

Intellectual Property Lesson Plans

Day 1

Give each student a copy of the “Intellectual Property Terms” sheet.

Present first 18 slides of the “Intellectual Property” PowerPoint.

Have students match the terms with the definitions as you present PowerPoint

Check the answers to make sure they correctly matched terms

Students should make corrections and keep sheet to review for test

Day 2

Hand out the “Fair Use Guidelines” sheet.

Discuss the four questions to determine fair use and the limits of fair use

Divide class into groups of four

Give each group a “Fair Use Scenario” and give them time to discuss it

Pass out “You Be the Judge” handout

Have each group share their scenario and solution as you show them on the screen

(Slides 19 through 35 on “Intellectual Property” PowerPoint)

Students should right down the information in red on their handouts

Day 3

Paraphrasing Activity

Hand out “Amelia Earhart” article, a highlighter, and a notecard sized post-it note to each student.

As a class, highlight the important events in her life (I made an overhead and underlined).

Shrink the underlined information and only write down the most important info on Post-it.

Collect the articles and leave student with only the post-it note.

The students are to take the Post-it home and write a paraphrased Amelia Earhart story in complete sentences. (We told the students that it had to be a minimum of six sentences and should be three paragraphs long.

Day 4

Hand out bibliography practice sheet

Writing a bibliography or works cited page – book and reference book citations

Give each student a copy of the same book to document

For the reference citation project a page from an encyclopedia/reference book on the screen. Project the title page from the encyclopedia

or give each student one of the volumes to reference the title page information.

Day 5

Writing a bibliography or works cited page – website and picture from the internet

Project a website and discuss how to find bib information on a webpage.

Do an image search and showed them how to link to the site containing the picture.

Have the students type their “Works Cited” page in alphabetical order and showed them how to set up a hanging indent.

Name _____

Intellectual Property Terms

Copyright
Documentation
Fair use

Intellectual Property
Logo
Paraphrase

Patent
Plagiarism
Public domain
Trademark

	A law granting authors and creators of original works the exclusive privilege to reproduce, distribute, perform, display or sell their work.
	Limited use of copyrighted works, without the permission of the owner, is allowed for criticism and commentary, parody, news reporting, research and classroom instruction.
	Original creative work, in a tangible form, that can be legally protected by a patent, trademark, or copyright.
	A design used by an organization on its letterhead, advertising material, and signs as an emblem by which the organization can easily be recognized.
	Legal document granted by the government, giving an inventor the exclusive right to make, use, and sell an invention for a specified number of years.
	A symbol, such as a word, number, picture, or design, used by manufacturers or merchants to identify their products and distinguish them from others.
	The use of your own words to tell what you have read, heard, or seen.
	To take and use the thoughts, writings, inventions, or creative works of another person and use them as your own.
	Citing of sources used when doing research, usually in the form of a bibliography.
	Works that are not copyrighted and may be used without permission.

Fair Use Copyright Guidelines

Fair Use does not imply that citing the source of the material is not necessary.

Printed Material	
Books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Not to exceed 10% of whole or 1000 words ➤ One chart, picture, diagram or cartoon
Article, Essay, or Story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Less than 2,500 words
Poems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complete poems less than 250 words or excerpts from longer poem not to exceed 250 words
Illustrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5 images by any one artist or photographer ➤ 15 images from collection
Music	
Sheet Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Emergency for a performance ➤ 10% of an entire work
Music/Lyrics/Music Video	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10% or 30 seconds, whichever is less
Visual Media	
Videotapes/DVDs/Video clips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10% or 3 minutes, whichever is less
Television	
Broadcast TV (ABC, NBC, CBS, PBS & local stations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May be used for instruction ➤ Erase after 45 days unless otherwise stated
Cable TV (CNN, MTV, HBO....)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May be used with permission ➤ Must include all copyright information on copy
Internet	
Images, sound or video files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May be downloaded for student projects (see restrictions above)
Web Publishing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To publish copyrighted material on the web, (e.g. clip art and video clips), you must receive permission from the owner of the material. Publishing to the web is not covered under the educational Fair Use guidelines; therefore there are different permissions you must receive in writing from the copyright holder. 	
Email	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Email is copyrighted material. It may be paraphrased or brief quotes taken from it as any other print material, though the source must be cited. 	

Four questions to ask yourself to test for fair use:

What is my purpose for using this? (i.e. education, parody, criticism or commentary)

What is the nature of the work?

How much am I going to use?

What effect will my use have on the creator?

You Be the Judge

The owner of the local Family Video store supports the school by donating one videotape rental-free to the school every Friday. The video is shown in the auditorium to reward students with perfect attendance that week.

Is this fair use?

If not, what could be done to make this legal?

A student building a multimedia art project uses copyrighted images of Frank Lloyd Wright buildings downloaded from the web. He submits this project to a competition honoring classroom work and wins a prize for the school.

Is this fair use?

Why or why not?

A high school video class produces a student video yearbook that they sell at community events to raise money for school equipment. They use well-known popular music clips. The money all goes to the school and the songs are fully listed in the credits.

Is this fair use?

Why or why not?

Michael's father bought a DVD burner for the computer. He used it to back up computer files. However, when playing around with it one day, Michael realized he could copy DVD movies. He decided to make a copy of some of his favorite movies to give to his friends.

Is this fair use?

Why or why not?

Joshua is the newspaper editor for the high school's newspaper. He has a problem this week. He has a blank spot on the front page where there should be a cartoon. The person

who was supposed to do it was sick. He decides to copy one out of the Sunday newspaper that talks about school. He puts it in the school newspaper and all 2500 students see the comic strip.

Is this fair use?

If not, what could be done to make this legal?

Jamie is short a sheet of music for a particular selection for the next concert. Her teacher said she could make a copy so she would have a chance to practice for the concert in three weeks.

Is this fair use?

Why or why not?

Mrs. LaBarbera created a PowerPoint titled *Intellectual Property*. The PowerPoint included short sound clips and pictures from the internet. She included a bibliography that documented the information and clips used. She decided to put it on the district website so that other media specialists could have access to it.

Is this fair use?

Why or why not?

A teacher rents *Gone With the Wind* to show the burning of Atlanta scene to her class while studying the Civil War.

Is this fair use?

Why or why not?

Book

author if known, last, first
copyright date

book title

city of publication publisher

Stewart, Mark. *Tiger Woods: An American Master*. New York: Scholastic, 2001.

Encyclopedia/Reference Book

author if known, last, first

article title

reference title

edition (if shown)

date

Nightingale, Dave. "Aaron, Henry." *World Book*. Edition (if shown). 2002.

Website

author if known, last, first

article title, work, or Web page name if known

website title

date of site

Warner, Jennifer. "Poor Sleeping Habits Hurt Kids at School." *WebMD*. 23 Sept. 2005. 09 Nov. 2012

<<http://www.webmd.com/content/article/112/110408.htm>>.

(org/inst if known) access date

website URL

Pictures from the Internet

artist/photographer (if known)

title or desc. of pic image

website title

date of picture (if known)

Artist/Photographer. *J. K. Rowling*. Image. *Harry Potter Time*. 12 Aug. 2005.

09 Nov. 2012 <<http://harrypottertime.com>>.

access date

website URL
