

SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD
SEM – II INTERNAL – II
B LAW
QUESTION BANK

1. Patent Act in India was enacted in
a) 1957 b) 1970 c) 2000 d) 2013

Ans: b

2. Copyright Act relates to
a) Inventions b) Artistic works c) Brand name d) Designs

Ans: b

3. Patent is granted for
a) 10 years b) 15 years c) 20 years d) 25 years

Ans: c

4. Trademark protects
a) Invention b) Logo/brand c) Literature d) Music

Ans: b

5. GI refers to
a) Trade name
b) Place based product
c) Brand image
d) Copyright

Ans: b

6. Copyright registration is
a) Mandatory b) Optional c) Illegal d) Void

Ans: b

7. Infringement means
a) Protection
b) Transfer
c) Unauthorized use
d) Registration

Ans: c

8. Patentable invention must be
a) Useful b) Novel c) Inventive d) All

Ans: d

9. Trade secrets are protected by
a) Patent Act b) Copyright Act c) Contract law d) Design Act

Ans: c

10. GI Act was passed in
a) 1999 b) 2000 c) 2002 d) 2010

Ans: b

1. Companies Act came into force in
a) 1956 b) 2013 c) 2016 d) 2020

Ans: b

2. Minimum directors in private company
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 7

Ans: b

3. Director acts as

- a) Agent
- b) Trustee
- c) Employee
- d) All

Ans: d

4. CSR applies to companies with net worth

- a) ₹100 cr
- b) ₹300 cr
- c) ₹500 cr
- d) ₹1000 cr

Ans: c

5. AGM must be held once in

- a) 3 years
- b) 2 years
- c) 1 year
- d) 6 months

Ans: c

6. Extraordinary General Meeting is called for

- a) Routine matters
- b) Urgent matters
- c) Annual matters
- d) None

Ans: b

7. Quorum means

- a) Agenda
- b) Proxy
- c) Minimum members
- d) Resolution

Ans: c

8. Corporate governance ensures

- a) Profit only
- b) Transparency
- c) Monopoly
- d) Tax evasion

Ans: b

9. CSR spending minimum is

- a) 1%
- b) 2%
- c) 5%
- d) 10%

Ans: b

10. Board meeting frequency is governed by

- a) SEBI
- b) Companies Act
- c) RBI
- d) NCLT

Ans: b

1. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code enacted in

- a) 2013
- b) 2015
- c) 2016
- d) 2019

Ans: c

2. NCLT stands for

- a) National Corporate Law Tribunal
- b) National Company Law Tribunal
- c) National Civil Law Tribunal
- d) None

Ans: b

3. CIRP means

- a) Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process
- b) Company Insolvency Rule Process
- c) Corporate Internal Resolution Process
- d) None

Ans: a

4. Winding up is done by
a) Court b) Tribunal c) Board d) Creditors

Ans: b

5. Liquidation means
a) Revival
b) Closure
c) Expansion
d) Merger

Ans: b

6. Insolvency professional is appointed by
a) Company b) Tribunal c) Government d) Auditor

Ans: b

7. CoC means
a) Committee of Creditors
b) Council of Companies
c) Committee of Companies
d) Court of Creditors

Ans: a

8. Fraud is a ground for
a) Winding up
b) Registration
c) Merger
d) CSR

Ans: a

9. Order of priority is also called
a) Ranking
b) Waterfall mechanism
c) Liquid rule
d) FIFO

Ans: b

10. Insolvency code applies to
a) Individuals only
b) Companies only
c) Companies & individuals
d) Banks only

Ans: c

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. IPR stands for ____.
2. Patent gives ____ rights.
3. Copyright protects ____ works.
4. Trademark identifies ____.
5. GI products belong to a ____ area.
6. Patent registration is valid for ____ years.
7. Copyright infringement is ____.
8. Trade secrets are ____ information.
9. Passing off relates to ____.

10. Fair use is an ____ to copyright.
1. Director is a ____ agent of the company.
2. Fiduciary duty means duty of ____.
3. AGM stands for ____.
4. Proxy can vote on behalf of ____.
5. CSR means ____.
6. Ordinary resolution requires ____ majority.
7. Special resolution requires ____ majority.
8. Corporate governance promotes ____.
9. Board meeting is conducted by ____.
10. CSR committee consists of ____ directors.

1. IBC stands for ____.
2. Insolvency means inability to pay ____.
3. NCLT is a ____ body.
4. Liquidator distributes ____.
5. CIRP time limit is ____ days.
6. CoC consists of ____.
7. Winding up leads to ____ of company.
8. Bankruptcy applies to ____ persons.
9. Liquidation is the last stage of ____.
10. Order of priority is followed during ____.

ANSWER

1. Intellectual Property Rights
2. Exclusive
3. Creative
4. Goods/services
5. Geographical
6. 20
7. Illegal
8. Confidential
9. Trademark
10. Exception

1. Managing
2. Trust
3. Annual General Meeting
4. Member
5. Corporate Social Responsibility
6. Simple
7. Three-fourth
8. Accountability
9. Directors
10. Three

1. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
2. Debts
3. Quasi-judicial
4. Assets
5. 180

6. Creditors
7. Dissolution
8. Insolvent
9. Insolvency
10. Liquidation

III. Descriptive Questions

1. What are Intellectual Property Rights? Explain their importance.
2. Explain the patent registration procedure and rights of a patentee.
3. Define corporate governance and explain its principles and need.
4. Explain the appointment, qualifications, and disqualifications of directors.
5. What is winding up of a company? Explain its modes.
6. Explain winding up by Tribunal and its grounds.