

QUIZZZ

Essence of Indian Traditional Knowledge Quiz 1
25 Questions

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

1. Which of the following is not a characteristics of traditional knowledge

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | TK is changeable, and may evolve because of changes in the social environment | <input type="checkbox"/> B | Faith |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | The creation of TK is collective and holistic | <input type="checkbox"/> D | Oral transmission of TK from generation to generation |

2. Which of the following is not true about coexistence approach to indigenous knowledge(IK)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | It devalues Western or Indigenous resource management practices and the knowledge that informs them | <input type="checkbox"/> B | It does not allow for the domination of one over the other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | It values both systems | <input type="checkbox"/> D | It does not devalue Western or Indigenous resource management practices and the knowledge that informs them |

3. Which of the following best defines indigenous knowledge (IK)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'modern' | <input type="checkbox"/> B | Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'cultural' |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'indigenous' | <input type="checkbox"/> D | Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'western' |

4. Which of the following best characterises traditional knowledge

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | It is represented by a scientist with a rich experiential modern knowledge heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> B | It is represented by a villager with a rich experiential traditional knowledge heritage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | It is represented by a villager with a rich experiential modern knowledge heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> D | It is represented by a scientist with a rich experiential traditional knowledge heritage |

?

5. Which of the following Indigenous knowledge is regarded as inseparable and embodied in their affinities

- A Cosmos B Technology
 C Land D Science

6. How do you say Indigenous knowledge cannot be displaced out of its local context into another one and used for national and international network

- A It is an autochthonous theoretical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin B It is an autochthonous empirical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin
 C It is an autochthonous theoretical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin D It is an autochthonous empirical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin

7. Which of the following is not correct about indigenous knowledge

- A It emerges in a continuous process of contemplation and application B It emerges in a continuous process of observation and interpretation
 C It emerges in relation to the locally acknowledged everyday rationalities and transcendental powers D It emerges as people's perception and experience in an environment, at a given time

8. Which of the following is true about religion

- A All of the mentioned B It binds us to an external force
 C It stabilizes our meaningful interaction with the world D It bridge the gap between the known and the unknown (the profane and sacred)

9. Which of the following are traditional knowledge

- A The San people use the hoodia plant to stave off hunger while out hunting. B The Cree and Inuit maintain unique bodies of knowledge of seasonal migration patterns of particular species in the Hudson Bay region.
 C Maria's grandmother's recipe for strawberry jam. D Thai traditional healers use the plao-noi plant to treat ulcer.

10. Which of the following statements is incorrect

- A TK is distinctly associated with an indigenous or local community, which preserves and transmits it from generation to generation.
- B TK is old and static.
- C TK is generated, preserved and transmitted in a traditional and intergenerational context.
- D TK is not limited to any specific technical field.

11. Which of the following statements are correct

- A Certification marks can be used to safeguard the authenticity and quality of authentic indigenous arts.
- B The style and technique used to create a work can be protected by copyright.
- C Unfair competition and trade practices laws can prevent false or misleading claims that a product is authentic.
- D Indigenous and traditional signs and symbols can be protected as trademarks

12. An Aboriginal person dies on average at which age

- A 67
- B 65
- C 53
- D 70

13. How does the indigenous people teach their children

- A Reading to them
- B Taking them to school
- C Writing to them
- D Storytelling

14. What is the term Indigenous knowledge used described

- A Culture values
- B Traditions
- C None of the mentioned
- D Used to describe the knowledge systems developed by a community

15. What is significant about the discovery of Indigenous knowledge

- A faith
- B learning new things over different periods of time advances in culture
- C all of the mentioned
- D imagination

16. Choose the following one is not statement of Indigenous knowledge

- A Dynamic B Adaptive
 C Holistic D Static

17. Why should non-Indigenous people take the time to learn about Indigenous knowledge

- A To improve written knowledge B None of the above mentioned

- C Western science is increasingly recognizing the value of IK and is collaborating with communities to incorporate their knowledge in related research projects. D To improve knowledge

18. Which of the following is not a kinds of traditional knowledge

- A Written document B Traditional Environmental Knowledge
 C Indigenous knowledge D Traditional Ecological Knowledge

19. Which of the following is not a characteristics of Indigenous Knowledge

- A It is not systematically documented B It is not holistic
 C It is generated within communities D It is holistic

20. Which of the following is a aspect of traditional knowledge

- A written B spiritual
 C None of the mentioned D oral

21. Traditional environmental issues include which of the following? Please select all that apply

- A Pollution. B Exploitation of maritime resources.
 C Climate change. D Natural resource conservation.

22. What is the influence of scientific knowledge

- A It has played a key role in the creation of framework conventions and control protocols. B It is disseminated through epistemic communities.
 C All of the options given are correct D It has particularly influenced the discourse of climate change

23. Choose the following in which 'ecological journey' begins with understanding nature, and concludes by discussing an

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | Evolving eco-sociology | <input type="checkbox"/> B | Evolving eco-psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | Evolving eco-science | <input type="checkbox"/> D | Evolving eco-philosophy |

24. Choose the following in which the study of indigenous ecological knowledge often emphasize that

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | Classification and naming of animals and plants among non-literate, traditional peoples reflect similarities in people's largely unconscious appreciation of 'nature's basic plan | <input type="checkbox"/> B | Taxonomic categories and criteria for classification do not correspond to those of western science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | Indigenous perceptions of ecological linkages are not consistent with western postulates on causality | <input type="checkbox"/> D | All the mentioned |

25. Choose the following in which the idea that the group lives in the individual relates to indigenous peoples orientation of

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | an individual identity | <input type="checkbox"/> B | a personal identity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | a collective identity | <input type="checkbox"/> D | no identity |

