

1. What is the definition of traditional knowledge?

- a) Knowledge based on scientific discoveries
- b) Knowledge passed down through generations within a community
- c) Knowledge obtained from modern research
- d) Knowledge gained through formal education

Answer: b) Knowledge passed down through generations within a community

2. Which of the following best describes the nature of traditional knowledge?

- a) It is constantly evolving through research
- b) It is static and unchangeable over time
- c) It is based on personal experiences and observation
- d) It is only applicable to technological advancements

Answer: c) It is based on personal experiences and observation

3. What is a characteristic of traditional knowledge?

- a) It is only learned in universities
- b) It is transferred orally and through practices
- c) It relies solely on written texts
- d) It is often global and universal

Answer: b) It is transferred orally and through practices

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of traditional knowledge?

- a) Medicinal knowledge
- b) Environmental conservation methods
- c) Quantum physics
- d) Agricultural practices

Answer: c) Quantum physics

5. Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is often seen as:

- a) Knowledge applicable only to scientific communities
- b) Knowledge that is dynamic and integrates with the environment
- c) Knowledge that is modern and technologically advanced
- d) Knowledge that is generally written down

Answer: b) Knowledge that is dynamic and integrates with the environment

6. Which of the following best distinguishes traditional knowledge from indigenous knowledge?

- a) Traditional knowledge is more technologically advanced
- b) Indigenous knowledge is only applicable to small communities
- c) Traditional knowledge involves scientific experiments
- d) Indigenous knowledge is more closely tied to specific cultures and environments

Answer: d) Indigenous knowledge is more closely tied to specific cultures and environments

7. Traditional knowledge is most often transmitted through:

- a) Written textbooks
- b) Scientific journals
- c) Oral traditions, stories, and rituals
- d) Formal academic courses

Answer: c) Oral traditions, stories, and rituals

8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Indigenous Knowledge (IK)?

- a) It is deeply tied to a specific culture and place
- b) It is based on empirical knowledge passed down through generations
- c) It is influenced by scientific methods and experiments
- d) It is holistic and community-based

Answer: c) It is influenced by scientific methods and experiments

9. What is the primary scope of traditional knowledge?

- a) It is limited to modern scientific discoveries
- b) It is universal and applicable across all fields
- c) It is specific to a community's practices, beliefs, and environment
- d) It is used only in academic research

Answer: c) It is specific to a community's practices, beliefs, and environment

10. Traditional knowledge and Indigenous knowledge differ in their focus on:

- a) Written documentation
- b) Modern education systems
- c) Sustainable practices in daily life and environment
- d) Use of high-tech machinery

Answer: c) Sustainable practices in daily life and environment

11. Which of the following best describes Western knowledge?

- a) It is based on collective community experiences
- b) It is rooted in formal scientific methods and experimentation
- c) It is based primarily on oral traditions
- d) It integrates the spiritual beliefs of indigenous communities

Answer: b) It is rooted in formal scientific methods and experimentation

12. Traditional knowledge plays a vital role in:

- a) Limiting community participation in knowledge-sharing
- b) Solving global environmental challenges
- c) Dismissing the importance of local beliefs and practices
- d) Promoting individual learning without cultural context

Answer: b) Solving global environmental challenges

13. Which of the following is an example of traditional knowledge in agriculture?

- a) Using genetically modified seeds for higher yield
- b) Crop rotation practices based on seasonal patterns

- c) Chemical-based fertilizers for plant growth
- d) Agricultural practices derived from modern universities

Answer: b) Crop rotation practices based on seasonal patterns

14. Which is a key difference between traditional knowledge and Western scientific knowledge?

- a) Traditional knowledge is more experimental
- b) Western scientific knowledge is more community-oriented
- c) Traditional knowledge is passed down through generations in a non-formal manner
- d) Western knowledge is passed down through oral traditions

Answer: c) Traditional knowledge is passed down through generations in a non-formal manner

15. How does traditional knowledge contribute to environmental conservation?

- a) It encourages exploitation of natural resources for economic gain
- b) It focuses on short-term benefits and profit-making
- c) It promotes sustainable practices and respect for nature
- d) It seeks to use technology to dominate natural processes

Answer: c) It promotes sustainable practices and respect for nature

16. Indigenous knowledge systems are often centered around:

- a) Exploiting natural resources
- b) Technological advancements and machinery
- c) Respect for the environment and sustainable use of resources
- d) Profit-driven motives

Answer: c) Respect for the environment and sustainable use of resources

17. Which of the following represents an example of indigenous medicinal knowledge?

- a) The use of over-the-counter pharmaceutical drugs
- b) The use of herbal remedies and natural treatments

- c) Relying entirely on modern medical technologies
- d) Seeking medical care in formal healthcare institutions only

Answer: b) The use of herbal remedies and natural treatments

18. What role does traditional knowledge play in disaster risk reduction?

- a) It is irrelevant to modern disaster management systems
- b) It contributes to community preparedness and adaptation strategies
- c) It focuses only on immediate disaster response without prevention
- d) It advocates for urbanization in disaster-prone areas

Answer: b) It contributes to community preparedness and adaptation strategies

19. Which of the following is a characteristic of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK)?

- a) It is based solely on scientific experiments
- b) It integrates cultural, spiritual, and environmental aspects of life
- c) It is focused on theoretical knowledge rather than practical applications
- d) It is primarily based on written texts and books

Answer: b) It integrates cultural, spiritual, and environmental aspects of life

20. Traditional knowledge is often regarded as a form of knowledge that is:

- a) Static and unchanging over time
- b) Universally applicable without cultural context
- c) Rooted in the specific experiences, practices, and values of a community
- d) Based solely on modern, scientific discoveries

Answer: c) Rooted in the specific experiences, practices, and values of a community