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Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 06/10/2026 **Time:** 02:00 PM - 03:30 PM

Course Code: LAW4086 **Course Name:** Patent Right Creation and Registration

Semester: Ninth Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	30	60

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is meant by “prior art” in patent law?	2	CO1	BT1
2	Distinguish between an invention and a discovery.	2	CO1	BT2
3	What is a patent specification?	2	CO1	BT1
4	What is meant by “patent claims”?	2	CO1	BT1
5	Why is patent protection granted only for a limited period?	2	CO1	BT1

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Explain the significance of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability in determining patentability.	10	CO1	BT2
7	Riya invents a new type of solar panel and files a patent application in January 2026. During examination, the Patent Office discovers a research paper published in July 2025 describing the same solar panel technology in detail. Riya argues that she developed the technology independently and had never read the research paper. Analyse whether Riya can obtain a patent. Does the fact that she independently developed the invention affect the novelty analysis?	10	CO1	BT3

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Arun works as a scientist for GreenTech Ltd. During his employment, he develops a new battery using GreenTech's laboratory and equipment. His employment contract does not specifically mention inventions. Arun files a patent application in his own name. GreenTech claims that it owns the invention because it paid his salary and provided all research facilities. Analyse the legal issues concerning inventorship and ownership.	10	CO2	BT2
9	BioLife develops a genetically modified microorganism that can be used to clean contaminated industrial water. The microorganism does not occur naturally in the form developed by BioLife. A competitor argues that microorganisms cannot be patented because they are biological materials. Analyse the patentability issues.	10	CO2	BT3

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
10	A filmmaker obtains permission to make a film based on a copyrighted novel. The filmmaker changes the characters, setting and ending but retains the central storyline. The author later argues that the film infringes copyright because too much of the original work has been retained. Discuss whether the filmmaker's conduct constitutes a lawful adaptation or copyright infringement	10	CO2	BT3
11	An author sells the copyright in her novel to a publishing company. The company publishes the novel but removes her name and replaces several paragraphs with material that changes the meaning of the work. The publisher argues that because it owns the copyright, it can make any changes it wants. Describe whether the author's moral rights may be relevant.	10	CO2	BT2

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	"Patent law protects ideas, whereas copyright protects expression.” Critically examine this statement.	10	CO2	BT4
13	Company X develops a patented medical diagnostic device and creates proprietary software for operating it. Company Y independently develops a similar medical device after studying publicly available scientific literature. However, Company Y obtains a copy of Company X's software from a former employee and incorporates substantial portions of that code into its own product. Company Y argues that it independently developed the device and therefore cannot be liable for infringement. Analyse the position of Company Y under patent and copyright law.	10	CO2	BT3