

## Copyright Quiz

- Which of these is **not** covered by Intellectual Property law?
  - Inventions
  - Trade marks
  - Original ideas, thoughts, concepts and theories
  - Designs
- Your employer has asked you to design and produce a diagram showing the production process in your workplace. After you have provided the diagram she alters it by adding some ugly cartoons to it, and then puts it on the company website with your name on it as the designer. What are your **Moral Rights** as creator of the work?
  - You have no rights. The employer holds the copyright to the diagram and can do with it what she wishes
  - You have the right to take legal action against your employer. She has altered the diagram but has attributed it to you as if it were unaltered.
  - You have the right to go into the website and remove the diagram
  - You are the owner of the copyright on the diagram, so you have the right to charge your employer a fee for using your work in this way
- Which statement is **untrue**?
  - Students generally own copyright on the material they create
  - The general rule is that the creator owns copyright
  - Copyright is always owned by the employee on material created as part of the job
  - Universities generally have policies on ownership of copyright in material created by academic staff
- How do you **copyright** your work?
  - Copyright is automatic in Australia
  - You need to place the symbol © on your work
  - You need to register with the Office of Copyright
  - Copyright is not required in Australia
- How **long** does copyright last?
  - Your work is generally protected for **50 years** from the end of the year of your death
  - Your work is generally protected for **60 years** from the date it is first published or created
  - Your work is generally protected for **70 years** from the date it is first published or created
  - Your work is generally protected for **70 years** from the end of the year of your death
- A copyrighted work **cannot** be used fairly without having obtained the owner's permission even when:
  - Reporting it as news providing an acknowledgement is given
  - Quoting from it for criticism and review
  - Referring to it in judicial proceedings
  - The owner of the copyright is unable to be traced despite every effort
- Work is in the **public domain**:
  - As soon as it is sold to the public
  - Usually after 70 years from the end of the year of the death of the creator
  - When the public wishes to use it, subject to fair dealing
  - When exhibited in a public place
- You have been **contracted** to create a website for a client. You should
  - Make a Multimedia Agreement with the client stating who owns the relevant copyrights
  - Make a Multimedia Agreement with the client stating how copyright will be transferred to the client
  - State in the Copyright Statement on the site that you are the owner of any copyright on the site
  - State in the Copyright Statement on the site that the client is the owner of any copyright on the site



a PixelEd Resource.

9. You are creating a website **for a business** which sells tours to Sri Lanka. On another, non-commercial site you spot a fantastic holiday snap of a beach in Sri Lanka which you would love to use. There is no copyright statement on the site, just a button which says "Print This Photo". What should you do?
- Use the photo, as permission has been given
  - Use the photo after you have contacted the webmaster of the non-commercial site to find out who owns copyright on the photo, then sought and received permission from the copyright owner to use it
  - Use the photo as it is the public domain
  - Contact the webmaster of the non-commercial site to inform him or her that you will be using the photo
  - Use the photo, as it comes from a non-commercial site