



Lesson 1 - Copyright Fair Use

Performance Objective

When this lesson is completed students should be able to do the following:

1. Understand the copyright fair use rules
2. Identify proper application of multi-media copyright fair use

Intended Students

4th grade students

Written by

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Time Frame

1 hour session

Learning Site

Classroom with computer attached to a projector

Lab time to practice making citations

Materials and Equipment needed

Instructor should have the following materials to use during instruction:

1. Computer with internet connected to a projector.
2. Open the Copyright PowerPoint from - [Everyone Has a Story - Copyright](#)
3. Cyberbee worksheet for each student - found at the end of this lesson

Students will need access to the following materials and equipment to complete the instruction:

1. 2 spoons each - one with Y written on it and one with N written on
2. Cyberbee worksheet and pencil
3. A copy of the citation job aid
4. Computer with internet

Skills needed:

No prerequisite skills needed for this lesson

New concepts

Copyright, copyright fair use, non-profit,

Pre-instructional Activities

Present the following situation to the class:

How would you feel if you had spent a lot of time drawing the best picture you had

ever drawn and a classmate or friend took your drawing and erased your name and wrote their name on it, and claimed it was their work?

Conduct a class discussion using the following questions:

1. Would this bother you?
2. Why would it bother you?
3. What do you think should happen to someone who steals your work?

This is what copyright is all about.

Content Presentation

Open the PowerPoint presentation on copyright found at [Everyone Has a Story - Copyright](#)

Slide 1 - Title: Copyright Fair Use

Slide 2- What is Copyright

Discuss the point on the slide: Copyright protects the right to copy an original work

Ask: What does original work mean? (created by an individual- their own creation)

Copyright covers:

- Music
- Art
- Stories
- Pictures
- Internet images and information
- Anything that is original

Slide 3 - Fair Use

Define Fair Use: Fair use allows you to use copyrighted material for educational purposes as long as you follow the fair use rules.

Slide 4 - Fair use rules - the following slides will explain the fair use rules

Slide 5 - Rules

1. Nature of the use:

Commercial - if a company is using copyrighted material it is breaking copyright unless they get permission.

Non-profit educational use - there are fair use rules for educational use

of copyrighted materials.

Slide 6 - Rules (con't)

2. The nature of the work:

Is the work mainly fact or original?

If it is mainly facts you may use the facts without permission.

Discussion:

1. What is a fact? (something that is true and can be proven)

2. What does the word original mean? (something that is created by someone)

Slide 7 Nature of the work (Con't)

Did someone create it?

Is it original?

If it is original then you need to get permission to copy it.

Slide 8

3. Amount of work used ...

Use a small amount of the work, not the whole thing.

Slide 9-13 How much is small amount

These slides cover how much is a small amount.

Slide 14

3. What effect will copying have on the market?

Individuals create music, DVD's, books, and pictures to make money.

Any time you copy in place of buying the item it is breaking copyright.

Discuss the items on the slide

Music - copying CD's, downloading music off the internet

Books

Pictures

Illustration

Slide 15 Making a Citation

When you copy someone's work it is important to put a citation in the bibliography. This gives the author credit for creating it.

Click the button to view the web tutorial found at: [Making Citations](#)

There is also a job aid at the end of this lesson to help students remember the order of the steps for making a citation.

Learner Participation

- Pass out the Cyberbee copyright worksheet to the students.
- Instructions: Each student in this classroom has a copyright question. Try to answer each question for the student. Write the answer in the box next to the question. The answer to questions 3 and 9 are given to the students because the vocabulary is not covered in the lesson.
- The questions come from the website listed at the top of the worksheet. After students have answered the questions, provide students feedback by opening the Cyberbee link : [Everyone Has a Story - Copyright](#)
- As the mouse hovers over each student in the classroom the question bubble appears. Notice that the student desks are numbered on the top of the worksheet. These numbers correspond with the questions on the students worksheets. Click on each bubble and discuss the information that appears. Have students correct their own worksheets.

Assessment

This assessment will be conducted with the whole class.

Open the Copyright Challenge PowerPoint downloaded earlier or open:

[Everyone Has a Story - Copyright](#)

Pass out student response yes, no spoons

Each student needs two plastic spoons.

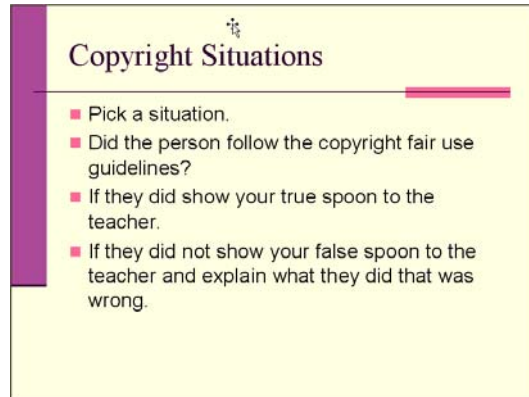
With a permanent marker write "y" on one and "n" on the other.

"y" represents yes and "n" represents no.

The PowerPoint contains a set of 8 copyright situations.

Slide 1 - Title slide

Slide 2 Instructions:

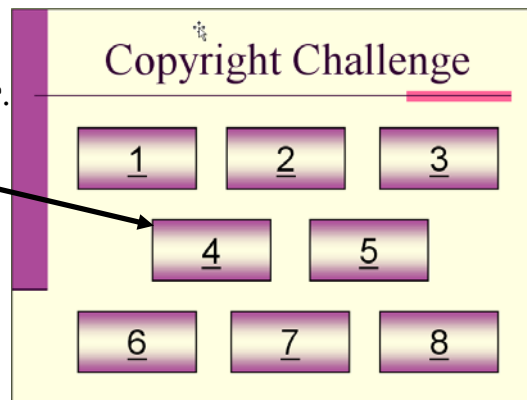


A slide titled "Copyright Situations" with a yellow background and a purple vertical bar on the left. It contains a list of four instructions:

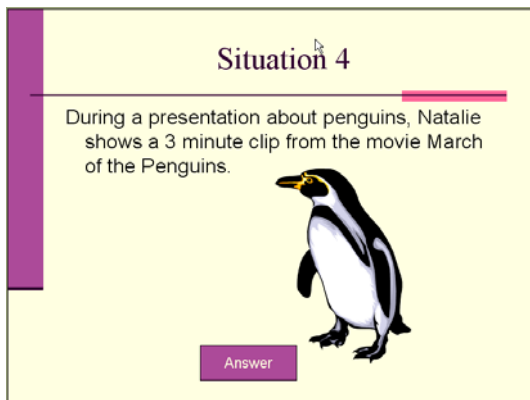
- Pick a situation.
- Did the person follow the copyright fair use guidelines?
- If they did show your true spoon to the teacher.
- If they did not show your false spoon to the teacher and explain what they did that was wrong.

Slide 3

Have a student choose a number.



A slide titled "Copyright Challenge" with a yellow background and a purple vertical bar on the left. It features eight purple buttons with white numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, arranged in three rows.



A slide titled "Situation 4" with a yellow background and a purple vertical bar on the left. The text reads: "During a presentation about penguins, Natalie shows a 3 minute clip from the movie March of the Penguins." Below the text is an illustration of a penguin. At the bottom left, there is a purple button labeled "Answer".

Slide 4 The button will take you to the situation for that button.

Read the situation to the class.

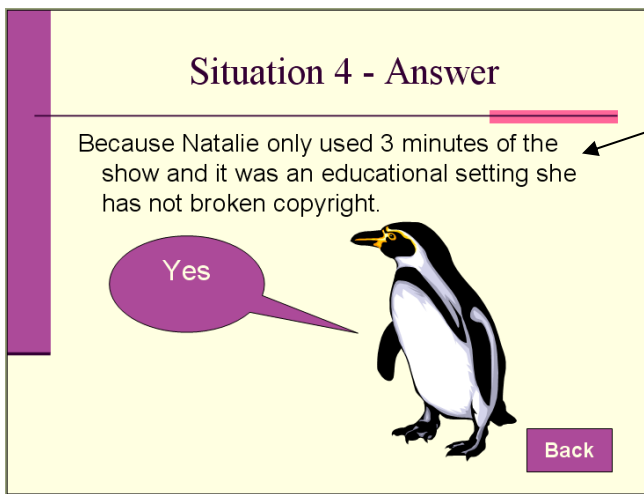
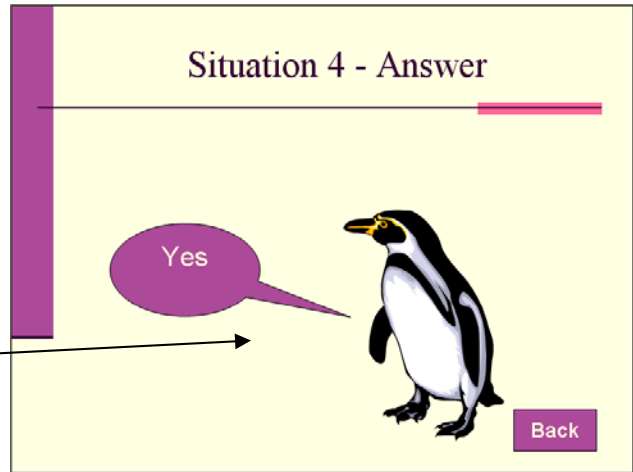
Students decide if this situation followed fair use rules.

Ask students to choose the spoon that matches their answer. When everyone has chosen ask the class to show their spoons all at the same time. After the students show their spoons click the answer button.

After clicking the answer button the answer will appear.

Ask the students to explain why they think the answer is yes or no.

Click on the page one time

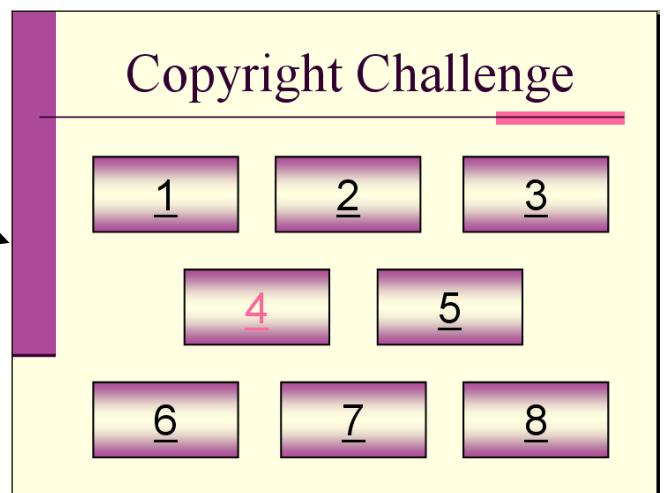


The reason will appear after you click.

After discussing the answer click back.

This will take the presentation back to the Copyright Challenge page.

The number on the buttons visited will turn pink.



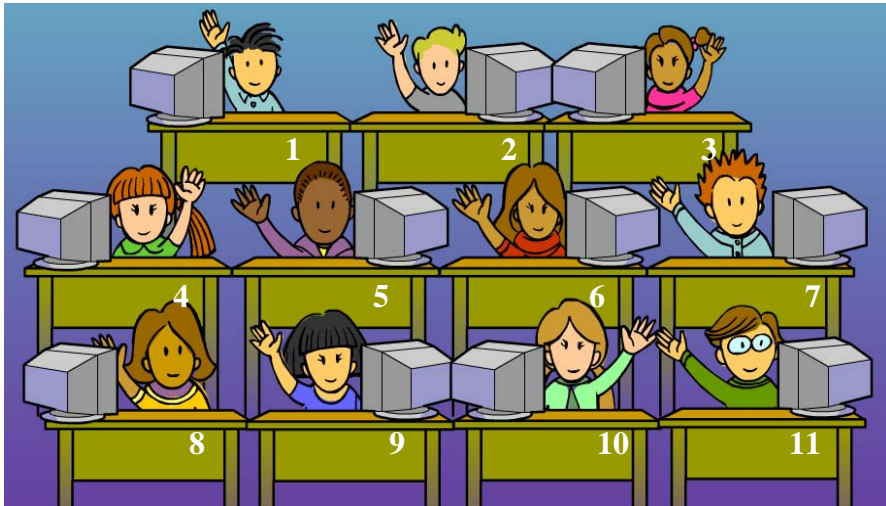
Continue on through all eight situations. Make note of the number of students who have choose the correct answer for each question.

Follow-Through Activities:

Students will practice using the copyright fair use rules when they create a PowerPoint for the visual literacy lesson 2 and as they create their digital story.

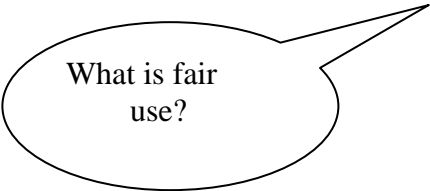
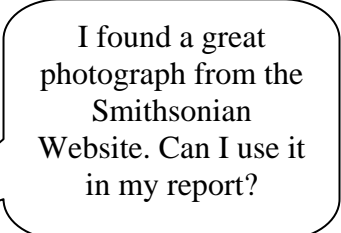
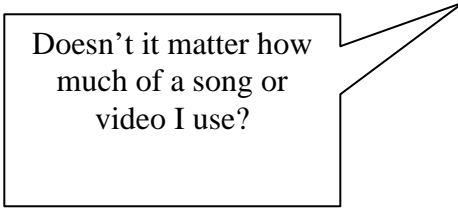
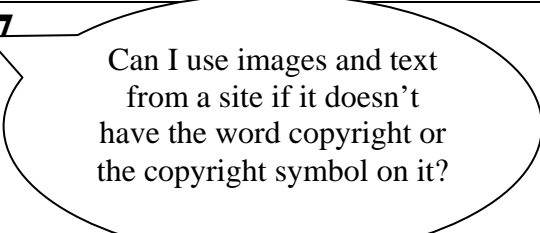
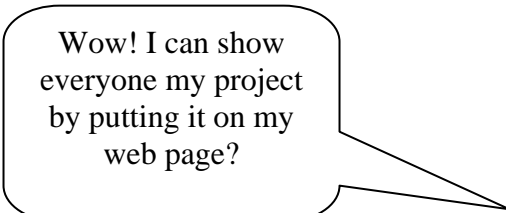
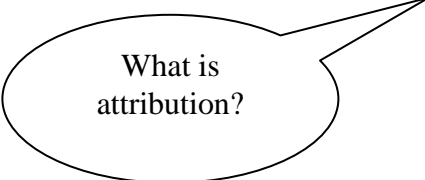
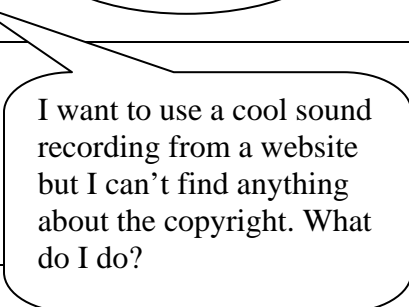
Cyberbee Copyright

http://www.cyberbee.com/cb_copyright.swf



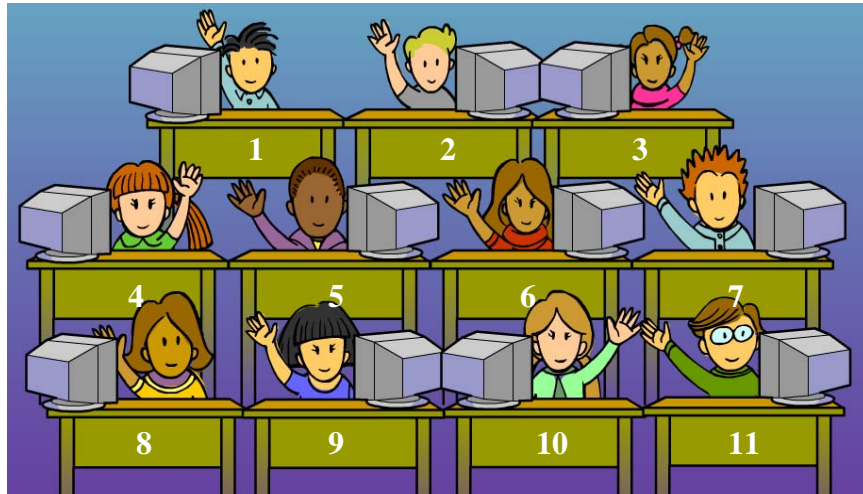
Each student in this classroom has a copyright question. Try to answer each question for the student. Write the answer in the box next to the question.

<p>1.</p> <p>What is copyright?</p>	
<p>2.</p> <p>What about me? Doesn't the public have a right to use music and art?</p>	
<p>3.</p> <p>What is public domain?</p>	<p>Works that are not copyrighted are public domain which means you can copy them. You should give credit to the creator.</p>

<p>4.</p> 	
<p>5.</p> 	
<p>6.</p> 	
<p>7.</p> 	
<p>8.</p> 	
<p>9.</p> 	<p>You should always give credit or attribution to the person who created the sound file, image, picture etc.</p>
<p>10.</p> 	

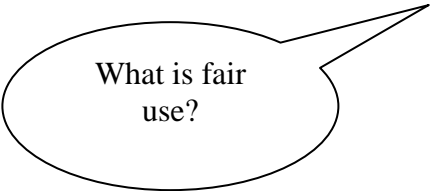
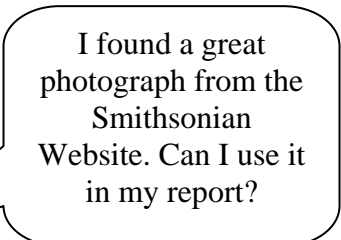
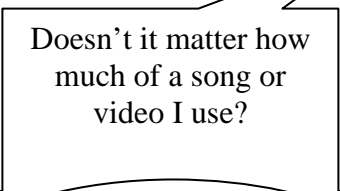
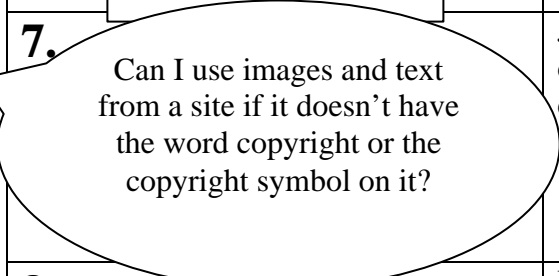
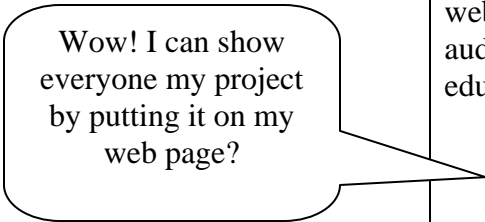
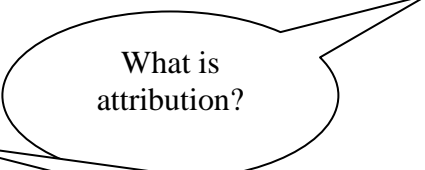
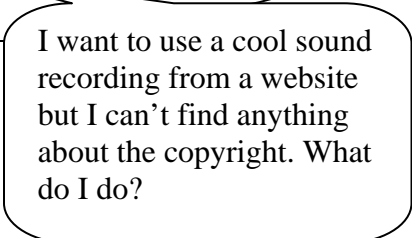
Cyberbee Copyright Key

http://www.cyberbee.com/cb_copyright.swf



Each student in this classroom has a copyright question. Try to answer each question for the student. Write the answer in the box next to the question.

<p>1.</p> <p>What is copyright?</p>	<p>Copyright is the law that protects the right to copy other's original work without permission.</p>
<p>2.</p> <p>What about me? Doesn't the public have a right to use music and art?</p>	<p>Copyright tries to balance the rights of the artist and the public. Fair use protects the rights of the public to use limited amounts of copyrighted material.</p>
<p>3.</p> <p>What is public domain?</p>	<p>Works that are not copyrighted are public domain which means you can copy them. You should give credit to the creator.</p>

<p>4.</p>  <p>What is fair use?</p>	<p>Fair use allows you to use copyrighted material for educational use. There are rules on the amount you can use.</p>
<p>5.</p>  <p>I found a great photograph from the Smithsonian Website. Can I use it in my report?</p>	<p>Yes, the government has given permission to use photos from this website in school reports. Many of the photos are in public domain. Make sure to check the copyright information.</p>
<p>6.</p>  <p>Doesn't it matter how much of a song or video I use?</p>	<p>Yes, video you can use 10% or 3 minutes, music 10% 30 seconds, text 10% up to 1,000 words.</p>
<p>7.</p>  <p>Can I use images and text from a site if it doesn't have the word copyright or the copyright symbol on it?</p>	<p>Just because the image or text does not have copyright on it doesn't mean it is not copyrighted. In fact, almost everything on the web is copyrighted.</p>
<p>8.</p>  <p>Wow! I can show everyone my project by putting it on my web page?</p>	<p>Not quite, when you put the material on the web it becomes available for a public audience. No longer is it used for an educational purpose.</p>
<p>9.</p>  <p>What is attribution?</p>	<p>You should always give credit or attribution to the person who created the sound file, image, picture etc.</p>
<p>10.</p>  <p>I want to use a cool sound recording from a website but I can't find anything about the copyright. What do I do?</p>	<p>You may use the sound but make sure you cite the source.</p>