

## End of topic quiz - Topic 1.6 Ethical, legal, cultural and environmental impacts of digital technology

1. What is meant by an ethical issue?

2. How can use of technology cause health problems?

3. What are the ethical issues involved with the introduction of driverless cars?

4. How does artificial intelligence impact on the medical profession?

5. What is internet censorship?

6. How does the use of technology impact on the environment?

7. How can e-waste be managed to limit any impact on the environment?

8. More and more automation is being introduced into the workplace such as in retail or manufacturing. What are the ethical, environmental and cultural impacts of this?

9. What year was the Data Protection Act last updated?

10. What are three principles of the Data Protection Act?

11. Name three roles involved in the Data Protection Act.

12. What offences are illegal under the Computer Misuse Act?

13. What are three examples of work covered by the Copyright Designs and Patents Act?

14. You purchase a CD. Under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act, what three things are illegal for you to do with or use the CD for?

15. What is open source software?

16. What is proprietary software?

## Answers

1. What is meant by an ethical issue?

- What is considered to be right and wrong by society.

2. How can use of technology cause health problems?

- RSI
- Eye strain
- Posture
- Back problems

3. What are the ethical issues involved with the introduction of driverless cars?

- Who is to blame in an accident?
- In an emergency situation who should the car prioritise?
- Increase in use of cars is bad for the environment.
- Cost of the cars.

4. How does artificial intelligence impact on the medical profession?

- Job replacement
- Higher level of accuracy
- More reliable
- Cost
- Improves diagnosis and treatment of patients

5. What is internet censorship?

- Control of what can be accessed, published, or viewed on the internet.

6. How does the use of technology impact on the environment?

- Increased use of electricity
- Use of natural resources
- E-waste

7. How can e-waste be managed to limit any impact on the environment?

- Appropriate disposal.
- Increased recycling.
- Refurbishing of devices.
- Refurbishing of materials.
- Changes in warranty e.g. longer warranty so people are more likely to keep devices.

8. More and more automation is being introduced into the workplace such as in retail or manufacturing. What are the ethical, environmental and cultural impacts of this?

- Job replacement
- Accuracy
- Increase use of electricity
- Health issues
- Increased speed
- Cheaper in the long run

9. What year was the Data Protection Act last updated?

- 2018

10. What are three principles of the Data Protection Act?

Three from:

- Data must be collected and used fairly
- Data must only be held and used for the reasons which it was gathered
- Data can only be used for registered purpose
- Data held must be adequate, relevant and not excessive

- Data must be accurate and up to date
- Data cannot be kept for longer than necessary
- Data must be kept safe and secure
- Data cannot be transferred outside of the EU unless they have a suitable DPA law

11. Name three roles involved in the Data Protection Act.

- Information commissioner
- Data Controller
- Data Subject

12. What offences are illegal under the Computer Misuse Act?

- Access computer systems without proper authorisation
- Access computer systems with intent to commit a criminal offence
- Alter data without permission

13. What are three examples of work covered by the Copyright Designs and Patents Act?

- Songs
- Books
- Software
- Music
- Film
- Video games

14. You purchase a CD. Under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act, what three things are illegal for you to do with or use the CD for?

- Giving a copy to someone else
- Selling a copy to someone else
- Renting a copy to someone
- Using it on a network

15. What is open source software?

- Software which is distributed with no restrictions
- Users have access to source code
- Users can make modifications to the source code

16. What is proprietary software?

- Software which is distributed with restrictions
- Individuals buy a licence to use it
- Users do not have access to source code

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