Copyright: Preserve, Protect, and Promote Your Research: QUIZ

Sue Ann Gardner
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, sgardner2@unl.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/scholcom

Part of the Intellectual Property Law Commons, Scholarly Communication Commons, and the Scholarly Publishing Commons

https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/scholcom/102
Copyright: Preserve, Protect, and Promote Your Research
Lunch and Learn
April 9, 2019
Sue Ann Gardner, Scholarly Communications Librarian

QUIZ

True or False:

___ 1. U. S. copyright allows the copyright holder to: 1. make copies of the work, 2. create derivative works, 3. distribute the work, and 4. perform or display the work.

___ 2. In no case does copyright protection for an original work of authorship extend to any idea, procedure, process, system, method of operation, concept, principle, or discovery, regardless of the form in which it is described, explained, illustrated, or embodied in such work.

___ 3. An item must be published before it is copyrightable.

___ 4. Items with the © symbol are copyrighted.

___ 5. You have to register a textual work, such as an essay, article, or book, with the Library of Congress for the work to be copyrighted in the United States.

___ 6. When you sign a contract with a publisher that gives the publisher the exclusive right to distribute your work, you have the right to put an electronic copy of the published version on your own Web site, but not a social media site like ResearchGate.

___ 7. You own the copyrights for a photograph that someone takes of you.

___ 8. Publishing contracts for articles contain standard legal language, so it is a waste of time to read through them before signing.

___ 9. Joint authors have to get permission from all of the other authors before giving permission to someone else to post the work in a university’s institutional repository.

___ 10. The length of term of copyright in the U.S. for items published in 2019 in most cases is the life of the author plus 70 years.
11. Paying an Open Access fee allows an author to retain control of his or her own work.

12. Under Fair Use, you can legally create course packs with any materials that are relevant to the course.

13. “Public domain” means that there are no copyright or licensing restrictions on a work and it can be distributed, modified, copied, or displayed by anyone legally without asking permission of anyone.

14. You can permit free use of your work with a Creative Commons license.

15. U. S. government employee-authored works are not copyrighted.

16. Copyright laws are the same in every country.