - D. A trademark

6. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) came into force on:
- A. 1st January 1995
 - B. 1st January 1964
 - C. **1st January 1948**
 - D. 1st January 1928
7. The World Trade Organization (WTO) commenced operations on:
- A. 1st January 2005
 - B. **1st January 1995**
 - C. 10th December 1948
 - D. 1st January 1948
8. Which of the following is a function of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
- A. It oversees the implementation and operation of the covered agreements
 - B. It provides a forum for negotiations and for settling disputes
 - C. It cooperates with IMF and IBRD and its affiliated agencies
 - D. **All the above**
9. A company wants that no one should use their *logo* and *tagline*. What kind of IP protection will be useful for the company?
- A. Patent
 - B. **Trademark**
 - C. Copyright
 - D. Industrial designs
10. In which of the following areas, India has legislative enactments for protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)?
- A. Patents
 - B. Geographical Indications
 - C. Plant Varieties
 - D. **All the above**
11. An agreement enforceable by law is:
- A. **A contract**
 - B. An Intellectual Property Right
 - C. A Deed
 - D. Property

12. What is “property”?
- A. **Right having monetary value and enforceable against the whole world**
 - B. Right having monetary value and enforceable only against parties concerned
 - C. Right of ownership over tangible things only
 - D. Right of enjoyment of intangible benefits
13. A company wants to launch a new product in the market with distinctive and original outward appearance. Which form of IPR would be most suitable?
- A. Patent
 - B. Copyright
 - C. Trademark
 - D. **Industrial design**
14. Which is the Department that coordinates, guides and oversees implementation and future development of IPRs in India?
- A. Department of Science & Technology (DST)
 - B. **Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP)**
 - C. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)
 - E. Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM)
15. Intellectual Property is:
- A. Real property
 - B. Personal property
 - C. Both the above
 - D. **None of the above**
16. The National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy was approved by the Union Cabinet in the year:
- A. 1995
 - B. 2005
 - C. 2011
 - D. **2016**
17. What does an Intellectual Property Right (IPR) entitle a person?
- A. Right to transfer
 - B. Right to file a suit in case of infringement
 - C. Right to exclude others
 - D. **All the above**

18. Which date is commemorated annually as World Intellectual Property Day?
- A. 1st January
 - B. 26th April.**
 - C. 15th July
 - D. 10th December
19. WIPO is:
- A. An international humanitarian organization
 - B. An international financial institution
 - C. A specialized agency of the United Nations**
 - D. All the above
20. Which of the following is the successor organization of United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)?
- A. GAAT
 - B. WTO
 - C. IFC
 - D. WIPO**
21. Which of the following is the national slogan adopted in the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy?
- A. “Make in India; Swadeshi India”
 - B. “Creative India; Innovative India”**
 - C. “Scientific India; Digital India”
 - D. “Skill India; Start up India”
22. WIPO is an acronym for:
- A. World Intellectual Property Organization**
 - B. World Intelligence Protection Organization
 - C. Workers’ Intellectual Property Organization
 - D. Workers’ Intelligence Protection Organization
23. Which Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is relevant in the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)?
- A. Article 14
 - B. Article 24
 - C. Article 27**
 - D. No Article of UDHR is relevant
24. The Convention establishing World Intellectual Property Organization entered into force on:
- A. 1st January 1999
 - B. 26th April 1970**
 - C. 21st July 2005
 - D. 26th June 2012

25. India is a signatory to which of the following international IP agreements?
- A. the Paris Convention
 - B. the Berne Convention
 - C. the Madrid Protocol
 - D. All the above**
26. WIPO started operations on:
- A. 1st January 1967
 - B. 14th July 1967
 - C. 26th April 1970**
 - D. 27th September 1974
27. Which is the first international Agreement dealing with Intellectual Property?
- A. The Patent Cooperation Treaty
 - B. The Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property**
 - C. The Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification
 - D. The Hague Agreement Concerning International Registration of Industrial Designs
28. Which of the following provisions emphasize the human rights perspective of Intellectual Property Rights?
- A. Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 (ICESCR)
 - B. Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (ICCPR)
 - C. Both the above**
 - D. None of the above
29. TRIPS was negotiated during:
- A. Tokyo Round of GATT negotiations
 - B. Geneva round of GATT negotiations
 - C. Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations
 - D. Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations**
30. Who controls the WTO?
- A. IMF
 - B. US Government
 - C. Member Governments collectively**
 - D. GATT
31. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of WTO?
- A. India
 - B. United Arab Emirates
 - C. North Korea**
 - D. People's Republic of China
32. Where is the headquarters of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)?
- A. New Delhi, India
 - B. Washington, D.C., United States
 - C. Geneva, Switzerland**
 - D. Headquarters of the United Nations, New York

33. Secretariat of the WIPO is called:
- A. **International Bureau**
 - B. General Assembly
 - C. Governing Council
 - D. *Conseil d'Etat*
34. Paris Convention (1883) applies to:
- A. **Industrial Property**
 - B. Literary and Artistic Works
 - C. Plant Varieties
 - D. None of the above
35. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. GATT replaced WTO
 - B. **WTO replaced GATT**
 - C. WTO replaced IMF
 - D. WIPO replaced GATT
36. WIPO became one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in the year:
- A. 1967
 - B. 1970
 - C. **1974**
 - D. 1995
37. Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) Clause requires a country to provide:
- A. The same privileges and immunities granted to one country to all WTO members
 - B. Non-discriminatory trade policy, ensuring equal trading among all WTO members
 - C. special consideration to Nations designated as developing by the WTO
 - D. **All the above**
38. Which of the following is in connection with microorganisms?
- A. Berne Convention (1886)
 - B. Hague Agreement (1925)
 - C. **Budapest Treaty (1977)**
 - D. Madrid Protocol (1989)
39. TRIPS is administered by:
- A. GATT
 - B. WIPO
 - C. **WTO**
 - D. IMF
40. TRIPS is an acronym for:
- A. Treaty Relating to Intellectual Property and Services
 - B. **Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights**
 - C. Treaty-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
 - D. Trade Relating to Intellectual Property and Services
41. TRIPS Agreement applies to:
- A. All developed countries
 - B. All countries
 - C. **All WTO members**
 - D. All European countries

42. How is a dispute in WTO is settled?
- A. By filing case before International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - B. By filing complaint before UN Security Council
 - C. By using international sanctions
 - D. By approaching the Appellate Body**
43. Which of the following services is provided by WIPO?
- A. International Patent System services
 - B. Digital Evidence services
 - C. International Alternative Dispute Resolution services
 - D. All the above**
44. Which of the following is dealt with under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement (Adopted in 2015)?
- A. International registration of Trade Marks
 - B. International registration of Plant Varieties
 - C. International registration of Geographical Indications**
 - D. None of the above
45. WTO-WIPO cooperation agreement came into force on:
- A. 1st January 1996**
 - B. 22nd December 1996
 - C. 10th December 2006
 - D. 31st January 2000
46. Which of the following Treaties is NOT administered by WIPO?
- A. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
 - B. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
 - C. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol
 - D. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties**
47. According to the TRIPS Agreement:
- A. IPR laws of all members shall be identical
 - B. IPR laws of all members shall comply with certain minimum standards**
 - C. IPR laws of members shall be made in consultation with Director General of WIPO
 - D. Members are free to enact IPR laws as they like without any restriction
48. TRIPS Council comprises:
- A. Seven elected WTO members
 - B. Twenty elected WTO members
 - C. Seven permanent members of WTO
 - D. All WTO members**
49. Which among the following international instruments makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in a large number of countries by filing an “international” patent application?
- A. Patent Cooperation Treaty**
 - B. Budapest Treaty
 - C. Strasbourg Agreement
 - D. Madrid Protocol

50. Berne Convention (1886) applies to:
- A. Industrial Property
 - B. Literary and Artistic Works**
 - C. Plant Varieties
 - D. None of the above
51. Which of the following theories justifies the exclusive rights of intellectual property on the ground of “greatest good for the greatest number”?
- A. The Natural Rights Theory
 - B. The Utilitarian Theory**
 - C. The Social Planning Theory
 - D. The Personhood Theory
52. In India, the Copyright Act has been enacted in -----.
- A. 1957**
 - B. 1967
 - C. 1958
 - D. 1968
53. The term copyright is derived from the expression.....
- A. Right to copier
 - B. Copier of Words**
 - C. Copier of writer
 - D. Right to copy
54. In India the law relating to copyright is the creation of ...
- A. Common Law
 - B. Statute law**
 - C. both a and b
 - D. None of the above
55. How long Rohith will get copyright protection for a novel written by him?
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.
 - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.
 - C. Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.**
 - D. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.
56. The term of copyright in cinematograph film is
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
 - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
 - C. Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published**
 - D. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published

57. The Berne Convention is related to:
- A. Patent
 - B. Trademark
 - C. Design
 - D. Copyright**
58. Who is the author of cinematograph film?
- A. Producer**
 - B. Actor
 - C. Director
 - D. both a and c
59. Which copyright amendment included broadcast reproduction right
- A. 1998
 - B. 1997
 - C. 1995
 - D. 1994**
60. What is the nature of copyright?
- A. Statutory right
 - B. Negative right
 - C. Exclusive right
 - D. All the above**
61. What is the term of broadcast reproduction right?
- A. Until 25 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made**
 - B. Until 24 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made
 - C. Until 20 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made
 - D. Until 21 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made
62. Dhanya infringed the copyright of Syama in respect of poem written by her. She is punishable with imprisonment for a period of:
- A. 6 months to 3 yrs**
 - B. 7 months to 5 yrs
 - C. 8 months to 3yrs
 - D. 6 months to 5 yrs
63. For inspecting the premises and to seize relevant documents or articles which will be issued by the court?
- A. Mareva injunction
 - B. Anton pillar order**
 - C. Garnishee order
 - D. Prohibitory order
64. Which is known as freezing or asset protection order?
- A. Mareva injunction**
 - B. Anton pillar order
 - C. Garnishee order
 - D. Prohibitory order

65. What is the time period within which the work should registered?
- A. 5 yrs
 - B. 10yrs
 - C. 20 yrs
 - D. **None of these**
66. Computer programmes are protected under
- A. Artistic work
 - B. **Literary work**
 - C. Computer work
 - D. Technology work
67. In the case of anonymous painting, what is the term if copyright?
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published.
 - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published
 - C. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published
 - D. **Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published**
68. Hari played music through a loudspeaker in a private room near to a restaurant which is audible to the public. It attracted the customers to the restaurant. Is it infringement of copyright?
- A. **Yes**
 - B. No
 - C. Not a subject matter of copyright
 - D. It is covered under patent law
69. In which of the following copyright subsists?
- A. Setting and arrangement of furniture
 - B. Idea of voting with identity card
 - C. Opinion as to the probable winner of horse race
 - D. **Airing of programmes through TV.**
70. Which convention is related to copyright?
- A. Cairo Convention
 - B. Beijing Convention
 - C. Stockholm Convention
 - D. **Berne Convention**
71. A poem is protected under
- A. **Literary work**
 - B. Artistic work
 - C. Dramatic work
 - D. Musical work

72. Which of the following is infringement of copyright?
- A. Reproduction of judicial proceedings for use in Parliament
 - B. Recitation in public of extracts of a poem
 - C. Publication in a collection for the use in a college
 - D. None of the above**
73. The title of a film is protected under
- A. Patent law
 - B. Design law
 - C. Copyright law
 - D. Trademark law**
74. Which of the following is not the function of Copyright Board?
- A. To settle the dispute arising out of assignment of copyright
 - B. To consider the grant of compulsory licence
 - C. To consider the rectification of register of copyright
 - D. Locate the instances of infringement of copyright and initiate legal action.**
75. In which of the following copyright subsists?
- A. Reports of judicial proceedings
 - B. Abridgement of a novel**
 - C. Information in a dictionary
 - D. Historical events
76. Which of the following is the performer's right?
- A. To make sound recording
 - B. To make visual recording
 - C. To reproduce sound recording
 - D. All the above**
77. Work of architecture under Copyright Act means
- A. Building having artistic character
 - B. Building not having artistic character
 - C. Model of building
 - D. Both A and C**
78. Author of musical work
- A. Composer**
 - B. Lyricist
 - C. Director
 - D. Producer
79. Author of artistic work
- A. Artist**
 - B. Performer
 - C. Director
 - D. Producer

80. Author of photograph
- A. Owner of studio
 - B. Seller of photograph
 - C. **Photographer**
 - D. All the above
81. An actor acted in a film in 2021. Till what period of time is his right protected?
- A. **2046**
 - B. 2045
 - C. 2044
 - D. 2043
82. The infringing copies can be seized by the police officer not below the rank of:
- A. DGP
 - B. **SI**
 - C. SP
 - D. IPS
83. Which of the following is not infringement?
- A. **Reading of an extract of a book in a stage programme**
 - B. Mere compilation of historical events in chronological order
 - C. Photocopying the famous novel and distributes in public
 - D. None of these
84. Which section of Copyright Act list out the subject matter of copyright?
- A. **S.13**
 - B. S.14
 - C. S. 15
 - D. S.16
85. For delivery of the confiscated infringing copies to the owner of the copyright and seeking the delivery, he has to approach_____
- A. Supreme Court
 - B. High Court
 - C. Magistrate Court
 - D. **Registrar**
86. Which is not infringement?
- A. Making copy of a book of another for distribution
 - B. Making copy of a painting of another for exhibition
 - C. **Importing book of another for domestic purpose**
 - D. Importing books of another for exhibition

87. The Government appointed X to draft a memorandum of understanding in connection with an undertaking. Who is the first owner of the work?
- A. **Government**
 - B. X
 - C. Both govt. and X
 - D. No first owner
88. Anton pillar order is meant for
- A. Claiming damages from defendant
 - B. **Inspection of premises of defendant**
 - C. Imprisoning defendant
 - D. All the above
89. Super Cassettes Ltd. Co. released audio cassettes in the market. Its term of copyright?
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
 - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
 - C. **Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published**
 - D. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
90. Sumesh complains that Mohan had infringed his right over a computer programme. Which law will help him to get remedy?
- A. Patent law
 - B. **Copyright law**
 - C. Trademark law
 - D. Both A and B
91. One X prepared questionnaire after collecting information from various reference books. His work is protected under
- A. **Literary work**
 - B. Artistic work
 - C. Design work
 - D. None of these
92. A professor developed a report using the data provided by the University 'P'. He then left the University and joined in another institution 'Q' where he published the report. On whom the copyright subsists?
- A. Professor
 - B. **University 'P'**
 - C. Institution 'Q'
 - D. All the above

93. Which is not protected under copyright law?
- A. **Slogans**
 - B. Graphic work
 - C. Collage
 - D. Diagram
94. Which of the following amounts to infringement?
- A. A student took an extract of work of O.N.V.Kurup and recites in a competition
 - B. A teacher collects certain writings on photography and distributes it to the students
 - C. **X translated the novel 'Chemmeen' from malayalam in his own wish**
 - D. P published in newspaper, a report of heavy flood in Kerala
95. To ban the import infringing copies into India, the aggrieved person has to approach
- A. High court
 - B. Supreme court
 - C. Munsiff court
 - D. Registrar**
96. Which office issue copyright registration?
- A. **Office of the Registrar**
 - B. Copyright Society
 - C. Copyright Board
 - D. Tribunal
97. Who settle dispute over assignment of copyright?
- A. Tribunal
 - B. Registrar
 - C. **Copyright Board**
 - D. High Court
98. Copyright subsists in which of the following?
- A. **Two photographers took photo of Taj mahal**
 - B. A cobbler made footwear designed by him
 - C. Both a and b
 - D. None of these
99. The administrative remedy available in case of infringement of copyright is
- A. Banning of import of infringing copies into India
 - B. Delivery of confiscated infringing copies to the owner of copyright
 - C. **Both A and B**
 - D. No such remedy
100. Recitation is protected under
- A. Musical work
 - B. **Dramatic work**
 - C. Artistic work
 - D. Sound recording

101. Raju made an entertainment in a dump show. It is protected under
- A. Artistic work
 - B. Dramatic work
 - C. **Musical work**
 - D. Sound recording
102. Choreographic work is protected under
- A. **Dramatic work**
 - B. Musical work
 - C. Artistic work
 - D. None of the above
103. The movement of an actor while rendering the song in a movie is protected under
- A. Dramatic work
 - B. Musical work
 - C. Artistic work
 - D. **None of these**
104. A draws a map of a country. He can claim copyright under
- A. **Artistic work**
 - B. Literary work
 - C. Both a and b
 - D. None of these
105. X made an engraving in a stone. His work is protected under
- A. Dramatic work
 - B. Literary work
 - C. Design work
 - D. **Artistic work**
106. Syam created a scenic arrangement for a play. It is protected under
- A. Cinematographic film
 - B. Artistic work
 - C. **Dramatic work**
 - D. None of these
107. X wrote a novel but it is not published. His work is protected under
- A. Dramatic work
 - B. **Literary work**
 - C. Artistic work
 - D. None of the above
108. A book was written by X, an Indian citizen, was 1st published in India. His book is protected under
- A. **Literary work**
 - B. Artistic work
 - C. Dramatic work
 - D. Not protected

109. Ram sent a letter to a newspaper. The newspaper claims right over it and is protected under
- A. Artistic work
 - B. **Literary work**
 - C. Dramatic work
 - D. Newspaper cannot claim.
110. Civil remedies for infringement of copyright are
- A. Injunction
 - B. Account of profit
 - C. Damages for conversion
 - D. **All the above**
111. X, the director of a company dictated a letter to his stenographer Y. Who is entitled to get copyright?
- A. **X**
 - B. Y
 - C. Company
 - D. Both X and Y
112. A trader created a catalogue of manufacturers by listing the products. Who can claim right over catalogue?
- A. **Trader**
 - B. Manufacturers
 - C. Both a and b
 - D. Not protected
113. Deepak printed a calendar for distribution. It is protected under
- A. Literary work
 - B. Artistic work
 - C. Design work
 - D. **Not protected**
114. Tambola ticket books are protected under
- A. Trademark
 - B. **Copyright**
 - C. Patent
 - D. Design
115. Parody is a subject matter of copyright under
- A. Artistic work
 - B. Musical work
 - C. **Literary work**
 - D. Not protected
116. Song is protected under
- A. Musical work
 - B. **Artistic work**
 - C. Dramatic work
 - D. **None of the above**

117. Ravi made a beautiful wooden cut of Lord Siva. His claim over it is protected as
- A. **Artistic work**
 - B. Literary work
 - C. Dramatic work
 - D. None of these
118. Vijay created an engraving from a picture. It is a subject matter of copyright under
- A. Literary work
 - B. **Artistic work**
 - C. Not a subject matter of copyright
 - D. None of these
119. Which is the special right of the author?
- A. **To claim authorship of the work**
 - B. To file civil case against infringer
 - C. File injunction suit
 - D. None of the above
120. Which of the following is true?
- A. Special right is not available in case of any adaptation of a computer programme for certain purposes
 - B. Special right is not available to make backup copies
 - C. Author can exercise special rights even after assignment
 - D. **All the above**
121. Laila made facial make up and claimed right over it. It is protected as
- A. Painting
 - B. Drawing
 - C. **Not a claim under copyright law**
 - D. None of the above
122. Which of the following is not an infringement?
- A. **Taking photograph of a crowd**
 - B. Broadcasting of live events without prior permission
 - C. both a and b
 - D. None of the above
123. 'P' a cobbler claimed right over his work of chapplas. His claim is covered under
- A. **Work of artistic craftsmanship**
 - B. Work of architecture
 - C. Work of literature
 - D. Not protected
124. Which of the following is not artistic craftsmanship?
- A. Commercial furniture
 - B. Work of cobbler
 - C. **Both A and B**
 - D. None of the above

125. A guitarist allows the producer to incorporate his work in a film. Who has claim over that?
- A. Guitarist
 - B. Producer**
 - C. Director
 - D. Both A and B
126. Which of the following is an artistic craftsmanship?
- A. Hand painted tiles
 - B. Stained glass window
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. None of the above
127. Which is not an infringement?
- A. Remixed version of popular Hindi songs
 - B. Students' guide prepared from textbook of reference
 - C. Publication of judgment in law reports
 - D. None of the above**
128. Author of sound recording
- A. Producer**
 - B. Recording person
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
129. Govt. of India appointed X to prepare a report on climate change in India. Who is the owner of the report?
- A. X
 - B. Govt. of India**
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. No copyright subsists
130. The master appointed an apprentice and during the period of apprenticeship certain work had been done by the apprentice. Who has claim over the work?
- A. Apprentice
 - B. Master**
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Not a subject matter of copyright
131. The professor was appointed by the University to set a question paper. Who has ownership over the question paper?
- A. Professor
 - B. University**
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above

132. A play was performed in an auditorium before the directors and producers to confirm its quality. Is it amount to -----
- A. Publication
 - B. Not a publication**
 - C. Selection process
 - D. None of the above
133. An author gives to X the right to serialize the work into a television serial to a producer for a period of 18 yrs within India. It is _____
- A. Sale
 - B. License
 - C. Lease
 - D. Assignment**
134. The author of a work wants to relinquish the copyright in his novel. For this purpose, he has to give notice to _____
- A. Registrar**
 - B. Copyright Society
 - C. Copyright Board
 - D. High court
135. An artist of a painting died intestate. The legal heir can claim right over the painting by _____
- A. Assignment
 - B. License
 - C. Transmission**
 - D. Lease
136. The author of a book is not publishing the book of utmost public interest in spite of repeated demand. The remedy available is
- A. Assignment
 - B. Compulsory license**
 - C. License
 - D. Mortgage
137. Which of the following is not infringement?
- A. Publication of translation of Acts of Parliament**
 - B. Publication of translation of book of another
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
138. Which is the moral right of the author?
- A. To restrain modification in his work
 - B. To claim damages for distortion of work
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. None of the above

139. Which of the following is infringement?
- A. Publishing of a painting of the work of the architecture
 - B. Performance in an amateur club before non-paying audience
 - C. Reproduction in a newspaper of an article on current economic and social topics
 - D. None of the above**
140. The defence that can be raised by the defendant in case of infringement
- A. Not a subject matter of copyright
 - B. Falls under fair use doctrine
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. None of the above
141. In the following cases what amounts to publication?
- A. The balae was performed in public without licence
 - B. A music composer plays his new work in a live concert and it is attended by the people who have no interest
 - C. An artist paints a picture and kept it in his home
 - D. Both A and B**
142. Remedies available in case of infringement of copyright?
- A. Civil remedies
 - B. Criminal remedies
 - C. Administrative remedies
 - D. All the above**
143. Who among the following is not a performer?
- A. Singer
 - B. Actor
 - C. Painter**
 - D. Juggler
144. In case of infringement which court can take criminal proceedings?
- A. Sessions court
 - B. District court
 - C. Magistrate of the 1st class**
 - D. High court
145. Liability for possession of plates for the purpose of making infringing copies_____
- A. 6 months imprisonment
 - B. 1 year imprisonment
 - C. 2 yrs imprisonment**
 - D. 5 yrs imprisonment
146. Penalty for false entry in the register is_____
- A. 1yr imprisonment**
 - B. 2yrs imprisonment
 - C. 3yrs imprisonment
 - D. 4 yrs imprisonemnt

147. The penalty for publishing a sound recording or a video film without particulars as required under section 52A _____
- A. **3yrs imprisonment**
 - B. 2ys imprisonment
 - C. 6 months imprisonment
 - D. 5 yrs imprisonment
148. The person aggrieved by the order of the Registrar of copyright can file appeal before
- A. Sessions Court
 - B. High Court
 - C. Supreme Court
 - D. Copyright Board**
149. The person aggrieved by the order of the Registrar of copyright can file appeal within _____ from the date of order
- A. 3 months**
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 6months
 - D. 2 months
150. The person aggrieved by the order of the Copyright Board can file appeal before
- A. District Court
 - B. Supreme Court
 - C. High Court**
 - D. Tribunal
151. The person aggrieved by the order of the Copyright Board can file appeal within _____ from the date of the order
- A. 2 months
 - B. 3 months**
 - C. 6 months
 - D. 1 year
152. Cyril makes a new device for extracting juice from fruits. He names the devices 'xtractor' and writes an instruction manual for using the machine. A trademark can be registered for
- A. The device for making the juice
 - B. The name 'xtractor'**
 - C. The instruction booklet
 - D. All of the above
153. Assertion (A): Trademark registration gives exclusive proprietary rights to the trademark owner
Reason (R): A Trademark is a recognizable sign, design or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others and are used to claim exclusive proprietary rights of products or services
- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
 - B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - C. A is true but R is false
 - D. A is false but R is true

154. A Company named 'PUMAA' is established and it starts manufacturing shoes with the symbol of a 'chettah'. Which of the following statement is true?
- A. Liable for trademark infringement of 'PUMA'**
 - B. Liable for design infringement
 - C. Liable for violation of industrial design
 - D. Infringement of copyright
155. Which is the nearest proposition to the statement – 'The terms similarity of trademark is to be construed as 'deceptively similar' which expression has been defined "as so nearly resembling that other mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion'
- A. Prima facie similarity is enough for prosecution**
 - B. No deceptively similar, ie similar product mark produced for deception only
 - C. A product is not deceptively similar if it is not creating confusion
 - D. All of the above
156. One of the following is a key characteristic of Trademark. Identify the correct answer.
- A. A trademark identifies a product's origin**
 - B. Slogans are not covered under trademark law
 - C. Trademarks are never an indicator of quality
 - D. Trademarks are "shorthand" for retailers to use in determining pricing strategy
157. Hall mark is:
- A. Certification mark**
 - B. Trademark
 - C. Collective mark
 - D. None of the above
158. What legal action can be taken by a plaintiff for infringement of an unregistered trademark?
- A. File suit before designated court**
 - B. Depends on the legal viability of trademark registration
 - C. Depends on the commercial value of the infringement
 - D. None of the above
159. What element does trademark law protect?
- A. Inventions that feature some sort of utility function
 - B. Only brand names
 - C. Words, symbols or devices that differentiate goods or services from one another**
 - D. Names of specific people and places
160. The goodwill that the law of passing – off protects
- A. Must relate to the trading activities of selling goods or providing services
 - B. Must exist at the time the claim is issued
 - C. Must exist at the time of the defendant's activities that are complained of**
 - D. Ceases to exist once the claimant's activities cease

161. Trademark may include
- A. Shape of goods or combination of colors
 - B. Is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others
 - C. Graphical representations
 - D. All of the above**
162. Which of these statements is true about the general nature of passing off?
- A. The defendant must intend to cause loss
 - B. The misrepresentation must be intentional
 - C. Passing-off cannot protect the use of descriptive terms
 - D. There must be a false representation**
163. For a misrepresentation that is effective to be actionable it must cause loss to the claimant. Which of the following is **not** a recognized form of loss?
- A. Losses arising from lack of quality control over the defendant's products or services
 - B. Damage to the exclusivity of a brand
 - C. Loss of opportunities to do business
 - D. Upset on the part of the claimant**
164. A company has decided to invest in outer shape design of bottle in which they would fill the perfume produced by them, and which is distinctive, and they wish to ensure that they have sole use. Which intellectual property should be registered?
- A. Copy right
 - B. Trademark**
 - C. Patent
 - D. Geographical indicator
165. What is the nature of 'Trademark right'?
- A. Private right
 - B. Used base right
 - C. Public right
 - D. Both a and b**
166. 'Sharma Jewelers' is a bad trademark because
- A. Common names, names of community and name of person should be avoided**
 - B. Jewellery business must not have a trademark
 - C. Nature of business should not be a part of the trademark
 - D. None of the above
167. Trademark can be used as domain name
- A. Yes**
 - B. No
 - C. Yes in some cases
 - D. None of the above

168. Cyber-squatting is
- A. Related to unauthorized use of trademark
 - B. Registration of well-known trademark as domain name with the intention to sell/assigned others to use same
 - C. All of the above**
 - D. None of the above
169. What does Collective Trade Marks indicate?
- A. Connection of a Trademark with a proprietor Partnership Firm.
 - B. Trade Mark which cannot be subject to monopoly.
 - C. A unified collection of all the registered Trade Marks.
 - D. Connection of a Trademark with a proprietor Association**
170. Can the Registration of a Trademark be made to continue perpetually?
- A. Yes. By proving that the Trademark has become very famous.
 - B. No. After the expiry of Registration, a Trademark becomes available for public use
 - C. Yes. By renewing the Registration upon its expiry.**
 - D. No. After expiry of Registration a Trademark can be renewed only with some changes to it.
171. Under which Section of the Trademarks Act can an application for Registration be made?
- A. Section 18**
 - B. Section 20
 - C. Section 3
 - D. Section 7
172. _____ is not a requirement for registration of a Trade mark.
- A. Capability of graphical representation
 - B. Capability of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of others
 - C. Capability of indicating connection in course of trade
 - D. The Trade Mark should be well known**
173. Section 9 of the Trade Marks Act contains provisions regarding_____.
- A. Absolute grounds for refusal**
 - B. Relative grounds for refusal
 - C. Grounds for opposition
 - D. Grounds for infringement action
174. TRIPs was adopted at makkaresh in the year
- A. 1998
 - B. 2000
 - C. 1997
 - D. 1995**

175. Which of the followings is/ are the forums for trademark related issues
- A. IPAB (Intellectual Property Appellate Board)
 - B. District Court and High Court
 - C. Trade Mark Registry
 - D. All of the above**
176. The Trademarks (Amendment) Act, 2010 brought the _____ into force in India
- A. Berne Convention
 - B. Madrid Protocol**
 - C. WIPO
 - D. None of the above
177. Which of the following is a **key** characteristic of Trademark?
- A. A trademark identifies a product's origin**
 - B. Slogans are covered under trademark law
 - C. Trademarks are never an indicator of quality
 - D. Trademarks are "shorthand" for retailers to use in determining pricing strategy
178. The International classification of goods and services is contained in
- A. NICE Classification**
 - B. Vienna Classification
 - C. TRIPS Classification
 - D. Madrid Classification
179. A trademark can be removed from the Register for non-use after how many years of registration?
- A. 10 years
 - B. 5 years**
 - C. 3 years
 - D. 7 years
180. Goods under trademark means
- A. Anything which is the subject of trade
 - B. Anything which is the subject of trade or manufacture**
 - C. Anything which is the subject of manufacture
 - D. Anything which is saleable and marketable
181. Which of the following is **not** a Trade Mark?
- A. Product and Service Trademark
 - B. Collective Trademark
 - C. Certification Trademark
 - D. Inventive Trademark**
182. Which of the following sections provide for absolute and relative grounds for refusal of an application of trademark registration?
- A. S. 9 and S. 11**
 - B. S. 10 and S.11
 - C. S. 15 and S. 16
 - D. S. 12 and S. 13

183. Definition of trademark in TRIPs is under
- A. **Section 2 of Part 1, Article 15**
 - B. Section 2 of Part 1, Article 17
 - C. Section 2 of Part 2, Article 16
 - D. Section 2 of Part 2, Article 15
184. Trademarks are given legal protection
- A. For a definite term, provided other legal conditions such as renewal are fulfilled
 - B. **For an indefinite term, provided other legal conditions such as renewal are fulfilled**
 - C. For a period of 60 years provided other legal conditions such as renewal are fulfilled
 - D. None of the above
185. which of the following is a novel feature introduced in the Trademarks Act 1999?
- A. Providing for registration of goods in addition to other properties
 - B. Providing for registration of books in addition to goods
 - C. **Providing for registration of services in addition to goods**
 - D. None of the above
186. Logo of ICICI bank is an example of
- A. **Service mark**
 - B. Collective mark
 - C. Certification trademark
 - D. Well known trademark
187. Which section defines 'service' under the trade mark law?
- A. S. 2 (p) of Trade Mark Act 1999
 - B. **S.2 (z) of Trade Mark Act 1999**
 - C. S. 2(d) of Trade Mark Act 1999
 - D. Service is not defined in Trademark Act 1999
188. 'Agmark' is given for
- A. Jewellery
 - B. Toys
 - C. Metals
 - D. **Food items**
189. Hallmark is given for
- A. **Jewellery**
 - B. Grocery
 - C. Cattle feed
 - D. Fruits
190. Which is not a Well known trademark among the following
- A. Xerox
 - B. Bata
 - C. Colgate
 - D. **Semolina**

191. The head office of trademarks registry is situated in
- A. New Delhi
 - B. Kochi
 - C. **Mumbai**
 - D. Calcutta
192. Which of the following section of the Trade mark Act deals with the limitation as to color of the trademark?
- A. Section 9
 - B. **Section 10**
 - C. Section 15
 - D. Section 22
193. Which are the rights of a trademark holder?
- A. Right to exclusive use
 - B. Right to transfer
 - C. Right to seek legal remedies
 - D. **All of the above**
194. Consider the statement
Registration of trademark is not necessary.
- A. **True**
 - B. False
 - C. Partly false
 - D. Partly true
195. Abu manufactured chocolate bars. He registered two names for the chocolates namely “Chocohearts” and “Chocofills”. He used Chocohearts frequently. Shamir, another manufacturer started using “Chocofills” for his newly introduced chocolate bars. Whether Abu is entitled to get protection for the name Chocofills?
- A. No, because Abu has not used the name
 - B. **Yes, because use of trademark is not a condition precedent for legal protection.**
 - C. No, because Shamir has the right to use that name
 - D. Both A and C
196. A trademark is initially registered for a period of Years and can be renewed periodically for an indefinite period.
- A. 5 years
 - B. **10 years**
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 20 years
197. Arun Manufactured bath soap in heart shape, he applied for trademark registration. Whether he is entitled for the trademark?
- A. **Yes, because the unique shape of the soap can be protected as trademark**
 - B. No, because the unique shape of the soap cannot be protected as trademark
 - C. No, because trademark cannot be obtained for manufacturing of soap
 - D. None of the above

198. The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2010 is connected with
- A. Paris Protocol
 - B. Madrid Protocol**
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. All of the above
199. Which of the following sections deal with transfer of a trademark?
- A. Section 12
 - B. Section 37**
 - C. Section 21
 - D. Section 8
200. The right to seek legal remedy against infringement is subject to limitations prescribed in
- A. Section 29
 - B. Section 36
 - C. Section 30**
 - D. Section 22
201. Who publishes the trademark Journal?
- A. Registrar of Intellectual Properties
 - B. Secretary of Trademarks
 - C. Registrar of IPR centre
 - D. Registrar of trademarks**
202. Trademark Journal is published
- A. On the first and twentieth of every month
 - B. On the first and fifteenth of every month
 - C. On the first and fourteenth of every month
 - D. On the first and sixteenth of every month**
203. If on account of default on part of the applicant the whole process of registration could not be completed within a period of months , the Registrar may after giving notice to the applicant treat the application as abandoned.
- A. 10 months
 - B. 12 months**
 - C. 3 months
 - D. 6 months
204. When a trademark is accepted by the Registrar, it is
- A. Advertised in the Trade Marks Journal**
 - B. Registered in the Register of Trade Marks
 - C. Send for collection of payment
 - D. Advertise in official government gazette

205. Registered trademark means
- A. **Trademark actually on the register and remaining in force**
 - B. Trademark actually on the register
 - C. Trademark for which application for registration is under consideration
 - D. Trademark used and remaining in force.
206. Consider the statement
For an action of infringement registration is not mandatory.
- A. True
 - B. False**
 - C. Partly true
 - D. None of the above
207. What is to be considered as opposition to the Trade mark?
- A. Objections raised by the Registrar of Trade Marks
 - B. Objections raised by a third party**
 - C. Objections rose for non-payment of fees
 - D. Both A and B
208. A trademark can be removed from register for non use for a period ofyears
- A. 10
 - B. 5**
 - C. 15
 - D. 20
209. Nice Classification deals with
- A. International classification of goods and services**
 - B. National classification of goods and services
 - C. Regional classification of goods and services
 - D. Zonal classification of goods and services.
210. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to “Collective Trade Marks”?
- A. Collective trademarks indicate connection of a proprietor with a partnership firm
 - B. Collective trademarks indicate connection of a proprietor with a proprietor association.**
 - C. Collective trademarks indicate trademark that cannot be monopolized.
 - D. Collective trademarks indicate the collection of registered trademarks.
211. Khadi is a
- A. Collective mark**
 - B. Certification Mark
 - C. Well Known mark
 - D. Both A and B

212. Whether internet domain can be registered as a trademark?
- A. NO, It can only be registered as a certification mark
 - B. NO, It can only be registered as a collective mark
 - C. Yes, It can be registered as a trademark**
 - D. Both A and B
213. Which among the following is a “trade dress”?
- A. It is a trademarked dress material for sale
 - B. It is a dress sold after acquiring registration of trademark for its production
 - C. Trade dress in the overall image of a product used in its marketing that is composed of non functional elements of its design, packaging or labeling.**
 - D. Trade dress in the overall image of a product used in its manufacturing that is composed of non functional elements of its design, packaging or labeling.
214. Passing off is based on
- A. Property in good will acquired by the use of the mark
 - B. Statutory right acquired by registration of trade mark
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above.**
215. The remedies under the Trademarks Act 1999 can be
- A. Civil remedies
 - B. Criminal Remedies
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. None of the above.
216. The Central Government appoints
- A. Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks as Registrar of Trademarks**
 - B. Controller General of Patents as Registrar of Trademarks.
 - C. Controller General of Designs as Registrar of Trademarks.
 - D. Controller General of Trademarks as Registrar of Trademarks.
217. The Registrar of a trademark has the powers of
- A. Civil court**
 - B. Criminal Court.
 - C. Both the Courts
 - D. Mediator
218. Which among the following is not a power of registrar?
- A. Classification of goods and services for the purpose of registration.
 - B. Granting or refusing to register a trademark.
 - C. Correction and amendment of register.
 - D. Correction and deletion of inappropriate trademark.**

219. The appeal against the decision of Registrar shall lie to
- A. **Intellectual Property Appellate Board**
 - B. District Intellectual Property Board
 - C. Trademark Appellate Board
 - D. None of the above
220. The headquarters of Intellectual Appellate Board is in
- A. **Chennai**
 - B. Mumbai
 - C. Kochi
 - D. Calcutta
221. Establishment of Intellectual Property Appellate Board is provided under
- A. Section 84
 - B. **Section 83**
 - C. Section 82
 - D. Section 85
222. What is the penalty for falsely representing a trademark as registered under Section 107(1)?
- A. Imprisonment for a term of three years and shall also be liable to fine
 - B. **Imprisonment for a term of three years or with fine or with both**
 - C. Imprisonment for a term of two years and shall also be liable to fine
 - D. Imprisonment for a term of two years or with fine or with both.
223. Whether a company can be made liable under the trade marks Act?
- A. Yes, by virtue of Section 113
 - B. No, company cannot be held liable under the Act
 - C. Company can be made liable only if it is absolute necessary
 - D. **Yes, by virtue of Section 114 companies along with its in charge can be held liable for an offence under the Trade Marks Act.**
224. Which among the following is not in the composition of Appellate Board under the Trademarks Act 1999?
- A. Chairman
 - B. Vice Chairman
 - C. **Other members fixed by state government**
 - D. Other members fixed by the central government
225. What is the punishment for giving improper description of a place of business as connected with Trademark office?
- A. Imprisonment for a term of three years and shall also be liable to fine
 - B. Imprisonment for a term of three years or with fine or with both
 - C. Imprisonment for a term of two years and shall also be liable to fine
 - D. **Imprisonment for a term of two years or with fine or with both.**

226. The civil suit for infringement or passing off can be filed against
- The person who directly infringes or passes off the trademark of the plaintiff
 - The agent of the infringer
 - The master in whose employment and under whose authority the servant commits infringement
 - All of the above.**
227. The suit for infringement or passing off shall be filed in the
- Munsiff Court
 - The District Court**
 - Magistrate Court
 - Sub Court
228. The period of limitation for filing a suit for infringement of trademark as per Limitation Act is
- three years**
 - four years
 - one year
 - ten years
229. Common forms of Infringement is provide4d under
- Section 29**
 - Section 21
 - Section 42
 - Section 27
230. Consider the statement
The registration of trademark is *prima facie* evidence of its validity
- False
 - True**
 - Partly correct
 - Cannot be ascertained
231. Who may make an application for renewal of the trademark?
- Registered proprietor of a trademark**
 - Non registered proprietor of trademark intended to be registered
 - Any person working under the registered proprietor intended to be renewed
 - All the above
232. Abraham has been marketing his biscuits under the name of “BEE BISCUITS” for considerably long period and has obtained good will in that name. Luca who was marketing his biscuits under the name “milky biscuits” later changed the name of his biscuits to “BE BISCUITS”. Abraham has not registered his name under the Trademarks ACT. Whether Abraham can get any legal remedy for the usage of similar name by Luca?
- Yes, it is an offence of passing off**
 - No, it is an offence of infringement
 - Yes, it is an offence of infringement
 - No, it is an offence of passing off.

233. Anna wanted to register a trademark for the title “She thinks” of her magazine. Whether this can be registered?
- A. **Yes, because the title of magazine can be protected as trademark**
 - B. No, because the title of magazine can be protected as trademark
 - C. No, because trademark cannot be obtained for a magazine
 - D. None of the above
234. A container in three-dimensional form may be treated as a mark under
- A. Section 2(9)
 - B. **Section 2(m)**
 - C. Section 3 (1)
 - D. Section 5(6)
235. Consider the statement
The terms Property mark and trademark are synonymous
- A. True
 - B. **False**
 - C. Partly true
 - D. None of the above.
236. The first statutory protection to Trademarks was given prior to independence in India is by
- A. Trademarks Act 1938
 - B. Trademarks Act 1942
 - C. **Trademarks Act 1940**
 - D. Trademarks Act 1935
237. The Trademarks Act was enacted by repealing
- A. Trade and Merchandise marks Act 1938
 - B. **Trade and Merchandise marks Act 1958**
 - C. Trademarks Act 1940
 - D. Trademarks Act 1950
238. What is the full form of WIPO?
- A. **World Intellectual Property Organisation**
 - B. World International Intellectual Property Organisation
 - C. World Intellectual Proprietors Organisation
 - D. World Intellectual Proponents Organisation.
239. What is the full form of TRIPs?
- A. **Trade related Aspects of Intellectual Proprietors Rights**
 - B. Trade related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
 - C. Trade related Intellectual Products Rights
 - D. Trade related facts of Intellectual Property Rights

240. Varsha applied for trademark for packaging of lipstick which is in a unique style. Whether she is entitled for trademark?
- A. No, because unique packaging can be protected as trademark
 - B. No, because trademark is for trade names alone
 - C. Yes, because trademark can be obtained for unique packaging.**
 - D. None of the above
241. Agmark and Hallmark are
- A. Certification Trademarks**
 - B. Well known Trademark
 - C. Collective mark
 - D. Service Mark
242. Trademark is defined as a mark capable of being represented graphically and which is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others and may include shape of goods, their packaging and combination of colors underof Trademarks Act 1999.
- A. Section 2(y)
 - B. Section 2(m)
 - C. Section 2(zb)**
 - D. Section 2 (z)
243. is the hallmark of a trademark.
- A. Similarity
 - B. Resemblance
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Distinctiveness**
244. Relative grounds for refusal of registration is provided under
- A. Section 9
 - B. Section 10
 - C. Section 11**
 - D. Section 14
245. A trademark may be assigned by
- A. Making an oral agreement
 - B. Simple delivery of a sample trademark
 - C. By writing**
 - D. Both A and B
246. Registration of assignment and transmission with Register is.....
- A. Not necessary
 - B. Necessary**
 - C. Unnecessary
 - D. Both A and C

247. How many schedules are there in the Trademarks Act 1999?
- A. 10
 - B. 2
 - C. 5
 - D. 1**
248. Remedy for groundless threats of legal proceedings under the Trademarks Act is provided under
- A. Section 140
 - B. Section 131
 - C. Section 142**
 - D. Section 148
249. How many sections are there in Trademarks Act?
- A. 100
 - B. 75
 - C. 115
 - D. 159**
250. Find the odd one out
- A. Lux
 - B. Colgate
 - C. Agmark**
 - D. Parle
251. Patent is a _____.
- A. Transferable property**
 - B. Negotiable property
 - C. Real property
 - D. Non-transferable property
252. Patent application can be filed in India by
- A. True and First Inventor
 - B. Assignee of the inventor
 - C. Legal representative of the inventor
 - D. All the above**
253. If you file provisional specification, the complete specification is required to be filed within
- A. 10 months
 - B. 12 months**
 - C. 18th months
 - D. 24 months
254. Indian Patent system has
- A. Pre-grant opposition
 - B. Post-grant opposition
 - C. Both (a) and (b)**
 - D. None of the above

255. Pre-grant opposition can be filed by
- A. **Any person**
 - B. Person interested
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. None
256. Patent Act was passed in the year:
- A. 1932
 - B. **1970**
 - C. 1972
 - D. 1986
257. Which of the following can be patented in India under the Patent Act?
- A. Playing Games
 - B. Schemes
 - C. **An Invention**
 - D. Scientific theory
258. Patent in India valid for how many years?
- A. 10 Years
 - B. **20 Years**
 - C. 30 Years
 - D. 40 Years
259. Every application for a patent shall be for _____ invention only:
- A. **One**
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
260. Essence of invention is determined by Courts using doctrine of:
- A. Colourable legislation
 - B. Mischief
 - C. Infringement
 - D. **Pith and marrow of invention**
261. Identify the correct statement about patent:
- A. It can be sold
 - B. It can be assigned
 - C. It means to the exclusive right over any invention
 - D. **All of the above**
262. Which section of the patent act,1970 deals with the Register of patents and particulars to be entered therein?
- A. **Section 67 of the patent act,1970**
 - B. Section 60 of the patent act,1970
 - C. Section 69 of the patent act,1970
 - D. Section 19 of the patent act,1970

263. What is the territorial jurisdiction of the Patents Act, 1970?
- A. It extends to whole of India except for the State of Jammu & Kashmir
 - B. It extends to whole of India**
 - C. It extends to whole of India except for the Union Territories and State of Jammu & Kashmir.
 - D. It extends to whole of India and members of the World Intellectual Property Organization
264. The invention not patentable in Indian Patent Act are covered in:
- A. Section 6
 - B. Section 18
 - C. Section 9
 - D. Section 3**
265. A new way to process milk so that there is no fat in any cheese made from it is covered under:
- A. Copy rights
 - B. Trade mark
 - C. Patent**
 - D. Geographical indications
266. Why an invention should be patented?
- i. It gives protection to a patentable invention.
 - ii. It gives legal recognition to the invention.
 - iii. It makes others aware of the fact as to whom does the invention belong
 - iv. Patenting one's invention make useful data relating to the invention available to other inventions for further research and development.
- Out of four reasons given above, identify the correct reasons: -
- A. (ii) and (iii)
 - B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - C. None of the above
 - D. All of the above**
267. The rights of a patentee are
- A. Sell or distribute
 - B. License
 - C. Assign the property to others
 - D. All of the above**
268. Which among the following is not a correct statement regarding patent?
- A. A patent is a legal protection granted for an invention that is new, non-obvious and useful.
 - B. The patent grants the patent holder the exclusive right to make use or sell the patented products or process.
 - C. The exclusive purpose of the patent system is to benefit the patent holder.**
 - D. The Indian Patent Act, 1970, was amended and made effective from January 1, 2005.

269. As per Indian Patents Act, 1970, "patentee" means
- A. **The person for the time being entered on the register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent**
 - B. The applicant(s) of patent
 - C. The inventor(s)
 - D. Both the applicant(s) and the inventor(s) as named in Form-1 of second schedule
270. A patentee may offer to surrender his patent within a period of:
- A. One year from the grant of patent
 - B. **Any time from the grant of patent**
 - C. Before paying renewal fees of the patent
 - D. After paying renewal fees of the patent
271. Date of recordal is same as the date of
- A. Filing of the patent application
 - B. Grant of the application
 - C. **Recording the date of grant in the register**
 - D. Date of the publication of grant of patent
272. Time limit to oppose the application
- A. 2 months from the publication
 - B. **3 months from the publication**
 - C. 4 months from the publication
 - D. None of the above
273. To obtain a patent the inventor must give an application to _____ of patent
- A. Certifying authority
 - B. **Controller of patent**
 - C. Commissioner of patent
 - D. Any of the above
274. Every patent will be valid for 20 years from the date of _____
- A. **Filing of application**
 - B. Issue of patent
 - C. Invention
 - D. None of the above
275. The owner of the patent will get _____ time period to put his invention to use
- A. 1 year
 - B. 2 years
 - C. **3 years**
 - D. 10 years
276. Patentability criteria includes
- A. Novelty
 - B. Inventive step
 - C. Capable of Industrial application
 - D. **All the above**

277. What section of the Patents Act entails provisions for publication of patent applications?
- A. Section 11
 - B. Section 11A**
 - C. Section 12
 - D. Section 14
278. Which of the following ground is not a valid ground for opposing a patent application under the Patents Act?
- A. That the applicant for the patent or the person under or through whom he claims, wrongfully obtained the invention or any part thereof from him or from a person under or through whom he claims
 - B. That the subject of any claim of the complete specification is not an invention within the meaning of this Act, or is not patentable under this Act
 - C. That the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source or geographical origin of biological material used for the invention
 - D. That the applicant is not a scientist of reputable standing**
279. At what intervals will secrecy directions for inventions relevant for defence purposes be undertaken under the Patents Act?
- A. Six months**
 - B. Eight months
 - C. Twelve months
 - D. Twenty months
280. Which of the following is a not pre-requisite for applying for patents outside India under the Patents Act?
- A. Written permit required from Controller
 - B. Invention should not be relevant to defence purposes or atomic energy
 - C. Invention should not be relevant to cause of poverty in India**
 - D. an application for a patent for the same invention should have been made in India, not less than six weeks before the application outside India
281. What is the consequence of applying a patent outside India without fulfilling the requirements under Section 39 of the Patents Act?
- A. Imprisonment of up to one year
 - B. Fine of up to 1 lakh rupees
 - C. Revocation of patent**
 - D. Both (1) and (2)
282. What section of the Patents Act lays down the rights granted to patentees?
- A. Section 30
 - B. Section 35
 - C. Section 40
 - D. Section 48**

283. How are rights divided between co-owners of a patent?
- A. Both have an equal undivided share**
 - B. The person who played a larger role in the invention will get a larger share
 - C. The poorer person gets the larger share
 - D. The person
284. The Patents Act, 1970 has been amended _____ times.
- A. 3 times**
 - B. 2 times
 - C. 1 time
 - D. None of the above
285. A request on Form-9 may be made for
- A. Sealing the patent
 - B. Early publication of the patent application**
 - C. Revocation of the patent application
 - D. Extension of time
286. A computer program per se is not patentable in India according to section
- A. Section 3(K)**
 - B. Section 25(1)
 - C. Section 11(A)
 - D. None of the above
287. The fee on filing a statement and undertaking under section 8 of the Patent Act is
- A. Rs. 1500
 - B. Rs. 2500
 - C. Rs. 1000
 - D. No fee**
288. Section 2 (1) (j) of the Patent Act, 1970 defines Invention as a new product or process involving an _____ and capable of industrial application.
- A. Inventive step**
 - B. Legal representative
 - C. Patentee
 - D. None of the above
289. What is the fee structure to be paid by the legal entities to the controller of patents, if complete specification filed contains total of 15 claims but less than 30 sheets?
- A. 8000**
 - B. 6000
 - C. 7000
 - D. 3000

290. An opposition board formed U/S 56(1) consists of _____ members?
- A. Two
 - B. Three**
 - C. Four
 - D. Five
291. According to section_____, Inventions relating to atomic energy are not patentable.
- A. Section 4**
 - B. Section 9(1)
 - C. Section 92A
 - D. Section 33
292. India joined Budapest Treaty for deposition of microorganisms on
- A. 8 April 1977
 - B. 1 January 2005
 - C. 17 September 2001**
 - D. 19 June 1970
293. The number of claims in a patent application for which no additional charges are required to be paid are
- A. 5
 - B. 10**
 - C. 8
 - D. 12
294. What grounds of opposition are not included within Section 25(1)?
- A. The invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification has been published before the priority date of the claim.
 - B. The complete specification does not sufficiently and clearly describe the invention.
 - C. The request for examination pursuant to the filing of the complete specification has not been made by the applicant**
 - D. The applicant has failed to disclose to the Controller the information required under section 8 of the Act.
295. Reference to the deposit of the biological material in the patent application shall be made within ____months from the date of filing of the application.
- A. 3 months**
 - B. 6 months
 - C. 12 months
 - D. 1 month
296. An Indian generic company can export a drug which is patented in India to Nepal, where there is no such patent, if:
- A. It obtains a compulsory license in India under section 84.
 - B. It obtains a compulsory license in Nepal
 - C. It obtains a compulsory license in both India (under section 84) and Nepal
 - D. The government of Nepal issues a notification on public health grounds**

297. A complete patent specification shall disclose
- A. All the methods of performing the invention
 - B. All anticipated uses of the invention
 - C. The best method of performing the invention**
 - D. All of the above
298. Can the government of India use any patented invention merely for its own use?
- A. Yes**
 - B. Yes, it can do so, only when the President of India sanctions such use
 - C. No
 - D. Yes, only after 3 years of the date of grant of the patent
299. A patentee whose patent is lapsed and restored can
- A. File a suit of infringement during the period of lapse and restoration
 - B. License after restoration of the patent**
 - C. Bring an injunction during the period of lapse and restoration
 - D. Only be entitled for royalty during the period of lapse and restoration
300. A granted patent gives the patentee the right to claim damages:
- A. From the date of grant of the patent
 - B. From the date of filing of the complete specification
 - C. From the date the patent applicant has survived an opposition proceeding
 - D. From the date of publication of the patent application in the official journal**
301. The Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure was signed on
- A. September 4, 1968
 - B. April 28, 1977**
 - C. August 23, 1970
 - D. October 24, 2002
302. According to Section 2 (1) (b) Controller means
- A. Controller General of Patents
 - B. Controller General of Designs
 - C. Controller General of Trade Marks
 - D. All of the above**
303. The Patent Cooperation Treaty was signed on
- A. 19 June 1970**
 - B. April 28, 1977
 - C. August 23, 1970
 - D. October 24, 2002

304. What section of the Patent Act, 1970, requires the Central Government to frame rules to administer and carry out the intent of the Act?
- A. Section 156
 - B. Section 146
 - C. Section 159**
 - D. Section 160
305. Every specification, whether provisional or complete, shall be made in
- A. Form 1
 - B. Form 2**
 - C. Form 3
 - D. Form 4
306. The period for which an application for patent shall not ordinarily be open to public under subsection (1) of section 11A shall be _____ from the date of filing of application or the date of priority of the application, whichever is earlier.
- A. 3 Months
 - B. 12 Months
 - C. 18 Months**
 - D. 21 Months
307. Innovations that are not inventions within the meaning of the Patents Act, and accordingly are not patentable in India, include:
- A. a method of agriculture or horticulture
 - B. a process for the medicinal or other treatment of human beings and animals
 - C. a mere discovery of any new property, or new use for a known substance
 - D. All of the above**
308. Patent protection is a
- A. Global right
 - B. Territorial Right**
 - C. Regional Right
 - D. None of the above
309. India became a member of the Patent Cooperation Treaty on
- A. 7th December, 1998**
 - B. 19th July, 1998
 - C. 8th September, 1965
 - D. 9th October, 1970
310. The head office of the Patent Office is located at
- A. Kolkata**
 - B. Chennai
 - C. New Delhi
 - D. Mumbai

311. The criteria for an invention to be patentable is/are
- A. It must be novel
 - B. It must have an inventive step and
 - C. It must be capable of industrial application.
 - D. All of the above**
312. The term of patent in case of international applications filed under the PCT designating India, shall be
- A. 10 Years
 - B. 20 Years**
 - C. 25 Years
 - D. 30 Years
313. Patent protects
- A. Discovery
 - B. Invention
 - C. New invention**
 - D. Both (a) and (b)
314. Patent right is
- A. Limited period right
 - B. Territorial right
 - C. Absolute right
 - D. Both (a) and (b)**
315. IPC means
- A. Indian Patent Classification
 - B. International Panel Code
 - C. International Patent Classification**
 - D. International Postal Code
316. If a company develops a new technology that improves its main product, what type of intellectual property can they use to stop others from copying their invention?
- A. copyright
 - B. geographical indications
 - C. patents**
 - D. registered designs
317. How many types of compulsory licenses are provided for under the Indian Patent Act?
- A. Two**
 - B. Four
 - C. One**
 - D. Three

318. Intellectual property rights are _____ over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.
- A. excessive rights
 - B. additional rights
 - C. exclusive right**
 - D. security rights
319. A compulsory licence can be granted for
- A. Designs Confidential Information
 - B. Patent and Copyright**
 - C. Trademark
 - D. Geographical Indication
320. Duration of patent is
- A. 20 years from the date of application**
 - B. 20 years from the date of publication
 - C. 20 years from the date of grant
 - D. 20 years from the date of examination
321. The publication of a patent application shall be available
- A. Official Journal of the Patent office**
 - B. Official Gazette of the Government of India
 - C. Website of the Press Information Bureau
 - D. National Newspapers on every Tuesday
322. WIPO is situated at
- A. London
 - B. New York
 - C. Geneva**
 - D. Doha
323. A new product or process involving inventive step and capable of industrial application is an
- A. industrial design
 - B. invention**
 - C. patent
 - D. copyright
324. Any person may represent by way of opposition to the Controller against the grant of patent
- A. after an application for a patent has been published
 - B. before a patent has not been granted
 - C. after a patent has been granted
 - D. both (a) and (b).**

325. The patent shall be granted as expeditiously as possible to the applicant where an application for a patent
- A. has been found to be in order for grant of the patent
 - B. has not been refused by the Controller
 - C. has not been found to be in contravention of any of the provisions of the Act
 - D. **either (a) and (b) or (a) and (c).**
326. Compulsory License for export under Indian Patents Act is for
- A. **Pharmaceutical products**
 - B. Diagnostic kits required for their use
 - C. Medicinal plants
 - D. Clinical trial data
327. A license to exclude all other persons including the patentee is
- A. Direct license
 - B. Indirect license
 - C. **Exclusive license**
 - D. None of the above
328. An application for patent made under the patent Cooperation treaty is
- A. **International patent application**
 - B. Ordinary application
 - C. Convention application
 - D. PCT national phase application
329. When submitting a Patent application, the drawings should be:
- A. In three dimensions if it relates to a molecular structure
 - B. In A4 size sheet
 - C. Without descriptive matter in the drawings except the HOW diagram
 - D. **Without colours**
330. The first product patent in India was granted to
- A. **Roche**
 - B. Novartis
 - C. Glenmark
 - D. None of the above
331. Any opponent may oppose to the grant of the patent within
- A. **One year from the date of publication**
 - B. Two years from the date of publication
 - C. Four years from the date of publication
 - D. None of the above

332. The total number of pages in complete specification is _____ and claims are _____ for which no additional charges are to be paid at the time of filing of patent application.
- A. 30 and 15
 - B. 30 and 10**
 - C. 10 and 15
 - D. 15 and 30
333. A product may be sold in the market without destroying its novelty
- A. Only after applying for a patent
 - B. Only after grant of a patent
 - C. Only after publication of the patent application in the official journal**
 - D. Only if the process of its preparation is kept secret
334. The provisional specification of a patent application does not contain
- A. Title
 - B. Description of the invention
 - C. Claim**
 - D. None of the above
335. Which one of these is non-patentable invention
- A. A method of testing
 - B. A method of agriculture and horticulture**
 - C. Any substance which is not applied for treatment or to prevent a disease
 - D. Micro organisms
336. An exclusive right granted for an invention
- A. Copyright Infringement
 - B. Copyright
 - C. Trademarks
 - D. Patent**
337. The first legislation in India relating to patents was enacted in:
- A. 1856
 - B. 1911**
 - C. 1970
 - D. 2005
338. The owner of a patent can grant licenses:
- A. To registered companies only
 - B. To individuals only
 - C. To anyone**
 - D. To anyone, but only after taking permission from the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

339. Which section of the Patents Act refers to powers of the Controller to make orders regarding substitution of applicants
- A. Section 19
 - B. Section 20**
 - C. Section 21
 - D. Section 22
340. Section 107-A, Patents Act, 1970 provides for the defence of:
- A. Bolar exemption
 - B. Parallel importation
 - C. Both (a) & (b)**
 - D. None of the above
341. Under the Patents Act, 1970 Intellectual Property Appellate Board is empowered to hear appeals emanating from:
- A. Section 15**
 - B. Section 25(1)
 - C. Section 25 (2)
 - D. All of the above
342. Complete specification contains:
- A. Title
 - B. Field of invention
 - C. Detailed description
 - D. All the above**
343. SEP is an acronym for:
- A. Software Essential Patent
 - B. Software End Protocol
 - C. Standard Essential Patent**
 - D. Standard Essential Protocol
344. Unity of invention refers to:
- A. Single patent for a single invention
 - B. Single patent for a single invention tied together by a single inventive concept**
 - C. Single patent for a multiple invention
 - D. Single patent for a single invention tied together by multiple inventive concepts
345. Selection patent can be filed for:
- A. Pharmaceutical invention**
 - B. Electronic invention
 - C. Mechanical invention
 - D. All the above

346. Patent can be revoked by the Controller for non-working after the expiry of:
- A. 14 years from the date of grant of compulsory licence
 - B. 2 years from the date of grant of compulsory licence**
 - C. 5 years from the date of grant of compulsory licence
 - D. 1 year from the date of grant of compulsory licence
347. Patent Cooperation Treaty is administered by:
- A. World Health Organisation
 - B. World Wide Federation
 - C. World Intellectual Property Organisation**
 - D. Indian Patent Office
348. Convention applications under the Patents Act, 1970 denote the applications filed through:
- A. Patent Cooperation Treaty route
 - B. Divisional Application route
 - C. Paris Convention route**
 - D. Patent of Addition route
349. A right to sue in a patent infringement suit vest with:
- A. Patentee
 - B. Exclusive licensee
 - C. Compulsory licensee
 - D. All of the above**
350. Mere admixture is:
- A. Patentable in India
 - B. Not patentable in India**
 - C. Patentable in some cases
 - D. Not applicable
351. Patent right is:
- A. Positive right
 - B. Negative right**
 - C. Both positive and negative right
 - D. None of the above
352. Under Section 21, Patents Act, first examination report is to be replied within:
- A. 14 months
 - B. 12 months**
 - C. 2 months
 - D. 10 months
353. Suit for patent infringement is to be filed in:
- A. The High Court
 - B. The District Court**
 - C. The Supreme Court
 - D. The Intellectual Property of Appellate Board

354. Wrongful use of words "Patent office" leads to:
- A. Civil liability
 - B. Criminal offence**
 - C. No offence
 - D. No civil liability
355. Form 25 under the Patents Act, 1970 is used for:
- A. Request for early publication
 - B. Request for early examination
 - C. Request for filing patent application abroad**
 - D. Power of attorney
356. To file patent application in India, it is required to file:
- A. Form-I
 - B. Form-II
 - C. Form-V
 - D. All the above**
357. Amendment of patent application can be allowed by:
- A. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
 - B. High Court
 - C. Controller of Patent, Designs and Trade Mark
 - D. All of the above**
358. Discovery of a new galaxy is not patentable:
- A. As per section 3(c) of the patent act, 1970**
 - B. As per section 3(k) of the patent act, 1970
 - C. As per section 3(d) of the patent act, 1970
 - D. As per section 3(b) of the patent act, 1970
359. "International application" means
- A. An application filed in WTO
 - B. An application filed under CBD
 - C. An application for patent made in accordance with the Patent Cooperation Treaty**
 - D. An application for patent made in accordance with the Budapest Treaty
360. An application for termination of a compulsory licence can be filed under provisions of:
- A. Section 94**
 - B. Section 92
 - C. Section 91
 - D. Section 93

361. As per the Indian Patents Act, a resident in India:
- A. Is free to file an application for patent in a foreign country without first filing an application for patent for the same invention in India.
 - B. Can file an application for patent in a foreign country without first filing an application for patent for the same invention in India, only under certain special circumstances**
 - C. Can file an application for patent in a foreign country only after filing a PCT application on same subject matter.
 - D. None of the above
362. As per Indian Patents Act, 1970, "patentee" means
- A. The person for the time being entered on the register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent**
 - B. The applicant(s) of patent
 - C. The inventor(s)
 - D. Both the applicant(s) and the inventor(s) as named in Form-1 of second schedule
363. Prior Art does not include
- A. Knowledge disclosed in publications
 - B. Knowledge disclosed only to closed group of members bound by non-disclosure agreement**
 - C. Knowledge disclosed only in patents
 - D. Knowledge available in the public domain
364. How the patent application can be withdrawn once request is filed under Rule 7(4A) and 26?
- A. By submitting Form 25
 - B. By submitting Form 27
 - C. By submitting Form 29**
 - D. By submitting Form 24
365. Under which section of the Patents Act the examiner, to whom the application is referred, conducts the examination?
- A. Section 11
 - B. Section 12**
 - C. Section 13
 - D. Section 14
366. Method of committing theft is not Patentable in accordance to one of the Sections of the Patent Act, 1970. Find out relevant section from the following:
- A. Section 3 (c) of the Act
 - B. Section 3 (b) of the Act**
 - C. Section 3 (a) of the Act
 - D. Section 3 (d) of the Act

367. The Central Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary that a Patent should be acquired from the Patentee for a public purpose within the provision of Patent Act, then a notification is published in:
- A. All leading newspapers
 - B. All leading newspapers and Journals
 - C. Official Gazette**
 - D. All of the above
368. In case of request for permission of making Patent application outside India as per section 39 of the Act the time frame to dispose such request by Controller is:
- A. Within 30 days from the request
 - B. Within 6 months from the request
 - C. Within 21 days from the request**
 - D. None of the above
369. A Patent awarded by the Patent Office of India is valid in:
- A. All ASEAN countries territories
 - B. All countries that adhere to TRIPS
 - C. Indian territory**
 - D. All of the above
370. As per The Patent Act, 1970 the first compulsory licence granted in India to:
- A. Natco Pharma on 9th March, 2012**
 - B. Cipla on 9th March, 2009
 - C. Glenmark on 27th January, 2009
 - D. None of the above
371. When a Patent completes its full term of 20 years within the provision of The Patent Act, it:
- A. May be renewed for a further period of 10 years
 - B. May be renewed only under special circumstances
 - C. May be renewed for a period of 5 years
 - D. Shall not be renewed**
372. The condoning of delay or irregularity in procedure within the powers of the Controller can be requested by way of filing:
- A. Form 30
 - B. Petition.**
 - C. Affidavit
 - D. Form 4
373. Application for revision of terms and conditions of compulsory license can be filed under the provisions of
- A. Section 88**
 - B. Section 86
 - C. Section 94
 - D. Section 85

374. Grant of compulsory license for manufacture and export of patented pharmaceutical products to any country having insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector to address public health problems falls under the following provision of the Patents Act:
- A. **Section 92(A)**
 - B. Section 91(1)
 - C. Section 100
 - D. Section 102(1)
375. Which section of Patents Act refers to the mention of inventors as such in Patent certificate
- A. Section 27
 - B. **Section 28**
 - C. Section 29
 - D. Section 30
376. The protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights authority is situated at.....
- A. Mumbai
 - B. Kolkotta
 - C. **New Delhi**
 - D. Chennai
377. The maximum imprisonment prescribed by the relevant law relating to Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out designs initiating proceedings against the offence of infringement is
- A. **03 years**
 - B. one year
 - C. 03 months
 - D. None of the above
378. Any association of persons or producers or any organisation or authority established by or under any law for the time being in force representing the interest of theof the concerned goods, who are desirous of registering a geographical indication in relation to such goods shall apply in writing to the Registrar in such form and in such manner and accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed for the registration of the geographical indication under the law relating to Geographical Indications.
- A. Proprietors
 - B. Users
 - C. **Producers**
 - D. Transferors
379. Any person claiming to be theof the goods in respect of which a geographical indication has been registered under may apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for registering him as an authorised user of such geographical indication under the law relating to Geographical Indications.
- A. Proprietors
 - B. Vendor
 - C. **Producer**
 - D. Consumer

380. The Registry relating to Geographical Indications is situated at
- A. Mumbai
 - B. Kolkotta
 - C. New Delhi
 - D. Chennai**
381. The law relating to Geographical Indications in India was passed in the year
- A. 1999**
 - B. 2000
 - C. 2001
 - D. None of the above
382. Registration of Geographical Indication shall
- A. Prima facie evidence of Validity**
 - B. Evidence of Invalidity
 - C. Entitle the person to remedies without further proof
 - D. None of the above
383. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of geographical indication as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies
 - B. Criminal Remedies
 - C. Both A & B**
 - D. None of the above
384. The formula for making Coca Cola is an example for
- A. Patents
 - B. Traditional Knowledge
 - C. Trade Secrete**
 - D. Trademark
385. Which among the following intellectual Property cannot be transferred?
- A. Design
 - B. Plant variety
 - C. Trade Secrete
 - D. Geographical Indication**
386. The plant variety (es) which is/are NOT protectable under Plant Varieties and Farmers' rights law are.....
- A. Extant Variety
 - B. Farmers' Variety
 - C. Biological Variety**
 - D. All the above

387. Scotch whisky is eligible to protection as.....
- A. Patentable Item
 - B. Farmers' Right
 - C. Geographical Indication**
 - D. Trade Secrete
388. Criminal Proceedings in respect of offences under law relating to Geographical indications are to be commenced withinof commission of offence.
- A. 06 months
 - B. one year
 - C. 03 years**
 - D. 90 days
389. A registered geographical indication is infringed by a person who, not being an authorised user thereof uses such geographical indication by any means in the designations or presentation of goods that indicates or suggests that such goods originate in a geographical area other than the true place of origin of such goods in a manner which misleads the persons as to the geographical origin of such goods or uses any geographical indication in such manner which constitutes an act ofincluding passing off in respect of registered geographical indication.
- A. Anti Competition
 - B. Unfair Competition**
 - C. Distinctive similar use
 - D. Duplicate use
390. The law relating to Industrial Designs in India was passed in the year
- A. 1999
 - B. 2000**
 - C. 2001
 - D. None of the above
391. The maximum imprisonment prescribed by the relevant law relating to Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights to commence criminal proceeding in respect of offences under such law is
- A. 03 years**
 - B. one year
 - C. 03 months
 - D. None of the above
392. The law relating to Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights in India was passed in the year
- A. 1999
 - B. 2000
 - C. 2001**
 - D. None of the above

393. The law relating to Trade Secrets in India was passed in the year
- A. 1999
 - B. 2000
 - C. 2001
 - D. None of the above**
394. Which among the following does not have legislation in India?
- A. Geographical Indications
 - B. Industrial Designs
 - C. Plant Varieties
 - D. Trade Secrets**
395. Criminal Proceedings in respect of offences under law relating to Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights are to be commenced withinof commission of offence.
- A. 06 months
 - B. one year
 - C. 03 years**
 - D. 90 days
396. The law relating to which among the following is having provisions for compulsory licensing in it?
- A. Geographical Indications
 - B. Industrial Designs
 - C. Plant Varieties**
 - D. Trade Secrets
397. Registration of Designs shall
- A. Entitle the person to remedies without further proof
 - B. Evidence of Invalidity
 - C. Prima facie evidence of Validity**
 - D. None of the above
398. The subject matter of which among the following is indicated by the word ‘copyright’?
- A. Geographical Indications
 - B. Industrial Designs**
 - C. Plant Varieties
 - D. Trade Secrets
399. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of Industrial designs as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies**
 - B. Criminal Remedies
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of the above

400. Which among the following is a group right?
- A. Geographical Indications**
 - B. Industrial Designs
 - C. Plant Varieties
 - D. Trade Secrets
401. The Office of the Registrar of Plant variety registration is situated at
- A. Mumbai
 - B. Kolkotta
 - C. New Delhi**
 - D. Chennai
402. Which among the following Intellectual Property is protected as applied to an Article?
- A. Geographical Indications
 - B. Industrial Designs**
 - C. Plant Varieties
 - D. Trade Secrets
403. The Authority with which the Industrial Design is registered is.....
- A. Registrar of Copyright
 - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
 - C. Controller General**
 - D. None of the above
404. The Authority with which the Geographical Indications is registered is.....
- A. Registrar**
 - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
 - C. Controller General
 - D. None of the above
405. The Authority with which the Trade Secrete is registered is.....
- A. Registrar
 - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
 - C. Controller General
 - D. None of the above**
406. The Authority with which the Plant Varieties is registered is.....
The Protection of Plant Varieties Farmers' Rights Authority
- A. Registrar**
 - B. Controller General
 - C. Central Secretary of Agricultural Department
 - D. None of the above

407. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of plant varieties and farmers' rights as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies
 - B. Criminal Remedies
 - C. Both A & B**
 - D. None of the above
408. In respect of which of the following IPR registration is not compulsory for protection?
- A. Geographical Indications**
 - B. Plant varieties
 - C. Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out
 - D. Industrial Designs
409. The Registry relating to Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out designs is situated at
- A. Mumbai
 - B. Kolkotta
 - C. New Delhi**
 - D. Chennai
410. The Duration of Protection available to Industrial Designs is
- A. 20 years
 - B. 15 years**
 - C. 10 years
 - D. 60 years from the date of publication
411. The Duration of Protection available to Trade Secrets is
- A. 20 years
 - B. 15 years
 - C. 10 years
 - D. None of the above**
412. The Duration of Protection available in respect of plant varieties and farmers rights is
- A. 20 years
 - B. 15 years
 - C. 10 years
 - D. None of the above**
413. Geographical Indications protection is available in respect of
- A. Goods**
 - B. Services
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of the above

414. The Right to Use the Geographical Indication is available to
- A. **Registered User**
 - B. Registered Proprietor
 - C. Both the above
 - D. None of the above
415. Registration of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Lay Out Designs shall
- A. **Prima facie evidence of Validity**
 - B. Evidence of Invalidity
 - C. Entitle the person to remedies without further proof
 - D. None of the above
416. The Registry relating to Geographical Indications is situated at
- A. Mumbai
 - B. **Kolkata**
 - C. New Delhi
 - D. Chennai
417. The Law Relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits were passed in the year
- A. 1999
 - B. **2000**
 - C. 2001
 - D. None of the above
418. The Duration of Protection available to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Lay Out is
- A. 20 years
 - B. 15 years
 - C. **10 years**
 - D. 60 years from the date of publication
419. Suit relating to infringement of rights under law relating to the protection of Industrial Designs is to be instituted in which of the following courts?
- A. Munsiff Court
 - B. Sessions Court
 - C. **District Court**
 - D. Subordinate Judge's Court
420. The Authority with which the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout registered is.....
- A. **Registrar**
 - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
 - C. Controller General
 - D. Authority of IC

421. Laws relating to which among following is the most significant for electronic industry?
- A. Geographical Indications
 - B. Plant Varieties
 - C. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout designs**
 - D. All the above
422. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of Semiconductor integrated circuits layout as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies
 - B. Criminal Remedies
 - C. Both A & B**
 - D. None of the above
423. The geographical indications which are not registerable.
- A. Likely to deceive
 - B. Comprises or contains scandalous or obscene matter
 - C. Likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities
 - D. All the above**
424. The provisions relating to benefit sharing is contained in law relating to which of the following.
- A. Industrial Designs
 - B. Plant varieties**
 - C. Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out
 - D. Trade Secrets
425. Law relating to which among the following provides for passing off as a remedy?
- A. Industrial Designs
 - B. Plant varieties
 - C. Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out
 - D. Geographical Indications**
426. Suit relating to infringement of Geographical Indications is to be instituted in which of the following courts?
- A. Munsiff Court
 - B. Sessions Court
 - C. District Court**
 - D. Subordinate Judge's Court
427. The maximum imprisonment prescribed by the relevant law relating to Geographical indication for the offence of infringement is
- A. 03 months
 - B. one year
 - C. 03 years**
 - D. None of the above

428. A person can apply of Compulsory licensing in respect of the plant varieties.
- Immediately after on registration
 - After six months
 - After one year
 - After three years**
429. Power to make rules under Semiconductor integrated circuits layout-designs Act is vested with.....
- Central Government**
 - Registrar of Semiconductor integrated circuits layout-designs
 - Semiconductor integrated circuits layout-designs Authority
 - None of the above
430.means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colours applied to any article whether in two dimensional or three dimensional or in both forms, by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye.
- Design**
 - Trade Secret
 - Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design
 - Geographical Indications
431. Theof a geographical indication may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter the geographical indication in any manner not substantially affecting the identity thereof.
- Registered proprietor**
 - Registered User
 - Consumer
 - Any of the above
432. Transmission of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design means.....
- Transfer to another person
 - Devolution of death**
 - Licensing to another person
 - Acquisition by Government
433.in relation to goods, means an indication which identifies such goods as agricultural goods, natural goods or manufactured goods as originating, or manufactured in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of such goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and in case where such goods are manufactured goods one of the activities of either the production or of processing or preparation of the goods concerned takes place in such territory, region or locality, as the case may be
- Design
 - Trade Secret
 - Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design
 - Geographical Indications**

434. "Semiconductor integrated circuit" means a product having transistors and other circuitry elements which are inseparably formed on a semiconductor material or an insulating material or inside the semiconductor material and designed to perform an electronic circuitry function.
- A. Design
 - B. Trade Secret
 - C. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits**
 - D. Geographical Indications
435. If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well asthe company for the conduct of its business at the time of the commission of the offence shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- A. Every Director
 - B. Chairman and Managing Director
 - C. Every person in charge of, and responsible to**
 - D. Managing Director
436. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 extends to
- A. The whole of India**
 - B. The whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir
 - C. To all the states
 - D. To all territories notified
437. Assignment of Design means.....
- A. Transfer of Design**
 - B. Cancellation of design
 - C. Transmission of Design
 - D. None of the above
438. The qualifications for Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout to be registerable is.....
- A. Originality
 - B. Distinctive
 - C. Both A & B**
 - D. None of the above
439. A Design to be registerable shall be
- A. Original
 - B. Distinctive
 - C. Not disclosed
 - D. All the above**

440.in relation to a design, means originating from the author of such design and includes the cases which though old in themselves yet are new in their application.
- A. **Original**
 - B. Distinctive
 - C. Novel
 - D. Expression
441. The particulars relating to the registration of the authorised users of Geographical indications shall be incorporated and form part ofof the register in the prescribed manner Under law relating to GI.
- A. Part A
 - B. **Part B**
 - C. Part C
 - D. Part D
442. Relief in respect of infringement of Geographical indication in a civil suit includes.....
- A. Imprisonment
 - B. **Injunction**
 - C. Forfeiture of goods
 - D. All the above
443. The law relating to Geographical indications is applicable to
- A. Registered User
 - B. Registered Proprietor
 - C. Government
 - D. **All the above**
444. Under Law Relating to Geographical Indications, where any country or a country which is a member of a group of countries or union of countries or any Inter-Governmental Organisation specified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette accords to citizens of India the same rights in respect of the registration and protection of geographical indications as it accords to its own nationals, nationals of such country or a country which is a member of a group of countries or union or countries or Inter-Governmental Organisations, as the case may be, shall be entitled to rights by
- A. Most favoured national treatment
 - B. **Reciprocity**
 - C. Multinational Recognition
 - D. None of the above
445. National Innovation Bill proposed a law for the protection of.....
- A. Patent
 - B. **Trade Secrets**
 - C. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs
 - D. Industrial Designs

446.Under designs law means the exclusive right to apply a design to any article in any class in which the design is registered.
- A. Article
 - B. Goods
 - C. Copyright**
 - D. Services
447. The person who executes/makes the design is known asunder law relating to Designs
- A. Proprietor
 - B. User
 - C. Author**
 - D. Vendor
448. A design may be registered in respect of an
- A. Goods
 - B. Class
 - C. Article**
 - D. Services
449. The Register of Designs is kept in
- A. Patent Office**
 - B. Copyright Office
 - C. Trademark Office
 - D. Designs Office
450. A design lapsed before completion of total duration of protection of design
- A. Cannot be restored
 - B. Can be restored**
 - C. Expires
 - D. None of the above
451. The Power to cancel a registered design is vested with..... by Designs Act 2000.
- A. Controller**
 - B. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
 - C. District Court
 - D. High Court
452. The Fee payable with respect to registration related aspects of Designs is provided under
- A. Designs Act
 - B. Designs Rules**
 - C. Designs Regulation
 - D. All the above

453. shall make application of registration of Assignment of Designs
- A. Assignor
 - B. Person becomes entitled under assignment**
 - C. Registrar
 - D. Controller
454. The initial power of rectification of register of Design is vested with.....
- A. Controller**
 - B. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
 - C. District Court
 - D. High Court
455. Non-Disclosure agreement pertains to
- A. Trade Secrets**
 - B. Designs
 - C. Patents
 - D. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits
456.appoint a person to be known as the Registrar of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design for the purposes of this Act.
- A. Controller
 - B. Relevant High Court
 - C. Central Government**
 - D. None of the above
457. Any person claiming to be theof a layout-design, who is desirous of registering it, shall apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for the registration of his Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. Creator**
 - B. Author
 - C. Inventor
 - D. Proprietor
458. An oppose for application for registration of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design can be made.....
- A. Immediately on filing of application
 - B. On grant of the certificate Proprietor
 - C. On advertisement of application by the Registrar**
 - D. All the above
459. The Proprietor gets right in respect of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design from the date of
- A. Application for registration**
 - B. Grant of certificate of registration
 - C. Advertisement in the Official Gazette
 - D. Advertisement of application for opposition

460. No person shall be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of anlayout design.
- A. Non-classified
 - B. Unregistered**
 - C. Unassigned
 - D. Non-transmitted
461. What are the rights conferred on a registered proprietor of a Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design?
- A. Right to Use
 - B. Right to obtain relief
 - C. Both A & B**
 - D. Either A or B
462.of a layout-design may be registered as a registered user of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. A person other than the registered proprietor**
 - B. Assignor
 - C. Assignee
 - D. All the above can register as registered user.
463. Which of the following right is vested with the registered user of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. Right to make a complaint in respect of infringement before a criminal court**
 - B. To assign Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design
 - C. To transmit Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design
 - D. To rectify Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design
464. Statement I : Every Person appointed under the law relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design shall be considered as public servant.
Statement II: The registrar under Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design law shall have the power of Civil Court
- A. Both the statements are true**
 - B. Both the statements are Untrue
 - C. Statement I is true; Statement II is untrue
 - D. Statement I is untrue; Statement II is true
465. Where, in the opinion of the Registrar, an applicant is in default in the prosecution of an application filed under Law relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design , the Registrar may, by notice require the applicant to remedy the default, treat the application as
- A. Withdrawn
 - B. Registered
 - C. Abandoned**
 - D. Abated

466. There shall be kept under the direction and supervision of the Registrar.....under Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. an index of registered layout-designs
 - B. an index of layout-designs in respect of which applications for registration are pending
 - C. an index of the names of the proprietors of registered layout-designs
 - D. All the above**
467. The registration of a geographical indication shall give the register proprietor
- A. Right to obtain relief**
 - B. right to use Geographical indication
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of the above
468. Where a geographical indication has been applied to the goods on sale or in the contract for sale of any goods, the seller shall bethat the geographical indication is a genuine geographical indication.
- A. Guarantee
 - B. Impliedly warrant**
 - C. Indemnify
 - D. All the above
469. If a person who is a party to a proceeding under Geographical Indication Law dies pending the proceeding, the Registrar may, on proof to his satisfaction of the transmission of the interest of the deceased person, substitute in the proceeding hisin his place
- A. Assignee
 - B. Assignor
 - C. Successor in interest**
 - D. Executor
470. The official website of Intellectual Property in India is
- A. <https://ipindia.gov.in/>**
 - B. <https://ipr.gov.in/>
 - C. <https://india.gov.in/>
 - D. <https://indiaipr.gov.in/>
471. The Designs Act, 2000 has repealed
- A. The Designs Act, 1911**
 - B. The Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958
 - C. The Designs Act, 1958
 - D. The Patent and Designs Act, 1970
472. The power to make rules in respect of The Designs Act, 2000 is vested with.....
- A. The Controller
 - B. The registrar
 - C. The Central Government**
 - D. The parliament

473. National Register of Plant Varieties is kept at the office of the
- A. **Plant Verities Registry**
 - B. National Plant Verities Authority
 - C. Controller of Intellectual property
 - D. Central Government
474. The plant variety under the protection plant varieties and Farmers' Right Act, 2001 shall have which of the following qualifications?
- A. Novelty
 - B. Distinctiveness
 - C. Stability
 - D. **All the above**
475. The Duration of Protection available in respect of Geographical Indications is
- A. 15 years
 - B. 60 years from the date of publication
 - C. 10 years
 - D. **No limit**
