

Chapter 02 Review and Discuss

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0.1 Review and Discuss Questions (Chapter 2)

Question 1

Compare and contrast physical property versus intellectual property.

Answer:



Physical property refers to tangible assets that have a physical existence such as land, buildings, equipment, and natural resources. These properties can be bought, sold, and owned, and their value is typically determined by the market.

Intellectual property, on the other hand, refers to intangible assets such as ideas, inventions, and creative works that are the product of human intellect. This can include legal forms of protection such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. The rights to these properties are granted by the government to protect the creators or owners of the intellectual property and to enable them to control its use and distribution. The value of intellectual property is often determined by its potential commercial value, as well as its ability to generate revenue through licensing or sales.

Question 2

List at least five examples of intellectual property that can be assigned copyright protection.

Answer:



1. Literary works
2. Musical works, including any accompanying words
3. Dramatic works, including any accompanying music
4. Pantomimes and choreographic works
5. Pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works

Question 3

Explain why it is important to register a copyright.

Answer:



1. First, registering a copyright serves as a reminder that the work is protected under the law.
2. Second, it clearly establishes the date when the protection for the work begins, which can be used as evidence in case of copyright infringement.
3. Third, it makes it easier for someone to locate the copyright owner and seek permission to use the work as the owner's name and contact information is recorded in the registration.

Question 4

Describe the two symbols used to indicate a trademark and explain how they differ.

Answer:



There are two symbols used to indicate trademark status of a word, phrase, or symbol, these are "TM" and the "R" in a circle. "TM" is used to indicate that a word, phrase, or symbol is being claimed as a trademark, whether it is registered or not. The "R" in a circle indicates that the trademark is registered with the government agency responsible for trademarks. The main difference between these two markings is that the "R" in a circle offers more legal protection and can be used as evidence of registration in court, while the "TM" symbol is just a claim of trademark use.

Question 5

Indicate who may claim the right of fair use.

Answer:



The right of fair use can be claimed by anyone, including individuals, organizations, and businesses. Fair use is a legal doctrine that allows the use of copyrighted material without permission in certain circumstances, such as for the purposes of criticism, commentary, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.

Question 6

Compare and contrast the APA and MLA styles of citing a website.

Answer:



APA website citation

"Peterson, E. (1993, March 15) Weather prediction as an unstudied art. Retrieved from <http://www.weatherscience.org/peterson/article.html>"

MLA website citation

"Peterson, Emil. "Weather Prediction as an Unstudied Art." Weather Science. 15 Mar. 1993. Web. 22 May 2017. <http://www.weatherscience.org/peterson/article.html>"

As you can see by these examples, They both declare the source, and the title in the first part of the citation, however, you can see that the position of the dates differ, for example, the position of the date in the APA citation comes directly after the name of the source, whereas in the MLA citation, the data comes directly after the name of the title. Furthermore, the APA citation reads "Retrieved from" before the url is inserted.

Question 7

Differentiate between plagiarism and copyright infringement.

Answer:



Plagiarism is when someone uses someone else's work and presents it as their own. Copyright infringement is when someone uses someone else's work without permission.

Question 8

Differentiate between plagiarism and piracy.

Answer:



Piracy is the unauthorized use or reproduction of another's work, it's a form of copyright infringement. **Plagiarism** is the act of using someone else's work and presenting it as your own, without giving credit to the original author. It is a form of academic dishonesty.

Question 9

Explain why ethics related to technology are difficult to determine.

Answer:



Ethics related to technology are difficult to determine because technology is constantly evolving, and what may be considered ethical today may not be in the future. Additionally, technology often operates in gray areas, where the line between right and wrong is not clear, and different perspectives may lead to different conclusions about what is ethical.

Question 10

Summarize why file sharing is an ethical problem.

Answer:



File sharing is an ethical problem because it involves the unauthorized sharing of copyrighted material, which is illegal and can harm the rights and financial compensation of the copyright holder. It also raises questions about the moral implications of sharing and accessing someone else's work without permission.