The Leader in e-Safety Education

Terms of Use

Clicking on the "Agree and Print" button (below) means that I agree that:

- i-SAFE© lessons may NOT be shared with other educators (e.g., faculty or staff) in any school or district which is not currently covered by your school's or district's Subscription and License Agreement.
- i-SAFE© lessons may NOT be duplicated for any reason except for your classroom use.
- i-SAFE© lesson hand-outs may be printed for students ONLY for your current classroom use.

Duplication, sale, resale and any other form of unauthorized use of i-SAFE copyrighted materials is prohibited and, therefore, a violation of law.

(I understand and agree to above Terms of Use)

Agree and Print

Creative Careers Matching Activity

Instructions

1. Match the type of creative work to the creator.
2. Draw a picture of a person creating an original work. Choose from the terms listed below.

Creative Work	Creator
book	puppeteer
poem	ballet dancer
news article	sculptor
script (for a play)	composer
storyboard (for a video)	band of musicians
high-rise building	painter
marble statue	singer/songwriter
puppet show	poet
oil painting	choreographer
cartoon	game programmer
blog	movie producer
video game	author
country song	journalist
ballet performance	cartoon artist
dance routine (for a music video)	playwright
motion picture	blogger
symphony	architect
live music performance	video producer

Draw Here

©2014-2015 i-SAFE Inc.

READ ALOUD

ROYALTIES AND OWNERSHIP RIGHTS

In the early 2000s, a computer network called peer-to-peer (P2P) file sharing created a major copyright mess. Millions of copyrighted works like movies and music recordings passed from person to person without permission from the owner—or payment. A person on the P2P could download a song or an entire album for free. At first, those who found a way to get free music thought that this seemed like a great idea. Eventually, many people who made illegal copies had to face the consequences. The copyright owners exercised their rights. Law enforcement required violators to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars as a penalty for breaking the law. Some of these copyright infringers were kids who did not know about copyright. Their parents and guardians had to pay the large fines or face time in prison. Today, law enforcement keeps a close watch on Internet activity. New technology was built to spot copyright infringement on the Internet. Anyone who uses the Internet is responsible for knowing copyright laws and respecting the rights of other Internet users.

Now that mobile phones and tablets have become a common way to download and listen to music, a new form of music piracy has arisen. People use tools like digital lockers and apps on their mobile phone to get illegal copies of music for free or at a lower cost than official copies. This action sounds good to people who do not want to spend money on music. However, the choice to download an illegal copy of a song is the same as stealing from the rights owner. Music composers, performers and publishers rely on the money that they earn from selling MP3 dowloads and CDs. When others make copies and give them away or sell them at a lower price, they are taking away from the value of the original work. They are stealing intellectual property from the owner.

One great feature of mobile technology is that we can take our music with us wherever we go. Digital music stores like iTunes and Google Play sell songs for $0.99 to $2.00. Free streaming music services play a person's favorite styles of music. These services pay the artist and publishers a royalty for every song that plays on the service. Free streaming music services earn money from advertisers who play commercials between songs. A portion of the money that the streaming music service earns goes toward the royalty payments. These technologies have helped reduce the problem of P2P file sharing by providing digital music on the go and at a low price to the listener.

©2014-2015 i-SAFE Inc.