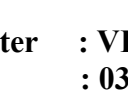


Name: Enrolment No:	 UPES UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW		
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2025			
Course: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR) Program: BTECH-BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING Course Code: CLBS4007	Semester : VII Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100		
Instructions: Read the questions carefully. All questions are compulsory unless a choice is provided within the question.			
S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q 1	_____ protects IP created by inventors	1.5	CO1
Q 2	The statement that is not eligible for a trademark is a. It should not be misleading b. It can violate public order and morality c. It cannot just be a generic description of a product d. It cannot be identical to an already existing trademark	1.5	CO1
Q 3	Paris convention was established in the year _____	1.5	CO1
Q 4	Name any patent search database.	1.5	CO1
Q 5	How long is copyright protected. a. 20 years b. The life of the author plus 20 years c. 60 years d. The life of the author plus 60 years	1.5	CO1
Q 6	List the year in which WIPO was established.	1.5	CO1
Q 7	The recipe of Coca-Cola is protected under which IPR?	1.5	CO1
Q 8	Recall which IP can Manipuri Tarkashi be protected under.	1.5	CO1
Q 9	Identify the IPR that Nike's "Just Do it" protected under.	1.5	CO1
Q 10	The section of a patent that defines the legal scope of protection a. Background b. Claims c. Abstract d. Drawings	1.5	CO1
Q 11	The agreement/treaty/convention under the WTO that deals with minimum standards for IPR protection among member countries is called a. TRIPS Agreement b. WIPO Treaty c. Paris Convention d. Berne Convention	1.5	CO1

Q 12	The part of a patent that lists prior art is a. Background of the invention b. Abstract c. Claims d. Drawings	1.5	CO1
Q 13	The authority that grants patents in India is a. Ministry of Commerce b. Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks c. Supreme Court of India d. Department of Science and Technology	1.5	CO1
Q 14	WTO was established in the year a. 1990 b. 1995 c. 2000 d. 2005	1.5	CO1
Q 15	The Hague Agreement relates to a. Patents b. Copyrights c. Trademarks d. Industrial Designs	1.5	CO1
Q 16	Under the TRIPS Agreement, India accepted the mailbox system for pharmaceutical patents because a. India did not allow product patents on drugs before 2005 b. To provide retroactive patent protection c. To implement compulsory licensing d. To register trademarks efficiently	1.5	CO1
Q 17	The following statement is true about PCT a. It replaces national patent filings b. It simplifies the process of filing in multiple countries c. It guarantees patent grant d. It only applies to pharmaceuticals	1.5	CO1
Q 18	The Statute of Monopolies (1624) is a landmark patent law of a. France b. England c. USA d. Germany	1.5	CO1
Q 19	Cartagena Protocol covers which of the following a. Seeds of GMO crops b. Microorganisms modified for industrial use c. Genetically modified fish d. All of the above	1.5	CO1
Q 20	The GEAC is a part of which ministry a. Ministry of Science & Technology b. Ministry of Agriculture c. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change d. Ministry of Commerce	1.5	CO1

Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q 21	State the full form and briefly describe the following: (1.25 marks each) a. IPR b. PCT c. USPTO d. GATT	5	CO2
Q 22	Explain the following briefly (2.5+2.5) a. Berne convention b. Doha declaration	5	CO2
Q 23	a. Define patent. (2) b. List the criteria for patentability. (3)	5	CO2
Q 24	Summarize the differences and similarities in the following IPRs with example: a. GI b. Trademark	5	CO2
Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q 25	Patenting new technologies or novel innovations in life sciences often bring us at the cross-roads of IPR and ethics. Examine any one of the following topics in detail in this context with appropriate diagrams/examples: a. GMO regulations in India b. Patenting life/cloning and human genome project c. International biosafety conventions and protecting biodiversity	15	CO3
Q 26	Case Study: Sophia had always been passionate about baking, and one day, she created a unique recipe for a decadent chocolate cake that quickly became the talk of her local community. She decided to turn her love for baking into a business, naming her shop "Sweet Indulgence." To make sure no one else could steal her secret cake recipe, she kept it locked away in a private notebook. To promote her shop, Sophia designed a charming logo featuring a swirl of chocolate and a ribbon. Her famous chocolate cake quickly became a favorite, and customers began requesting her recipe. Sophia decided to write a cookbook named "Sophia's Magic," featuring her cake recipe and several other exclusive treats. As her business expanded, Sophia also developed a new method for creating the perfect cake texture, which she thought could be useful for other bakers. Answer the following questions: a. Define Intellectual Property Rights. (2) b. Illustrate various types of IPR using a line diagram/flowchart. (3) c. Sophia has reached out to you to help her identify her intellectual property rights to protect the heart of her business and keep her creative ideas safe from	15	CO4

	competition. Examine the above paragraph to identify <i>any four</i> intellectual property rights and explain each type. (10)		
Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 27	Choose a product and create its infographic. Demonstrate any five IPR associated with the product and explain your answer briefly. (5+5)	10	CO3
Q 28	You are a biomedical engineer working on wearable health monitoring devices, usually designed for patients in urban hospitals with easy access to electricity and internet connectivity. Your research involves developing a new device called Cardio-Watch-X, suitable for monitoring patients in remote, high-altitude regions with limited connectivity and harsh weather conditions. <u>a. Compared to standard wearable devices, predict two new features that you would add to Cardio-Watch-X that would make it suitable in the remote, high-altitude regions with limited connectivity and harsh weather conditions. (5)</u> As part of your clinical trials, you must visit local healthcare workers and convince them to use your new device. The healthcare workers are hesitant because they do not fully understand how this device works, and they worry it may be inaccurate, unreliable, or difficult to maintain. They are also concerned about potential risks to patients, data privacy, and whether the device is safe for long-term use. <u>b. Assess the above scenario and estimate two points that you will need to discuss with healthcare workers to convince them to use Cardio-Watch-X. (5)</u>	10	CO4