

**1. Why is the protection of traditional knowledge (TK) important?**

- a) To preserve ancient cultures
  - b) To enhance the global economy
  - c) To prevent exploitation and biopiracy
  - d) All of the above
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**2. What is traditional knowledge (TK)?**

- a) Knowledge passed down through scientific research
  - b) Knowledge that is developed and preserved within indigenous communities
  - c) Knowledge obtained through formal education
  - d) Knowledge acquired from technological advancements
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**3. Which of the following is a primary value of traditional knowledge?**

- a) It is easily patented
  - b) It provides valuable insights into sustainable practices
  - c) It is irrelevant to modern economies
  - d) It is mostly based on experimental research
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**4. Which of the following is a global agreement that addresses the protection of traditional knowledge?**

- a) The Paris Agreement
  - b) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
  - c) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - d) The World Trade Organization Agreement
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**5. How does traditional knowledge contribute to the global economy?**

- a) It offers a foundation for biotechnological innovation
  - b) It restricts economic growth
  - c) It is largely irrelevant to contemporary industries
  - d) It only benefits local communities, not global markets
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**6. Which of the following is an example of traditional knowledge?**

- a) A modern computer algorithm
  - b) A natural remedy passed down through generations
  - c) A pharmaceutical drug patented by a multinational corporation
  - d) A scientific journal article
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**7. What is biopiracy in the context of traditional knowledge?**

- a) The illegal use of traditional knowledge for commercial gain without consent
  - b) The global sharing of resources for collective benefit
  - c) The protection of biodiversity in all countries
  - d) The regulation of modern biotechnology
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**8. What role do governments play in protecting traditional knowledge?**

- a) Encouraging exploitation of TK for profit
  - b) Enacting laws to prevent unauthorized use and commercialization of TK
  - c) Ignoring the existence of traditional knowledge
  - d) Limiting access to TK for local communities
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**9. Which of the following best describes the "cultural heritage" aspect of traditional knowledge?**

- a) The preservation of knowledge only in written form
  - b) Knowledge that is crucial for the identity and survival of indigenous communities
  - c) Knowledge that is exclusive to urban societies
  - d) The scientific application of traditional methods
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**10. How does intellectual property (IP) law relate to traditional knowledge protection?**

- a) IP law fully protects traditional knowledge by granting patents
  - b) IP law can help safeguard traditional knowledge through appropriate frameworks
  - c) IP law has no relevance to traditional knowledge
  - d) IP law often exploits traditional knowledge without benefit to indigenous peoples
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**11. The "Access and Benefit-Sharing" (ABS) principle is part of which international framework?**

- a) World Health Organization (WHO)
  - b) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
  - c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
  - d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
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**12. Which of the following is a challenge in protecting traditional knowledge?**

- a) TK cannot be shared with others
  - b) It is difficult to formalize TK under current IP laws
  - c) There is no need for protection of TK
  - d) TK is only beneficial to indigenous communities, not others
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**13. What does the term "traditional ecological knowledge" refer to?**

- a) Scientific knowledge about ecosystems
  - b) Knowledge of the natural environment and sustainable practices passed down through generations
  - c) Urban planning strategies
  - d) Modern techniques of environmental science
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**14. How can governments support indigenous communities in protecting their traditional knowledge?**

- a) By disregarding community concerns about TK use
  - b) By providing financial compensation for TK use
  - c) By enacting laws that recognize and protect indigenous intellectual property rights
  - d) By preventing communities from sharing their TK with others
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**15. Which international body has recognized the importance of protecting traditional knowledge in the context of biodiversity?**

- a) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- b) World Trade Organization (WTO)

- c) World Health Organization (WHO)
  - d) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
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**16. What is the "Prior Informed Consent" (PIC) principle in the context of TK?**

- a) Allowing anyone to access traditional knowledge without permission
  - b) Seeking consent from indigenous communities before using their TK
  - c) Limiting the use of traditional knowledge to scientific purposes only
  - d) Ignoring community wishes in relation to their knowledge
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**17. The role of traditional knowledge in sustainable development is:**

- a) Insignificant in addressing global issues
  - b) Crucial in preserving ecosystems and promoting biodiversity
  - c) Limited to aesthetic and cultural purposes
  - d) Only relevant to technological advancements
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**18. Which of the following is a reason for the commercialization of traditional knowledge?**

- a) The exploitation of indigenous knowledge for profit without fair compensation
  - b) The protection of traditional knowledge to ensure community benefit
  - c) The preservation of indigenous cultures through legal protection
  - d) The sharing of knowledge for academic purposes only
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**19. What is the role of local communities in the protection of traditional knowledge?**

- a) To prevent outsiders from using any form of TK
  - b) To act as the primary stewards of their traditional knowledge and cultural heritage
  - c) To share their knowledge freely with everyone
  - d) To forget traditional practices in favor of modern methods
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**20. How can the value of traditional knowledge be preserved in the global economy?**

- a) By allowing full access to all forms of TK for commercial use
- b) Through government regulation and intellectual property systems that ensure fair sharing of benefits

- c) By ignoring traditional knowledge and focusing only on innovation
- d) Through global policies that discourage any use of TK