Name _____ Date _____

Copyright, Fair Use and Giving Credit

Directions: These situations are about creative work such as photos, songs, drawings and writing, including work students make themselves. Read each one carefully, then choose the best answer.

1. Tamsin draws a comic strip and saves it on her tablet. She hasn't added a copyright symbol (a C inside a circle) or registered the comic anywhere. Who owns the copyright to her comic?

A. Nobody, until she adds a copyright symbol

B. Tamsin, because copyright starts as soon as she creates and saves her work

C. The company that made her tablet

D. Nobody, until she registers it with the government

2. Bodhi copies a whole article from a news website onto his class blog and types the reporter's name at the bottom. Does adding the reporter's name make copying the whole article allowed?

A. Yes, as long as he copies it on a school computer.

B. Yes, because giving credit always makes copying allowed.

C. Yes, if he changes the article's title.

D. No. Giving credit is a good habit, but credit by itself doesn't make copying the whole article allowed.

3. Ximena wants to put a photo that her classmate Callum took of the school garden on the cover of her slideshow. What should she do first?

A. Ask Callum whether she may use his photo.

B. Use it, since photos of the school belong to everyone there.

C. Use it without asking, since they're in the same class.

D. Crop it a little so it counts as her own photo.

4. Esme finds a drawing of a fox online that has a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license. She wants to use it on her science poster. What should she do?

A. Use it and say she drew it herself.

B. Leave it alone, since Creative Commons drawings can never go on posters.

C. Use it without any credit, since Creative Commons work is free.

D. Use it and give the credit the license asks for.

5. Keiko finds a photo of a lighthouse taken by a photographer named Idris. Its license says: "You may use and share this photo. Give me credit. Do not change the photo." Which two uses follow the license? Choose 2.

☐ A. Cropping the photo to show only the light at the top, with the line "Photo by Idris"

☐ B. Putting the whole photo, unchanged, on her poster with no credit

☐ C. Printing the whole photo, unchanged, on her class poster with the line "Photo by Idris"

☐ D. Painting a smiley face on the lighthouse, with the line "Photo by Idris"

☐ E. Putting the whole photo, unchanged, in her slideshow with the line "Photo by Idris"

6. Farid's aunt owns a bakery and asks him to make a video ad for it. He finds a song whose license allows only noncommercial use, which means use that isn't meant to make money. What should he do?

A. Use the song, since the ad is for his family.

B. Ask the song's copyright owners for permission, or choose music whose license allows ads.

C. Use the song but turn the volume down.

D. Use the song and give the musician credit, since credit makes it okay.

7. Greta's teacher shares a photo of a waterfall that the photographer dedicated to the public domain, giving up their copyright. Greta wants to use it in her report. What can she do?

A. Use it only if she changes its colors first.

B. Use it in her report and cite it the way her teacher asks.

C. Pay the photographer before using it.

D. Nothing, since every photo online is copyrighted.

8. Lorenzo needs a dragon picture for the cover of his story. Every dragon picture he finds online is copyrighted and has no license that lets others use it. Which choice is clearly safe?

A. Draw his own dragon.

B. Take a screenshot of a dragon from a video game.

C. Trace a dragon from a movie poster and credit the movie.

D. Change the colors of a copyrighted dragon picture.

9. Yusuf is writing a report about sea turtles and finds helpful facts in a library book. What is the best way to use those facts?

A. Change a few words in each sentence and skip the citation.

B. Write the facts in his own words and cite the book.

C. Copy whole pages and leave out the author's name.

D. Copy whole pages and add the author's name.

10. Wes hears from a friend that using less than 30 seconds of a song is always fair use. Which statement is accurate?

A. There's no number of seconds that is always safe. Whether a use is fair depends on several factors and is decided case by case.

B. That's right, as long as he also gives credit.

C. That's right: anything under 30 seconds is always fair use.

D. Fair use only applies to songs, not to photos or writing.