

True/False

- _____ In the term "free software," "free" implies free of cost.
- _____ *Sony v. Universal City Studios* (1983) ruled that private, non-commercial copying for personal use was fair use.
- _____ *Sega v. Accolade, Inc.* (1992) helped determine that reverse engineering was allowable (fair research use) in order to make a compatible product.
- _____ Copyright law protects processes and inventions, while patent law protects the particular expression of an idea.
- _____ "Take-down" notices sometimes infringe on "fair use".
- _____ In proprietary software, the source code is modifiable by any end-user.

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is not a factor in determining fair use?
 - (a) The purpose and nature of the use
 - (b) The amount and significance of the portion used
 - (c) The effect on the market for the copyrighted work
 - (d) The for-profit or non-profit status of the copyright holder
2. One of the reasons the court ruled against Napster was:
 - (a) It knowingly encouraged and assisted in the infringement of copyrights
 - (b) It knowingly stored illegal copies of files on its server
 - (c) It knowingly used technology protected by patent
 - (d) All of the above
3. When was the first copyright law passed?
 - (a) In 1790
 - (b) In 1970
 - (c) In 1908
 - (d) In 1880
4. Which of the following is part of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act?
 - (a) anticircumvention
 - (b) safe harbor
 - (c) both of the above
 - (d) none of the above