

Group – III --- Law of intellectual Property and Information Technology

Paper -I

Intellectual Property International ORGANISATIONS AND
AGREEMENTS

SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Put (✓) on the right option.

1. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force on -----
--
 1. 1st January 1948
 2. 15 January 2020
 3. 7th March 1950
 4. 20th March 1954

2. The IMF, also known as the Fund, was conceived at a UN conference in,
----- United States, in July 1944.
 1. Ohio
 2. Alabama
 3. Washington D.C
 4. Bretton Woods, New Hampshire

3. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights is
(TRIPS). TRIPS is an international agreement that -----
----- for all World Trade Organization countries.
 1. Maximum Standards for protection of intellectual property
 2. Sets minimum standards for intellectual property protection

3. Basic standards

4. Basic Limitations

4. Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) was Adopted in 2011, ACTA is a multilateral trade agreement that ----- ---- counterfeiting, generic medicines, and online copyright infringement.

1. Regulates

2. Governs

3. Rules

4. Adapts

5. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
Written in 1886, the Berne Convention was the first major multilateral convention on Copyright law. ----- ----- ---- became a party to this treaty in 1989.

1. India

2. Bangladesh

3. Russia

4. The United States

6. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883. The Paris Convention applies to -----

1. Trademarks, unfair competition, and patents.

2. Geographical Indications

3. Wines and Spirits

4. All of the above

7. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a legal agreement between many countries, whose overall purpose was to promote international trade by reducing or eliminating trade barriers such as -----

1. Trade embargos
2. Trade restrictions
3. Tariffs or quotas
4. Sanctions

8. "Most favoured nation" relationships extend reciprocal bilateral relationships following both ----- of reciprocity and non-discrimination.

1. GATT and WTO norms
2. World Intellectual Property Organization
3. United Nations
4. International Labour Organization

9. The Doha Round began with a ministerial-level meeting in Doha, Qatar in 2001. The aim was to focus on the needs of -----

1. Developed Countries
2. Developing countries
3. Least Developed Countries
4. Countries

10. Disputes in the WTO are essentially about broken promises. WTO members have agreed that if they believe fellow-members are violating trade rules, they will use the -----.

1. International trade law principles
2. Multilateral system of settling disputes instead of taking action unilaterally.
3. Use Sanctions.
4. Use Negotiations and Good Offices

*

Answer key

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. ----- 1 | 2. ----- 4 |
| 3.----- 2 | 4. ----- 1 |
| 5. ----- 4 | 6. ----- 1 |
| 7. ----- 3 | 8. ----- 1 |
| 9.----- 2 | 10. ----- 2 |

Group – III --- Law of intellectual Property and Information Technology

Paper -II

PATENT LAW MCQS

SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Put (√) on the right option.

1. Patent application can be filed in India by

1. True and First Inventor
2. Assignee of the inventor
3. Legal representative of the inventor
4. All the above

2.

1.
2.
3.
4.

2. Patent application contains

1. Form-1
2. Form-2
3. Both (1) and 2
4. None

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1. □□□□□ -१
2. (□□) □□□□□ -२
3. □□□□□□ (1) □□□ (2)
4. □□□□□□ □□□□

3. Complete Specification contains

1. Title of invention
2. Description of invention
3. Claim
4. All the above

3. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□

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4. If you file provisional specification, the complete specification is required to be filed within

1. 10 months
2. 12 months
3. 18 months
4. 24 months

1. □□□□□□ □□□□□□

2. □□□□□□ □□□□□□

3. □□□□□□ (1) □□□ (2)

4. □□□□□□ □□□□

7. Patent can be revoked in India

1. Yes

2. No

3. Yes in some cases

4. No in some cases

7. □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□

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8. Working of Patent is required in India

1. Yes

2. No

3. Yes in some cases

4. No in some cases

8. □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□

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9. Patent of addition can be filed by

1. Inventor
2. Patentee
3. (3), (1) and (2)
4. None of the above

9. □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□
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1. □□□□
2. □□□□□
3. (3) □□□ (2) (1)
4. □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□

10. Patent can be infringed by

1. Directly
2. In-directly
3. Both (a) and (b)
4. None

10. □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□

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2. (□□) □□□-□□□□□□
3. □□□□□□ (1) □□□ (2)
4. □□□□□□ □□□□ .

ANSWER-

- 1- 4
- 2- 3
- 3- 4
- 4- 2
- 5- 3

2. . □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□?

 1. □□□□□□□□□□
 - 2.(□□) □□□□□□□□□□

3. (□□) □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□
4. (□□) □□□□ □□□□□□□□

3. Geographical Indication is

1. Private right
2. Community right
3. Intellectual property right
4. **both (2) and (3)**

3. □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□

 1. □□□□□ □□□□□□
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 4. □□□□□□ (1) □□□ (3)
 - 5.

4. Who can register Geographical Indication?

1. Individual
2. Company
3. Producers
4. No one of the above.

4. □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□?

 1. □□□□□□□□□
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 4. □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□

5. Certification mark indicates

1. Source
2. Quality
3. (1) and (2)

3. Collective Mark

4. Both (1) and (2)

8. □□□ □□□□ □□

1. □□□□□□□□□

2.. □□□□□□□□ □□□□

3. □□□□□□ □□□□

4. □□□□□ (1) □□□ (2)

9. Khadi is

1. Trademark

2. Certification Mark

3. Collective Mark

4.Both (1) and (2)

9. □□□□ □□□

1. □□□□□□□□□

2. □□□□□□□□ □□□□

3 □□□□□□ □□□□

4. □□□□□ (1) □□□ (2)

10. Geographical Indication can be licensed

1. Yes

2. No

3. Yes in some cases

4. Yes with stringent quality control.

१०. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□

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ANSWER-

1-1

2-2

3-4

4-3

5-2

6-1

7-2

8-2

9-3

10-2

Group – III --- Law of intellectual Property and Information
Technology

Paper IV - Laws relating to Copyrights and Other Rights

1. The rights of performers, phonogram producers and broadcasting organisations are certainly covered, and are internationally protected by the -----

1. Berne Convention
2. Rome Convention

3. Geneva Phonogram Convention
4. Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. (Brussels Convention, 1974)

2. The Conventions (Art. 14 Rome; Art. 4 Geneva) set a minimum term of protection of producers' rights of twenty years from the end of the year in which the -----

1. The phonogram was first published (or from its creation for unpublished recordings)
2. The first date on which the phonogram was transmitted.
3. The first date on which the phonogram was displayed.
4. All of the above.

3. The ----- protects literary works, dramatic works, musical works, artistic works, cinematograph films and sound recordings

- .
1. International Law
 2. Indian copyright law
 3. Global Trade laws
 4. International Labour Laws

4. The civil remedies are provided under ----- and the remedies provided include injunctions, damages and account of profits

1. Chapter V of the Copyright Act 1957
2. Chapter XII of the Copyright Act 1957.
3. Chapter II of the Copyright Act 1957
4. All of the above.

5. The author of a work may ----- all or any of the rights comprised in the copyright in the work by giving notice in the prescribed form to [the Registrar of Copyrights or by way of public notice] and thereupon such rights shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), cease to exist from the date of the notice

1. Relinquish
2. Surrender
3. Licence
4. Transfer

6. The ----- are provided under Chapter XIII of the statute and the remedies provided against copyright infringement include imprisonment (up to 3 years) along with a fine (up to 200,000 Rupees).

1. criminal remedies
2. judicial remedies.
3. Juridical Remedies
4. Quasi-Judicial Remedies.

7. The term “publication” under The Copyright Act of 1957 means making a work available to the public by issue of copies or by -----
--- the work to the public.

1. Transmitting
2. Transferring

3. Communicating
4. Forwarding

8. In India, the registration of copyright is ----- as the registration is treated as mere recordal of a fact. The registration does not create or confer any new right and is not a prerequisite for initiating action against infringement.

1. Not exclusive
2. Not mandatory
3. Not compulsory
4. All of the above

9. Copyright of "works" of foreign nationals, whose countries are member of Convention Countries to which India is a signatory, are protected against any infringement of their "works" in India through -----

1. The International Copyright Order, 1999.
2. The International Copyright Order, 2004.
3. The International Copyright Order, 2006.
4. The International Copyright Order, 2008.

10. In the case of original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, the duration of copyright is the lifetime of the author or artist, and ----- counted from the year following the death of the author.

1. 60 years
2. 70 Years
3. 75 years
4. 50 years

Answer key

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. ----2. | 2. -----1 |
| 3-----2 | 4. -----2 |
| 5.---- 1 | 6. ----1 |
| 7. ---- 3 | 8. ----- 2 |
| 9. ----- 1 | 10. ----- 1 |

Group – III --- Law of intellectual Property and Information Technology

Paper V - Laws of Industrial DESIGNS, Geographical Indications, Layout
Designs, Data Protection and Trade Secrets

SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Put (✓) on the right option.

1. Geographical Indications can be registered in India for -
 1. Goods
 2. Services
 3. both goods and services
 4. none of the above

2. Which of the following can be constituents of a design under Designs Act, 2000?
 1. shape or configuration
 2. composition of lines or colours
 3. pattern or ornament
 4. all of the above

3. As per Designs Act, 2000, the features of a design upon its application to a finished article can appeal to and are judged solely by the -
 1. nose
 2. ear
 3. eye
 4. tongue

4. The period for which protection to a design is granted by registration under Designs Act, 2000 is -
 1. ten years, extendable once by another ten years
 2. ten years, extendable once by another five years
 3. ten years, extendable indefinite number of times by five years at each time
 4. ten years, extendable indefinite number of times by ten years at each time

5. Upon expiry of registration of a design under Designs Act, 2000 it becomes -
 1. property of the central government
 2. property of the state government
 3. public property

4. property of municipal authorities

6. Which of the following Geographical Indications are not prohibited from registration in India?
 1. the use of which would be likely to deceive or cause confusion
 2. which relate to goods produced with traditional knowledge
 3. which comprises or contains scandalous or obscene matter
 4. which would otherwise be disentitled to protection in a court

7. Which of the following acts in relation to a semiconductor integrated circuit layout design does not amount to commercial exploitation?
 1. lease of semiconductor integrated circuit
 2. sale or offer or exhibition for sale of semiconductor integrated circuit
 3. distribution for commercial purpose of semiconductor integrated circuit
 4. lien on semiconductor integrated circuit

8. For the purposes of Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design Act, 2000, the Central Government may appoint a person as -
 1. Registrar of Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design
 2. Controller of Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design
 3. Controller-General of Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design
 4. Commissioner of Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design

9. Which of the following attributes is not necessary for a piece of information to qualify as a trade secret?
 1. it should be commercially valuable
 2. it should be known only to a limited number of persons
 3. it should be subject to reasonable steps taken by the rightful holder of the information to keep it secret
 4. it should be in writing

10. Which of the following information may constitute a trade secret?

1. manufacturing processes
2. distribution methods
3. list of suppliers and clients
4. all of the above

Answer key

1. (1)

2. (4)

3. (3)

4. (2)

5. (3)

6. (2)

7. (4)

8. (1)

9. (4)

10. (4)

1. Which of the following terms was replaced by the term 'electronic signatures' in Section 5 & Section 6 of Information Technology Act, 2000 through an amendment by Act 10 of 2009?

- a. physical signatures
- b. digital signatures
- c. real signatures
- d. printed signatures

2. _____ means a person who holds a licence to issue an electronic signature certificate as per Information Technology Act, 2000.

- a. Certifying System Officer
- b. Certifying Commissioner
- c. Certifying Authority
- d. Certifying Collector

3. The maximum punishment for making any misrepresentation to, or suppressing any material fact from the Controller or the Certifying Authority for obtaining any licence or electronic signature certificate is -

- a. imprisonment for six months and a fine of twenty-five thousand rupees
- b. imprisonment for one year and a fine of fifty thousand rupees

- c. imprisonment for two years and a fine of one lakh rupees
- d. imprisonment for three years and a fine of two lakh rupees

4. Through which of the following cases was Section 66A of Information Technology Act, 2000 struck down by the Supreme Court of India?

- a. Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India (2016) 5 SCC 1
- b. Ram Singh v. Union of India 2015(2) Supreme 321
- c. Rajbala v. State of Haryana (2016) 1 SCC 463
- d. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India AIR 2015 SC 1523

5. As per Information Technology Act, 2000, _____ means computer, computer system, computer network, data, computer data base or software.

- a. Computer resource
- b. Computer hardware
- c. Cyber resource
- d. Server resource

6. A person who is intended by the originator to receive the electronic record but does not include any intermediary, as per the Information Technology Act, 2000 is called -

- a. acceptor
- b. author
- c. addressee
- d. assessee

7. Software is protected as intellectual property in India primarily under the law of -

- a. industrial designs
- b. geographical indications
- c. trademarks
- d. copyright

8. The UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce was adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in 1996 in furtherance of its mandate to -

- a. reinforce protectionism in matters of international trade
- b. promote the harmonization and unification of the law relating to international trade
- c. increase the share of services in international trade
- d. increase the role of shipping in international trade

9. Except where the originator and the addressee have agreed otherwise, as per the Information Technology Act, 2000, the despatch of an electronic record occurs when -

- a. it has been received by the addressee
- b. the addressee acknowledges that it has been received by him
- c. the intermediary confirms that it has been received by the addressee
- d. it enters a computer resource outside the control of the originator

10. Which of the following is not a ground for the revocation of a licence of a Certifying Authority by the Controller of Certifying Authorities as per Information Technology Act, 2000?

- a. Certifying Authority is a part of a group of companies wherein another company in the group starts providing cybersecurity services
- b. Certifying Authority has made a statement in, or in relation to, the application for the issue or renewal of the licence, which is incorrect or false in material particulars
- c. Certifying authority has failed to comply with the terms and conditions subject to which the licence was granted
- d. Certifying authority has contravened any provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 or rule, regulation or order made thereunder

Answer key:

1. b.

2. c.

3. c.

4. d.

5. a.

6. c.

7. d.

8. b.

9. d.

10. a.