

## **Canon Snow**

### **Copyright Activity**

#### **Part A:**

#### **NCPublicSchools.org - State Board of Education/Department of Public Instruction**

<http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/copyright1.html>

#### **Guidelines:**

1. Students may use portions of lawfully acquired copyrighted works in their academic multimedia projects, with proper credit and citations. They may retain them in personal portfolios as examples of their academic work.
2. Students and teachers must include on the opening screen of their programs and on any printed materials that their presentation has been prepared under fair use exemption of the U.S. Copyright Law and are restricted from further use.
3. Educators may claim fair use for their own productions providing these productions are:
  - For face-to-face curriculum-based instruction
  - Demonstrations of how to create multimedia productions
  - Presented at conferences (but you may not share copies of the actual production)
  - For remote instruction as long as the distribution signal is limited
  - Kept for only 2 years

#### **Copyright & Fair Use - Stanford University Libraries**

[http://fairuse.stanford.edu/Copyright\\_and\\_Fair\\_Use\\_Overview/chapter0/0-e.html](http://fairuse.stanford.edu/Copyright_and_Fair_Use_Overview/chapter0/0-e.html)

#### **Guidelines:**

1. Only programs broadcast to the general public may be taped. This includes all programs broadcast to homes and schools. The guidelines do not apply to programs available only from cable television services such as Showtime, HBO, The Disney Channel, C-Span and ESPN.
2. A classroom teacher who wants a particular program taped should ask the school to tape it.

3. The tape may be shown only during the first ten consecutive school days after it is made, and only in a classroom or similar place devoted to instruction. A tape may be shown to several classes if appropriate.

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[http://fairuse.stanford.edu/Copyright\\_and\\_Fair\\_Use\\_Overview/index.html](http://fairuse.stanford.edu/Copyright_and_Fair_Use_Overview/index.html)

#### **Guidelines:**

1. Copyright protects works such as poetry, movies, CD-ROMs, video games, videos, plays, paintings, sheet music, recorded music performances, novels, software code, sculptures, photographs, choreography and architectural designs.
2. As a general rule, it is wise to operate under the assumption that all works are protected by either copyright or trademark law unless conclusive information indicates otherwise. A work is not in the public domain simply because it has been posted on the Internet (a popular fallacy) or if it lacks a copyright notice (another myth).
3. Because the dissemination of facts or information benefits the public, you have more leeway to copy from factual works such as biographies than you do from fictional works such as plays or novels. In addition, you will have a stronger case of fair use if the material copied is from a published work than an unpublished work. The scope of fair use is narrower for unpublished works because an author has the right to control the first public appearance of his expression.

### **Copyright Condensed**

[http://groton.k12.ct.us/docs/copyright\\_condensed.PDF](http://groton.k12.ct.us/docs/copyright_condensed.PDF)

#### **Guidelines:**

1. Educators may make single copies of a chapter of a book; an article from a periodical or newspaper; a short story, essay, or poem; a chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper to teach a class.
2. Short works such as children's books are often less than 2,500 words. These works cannot be copied as a whole; but an excerpt of not more than two published pages containing not more than 10% of the words may be reproduced.

3. You cannot copy:

- to substitute for purchase or replacement
- workbooks, exercises, standardized tests, or answer sheets
- the same item by the same teacher term after term
- if it is directed by a higher authority
- if there is a charge to students beyond the photocopy cost
- to create, replace, or substitute for anthologies, compilations or collective works

**Part B** - reviewed the Whitfield County Student and Teacher Appropriate Use Regulations.

**Part C:**

**Description of Activity about Fair Use:** To help students learn more about fair use and copyright laws students will participate in the following activity. Students will work in teams of three or four and be assigned a particular topic regarding fair use guidelines. Each team will have to come up with their own skit to show the others in the class the appropriate and inappropriate use of the material. For example, one team might get be assigned the topic of using pictures from a website. They might develop a skit where one student is sitting at the computer copying images from sites and pasting them into a PowerPoint. Another student from the team might ask them what they are doing to which they would give both an appropriate response and inappropriate one.

**Classroom Policies and Procedures for Responsible and Safe Use:** At the beginning of the year students (8th graders) would be given the AUP and the Student Internet Access Agreement which must be signed by a parent/guardian and themselves. Besides just signing this paper, we would have a classroom discussion about all the various components of the AUP. For example, most of the unacceptable behaviors and actions have real world counterparts such as: If using obscene language is not allowed in the classroom, it is likewise not allowed online, like shoplifting is illegal, so is downloading material without paying for it, and just like one should not tell strangers there personal information the same is true for strangers online.

After this discussion, students will create group PowerPoint Presentations that explain the AUP and why they are important.