

INFO2009 COURSEWORK2

Creative Commons Licensing Quiz

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These questions could be online accessed at:

<http://FreeOnlineSurveys.com/start.asp?sid=fyr5q6yfp30z1dl844578>

Q1 What is Creative Commons?

- A. Profit organisation
- B. Licensing contractors
- C. Collaboration framework
- D. Non-profit organisation

Q2 When is the Creative Commons founded?

- A. 2000
- B. 2001
- C. 2002
- D. 2003

Q3 When were the first Creative Commons Licences released?





- A. November 2001
- B. December 2001
- C. November 2002
- D. December 2002

Q4 How many different licences does Creative Commons offer?





- A. four
- B. five
- C. six
- D. seven

¹ Edward Payne does not contribute to any part of this coursework.

Q5 Which symbol below corresponds to the description of “You allow others to distribute derivative works only under a license identical to the license that governs your work”?

- A.  (by)
- B.  (sa)
- C.  (nc)
- D.  (nd)

Q6 Which symbol below corresponds to the description of “Attribution Non-Commercial Share Alike”?

- A.  (by-sa)
- B.  (by-nc)
- C.  (by-nc-sa)
- D.  (by-nc-nd)

Q7 Which version of Creative Commons Licensing is currently using in the UK (England and Wales)?

- A. 2.0
- B. 2.1
- C. 2.5
- D. 3.0

Q8 Can I license software using Creative Commons licenses?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not advisable
- D. Advisable

Q9 Can Creative Commons give legal advice about its licenses or help with Creative Commons license enforcement?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Merely
- D. Depends on the licensing

Q10 Do I need to sign something or register to obtain a Creative Commons license?

- A. Yes
- B. Optional
- C. No
- D. Creative Commons does not associate registration with licensing

Q11 For how long is a Creative Commons license granted to licensees?

- A. A year.
- B. A decade.
- C. For as long as the licensor lives.
- D. In perpetuity.

Q12 Which of these actions would not take advantage of a form of Creative Commons enabled intermediary?

- A. A company searches for a freely usable music track from an upcoming artist for their new advertising campaign.
- B. Several artists work together to release a free gallery of remixed photos for publicity and their portfolios.
- C. An artist sets up a website to sell his music directly to customers.
- D. A lecturer uploads their lecture slides and notes to a public index so students globally could benefit from their expertise.

Q13 How is creative commons licensing not enabling new behaviours?

- A. It makes everything free to use so no one needs to buy content.
- B. It allows search engines to refine results based on machine-readable licensing.
- C. It makes spreading educational documents without the author giving up all right simple.
- D. It allows users to collaborate on community non-commercial projects without the paperwork.

Q14 Are Creative Commons licenses considered contractual agreements?

- A. No, because all contracts require everyone to sign a legal contract.
- B. Yes, because contracts can be formed by as little as a click of a mouse or opening an envelope.
- C. No, because the licensor is performing a unilateral act of creating an exception to their exclusive rights.
- D. Yes, because there is an exchange of things of value going on.

Q15 Which of the following statements related to Creative Commons licenses and copyright is incorrect?

- A. Creative Commons licenses apply to any work covered by copyright law.
- B. By using a Creative Commons license, you do not give up your copyright.
- C. Creative Commons licenses do not replace copyright registration.
- D. If you're using a Creative Commons license, then you don't need to register your copyright.

Answers:

- Q1 D
- Q2 B
- Q3 D
- Q4 C
- Q5 B
- Q6 C
- Q7 A
- Q8 C
- Q9 A
- Q10 D
- Q11 D
- Q12 C
- Q13 A
- Q14 C
- Q15 D