

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

## A Fair(y) Use Tale of Copyright

- 1) You can copyright any permanently fixed work that can be \_\_\_\_\_ with your eyes or \_\_\_\_\_ with your ears.
- 2) Only the copyright \_\_\_\_\_ has the right to use their work.
- 3) You CANNOT copyright an \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4) It's illegal to use the work without \_\_\_\_\_ from the owner.
- 5) List 3 things that can be copyrighted:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Copyright used to only last for \_\_\_\_\_ years, but now IT CAN LAST up to \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) The Public \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where works are FREE for anyone to use!
- 8) FAIR USE of copyrighted work: You can use a SMALL portion of copyrighted work for:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Fair use depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the work, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the work and it's impact on \_\_\_\_\_ .

## **Fair Use/Copyright**

### **TRUE or FALSE**

#### **Part I: Software**

1. A student snaps in half a CD-ROM the teacher really needed for her next class. The teacher decides to make a back-up copy of all her crucial disks so it never happens again. This is permissible.

3. A school has a site license for version 3.3 of a multimedia program. A teacher buys five copies of version 4.0, which is more powerful, and installs them on five workstations in the computer lab. But now when students at these workstations create a project and bring it back to their classrooms, the computers (running 3.3) won't read the work! To end the chaos, it's permissible to install 4.0 on all machines.

5. A geography teacher has more students and computers than software. He uses a CD burner to make several copies of a copyright interactive CD-ROM so each student can use an individual copy in class. This is fair use.

#### **Part II: The Internet**

6. A middle school science class studying ocean ecosystems must gather material for multimedia projects. The teacher downloads pictures and information on marine life from various commercial and noncommercial sites to store in a folder for students to access. This is an okay use of these materials.

8. A student film buff downloads a new release from a Taiwanese Web site to use for a humanities project. As long as the student gives credit to the sites from which he's downloaded material, this is covered under fair use.

9. A technology coordinator downloads audio clips from MP3.com to integrate into a curriculum project. This is fair use.

10. A teacher gets clip art and music from popular file-sharing sites, then creates a lesson plan and posts it on the school Web site to share with other teachers. This is permissible.

#### **Part IV: Multimedia**

16. At a local electronics show, a teacher buys a machine that defeats the copy protection on DVDs, CD-ROMs, and just about everything else. She lets her students use it so they can incorporate clips from rented DVDs into their film genre projects. This is fair use.

17. A number of students take digital pictures of local streets and businesses for their Web projects. These are permissible to post online.

18. A student wants to play a clip of ethnic music to represent her family's country of origin. Her teacher has a CD that meets her needs. It is fair use for the student to copy and use the music in her project.

19. A high school video class produces a DVD yearbook that includes the year's top ten music hits as background music. This is fair use.

20. Last year, a school's science fair multimedia CD-ROM was so popular everyone wanted a copy of it. Everything in it was copied under fair use guidelines. It's permissible for the school to sell copies to recover the costs of reproduction.

