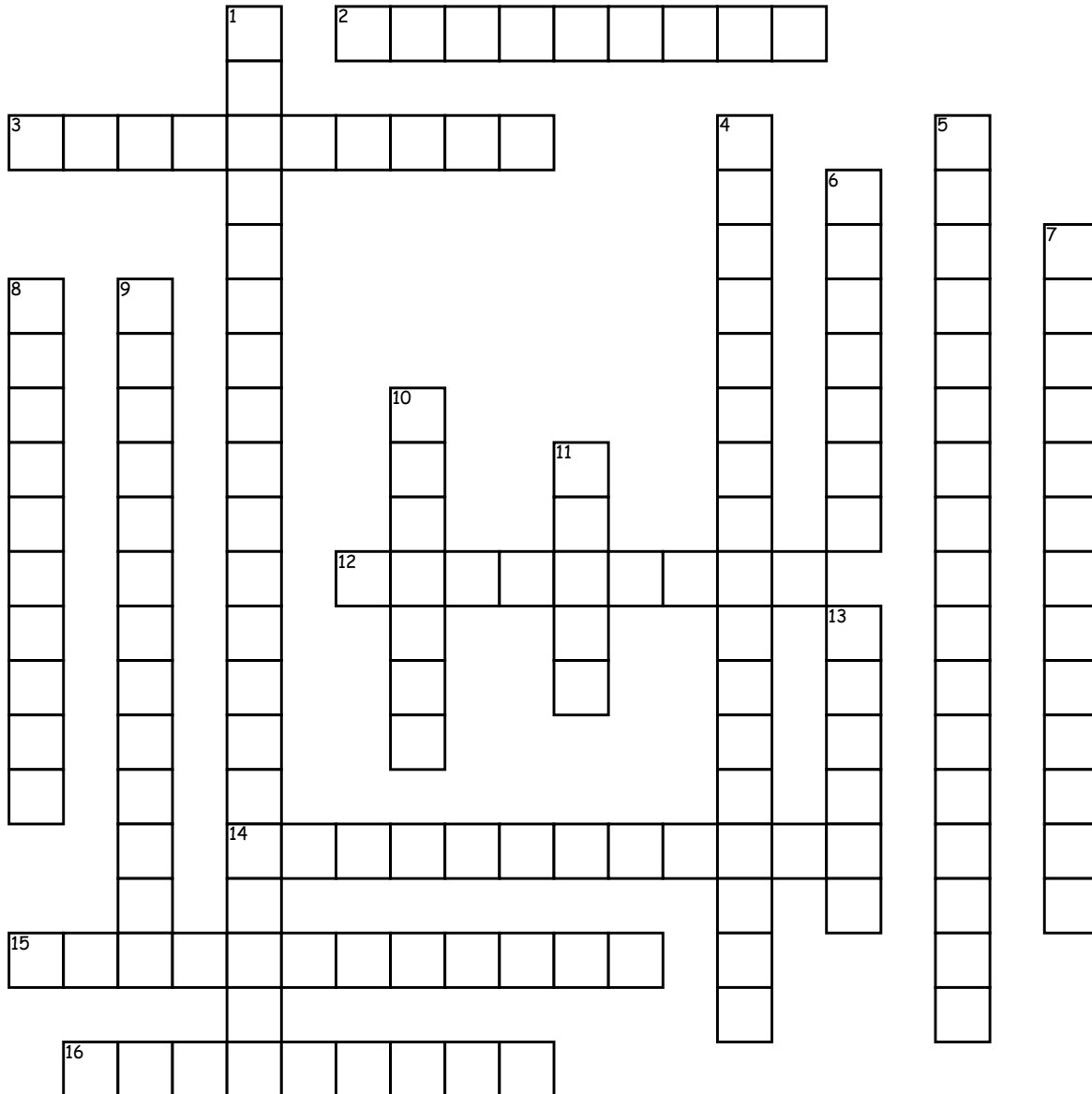


Copyright Vocabulary



Across

2. is when a copyright owner gives permission for someone else to do something normally restricted by copyright law.
3. changing a work in some way or creating a derivative work.
12. protects brand names, literally marking items in trade.
14. Items in the ____ may be used without copyright restrictions.
15. Passing out copies, mailing copies, loaning copies, and placing on airwaves, radio waves, etc.
16. The exclusive right to reproduce, publish, and sell the matter and form of a literary, musical, or artistic work.

Down

1. Intangible property that is a product of the imagination, i.e. copyrights, trademarks and patents.
4. Performing (by means of any device or process) at a place open to the public, or where persons outside a normal circle of family and social acquaintances are gathered.
5. to transmit content digitally or over airwaves.
6. The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes; the nature of the copyrighted work. The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work is known as ____.
7. Any display outside the home of painting, photograph, sculpture, literature, etc., including on websites.
8. To steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as one's own, or to use (another's production) without crediting the source.
9. is making copies in any format.
10. allows the public to use portions of copyrighted work without permission from the copyright owner
11. No, _____ are copyrightable. Only tangible forms of expression (e.g., a book, play, drawing, film, or photo, etc.) are copyrightable.
13. A ____ protects an innovation.