

**1. What is traditional knowledge (TK)?**

- a) Knowledge that is newly developed through modern science
- b) Knowledge passed down through generations within a community
- c) Knowledge that is patented for commercial use
- d) Knowledge exclusively held by industrial entities

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

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**2. Which international organization works to protect traditional knowledge?**

- a) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- b) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

**Answer:** d) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

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**3. What is the main concern regarding the patenting of traditional knowledge?**

- a) It might lead to misappropriation and exploitation of indigenous cultures
- b) It helps in the promotion of indigenous culture
- c) It results in higher royalties for traditional knowledge holders
- d) It leads to faster innovation in the field

**Answer:** a) It might lead to misappropriation and exploitation of indigenous cultures

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**4. Which of the following is not a challenge in protecting traditional knowledge?**

- a) Lack of formal documentation
- b) Cultural reluctance to share knowledge
- c) Limited access to global patent systems
- d) Clear legal recognition of traditional knowledge holders

**Answer:** d) Clear legal recognition of traditional knowledge holders

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**5. Which of the following is a proposed method of protecting traditional knowledge?**

- a) Registering traditional knowledge as patents
- b) Using defensive protection through databases to prevent misappropriation
- c) Disclosing traditional knowledge publicly for global access
- d) Allowing patent offices to handle traditional knowledge

**Answer:** b) Using defensive protection through databases to prevent misappropriation

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**6. The protection of traditional knowledge is primarily concerned with:**

- a) Preventing the commercialization of traditional knowledge
- b) Granting patents for traditional knowledge holders
- c) Keeping traditional knowledge within one community
- d) Ensuring fair use and distribution of knowledge by all

**Answer:** a) Preventing the commercialization of traditional knowledge

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**7. What is the concept of "prior art" in relation to patents and traditional knowledge?**

- a) Traditional knowledge that is only known by a few individuals
- b) Traditional knowledge that has been publicly disclosed and cannot be patented
- c) The creation of a new knowledge base for patenting purposes
- d) Knowledge that is protected by international law

**Answer:** b) Traditional knowledge that has been publicly disclosed and cannot be patented

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**8. Which of the following strategies is not typically used to protect traditional knowledge?**

- a) Incorporating knowledge into patent systems
- b) Creating databases of traditional knowledge
- c) Customary laws and protocols within communities
- d) Encouraging community-led intellectual property systems

**Answer:** a) Incorporating knowledge into patent systems

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**9. What role do databases such as the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) play?**

- a) Help commercialize traditional knowledge
- b) Prevent patenting of traditional knowledge by making it publicly accessible

- c) Encourage the patenting of traditional knowledge
- d) Store knowledge for internal use only

**Answer:** b) Prevent patenting of traditional knowledge by making it publicly accessible

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**10. What is the "community intellectual property" (CIP) approach?**

- a) It allows communities to patent their traditional knowledge directly
- b) It focuses on community-level control and recognition of traditional knowledge
- c) It protects the knowledge of individual inventors within the community
- d) It requires that all traditional knowledge be shared publicly

**Answer:** b) It focuses on community-level control and recognition of traditional knowledge

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**11. Which of the following is true about "traditional cultural expressions" (TCEs)?**

- a) TCEs are always protected under standard patent laws
- b) TCEs refer to cultural works such as art, music, and folklore
- c) TCEs can never be misappropriated or misused
- d) TCEs are only relevant to non-indigenous communities

**Answer:** b) TCEs refer to cultural works such as art, music, and folklore

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**12. What is an example of a legal mechanism for protecting traditional knowledge?**

- a) Trademark registration
- b) Copyright law
- c) Geographical indications
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** c) Geographical indications

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**13. Which concept supports the view that traditional knowledge is a collective right, not an individual one?**

- a) Open-access intellectual property
- b) Individual property rights

- c) Collective intellectual property rights
- d) Private ownership of knowledge

**Answer:** c) Collective intellectual property rights

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**14. What is the "misappropriation" of traditional knowledge?**

- a) The proper use of knowledge for the benefit of its originators
- b) The unauthorized use or commercialization of traditional knowledge
- c) The sharing of knowledge for cultural preservation
- d) The adaptation of knowledge for innovation and development

**Answer:** b) The unauthorized use or commercialization of traditional knowledge

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**15. Which of the following is a challenge when traditional knowledge is used in modern biotechnology?**

- a) It always leads to financial benefits for indigenous communities
- b) It can result in biopiracy if not properly protected
- c) It is difficult to integrate into the biotechnology industry
- d) There is no legal framework for using traditional knowledge

**Answer:** b) It can result in biopiracy if not properly protected

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**16. What does the concept of "biopiracy" refer to?**

- a) The protection of biological patents
- b) The unauthorized use of biological resources and traditional knowledge
- c) The development of new biotechnology
- d) The fair trade of indigenous biological products

**Answer:** b) The unauthorized use of biological resources and traditional knowledge

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**17. What is the primary goal of "access and benefit-sharing" agreements?**

- a) To ensure that knowledge holders receive financial compensation
- b) To facilitate unrestricted use of traditional knowledge
- c) To limit the protection of traditional knowledge

d) To ensure equitable distribution of benefits from the use of biological resources and traditional knowledge

**Answer:** d) To ensure equitable distribution of benefits from the use of biological resources and traditional knowledge

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**18. What role do local or indigenous laws play in the protection of traditional knowledge?**

- a) They provide formal recognition and enforcement of traditional knowledge protection
- b) They are irrelevant to the protection of traditional knowledge
- c) They only apply to the local community and do not have legal standing internationally
- d) They conflict with international intellectual property laws

**Answer:** a) They provide formal recognition and enforcement of traditional knowledge protection

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**19. What does the term "defensive protection" mean in the context of traditional knowledge?**

- a) Actively seeking patents for traditional knowledge
- b) Using mechanisms like databases to prevent the misappropriation of traditional knowledge
- c) Granting ownership of traditional knowledge to corporations
- d) Encouraging the commercialization of traditional knowledge

**Answer:** b) Using mechanisms like databases to prevent the misappropriation of traditional knowledge

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**20. Which of the following is a potential strategy to increase protection of traditional knowledge?**

- a) Expanding patent laws to cover all forms of traditional knowledge
- b) Educating communities about intellectual property rights
- c) Allowing global trade of traditional knowledge without restrictions
- d) Encouraging the use of traditional knowledge without compensation

**Answer:** b) Educating communities about intellectual property rights