

MAŁGORZATA KUREK
ANNA SKOWRON

GOING OPEN WITH LangOER










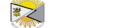

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ABOUT THE LANGOER PROJECT

LangOER is a 3-year network (January 2014 - December 2016) supported by action KA2 Languages of the Lifelong Learning Programme, European Commission

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OUR AIM:

To enhance teaching and learning of less used languages through OER/OEP.

TO THE READER

Thank you very much for joining us. This handbook is a compilation of tasks and materials used in the online teacher training course on Open Educational Resources that we taught in Fall 2014 as part of the EU-funded project LangOER. The handbook includes all the major tasks and materials, namely

- ✓ texts
- ✓ instructions
- ✓ topics for discussion and reflective practice
- ✓ links to videos and other media to watch and learn from;
- ✓ links to online tools we used and instructions on how to use them.

The materials collected here can be used as a basis for F2F and blended training sessions in other languages. Inspired by Wiley's framework (2014), we have divided the content into 4 major modules, namely

Module 1 – The basics of licensing

Module 2 – Reusing and revising

Module 3 - Redistributing

Module 4 - Remixing

We truly hope that you will find these materials useful in your work and study.

INTRODUCTION

Open resources and open practices are buzzwords in education today. Never before have we had so many resources, practices and opportunities at our disposal or, rather, at our fingertips. From text to photos to sound and video, teachers have access to a variety of different types of available content, all of which can be used freely when properly attributed. Do YOU know how to find, attribute and repurpose such materials?

Going open is more a philosophy than a skill. But, obviously, it takes a handful of skills to be able to apply this philosophy in the classroom. We hope that this handbook will help you to make the most of Open Educational Resources and navigate through their challenges.



MODULE 1: THE BASICS

The purpose of this module is to explain the practicalities of licensing.

What is licensing all about?

Many people are tempted into thinking that whatever is online can be used freely. Far from it - online content is copyright unless indicated otherwise. With so many different licensing options available, we need to be sensitive to the issue and skilled at searching for content published under the right license.

What can I learn in this course ?

Any experience can be a learning one but in this course we believe we can help you to:

- ✓ refine your searching skills so that you can easily find whatever type of content you need for whatever purpose;
- ✓ find, tag and rate existing open resources;
- ✓ develop awareness of openness in education;
- ✓ integrate existing OER into your own teaching practice;
- ✓ develop tasks and materials which fit your teaching context;
- ✓ learn how to flexibly remix and manipulate resources in various formats;

A warm-up task: Find a photo depicting your dream destination and share it with others. Ensure that the photo can be used in this way.

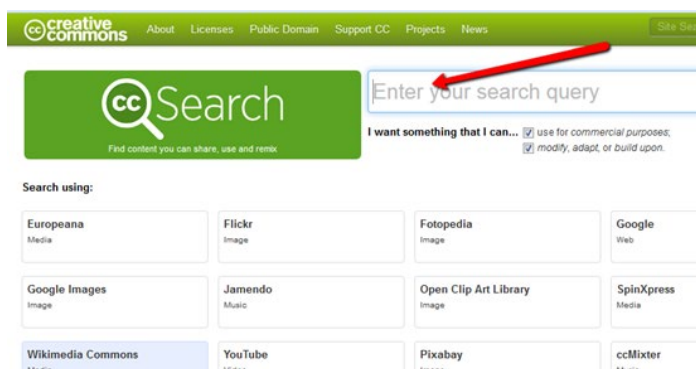
How to find an image which can be reused and republished without infringing on anyone else's copyright?

We should never copy photos or graphics without permission. Obvious as it sounds, reusing images found online through a simple Google search is a very common practice. Few people know that, in fact, only those under a selected Creative Commons (CC) license can be re-used, provided you give credit to the person who created them.

All the images used in this course have been published on free licenses.

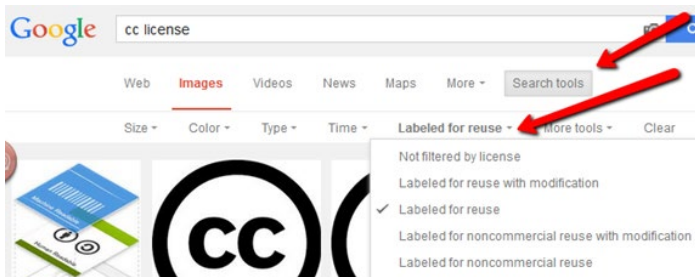
How to find free images and other media on the web.

Strategy 1:



Use a dedicated CC search engine which filters online content for licensed materials. The best example here is a Creative Commons search engine <http://search.creativecommons.org/?lang=pl> which offers convenient access to databases of services offering multimodal content (Figure 1).

Fig 1. Using a dedicated CC search engine.

Strategy 2:

Use advanced search preferences in Google (or any other) search engine. When searching for images, click Search Tools and choose the License tab. Then select the type of license you need (Fig. 2).

Fig 2: Using advanced search filters in Google.

Strategy 3:

Use one of the dedicated repositories of images or other media. If you are a regular graphics or audio user, you can sign up and create an account.

The chart below lists the most popular image repositories:

name and URL	description
Flickr https://www.flickr.com/	a popular photo- and video-sharing site that has enabled Creative Commons licenses
Pixabay pixabay.com/	offers free images than can be used by anyone, anywhere.
Wikimedia Commons http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page	a media file repository of CC-licensed and public domain images and videos, to which everyone can contribute.
Travel Coffeebook https://travelcoffeebook.com/	a small but high quality project offering CC0 travel pictures
1 million free pictures www.1millionfreepictures.com/	a life project by a photographer Toper Domingo. The site stores a few thousand pictures in the public domain.
Your suggestions:	
.....	
.....	

**A TIP:**

Do you know how to keep track of your resources? We recommend Pinterest as a very intuitive visual tool for gathering content. Check our board (www.pinterest.com/gosiakurek/picture-repositories/) to see the collection of picture repositories created during the Going Open with LangOER online course. You can easily re-pin links to your own boards.

Creative Commons Licenses

Free licensing is a broad term. Depending on how you want to reuse the picture (or any other material), you may need different types of licenses. For example, if you want to resize or crop a picture, you will need a license that gives you permission to *modify, adapt, or build upon*.

When content has been published under Creative Commons, it is labelled with a graphic symbol (and a caption) specifying the license under which it has been made available. Here are the logos for CC licenses.

Note that once an image has been released under a particular license, others will always be allowed to use it under that license even if the author later changes his mind.



Author: Creative Commons [CC BY-SA 2.5 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/>)], Wikimedia Commons



The newest license addition is “Creative Commons Zero” which means that the content is in the public domain and, as such, can be freely reused, modified and republished. For example, a web page or photograph in the public domain is not protected by copyright and can be freely used by anyone. Many national heritage repositories of books or paintings are in the public domain.

The following visual guide is designed to lead you through the jungle of different CC licenses and help you to grasp the main idea behind each of them.

By lumaxart (LuMaxArt Gold Guys With Creative Commons Symbol) [CC BY-SA 2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>) or CC BY-SA 2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

A visual Guide to CC licensing:



Creative Commons licenses work as “Some rights reserved” rule instead of “All rights reserved”. CC offer a diverse set of license conditions - the freedoms and limitations. This all define rules on which he or she would like to share his or her creations with others users gain more rights to the use of his or her works. We operate not for profit, all of our licenses and tools are available for free.

BY	copy	modify and remix	redistribute and share	show and transmit	You must attribute the original work and author

Attribution 3.0 – This license lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered. Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>

BY-SA	copy	modify and remix	redistribute and share	show and transmit	but You must share it under same license	You must attribute the original work and author

Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 – This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. All new works based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This license is recommended for materials that would benefit from incorporating content from Wikipedia and similarly licensed projects. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>

BY-NC This work is available for free to:	copy	modify and remix	redistribute and share	show and transmit	You may not use it for commercial purposes	You must attribute the original work and author

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BY-ND This work is available for free to:	copy	redistribute and share	show and transmit	You cannot transform or build upon this work	You must attribute the original work and author

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Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike – This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0>

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design: www.piotrekchuchla.com

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Task 1.1 Are you CC Savvy?

Now, having read the information about Creative Commons licenses and studied the visual guide, do the quiz.

1 - WHICH CC LICENSE ALLOWS YOU TO MODIFY A PHOTO BY ADDING E.G. A SPEECH BUBBLE TO IT?

- A) CC-BY license B) CC-BY-NC license C) CC-BY-SA license D) CC-BY-ND license

2 - YOU RUN A SMALL SHOP AND WOULD LIKE TO PUT A PHOTO OF A FLUFFY CAT NEXT TO THE CAT FOOD YOU SELL. WHICH LICENSE DOES THE PHOTO NEED TO HAVE TO ALLOW YOU TO USE IT FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES?

- A) CC-BY-NC license B) CC-BY-ND license C) CC-BY license D) CC-BY-SA license

3 - YOU WANT TO SHARE A PHOTO YOU TOOK LAST SUMMER BUT DON'T WANT ANYONE TO CHANGE IT. WHICH LICENSE SHOULD YOU PUBLISH YOUR PHOTO WITH IN THIS CASE?

- A) CC-BY license B) CC-BY-NC license C) CC-BY-ND license D) CC-BY-SA license

4 - YOU FIND A PHOTO WHICH IS COPYRIGHTED, CAN YOU USE IT FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES?

- A) Yes, of course. B) Definitely not.

5 - IF YOU FIND A PHOTO THAT HAS A CC-BY-ND LICENSE, YOU

- A) can use it for commercial purposes but cannot modify it. B) cannot modify it but can share it with anyone. C) cannot modify the photo but can change its license. D) cannot use it for commercial purposes.

6 - WHICH PHOTOS MAY YOU USE FREELY WITHOUT ATTRIBUTING THEIR AUTHOR?

- A) with CC0 license - public domain B) with CC-BY license C) with CC-BY-ND license D) CC-NC-SA license

7 - WHICH LICENSE DOES NOT ALLOW YOU TO COPY AND PUBLISH?

- A) CC-BY license B) CC-BY-NC license C) CC-BY-ND license D) none of them

8 - WHEN YOU ADD A SPEECH BUBBLE TO A PHOTO FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN CAN YOU COPYRIGHT THE NEWLY CREATED RESOURCE?

- A) Yes B) No

9 - YOU FIND A PHOTO WHICH IS COPYRIGHTED BUT STILL WANT TO USE IT TO PRETTY UP YOUR BLOG POST, YOU CAN:

- A) use it but MUST attribute the author B) get in touch with the author and ask for permission C) forget about it D) use it anyway

10 - WHEN YOU TAKE A PHOTO WHICH IS LICENSED WITH CC-BY AND MODIFY IT, CAN YOU PUBLISH YOUR MODIFIED VERSION ON A DIFFERENT LICENSE?

- A) Yes B) No

11 - WHICH LICENSE DOES NOT ALLOW YOU TO MODIFY A PHOTO?

- A) CC-BY license B) CC-BY-NC license C) CC-BY-ND license D) None of the above

You can now check your answers with the key at the end of this handbook.

MODULE 2

In this module we will have a closer look at how to find, use and attribute the content found in OER repositories. We will also consider the concept of openness and learn how to attribute CC-licensed content.

The tasks we suggest for you in this module include:

- ✓ watching and discussing an interesting video clip
- ✓ learning what Open Educational Resources and Practices are;
- ✓ exploring a selection of OER repositories;

What is openness to you?

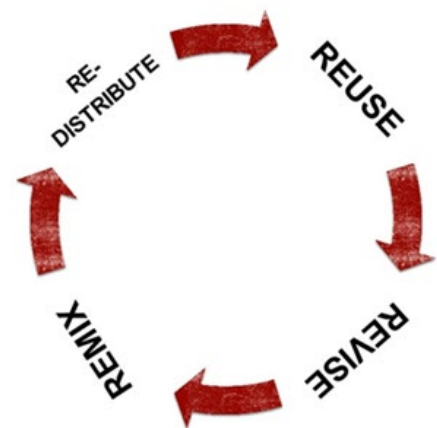
Openness is a very broad term which can embrace various meanings and which exists on different levels. Perhaps the most popular distinction is that made by David Wiley (2007), in which he suggests the following four dimensions of openness:

REUSING – having the right to use the original content in a wide range of ways and contexts (e.g. in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)

REVISING – having the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language or improve it)

REMIXING – having the right to combine the original or revised content with other open content to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup)

REDISTRIBUTING – having the right to make and share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g. give a copy of the modified content to a friend).



Task 2.1

[The TED Talk by David Wiley \(2010\)](#) is an important voice in the openness movement. It is a must-see!

While watching pay attention to the following:

1. What are Wiley's arguments for opening up education?
2. What images is he using?
3. Which of them are most powerful/convincing to you?
4. What is your reaction to Wiley's words that "you can share without losing part of yourself"?
5. How does Wiley see the educational role of technology from a historical perspective?

One of the comments posted by a YouTube user below the clip reads:

"I love the openness movement and I am a proponent, but being a professor myself, can't help but wonder how we'll feed our families after we've given away for free all that we do? I was hoping he would address how we'd pay professors in a free and open education world."

WHAT IS YOUR REACTION TO THIS ARGUMENT?

WHAT WOULD YOUR REPLY BE?

Reflection time:

- ✓ How is the concept of openness addressed at your institution and, more broadly, in your local context? What do you think should be done to improve it?
- ✓ What are your experiences with open education?

SUGGESTION BOX

Read Wiley's "Open Education License Draft" to learn more.

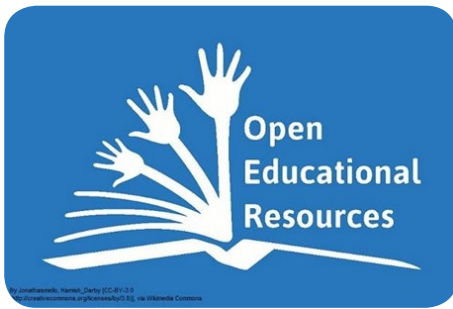
Available at: <http://opencontent.org/blog/archives/355>

Read "The Access Compromise and the 5th R" to learn more about the most recent proposal.

Available at: <http://opencontent.org/blog/archives/3221>

In his latest proposal (2014) Wiley suggests expanding the division to include another level, namely:

Retaining - the right to make and control copies of content.



What are Open Educational Resources?

The most popular definition of OER is that by UNESCO (2002). It defines them as

The open provision of educational resources enabled by information and communication technologies, for consultation, use and adaptation by a community of users for non-commercial purposes (UNESCO, 2002, p. 24).

Wikipedia defines OER as *freely accessible, [openly licensed](#) documents and media that are useful for teaching, learning, and assessing as well as for research purposes.* ([Wikipedia](#)).

In practical terms (and with reference to Module 1), it means that the materials have been published either in the public domain (full openness) or are licensed under open licenses (e.g. Creative Commons). If so, such resources are freely accessible and can be used at no cost for the 4R practices: Revising, Remixing, Reusing, Redistributing (see page 10). In other words, any material, be it text, sound or picture published online under a free license can be printed out and shared, published on another website or in print, altered and modified, incorporated, in whole or in part, into another piece of writing, or used as the basis for another piece of work in another medium - such as an audio recording, a video clip or a collage of media.

Open resources are often collected in databases called **repositories** in which they are categorized, grouped by subject, level or format and easily searchable. Some repositories are user-created (users can submit their own content), whereas others offer only approved content. There are numerous repositories and users can select those which best suit their needs.

The repositories

Here is just a small selection of different OER repositories for you to explore.

- ✓ [Khan Academy](#)
a huge collection of video educational resources.. The resources are available for free to anyone around the world
- ✓ [OER Commons](#)
A repository of free-to-use teaching and learning content from around the world from K-12 to college course.
- ✓ [Connexions](#)
A place to view and share educational material made of small knowledge chunks called modules that can be organized as courses, books, reports, etc. Anyone may view or contribute.
- ✓ [European Schoolnet](#)
Learning Resources Exchange - a service that enables schools to find educational content from many different countries and providers.
- ✓ [Jorum](#)
Free open educational resources (OER) shared and created under CC licenses by those who teach in or create content for the further and higher education communities in the UK. The largest repository in the UK.
- ✓ **Loro**
- ✓ [Hay Levels](#)
a collection of 3-minute mini-lectures on topics related to A-levels. Designed for UK students.
- ✓ **Please add a few repositories in your language:**

.....

.....

Open practices and open teaching

The opening up of education is not limited to resources but also includes the opening up of teaching. The idea, obviously, is not new as many teachers have always been willing to share their teaching ideas and materials regardless of the technologies available. The difference is that now, due to technology affordances, sharing has become global.

Open Educational Practices (OEP) may range from simple everyday practices of individual teachers to mass initiatives. In general, they may include:

- ✓ **USING** publically available sites and portals to share your teaching materials (syllabi, readings, lesson scenarios);
- ✓ **PROVIDING** access to open textbooks which are free to download and use according to the license of the materials;
- ✓ **ASKING** students to publish their assignments to Web 2.0-based spaces so that authentic comments and discussions are generated;
- ✓ **OFFERING** free, open-access courses, either tutored or self-paced;
- ✓ **DELIVERING** open-access university-level courses (MOOCs). Such courses provide authentic in-class experience to masses of students differing in all possible ways but one: their inability to join a conventional F2F course.

SUGGESTION BOX

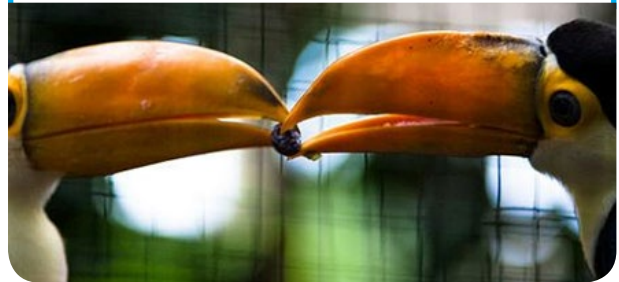
To experience MOOC-style learning check:

Coursera <https://www.coursera.org/>

FutureLearn <https://www.futurelearn.com/>

Udacity <https://www.udacity.com/>

Go to <https://www.mooc-list.com/> to try a MOOC search engine.



*By Sander van der Wel from Netherlands (Young toekans sharing food
Uploaded by russavia) [CC BY-SA 2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/>)], via Wikimedia Commons*

YOUR TASK:

Make a list of criteria which in your opinion should characterize a good-quality repository. If possible, work in collaboration with others.

MODULE 3

In the previous two modules you have learned how to search for CC-licensed content and how to use dedicated OER repositories.

Now it's time to start redistributing what you have found so far.

Redistribution means the right to share copies of the original or modified content with others. For example, you may wish to publish a modified image on your school's website or insert it in a slideshow presented at a conference. In any of these situations you need to properly attribute the resources you have used. Redistribution is very important for teachers and educators – they rarely want to copy anything verbatim. Most often they need and want to adjust content to their and their students' unique needs. Teachers are creative, aren't they?

This module will be therefore driven by two central questions:

- ✓ How to attribute original content?
- ✓ What modifications are possible to make it fit a given teaching context?

The latter issue will be continued in Module 4.

In sections: *How to attribute CC-licensed content* and *How to attribute modified content*, as the names suggest, you will find all you need to attribute materials properly.

You will also learn a few new tools: a few meme generators and **Padlet** <http://padlet.com> for collective content aggregation. We are sure that you'll find them useful in your daily teaching.

How to attribute CC-licensed content



By krzyboy2o (milkshake anyone? Uploaded by JohnnyMrNinja)
[CC-BY-2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

In educational practice we look for content in order to re-use it. Note that you can re-use CC-licensed materials only if it is allowed under license conditions. One basic condition of all CC licenses is attribution. It means you need to provide the following information:

- ✓ Title
- ✓ Source
- ✓ Author
- ✓ Type of license.

Imagine you have found this photo on Flickr and want to use it in a PP presentation. Let's study the examples of correct and incorrect attributions:

Attribution 1 (ideal attribution)

[“Creative Commons 10th Birthday Celebration San Francisco”](#) by [tvoll](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

- ✓ TITLE
- ✓ AUTHOR
- ✓ SOURCE not specified but is linked to the original Flickr photo.
- ✓ LICENSE License is linked to the original license deed.



Note that the author's name is linked to the corresponding Flickr profile.

(example taken from https://wiki.creativecommons.org/Best_practices_for_attribution)

Attribution 2

Photo by tvoll / CC BY

It isn't perfect because

- ✓ TITLE? there is no title,
- ✓ AUTHOR? – the author has been specified
- ✓ SOURCE? the source hasn't been specified, yet it is still linked to the original Flickr photo.
- ✓ LICENSE? License is linked to the original license deed.

SUGGESTION BOX

When you use someone's work, first check whether they have asked to be attributed in a particular way. Attribution instructions can often be found on the copyright page of a website or on the member's profile (e.g. Flickr or YouTube).

A good way to memorize the rules for attribution is to use the TASL acronym: Title, Author, Source, License.

Attribution 3

Photo: Creative Commons

It's incorrect because

- ✓ TITLE? Title is not noted.
- ✓ AUTHOR? Creative Commons is not the author of this photo.
- ✓ SOURCE? No link to original photo.
- ✓ LICENSE? There is no mention of the license, much less a link to the license. "Creative Commons" is an organization.

What if you compile materials from multiple sources?

Here is an example of the correct attribution when you compile your content from several cc-licensed sources:

1.2.3 Box Plots

- Reading: Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean's *Collaborative Statistics*: Chapter 2: Descriptive Statistics: "Section 5: Box Plots"

Link: Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean's *Collaborative Statistics*: Chapter 2: Descriptive Statistics: "Section 5: Box Plots" (PDF)

Instructions: Click the link above and read this section. Section 5 discusses box plots, which give a good graphical image of the concentration a given data set.

Reading this section should take approximately 30 minutes.

Terms of Use: This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic License. It is attributed to Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean, and the original version can be found here.

See a broken link? Please let us know!

- Lecture: Khan Academy's Statistics: "Box-and-Whisker Plots" and "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots"

Link: Khan Academy's Statistics: "Box-and-Whisker Plots" (YouTube) and "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots" (YouTube)

Instructions: Click on the above link and view the lecture titled "Box-and-Whisker Plots". In this video, you will learn about box plots, which give a good graph of the concentration of the data. Then, view the lecture titled "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots" to learn how to read and interpret a box plot.

Viewing these lectures should take approximately 15 minutes.

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See a broken link? Please let us know!

(Source: https://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Saylor_marking_example.jpg#filelinks)

The above form of attribution is correct because:

- ✓ Specific works are named, e.g. "Box-and-whisker Plots" [TITLE]
- ✓ Different authors are noted for the different works [AUTHOR]
- ✓ Original materials are linked for each work [SOURCE]
- ✓ The different licenses are spelled out and linked for each work [LICENSE]
- ✓ Lastly, it is clear which attribution belongs to which work.

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SUGGESTION BOX

The license tells you to be reasonable:

You may satisfy the conditions in (1) and (2) above in any reasonable manner based on the medium, means and context in which the Licensed Material is used. For example, it may be reasonable to satisfy some or all of the conditions by retaining a copyright notice, or by providing a URI or hyperlink associated with the Licensed Material, if the copyright notice or webpage includes some or all of the required information.

(Source: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/legalcode>)

There is no one right way; just make sure that your attribution is reasonable and suited to the medium you're working with. That being said, you still have to include attribution requirements somehow, even if it's just a link to an ABOUT PAGE that has that info.

A good way to memorize the rules for attribution is to use the TASL acronym: Title, Author, Source, License.

A handful of useful tips on how to attribute various media:

Attributing Creative Commons materials

Below are suggestions on how you might attribute a CC work in different mediums. Remember, however, to always check whether the creator has specified particular attribution.

Type	Details
Books, journals and magazines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the relevant attribution information next to the CC work or as a footer along the bottom of the work on the page that the work appears on; and • Alternatively, you can list the CC works in the back of the publication. If you take this option, it is best to list the works in the order in which they appear in the publication and indicate this to the reader.
Photos and images	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the relevant attribution next to the photograph, or close by (eg on the edge or bottom of the page) if that is too obtrusive.
Slideshows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the relevant attribution information next to the CC work or as a footer along the bottom of the work on each slide that the work appears on; and • Alternatively, you can include a 'credits' slide at the end of the show, that lists all the materials used and their attribution details.
Film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the relevant attribution information with the work when it appears on screen during the film; and • If this is not possible, attribute the work in the credits, just as you would see with music in a commercial film.
Podcasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mention the name of the artist and that it is under a CC licence during the podcast, like a radio announcement, and provide full attribution on your website, next to where the podcast is available.

The above excerpt is taken from: *Attributing Creative Commons Materials* available at: <http://creativecommons.org.au/content/attributingccmaterials.pdf> by Creative Commons Australia and Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Creative Industries and Innovation licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/>.

To learn more about attributing Creative Commons Materials visit: <http://creativecommons.org.au/materials/attribution.pdf>

How to attribute modified content.

This section will show you how to give credits if you want to modify original resources.

Imagine you've found a great picture which you want to adjust to your purposes. It can be trimming, changing colour or adding a speech balloon.

This is an example of a slightly modified photo:



This is how to attribute it correctly:

"Creative Commons 10th Birthday Celebration San Francisco"
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/sixteenmilesOfString/8256206923/in/set-72157632200936657>
 by tvol, used under CC BY / Desaturated from original

This is a correct attribution because:

- ✓ Title, Author, Source, and License are all noted (TASL)
- ✓ Modification is specified: "Desaturated from original"

Some CC licenses have a "No Derivatives" or ND clause. This means that you can only use this content in the form that has been shared with you. No changes are allowed (trimming the picture, rephrasing text, changing the size).

Other CC licenses have a "Share Alike" or SA clause. If this is the case, you are allowed to make changes to the work, but you have to share that altered work using the same license as the original. In other words, if the original license is CC BY-NC-SA, the edited version you create must also be CC BY-NC-SA. If you don't want to share your work under the same license as the original, choose resources that do not have the SA clause.

SUGGESTION BOX

Often the simplest way is to use the phrase: "This work is a derivative of ..." and use the original attribution.

If your work includes several derivative materials the phrase can say: "This work includes materials from the following...." followed by a list of original resources.

MODULE 4

Welcome to the final Module of our handbook. In this section we draw on everything we have done so far to experience the joy of remixing and, then, publishing the newly created content.

You can associate remixing with music remixes - i.e. songs that have been altered in some way. For example, their original style or feel has been changed by adding contemporary beat or vocal or by combining instruments tracks in a new way.

In the broader meaning of the word, remixing is editing or combining various media so that a new, derivative product is created. Thanks to all the technology tools we have at our fingertips, remixing and creation have become available to everyone, not only to professionals. This opens up a window of new authoring and publishing opportunities to virtually everyone. Being an author or creator does not necessarily need to mean starting from scratch or suffering a writer's block over a blank sheet of paper. You and –importantly – your students can get active, express your unique talents and vent your creativity by altering, mixing and combining existing elements.



By lumaxart (LuMaxArt Gold Guys With Creative Commons Symbol) [CC BY-SA 2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>) or CC BY-SA 2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

SUGGESTION BOX

To learn more about the idea of remixing and combining licenses:

watch this inspiring talk by Kirby Ferguson “Embrace the remix” available at: http://www.ted.com/talks/kirby_ferguson_embrace_the_remix?language=en#t-469618

watch a video “Creating OER and combining licenses” available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hkz4q2yuQU8>

play the game available at: <http://indstudy1.org/univ/355460515034/Flash/Lesson2/PracticeVersion.html>

HAVE FUN

How to attribute multiple sources in remixed content?

When remixing, we may need to combine content from multiple sources. How to do it?

First of all it is important to divide all the materials into two groups:

- ✓ the content that you have created yourself and
- ✓ the content that is already licensed.

The best strategy is to keep track of this when collecting materials for your remix, be they text, presentation or a video.

Here is an example of a text document to show you how to attribute content from multiple sources:

The examples on the right are correct because the following information is provided:

- ✓ Title – specific works are named, e.g. “Box-and-whisker Plots”;
- ✓ Author – different authors have been noted for the different works;
- ✓ Source – original materials are linked for each work;
- ✓ License – the different licenses

(Creative Commons Attribution for Collaborative Statistics and Creative Commons-Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike for the Khan Academy video) are spelled out and linked for each work.

1.2.3 Box Plots

- Reading: Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean's *Collaborative Statistics*: Chapter 2: Descriptive Statistics: "Section 5: Box Plots"

Link: Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean's *Collaborative Statistics*: Chapter 2: Descriptive Statistics: "Section 5: Box Plots" (PDF)

Instructions: Click the link above and read this section. Section 5 discusses box plots, which give a good graphical image of the concentration a given data set.

Reading this section should take approximately 30 minutes.

Terms of Use: This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic License. It is attributed to Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean, and the original version can be found [here](#).

[See a broken link? Please let us know!](#)

- Lecture: Khan Academy's Statistics: "Box-and-Whisker Plots" and "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots"

Link: Khan Academy's Statistics: "Box-and-Whisker Plots" (YouTube) and "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots" (YouTube)

Instructions: Click on the above link and view the lecture titled "Box-and-Whisker Plots". In this video, you will learn about box plots, which give a good graph of the concentration of the data. Then, view the lecture titled "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots" to learn how to read and interpret a box plot.

Viewing these lectures should take approximately 15 minutes.

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[See a broken link? Please let us know!](#)

Source: https://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Saylor_marking_example.jpg Creative Commons Attribution 4.0

How to combine licenses and choose the right license for a remix that you have created yourself?

Use this convenient shortcut created by the Creative Commons.org.

<http://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en>

Your answers will guide your through the process.

License Features
Your choices on this panel will update the other panels on this page.

Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?

☒ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes, as long as others share alike

Allow commercial uses of your work?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Selected License
Attribution 4.0 International

CC BY

This is a Free Culture License!

Help others attribute you!
This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Title of work

Attribute work to name

Attribute work to URL

Source work URL

More permissions URL

Format of work

License mark

Have a web page?
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

Copy this code to let your visitors know!

```
<a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/"></a><br />This work is licensed under a <a
```

☒ Normal Icon ☐ Compact Icon

(source:<http://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en>)



We hope that this handbook has been both informative and entertaining, and most of all that it has been inspiring. Now we would like you to take this short quiz summarizing everything you have read and learnt so far. You will find the correct answers in the key at the end of this handbook. Just remember that more than one answer may be correct. ENJOY!



Wrap-up Quiz

1 - IF YOU FIND AN INTERESTING PIECE OF MATERIAL PUBLISHED UNDER CC-BY-ND LICENSE, YOU CAN:

- a) copy it but not share it. b) copy it and share it. c) copy it, modify it a bit and share it. d) copy it, share it or use it to earn some money.

2 - YOU WANT TO FIND A NICE PHOTO OF A LION TO PASTE IT INTO YOUR BLOG POST. WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IS A PHOTO PUBLISHED UNDER

- a) CC-BY b) CC-BY-SA c) CC-BY-ND d) CC0 (public domain)

3 - THE PHOTO YOU WANT TO USE IS ENTITLED "BEAUTY" AND WAS TAKEN BY PETER SMITH. HE PUBLISHED IT UNDER CC-BY ON HIS WEBSITE WWW.PETERSMITH.COM. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTIONS IS/ARE CORRECT?

- a) "Beauty" by Smith. b) "Beauty" by Smith, CC-BY, taken from www.petersmith.com. c) "Beauty", CC-BY. d) "Beauty" by Smith (hyperlink to the website), CC-BY

4 - IF YOU SEE THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTION: [THIS WORK "BEAUTIFUL" IS A DERIVATIVE OF "BEAUTY" (HYPERLINK TO THE WEBSITE) BY PETER SMITH, USED UNDER CC-BY-SA. "BEAUTIFUL" IS LICENSED UNDER CC-BY-NC-SA BY TOM JONES], IT MEANS THAT:

- a) Tom Jones modified the picture taken by Peter Smith b) Tom Jones didn't have the right to change the license but he did. c) Tom Jones attributed the work by Peter Smith correctly. d) Peter Smith didn't want anyone to modify his photo.

5 - AN OER IS

- a) a resource from the public domain. b) a copyrighted resource used for educational purposes. c) a resource that is published under one of the open licenses. d) none of the above.

6 - IF YOU WANT TO FIND A CC LICENSED IMAGE, YOU CAN USE GOOGLE AND TAKE WHATEVER YOU FIND THERE.

- a) use Google and its advanced search options that limit your search to open images b) use one of the repositories you have just learnt about in this course :) c) use e.g. a CC Search Engine

7 - WHICH OF THE LICENSES AN IMAGE YOU BUILT UPON IS PUBLISHED UNDER FORCES YOU TO PUBLISH YOUR NEWLY-CREATED CONTENT UNDER THE SAME LICENSE AS THE SOURCE?

- a) CC-BY b) CC-BY-ND c) CC-BY-SA d) CC-BY-NC-SA

8 - WHEN REMIXING YOU NEED TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE LICENSES OF THE SOURCES. WHICH OF THE LICENSES ARE COMPATIBLE WITH ANY OTHER CC LICENSE?

- a) CC0 (public domain) b) CC-BY-ND c) CC-BY d) CC-BY-SA

9 - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMBINATIONS OF LICENSES (UNDER WHICH RESOURCES YOU WANT TO REMIX ARE PUBLISHED) ARE POSSIBLE?

- a) CC-BY+CC-BY-SA+CC-BY-NC-SA b) CC0 (public domain)+CC-BY-ND c) CC-BY+CC0 (public domain)+CC-BY-NC d) CC-BY+CC-BY-NC+CC-BY-NC-SA

10 - IS IT LEGAL TO COMBINE A COPYRIGHTED PHOTO WITH A PIECE OF MUSIC FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN?

- a) YES b) NO

11 - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING LICENSES IS THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE (GIVES YOU THE MOST FREEDOM)

- a) CC-BY-SA b) CC-BY c) CC-BY-NC d) CC-BY-NC-SA

12 - YOU ARE PREPARING A SLIDESHOW. YOU HAVE FOUND SEVERAL NICE PICTURES, EACH PUBLISHED UNDER A CC-BY-SA LICENSE. NOW YOU WANT TO ADD A PIECE OF MUSIC TO YOUR SLIDESHOW. WHICH LICENSE DOES THE MUSIC HAVE TO HAVE SO THAT YOU COULD COMBINE IT WITH THE PHOTOS?

- a) CC-BY-NC-SA b) CC0 (public domain) c) CC-BY d) CC-BY-ND