1. What is the primary function of trademarks?

a) To protect geographical indications
b) To protect industrial designs
c) To identify the source of goods or services
d) To regulate international trade

Answer: c) To identify the source of goods or services

Explanation: Trademarks primarily serve the function of distinguishing the goods or services of one entity from those of others in the market.

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2. Which organization oversees the registration of trademarks in many countries?

a) World Trade Organization (WTO)
b) International Trademark Association (INTA)
c) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
d) International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Answer: c) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Explanation: WIPO administers the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, facilitating trademark registration across multiple jurisdictions.

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3. What rights does a trademark holder have?

a) Exclusive right to use the mark
b) Right to prevent others from using similar marks
c) Right to license the mark to others
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Trademark holders have the exclusive right to use the mark and can prevent others from using similar marks. They can also license the mark to others for use under certain conditions.

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4. What is the term of protection for a registered design?

a) 5 years
b) 10 years
c) 20 years
d) Lifetime

Answer: b) 10 years

Explanation: In many jurisdictions, the term of protection for a registered design is typically 10 years, renewable for additional periods.

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5. What distinguishes Geographical Indications (GIs) from trademarks?

a) GIs protect the source of goods or services, while trademarks protect geographical locations
b) GIs protect geographical locations, while trademarks protect the source of goods or services
c) GIs only apply to agricultural products, while trademarks apply to all types of goods and services
d) There is no difference between GIs and trademarks

Answer: b) GIs protect geographical locations, while trademarks protect the source of goods or services

Explanation: GIs indicate that a product possesses certain qualities or enjoys a certain reputation due to its geographical origin, while trademarks identify the commercial source of goods or services.

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6. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for registering a trademark?

a) Distinctiveness
b) Geographic origin
c) Non-descriptiveness
d) Non-generic

Answer: b) Geographic origin

Explanation: While geographic origin may be relevant for geographical indications, it is not a requirement for trademark registration.

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7. What rights do holders of unregistered designs have?

a) Exclusive right to use the design
b) Right to prevent others from using similar designs
c) No rights without registration
d) Rights only in the country of origin

Answer: b) Right to prevent others from using similar designs

Explanation: Even without registration, holders of unregistered designs may have certain rights, such as the right to prevent others from copying or using substantially similar designs.

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8. What is the purpose of the Trade Marks Registry?

a) To enforce trademark rights
b) To maintain a record of registered trademarks
c) To promote international trade
d) To facilitate licensing agreements

Answer: b) To maintain a record of registered trademarks

Explanation: The Trade Marks Registry is responsible for maintaining a database of registered trademarks within a particular jurisdiction.

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9. What constitutes infringement of a trademark?

a) Unauthorized use of a similar mark
b) Use of a registered mark with permission
c) Use of a generic term
d) Non-commercial use

Answer: a) Unauthorized use of a similar mark

Explanation: Trademark infringement occurs when a party uses a mark that is identical or

similar to a registered trademark without authorization, leading to confusion among consumers.

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10. Who can become an authorized user of a Geographical Indication (GI)?

a) Any individual or organization
b) Only residents of the geographical region
c) Only the government
d) Only the original creator of the product

Answer: a) Any individual or organization

Explanation: Authorized users of GIs can include individuals, businesses, or organizations that meet certain criteria and are authorized to use the GI to identify their products' origin.