

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Methodical instructions
for tests of course «Intellectual Property»

for applicants of higher education by specialty 051 «Economics», 073
«Manage», and 192 «UPE»

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Intellectual Property: methodical instructions for tests of the course
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Contains test tasks of the course "Intellectual Property" and instructions for their implementation.

For applicants of higher education by specialty 051 «Economics», 073 «Manage», and 192 «UPE».

Інтелектуальна власність : методичн і вказівки до виконання
I-73 тестових завдань з дисципліни «Інтелектуальна власність» / уклад.:
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Містять тестові завдання курсу «Інтелектуальна власність» та інструкції до їх виконання.

Призначено для здобувачів вищої освіти за спеціальностями 051 «Економіка», 073 «Менеджмент» та 192 «Урбаністика і просторове планування».

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Introduction

Test tasks in the course "Intellectual Property" reflect the content of lectures and all answers to test questions are contained in the presentations. For the convenience of passing the tests which are presented in the form of Google Forms. After each lecture need to complete a test in Google form before the next lecture. The links to tests on the title page of the presentations. All answers on test questions it is possible to found in the lecture presentation. Various options for choosing answers are offered, and a "circle" means one correct answer, and a "square" allows you to choose several options, in some questions all options may be correct. Tests can be taken at any time convenient for applicants after the lecture, but it is recommended to take the test before the start of the next lecture, as it helps to consolidate the course material. To successfully complete the tests, it is necessary to carefully listen to the lectures and thoroughly familiarize yourself with the text of the presentations.

The purpose of course – acquiring new practical skills in the application of principles.

Tasks of the course:

- consider about trade marks;
- compare industrial designs, patents and utility models;
- evaluate rules of copyright;
- analyze trade secrets;
- to learn about databases and geographical indications;
- to develop an architectural intellectual property.

As a result of mastering the course, students should:

- to know how the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) serves the world's innovators and creators;
- to be able to received benefits from Intellectual Property;
- to realize Intellectual Property links to other topics;
- to understand how ideas arrive to the market and improve lives everywhere;
- master in recognizing of Intellectual Property.

Test № 1. Trade marks

- 1. What is NOT refers to intellectual property? (*one correct answer*)**
 - a) creations of the mind
 - b) inventions
 - c) everything that belongs to a person
 - d) literary and artistic works

- 2. Which statement is NOT true about trademarks? (*one correct answer*)**
 - a) exclusive right over the use of a sign in relation to the goods and services
 - b) trade names and trade marks are always the same
 - c) to identify the commercial origin of a product
 - d) distinguishing the products, goods, services)

- 3. What are the routes to trade mark registration? (*several correct answers*)**
 - a) global route
 - b) national route
 - c) regional route
 - d) international route

- 4. What signs consist of trade marks? (*several correct answers*)**
 - a) words
 - b) numbers
 - c) colors
 - d) ideas

- 5. Which statement is NOT true about trade name? (*one correct answer*)**
 - a) the name of a company or business
 - b) trade names and trade marks are always the same
 - c) function is to identify company or business
 - d) it is usually words and not logos

Test № 2. Industrial designs

- 1. What features characterize industrial design? (*several correct answers*)**
 - a) lines and contours
 - b) shape and texture

- c) literary creativity
- d) materials and ornamentation

2. What are the routes to design protection? (*several correct answers*)

- a) national route
- b) regional route
- c) international route
- d) traditional route

3. What are the requirements for design registration? (*several correct answers*)

- a) novelty
- b) individual character
- c) non-functionality
- d) functionality

4. What kind of protection do designs confer? (*several correct answers*)

- a) moral protection
- b) animal protection
- c) territorial protection
- d) protection of the appearance of the product

5. What duration of protection have industrial design? (*several correct answers*)

- a) 3 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 25 years
- d) 30 years

Test № 3. Patents

1. What is a patent? (*several correct answers*)

- a) an exclusive right granted for the protection of inventions
- b) products or processes offering a new technical solution
- c) facilitating a new way of doing something
- d) any private property

2. What are the routes to design protection? (*several correct answers*)

- a) national route
- b) regional route
- c) international route
- d) traditional route

3. What are the requirements to patent registration ? (*several correct answers*)

- a) beauty
- b) novelty
- c) inventive step
- d) industrial application

4. What is NOT true about a unitary patent? (*one correct answer*)

- a) European patent
- b) valid worldwide
- c) unitary effect in the territory of the 26 participating EU Member States
- d) without the need for national validation in each country

5. How patent a computer program? (*one correct answer*)

- a) no chance
- b) announce publicly
- c) copyright protection in Europe
- d) chase everyone

Test № 4. Utility model

1. What is NOT a utility model? (*one correct answer*)

- a) petty patent
- b) an exclusive right granted for an invention
- c) new technical solution
- d) prevent from commercially using protected invention

2. What are the routes to utility model protection? (*one correct answer*)

- a) national level
- b) regional level

- c) international level
- d) traditional level

3. What are the requirements for utility model registration? (*one correct answer*)

- a) same requirements for all countries
- b) vary depending on the applicable national legislation
- c) not novelty are generally required
- d) not inventive step are generally required

4. What kind of protection do utility models confer? (*several correct answers*)

- a) prevent others from making and using without the owner's prior permission
- b) prevent others from offering for sale, selling or importing a product without the owner's prior permission
- c) international protection
- d) territorial protection

5. What are the main differences between utility models and patents? (*several correct answers*)

- a) the requirements for a utility model are less stringent than those of patents
- b) the requirements for a utility model are more stringent than those of patents
- c) inventive step or non-obviousness is much lower for a utility model
- d) the term and fees of protection for utility models is shorter than for patents

Test № 5. Trade secrets

1. What is a trade secret? (*several correct answers*)

- a) confidential business information providing a competitive advantage to an enterprise
- b) technical knowledge potentially protectable as a patent
- c) lists of customers or business plans
- d) recipes or manufacturing processes

2. How are trade secrets protected? (*several correct answers*)

- a) information must have commercial value
- b) person in control of the information to keep it secret
- c) non-disclosure agreements
- d) licence agreements, employment agreements, consortium agreements or partnership agreements

3. What kind of protection do trade secrets confer? (*one correct answer*)

- a) proprietary rights
- b) obligation to keep it confidential under unfair competition laws
- c) exclusive rights
- d) owner's wish

4. What duration of protection for trade secrets? (*one correct answer*)

- a) while you are working in the organization
- b) can be protected for an unlimited period
- c) while you are moving to another country
- d) trade secrets depend on you

5. What is a non-disclosure agreement? (*several correct answers*)

- a) confidentiality agreement
- b) non-confidentiality agreement
- c) one-way agreement
- d) multilateral agreement

Test № 6. Copyright

1. What works covered by copyright at international level? (*several correct answers*)

- a) literary works
- b) computer programs and databases
- c) paintings, drawings, photographs and sculptures
- d) architecture and technical drawings

2. Can ideas be protected by copyright? (*one correct answer*)

- a) yes
- b) only the best ideas

- c) only your ideas
- d) no

3. What are the requirements to obtain copyright protection? (*several correct answers*)

- a) be original
- b) don't reflect author's personality
- c) exist in some form
- d) don't express author's creativity

4. What kind of protection does NOT copyright confer? (*one correct answer*)

- a) territorial protection
- b) Paris Convention
- c) economic rights
- d) moral rights

5. What are neighbouring rights? (*several correct answers*)

- a) media rights
- b) related rights
- c) unrelated rights
- d) protect the interests of performers, producers, broadcasting organisations and publishers

Test № 7. Databases

1. What is a database? (*one correct answer*)

- a) data arranged in a systematic way
- b) any data
- c) any materials
- d) methodical way of vegetables

2. What are the routes to database protection? (*several correct answers*)

- a) copyright protection
- b) global protection
- c) sui generis protection
- d) non-generis protection

3. What are the requirements for obtaining protection of a database? (*several correct answers*)

- a) original intellectual creations
- b) financial and/or professional investment
- c) charitable contribution
- d) chaotically organized information

4. What kind of protection do database rights confer? (*several correct answers*)

- a) territorial protection
- b) national laws
- c) sui generis in the territory of the EU
- d) total international protection for any databases

5. What scope of protection? (*several correct answers*)

- a) structure for copyrighted databases
- b) contents for sui generis database
- c) reproduction, adaptation, distribution
- d) extraction

Test № 8. Domain names

1. What is a domain name? (*one correct answer*)

- a) human-friendly forms of communication
- b) human-friendly forms of Internet addresses
- c) commonly used to find problem
- d) destructive power of the Internet

2. What are the types of domain names? (*several correct answers*)

- a) generic Top Level Domain
- b) country code Top Level Domain
- c) Second Level Domain
- d) Third Level Domain

3. What are the requirements for domain name registration? (*one correct answer*)

- a) first-come first-served

- b) first-come last-served
- c) last-come last-served
- d) last-come first-served

4. What kind and types of protection do domain names confer? (*several correct answers*)

- a) international protection
- b) top-level domain
- c) second-level domain
- d) any protection

5. What is cybersquatting? (*one correct answer*)

- a) abusive registrations of domain names
- b) abusive occupation of housing
- c) theft of domain names
- d) registrations of domain names

Test № 9. Geographical indication

1. What is a geographical indication? (*several correct answers*)

- a) products don't have a specific geographical origin
- b) products having a specific geographical origin
- c) qualities of products are attributable to a specific geographical origin
- d) reputation of products is attributable to a specific geographical origin

2. What type of products can be protected by geographical indications? (*several correct answers*)

- a) agricultural products
- b) foodstuffs
- c) wine and spirit drinks
- d) handicrafts and industrial products

3. How are geographical indications protected? (*several correct answers*)

- a) acquiring a right over the name
- b) registration of a collective trade mark
- c) registration of a certification mark
- d) just let everyone know it's yours

4. What kind of protection do geographical indications confer? (one correct answer)

- a) territorial protection
- b) non-territorial protection
- c) state protection
- d) personal protection

5. What are the routes to geographical indications protection? (several correct answers)

- a) National route
- b) Regional route
- c) International route
- d) Planetary route

Test № 10. Architectural intellectual property

1. What architectural works are NOT protected by copyright? (one correct answer)

- a) drawings
- b) songs
- c) models of buildings
- d) actual building

2. What exclusive rights have copyright owners? (several correct answers)

- a) to reproduce the work in a material form
- b) to publish the work
- c) to communicate the work to the public
- d) hate all people

3. Who are NOT copyright owners of architectural works? (one correct answer)

- a) architect
- b) employer
- c) person who has seen the work
- d) person who has commissioned the work

4. What is moral rights? (several correct answers)

- a) to be attributed for architectural work
- b) to be happy about architectural work
- c) not to have architectural work falsely attributed
- d) not to have architectural work treated in a derogatory way

5. How architects can maximize protection of their works? (*several correct answers*)

- a) written agreement between the architect and the client
- b) express terms that deal with copyright and moral rights
- c) licence may be revoked if the client has refused to pay
- d) use the copyright symbol ©

List of recommended sources

Methodical materials

1. *Presentations of lectures* for the course «Intellectual Property» and their recordings in Teams.
2. *The European IPR Helpdesk. Your Guide to IP in Europe. The essentials of IP protection in Europe.* – Luxembourg: European IPR Helpdesk, 2017. – 60 p.
3. *Bampton M. Architects and Intellectual Property: Protecting Your Building Plans and Designs / M. Bampton.* – Australia: Henry Davis York, 2022. – 8 p.

Textbooks

4. *WIPO Intellectual Property Handbook.* – Geneva: WIPO, 2004. – 492 p.
5. *Winterton K.C. Intellectual property law in the construction industry— a practical guide / K.C. Winterton, S.S. Havlick.* – Holland: Hart LLP, 2005. – 28p.
6. *Choi W. Software Patent Application Drafting Guideline Development / W.Choi.* – Minnesota: Department of Writing Studies University of Minnesota, 2014. – 50 p.

Online resources

7. *World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).* – Електрон. дані. – Режим доступу: <https://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html>. / (дата звернення: 20.06.2024). – Назва з екрана.
8. *Glossary of Intellectual Property Terms.* – Електрон. дані. – Режим доступу: <https://smithhopen.com/resources/glossary-of-intellectual-property-terms/>. / (дата звернення: 20.06.2024). – Назва з екрана.
9. *Patentscope.* – Електрон. дані. – Режим доступу: <https://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/>. / (дата звернення: 20.06.2024). – Назва з екрана.
10. *WIPO Standards.* – Електрон. дані. – Режим доступу: <https://www.wipo.int/standards/en/>. / (дата звернення: 20.06.2024). – Назва з екрана.
11. *Intellectual Property Statistics.* – Електрон. дані. – Режим доступу: <https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/>. / (дата звернення: 20.06.2024). – Назва з екрана.

Educational and methodical edition

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