

## Higher Information Systems

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### 2008P q.18 Using Information Implications of ICT Economic

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Jakub is considering setting up a small business buying and selling DVDs.

- a. Describe **three** ways in which Jakub could use ICT to gain competitive advantage. **(3)**
  - b. Describe **two** business costs Jakub will have to pay if he decides to make use of ICT. **(2)**
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### 2009P q.9 Using Information Implications of ICT Economic

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*Globalisation* can have a dramatic impact on the way a business operates. Give **two** reasons why a business would wish to maintain a global website. **(2)**

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### 2007 17 Using Information Implications of ICT Ethical Implications

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A company uses software to monitor employees' usage of its network.

- a. Why might the company choose to monitor network usage in this way? **(2)**
  - b. Describe **one** method of monitoring employees' use of the network. **(2)**
  - c. Comment on the ethics and legality of monitoring employees in this way. **(4)**
  - d. An employee applies to the company under the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act (2002) to see the full monitoring reports for the company. Is the employee entitled to this information? Give a reason for your answer. **(2)**
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### 2006 q.13 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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a. To which **one** of the following countries can personal data **not** be exported under the terms of the Data Protection Act 1988?

- (i). Ireland
- (ii). France
- (iii). United States of America
- (iv). Germany **(1)**

b. Explain your answer to (a). **(2)**

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### 2007 11 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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Describe **two** steps which employers should take to comply with Health and Safety regulations for those working with computer equipment. **(2)**

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### 2007 12 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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State the purpose of the *Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (2000)*. **(2)**

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### 2007P q.4 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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Which of the following organisations is **not** obliged to release information under the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act:

- (i) the Police
- (ii) a local sports club **(1)**

b. Explain your answer. **(1)**

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### 2008P q.13 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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State **two** types of organisations covered by the Freedom of Information Act (Scotland) 2002. **(2)**

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### 2009 12 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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A resident asks his local councillor how much money the council spends on rubbish collection.

Is the resident entitled to this information? Justify your answer. **(3)**

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### 2009 18 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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Chatrooms allow an individual to adopt a *persona* and exchange private messages with other individuals.

- a. (i). Describe what is meant by a *persona*. **(2)**
- (ii). Explain why an individual might adopt a *persona* when communicating using the Internet. **(2)**

b. Two individuals use the Internet to communicate with their own private code. The police intercept part of the communication.

- (i). Comment on the legality of this action by the police. **(2)**
  - (ii). Describe how the police would proceed to obtain a decoded version of the message. **(2)**
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### 2009P q.6 Using Information Implications of ICT Legal Implications

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Name the Act of Parliament under which anyone intercepting electronic communications can be prosecuted. **(2)**

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### 2008 16 Using Information Implications of ICT Social Implications

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The ways in which shops and customers interact with each other have changed with the development of the Internet.

a. Describe **two** changes to the relationship between shops and customers brought about by the Internet. **(4)**

b. Governments may block certain Internet content that they deem inappropriate. Describe **two** implications of this action. **(4)**