

HSC: All My Own Work

Module 4 - Copyright

1. What is copyright? Why do we need it?

Use the following words to fill in the blanks in questions 1 and 2:

communicate	intellectual
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1. Creative work by authors, musicians, designers and song writers is called **intellectual** property.
2. Copyright protects a creator's right to **communicate** their work, make money from their work and control who uses it.

True or False?

1. We don't have to register in Australia to be protected by copyright. **True**
2. Copyright generally runs out 70 years after an author's death. **True**
3. Every use of someone else's work will require a royalty payment. **False - there are exemptions from copyright and these need to be checked carefully**
4. Copyright protects original ideas. **False - copyright does not cover ideas**
5. It's okay to use an Aboriginal design or motif from a painting that you saw in an exhibition when you are creating your major work. **False - the design or motif is an artwork that is subject to copyright**
6. It's a good idea to include a copyright notice on anything you create to identify you as the copyright owner. **True - although copyright is automatically granted**
7. One exemption from copyright involves the notion of "fair dealing". **True**

2. What is the Copyright Act?

True or False?

1. A student can use up to 10% of a book or one chapter, up to 15 pages from an anthology and one article from a periodical for study or research purposes. **True**
2. Copyright doesn't generally last after an author dies. **False Copyright generally lasts until 70 years after an author's death, after that their work can usually be copied freely because it is in the public domain.**
3. The Copyright Act is never amended to keep up with changes in the law. **False**
4. A reviewer can use copyright material to write a movie review. **True - as long as the work is acknowledged and the reviewer makes fair use of it.**

Use the following words to fill in the blanks:

anthology	amended	royalties	dealing	licence
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1. When a work enters the public domain, **royalties** no longer have to be paid.
2. Students are able to copy one chapter of a book, up to 15 pages of an **anthology** and one article from a journal for study or research reasons without seeking copyright permission.
3. The Copyright Act is **amended** from time to time to keep it up to date.
4. A statutory **licence** can give certain institutions exemption from copyright obligations.
5. "Fair **dealing**" is a term that is used to allow restricted exemptions from copyright for research and study and criticism or review.

3. Why is it important to respect intellectual property?

Use the following words to fill in the blanks:

speech	creative	steal
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It is important to respect intellectual property for these three reasons:

1. To promote **creative** communities and rich cultures.
2. To promote freedom of **speech** and expression.
3. It is wrong to **steal** and right to pay people for their work.

True or False?

1. Cultural copyright is already in place to protect the work of indigenous communities. **False - cultural copyright is not yet operational to protect the creative work of indigenous groups of artists, including Aboriginal Australians.**

Complete the following crossword from this list of words by using the clues provided below:

protection	pirating	infringement	freedom	attribution
property	intellectual	permission	groups	stealing

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- 1 This is provided by the Copyright Act for the work of artists and designers (10) **protection**
- 3 A way of acknowledging the creator of a work (11) **attribution**
- 4 Copying without permission, particularly in relation to videos, films and music (8) **pirating**
- 5 Authors and creators of work own it. Their work is their **property** (8)
- 6 Authors and creators of works need **freedom** which comes from making a living from their work (7)
- 7 When works are copied without permission this is an **infringement** of the Copyright Act (12)
- 8 Taking things that don't belong to you without permission (8) **stealing**
- 9 Copyright typically protects individuals rather than **groups** (6)

DOWN

- 2 Creative people have their **intellectual** property protected by copyright (12)
- 4 This is needed before using an original art work or music (10) **permission**

4. How does copyright work in a digital environment?

True or False?

1. All material on the internet is copyright free. **False**
2. Internet transmission can involve a communication right as well as copyright. **True**
3. If you type 'copyright free images' into Google you will locate images that you can use without worrying about copyright. **True**
4. © is the international symbol for copyright? **True**
5. The same copyright rules generally apply on the internet as with books. **True**
6. Copyright is internationally recognised. **True**
7. Online works are always free of copyright. **False**
8. A "communication right" is an additional right to copyright associated with the internet. **True**
9. It is not necessary to contact an author or web page creator to ask for an exemption from copyright. **False**

5. How is copyright related to music and images found in digital media and on the internet?

True or False?

1. Using music and images on the internet and in digital media require copyright permission. **True – unless there is a clear statement from their creator that they are copyright free.**
2. Some images on the internet are copyright free. **True – but you need to make sure which ones are copyright free.**

3. The four rights associated with music are replica right, message right, presentation right and automatic right. **False** – the four rights associated with music are reproduction right, communication right, performance right and mechanical right.
4. APRA is the organisation that can help in applying for a music performance right. **True** - go to APRA www.apra.com.au.