

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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)
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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)
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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
-

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