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Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
Nice Agreement helps in -	Obtaining registration simultaeously in more than one country	Classifying the goods and services for registering trade marks and service marks	Imposing restrictions on registration of trade marks in contracting countries	Simplifying the procedure of registration of trade marks
The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not apply to -	Patents	Trade marks	Copyrights	Industrial Designs
Which convention defined the well-known mark for the first time?	The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	The Madrid Protocol for International Registration of Marks	The Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights	Nice Agreement
Select the correct statement: A. India is a member of WIPO. B. India is a member of Paris Convention.	A is correct	B is correct	A & B are correct	A & B are incorrect
Application of International Registration of Trade Marks under Madrid Agreement must be made to -	International Bureau	Country of Origin	United Nations	Country of Origin and International Bureau
Treaty which helps in classification of figurative elements of marks is -	The Vienna Agreement	Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property	The Madrid Protocol	TRIPS
What does a trade mark protect?	an invention	a secret formula	logos, names and brands	feel of a product

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The Trade Marks Act, 1999 provides for:A. registration of trade mark for services in addition to goods B. registration of collective marks owned by association of persons C. establishment of an Intellectual Property Appellate Board	A	B	C	A,B and C
Before having an official Trade mark law in India, action for passing off was taken under -	The Indian Contract Act, 1872	The Law of Torts	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
Trade marks help in: A. Promoting orderly competition amongst sellers. B. Reduces search costs of consumers	Both A and B are incorrect	Both A and B are correct	Only A is Correct	Only B is correct
Select the correct statement: A. A trademark is a valuable business asset B. A trademark is a marketing tool C. Trademark is legally protected and enforceable	A	B	C	A, B and C
Trade mark counterfeiting results into -	buyers getting better products than they expected	providing incentive to the producers to invest more in branding	violation of trademark laws, consumer protection laws and may also endanger the public health and safety	increase in the sales of the products counterfeited
In India, Trade marks are governed by -	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Law and Justice	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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The Trade Marks Act, 1999 was amended to incorporate and facilitate international registration of trademark according to Madrid Protocol in the year -	2001	2008	2010	2011
The Trade marks Act, 1999 is a modification of 1958 Act as the new Act: A. enlarged the definition of trade mark B. decreased the period of registration C. provides for the registration of non-traditional trade marks D. enhanced the punishment for offenders	A,B and C	A,C and D	A,B and D	A,B,C and D
Select the principles applicable to trade marks: I. A trade mark should be distinctive II. A trade mark should be capable of distinguishing goods and services III. A trade mark should not be deceptive IV. A trade mark should not be similar or identical with earlier trademark	I, II and III	II, III and IV	I, III and IV	I, II, III and IV
A trademark aims to -	distinguish goods or services of its kind	provides for the method of manufacture	not cover trade names	determine prices of the goods or services
Which of the following principles are wrong as regards trade marks?	It must be a mark	It must be capable of graphical representation	It need not be used in relation to goods or services	It can be in the form of shape of goods
The rationale of protection of trademark in India is to protect: A. goodwill and repute B. commercial interest C. consumer rights	A and B	B and C	A,B and C	A and C

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Which of the following Marks are generally protected under the Trade Marks Act, 1999? A. Service Marks B. Trade Marks C. Collective Marks	Only A	Only B	A and C	A, B and C