

Name _____

WORKSHEET 16 - COPYRIGHT / LICENCES / DPA / SHAREWARE / FREEWARE

Make sure that you are familiar with all of the information detailed in this booklet. There are a number of tasks for you to carry out, be sure to read the information fully whilst completing the tasks. You could be asked about any of this in the test!

Use the theory notes in the worksheet 16 section of the teach-ict.com site to help you complete this booklet.

TASK 1: SOFTWARE PIRACY

Q1. Explain the meaning of the term 'software piracy'

THIS MEANS TO USE, SHARE, SELL OR DISTRIBUTE SOFTWARE WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER.

Q2. Explain why it is wrong to copy or use software which you do not own.

IT MEANS THAT THE SOFTWARE COMPANY EARNS LESS MONEY. THIS LEADS TO LESS EMPLOYMENT AND LESS MONEY FOR FUTURE INVESTMENT IN NEW SOFTWARE. IT ALSO MEANS THAT THE GOVERNMENT RECEIVES LESS MONEY IN TAX.

TASK 2: LICENCES

Q1. What do the letters 'EULA' stand for **END USER LICENCE AGREEMENT**

Q2. Where would you find a EULA?

IT APPEARS ON THE FIRST SCREEN OF THE PRODUCT INSTALLATION WIZARD WHEN YOU BEGIN TO INSTALL A NEW PIECE OF SOFTWARE.

Q3. When you have purchased a piece of software do you actually own that software?

Yes / No

Q4. Explain your answer

YOU DON'T OWN THE SOFTWARE, YOU HAVE PURCHASED A LICENCE TO USE THE SOFTWARE ON A CERTAIN NUMBER OF MACHINES

Q5. In the table below, explain the differences between the different types of software licences which you might come across:

Single User Licence	Multi User Licence	Site Licence
THE SOFTWARE CAN BE LOADED ONTO A SINGLE MACHINE	THE SOFTWARE CAN BE LOADED ONTO THE NUMBER OF MACHINES FOR WHICH A LICENCE WAS PURCHASED. OR IT COULD BE LOADED ONTO THE SERVER AND ONLY THAT NUMBER OF USERS CAN OPEN A COPY AT ANY GIVEN TIME	THE SOFTWARE CAN BE LOADED ONTO EVERY COMPUTER IN THE OFFICE OR SITE. THE SOFTWARE CAN BE USED BY ALL USERS SIMULTANEOUSLY.

TASK 3: PRODUCT ID

Q1. Explain how you could check the product ID of a software application
GO TO THE HELP MENU. CHOOSE THE 'ABOUT' OPTION. YOU CAN VIEW THE PRODUCT ID FROM THE DIALOGUE BOX WHICH POPS UP.

Q2. What is the product ID of the application that you are currently using?

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TASK 4: LEGISLATION

Q3. What is the name of the piece of legislation which makes it illegal to copy other people's work without their permission?

COPYRIGHT, DESIGNS AND PATENTS ACT (1988)

Q4. Briefly explain what actions are illegal under this Act

IT IS ILLEGAL TO COPY, USE, TRANSMIT OR DISTRIBUTE SOFTWARE OR OTHER COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER.

Q5. Software is not the only thing covered by copyright law. List three different examples of things which would be considered as material which is protected by copyright laws:

FILMS, MUSIC, PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS, MUSIC, TEXT E.G. BOOKS

TASK 5: SHAREWARE

Shareware is software which is distributed free of charge for a limited period of time, for example a month. During this time, you either get a full version of the software to use or you may get one with some features disabled e.g. you can't print or save anything. Once the evaluation period is over, if you want to continue using the software, you have to pay a fee.

Using a search engine, type in the keyword 'shareware' and find what types of shareware are available to download. Give two examples below:

1 ANY SENSIBLE EXAMPLE

2 ANY SENSIBLE EXAMPLE

TASK 6: FREeware

Freeware is software that is available to either download from the Internet or it may be given away on a disk with a computer magazine.

You are able to use this software for as long as you like for personal use without having to pay anything for it.

The copyright still belongs to the person who wrote the software.

Using a search engine, type in the keyword 'freeware' and find what types of freeware are available to download. Give two examples below:

1 ANY SENSIBLE EXAMPLE

2 ANY SENSIBLE EXAMPLE

TASK 7: DATA PROTECTION ACT (1998)

Q1. Explain the meaning of the following terms:

Personal Data

ANY FACTS AND OPINIONS ABOUT A LIVING INDIVIDUAL E.G. NAME, ADDRESS, D.O.B.

Data User

A PERSON WHO ACCESSES OR USES PERSONAL DATA AS PART OF THEIR JOB

Data Subject

THE PERSON ABOUT WHOM DATA IS BEING COLLECTED

Data Controller

THE NAMED PERSON IN AN ORGANISATION WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT PERSONAL DATA IS COLLECTED, USED AND STORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DPA. ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR REGISTERING THE ORGANISATION WITH THE DATA COMMISSIONER IN ORDER TO COLLECT PERSONAL DATA.

Data Commissioner

THE PERSON WHO ENFORCES THE DATA PROTECTION ACT

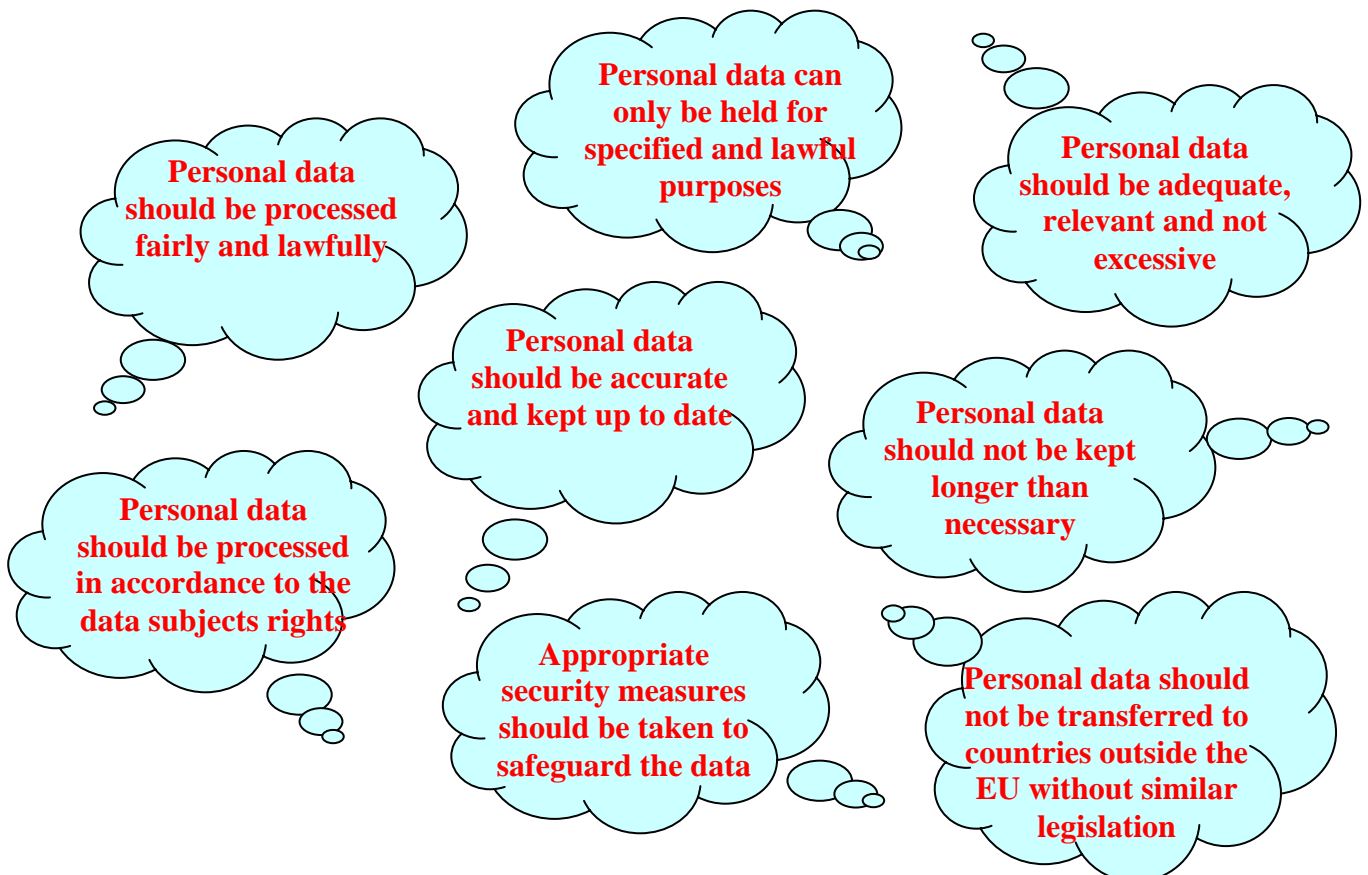
Q2. Use the words below to fill in the gaps in the text.

MEDICAL	DATA	ACCESS	LEGAL
PARLIAMENT	ENTITLED	1998	STORED
RULES	CONFIDENTIAL	COMPANIES	UNAUTHORISED

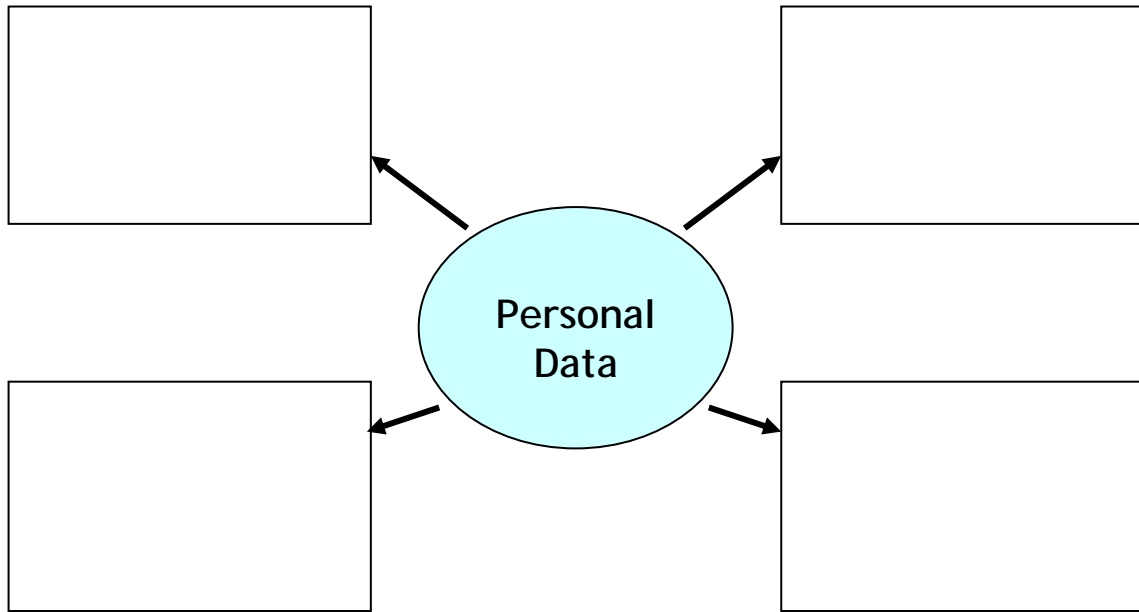
Some data and information **STORED** on computers is personal and needs to be kept **CONFIDENTIAL**. People want to keep their **MEDICAL** records, bank details and their salary details private and not allow just anyone to **ACCESS** them. If someone who is not **ENTITLED** to see these details can obtain access without permission, it is called **UNAUTHORISED** access to personal **DATA** and information.

The **1998** Data Protection Act was passed by **PARLIAMENT** to control the way information is handled and to give **LEGAL** rights to people who have information stored about them. The Data Protection Act does not stop **COMPANIES** storing information about people. It just makes them follow the **RULES**.

Q3. The eight principles of the Data Protection Act are:



Q4. Personal data is collected and used by many organisations. Describe some of the uses of personal data.



ACCEPT ANY SENSIBLE ANSWER

TASK 8: CHALLENGE

What was the extra fact that you found out for yourself about this topic?

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END OF WORKBOOK