1. What does traditional knowledge in engineering primarily focus on?

A) Modern technologies
B) Techniques passed down through generations
C) Global innovations
D) Environmental protection only

Answer: B) Techniques passed down through generations

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2. Which of the following is an example of traditional medicine systems?

A) Herbal remedies
B) Radiation therapy
C) Antibiotics
D) Vaccines

Answer: A) Herbal remedies

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3. Traditional knowledge in agriculture is important because it helps:

A) Increase dependence on modern machines
B) Preserve environmental harmony
C) Create chemical fertilizers
D) Ignore sustainable practices

Answer: B) Preserve environmental harmony

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4. How do traditional societies primarily use traditional knowledge?

A) For entertainment purposes
B) For food and healthcare needs
C) To build large cities
D) For social media content creation

Answer: B) For food and healthcare needs

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5. Which of the following is a key importance of conservation of traditional knowledge?

A) To exploit natural resources faster

B) To preserve cultural heritage

C) To reduce the global population

D) To increase industrial production

Answer: B) To preserve cultural heritage

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6. Which of the following sectors benefits from traditional knowledge for its sustainable development?

A) Only technology

B) Agriculture, medicine, and engineering

C) Only healthcare

D) Only the food industry

Answer: B) Agriculture, medicine, and engineering

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7. Why is the management of biodiversity important for traditional knowledge?

A) It helps to eliminate pests only

B) It ensures the continued availability of resources used in traditional practices

C) It promotes the destruction of habitats

D) It only benefits commercial sectors

Answer: B) It ensures the continued availability of resources used in traditional practices

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8. Traditional knowledge plays a role in food security by:

A) Creating new genetically modified crops

B) Maintaining the genetic diversity of crops and livestock

C) Relying solely on modern farming techniques

D) Increasing dependency on global markets

Answer: B) Maintaining the genetic diversity of crops and livestock

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9. What is a major challenge in protecting traditional knowledge?

A) Lack of scientific data
B) Over-exploitation of resources
C) Intellectual property rights issues
D) Only lack of awareness

Answer: C) Intellectual property rights issues

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10. What is the primary focus of sustainable development in relation to traditional knowledge?

A) To abandon traditional practices
B) To balance modern development with environmental preservation
C) To increase profit at any cost
D) To encourage urbanization

Answer: B) To balance modern development with environmental preservation

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11. What role does traditional knowledge play in climate change adaptation?

A) It provides historical data on past climates and practices that helped communities adapt
B) It only focuses on religious beliefs
C) It ignores environmental concerns
D) It encourages overuse of natural resources

Answer: A) It provides historical data on past climates and practices that helped communities adapt

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12. What is an example of traditional knowledge used in agriculture?

A) Use of synthetic pesticides
B) Crop rotation and agroforestry
C) Industrial monocultures
D) High-energy farming methods

Answer: B) Crop rotation and agroforestry

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13. Which of the following can be considered a major contributor to the loss of traditional knowledge?

A) Community-based learning programs

B) Modernization and globalization

C) Increased communication and collaboration

D) Digital archives and online platforms

Answer: B) Modernization and globalization

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14. Which sector utilizes traditional knowledge to maintain food security?

A) Biotechnology

B) Traditional agriculture

C) Aerospace

D) Electronics

Answer: B) Traditional agriculture

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15. Why is it important to protect traditional knowledge in relation to biodiversity?

A) To increase the availability of non-renewable resources

B) To ensure sustainable use of biodiversity for future generations

C) To prioritize urban development over conservation

D) To decrease the focus on environmental conservation

Answer: B) To ensure sustainable use of biodiversity for future generations

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16. What is a potential benefit of combining traditional knowledge with modern science?

A) It leads to the abandonment of all traditional practices

B) It can improve sustainability and efficiency in various sectors

C) It causes the collapse of indigenous cultures

D) It increases the reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides

Answer: B) It can improve sustainability and efficiency in various sectors

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17. Traditional societies are often dependent on traditional knowledge for:

A) Luxury items

B) Their food, medicine, and overall well-being

C) Global tourism
D) Technological inventions

Answer: B) Their food, medicine, and overall well-being

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18. What is the role of traditional knowledge in the context of food security?

A) It encourages over-farming of single crops
B) It focuses on enhancing the genetic diversity of food sources
C) It advocates for large-scale monocultures
D) It eliminates the need for sustainable practices

Answer: B) It focuses on enhancing the genetic diversity of food sources

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19. Which of the following is an example of a traditional knowledge-based practice for managing biodiversity?

A) Planting genetically modified crops only
B) Sacred groves and traditional forest management practices
C) Industrial-scale logging without consideration for ecosystems
D) Exploiting local wildlife for profit

Answer: B) Sacred groves and traditional forest management practices

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20. What is the main objective of protecting and conserving traditional knowledge?

A) To maximize short-term profits
B) To ensure the survival and well-being of future generations
C) To eliminate all traditional practices
D) To promote only technological solutions

Answer: B) To ensure the survival and well-being of future generations