

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW FLASH CARDS



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Why use flash cards?

Flash cards are widely regarded as one of the most effective ways to study and retain information. This is because:

- Flash cards engage 'active recall' through repetition. Using flash cards promotes remembering a concept from scratch as opposed to trying to memorise a passage from a textbook.
- Flash cards provide immediate feedback and self-reflection. This will provide you with the ability to quickly check your answer with the correct answer to determine whether you were correct, or whether you need to spend more time understanding the subject matter.
- Flash cards provide for confidence-based study. As flash cards do not follow a strict order, you are free to mix them up and add your own notations. If you are very confident with certain areas, they can be separated to concentrate on areas or questions that may need further work.

Method

The following series of flash cards present 50 questions and answers in a table format, with up to five cards per page. The questions are provided in the left column with the corresponding answers in the right column. Print the document and then cut each card following the bold border. Once cut, each card should be folded vertically along the central dotted line and glued or taped to form a single double-sided flash card.



**To order the complete version of the Lawskool Intellectual Property Law
Flash Cards please visit www.lawskool.com.au**

Q1:

Define copyright and identify the principal source of copyright law.

Answer:

Copyright is the right to reproduce or copy (and to pursue related rights concerning) an original expression of an idea. The principal source of copyright law is the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth).

Q2:

Explain whether copyright protects an idea.

Answer:

Copyright protects the expression of an idea, not the idea itself. Accordingly, copyright subsists in a work which is the expression of the idea.

Q3:

Identify two broad categories of subject matter that can be copyrighted.

Answer:

1. Works (s 32); and
 2. Subject matter other than works ('SMOTW') (Part V ss 89-92).
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Q4:

Identify the 'works' which can be copyrighted under the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth).

Answer: A.

Copyright only subsists in *original* literary, dramatic, musical and artistic published or unpublished works (s 32).
