Name: Date:

*This task explores respect, rule of law, individual liberty and democracy in ICT and digital media.*

1. Thinking about the British Values and ICT, use some of the information provided below to create an informative poster in a new Word document.
2. Set the information into two columns.
3. Change the page orientation to landscape.
4. Using a text box, give a suitable title to your poster.
5. Put the information on Acts into a table.
6. Add a suitable border.
7. Add a suitable image from below and your image from Task 1.
8. Check for any errors.

INFORMATION to add into your poster

LAW

* Computer Misuse Act 1990 - protects personal data held by organisations from unauthorised access and modification). Four clauses cover a range of offences including hacking, computer fraud, blackmail and viruses. Failure to comply with the Computer Misuse Act can lead to fines and potential imprisonment.
* Copyright Designs and Patents Act (1988) - gives creators of digital media the rights to control how their work is used and distributed. Music, books, videos, games and software can all be covered by copyright law. Anything which you design or code is automatically copyrighted and may not be copied without your permission, as the digital creator.
* Digital rights management - Digital rights management (DRM) gives the owner of the copyright control over the number of viewings, plays and copies and even the devices which the content can be played or viewed on. Some CDs, for example, are installed with DRM protection meaning they cannot be ripped and then shared with others.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Around the world, social media is making it easier for people to have a voice in government — to discuss issues, organize around causes, and hold leaders accountable. As recently as 2011, when social media played a critical role in the Arab Spring in places like Tunisia, it was heralded as a technology for liberation.

Around the US 2016 election, Russian entities set up and promoted fake Pages on Facebook to influence public sentiment — essentially using social media as an[information weapon](https://about.fb.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/facebook-and-information-operations-v1.pdf).

We recognize that the same tools that give people more voice can sometimes be used, by anyone, to spread hoaxes and misinformation. There is active debate about how much of our information diet is tainted by false news — and how much it influences people’s behaviour. But even a handful of deliberately misleading stories can have dangerous consequences.

To take just one example, in Australia a false news story claimed that the first Muslim woman to be a Member of Parliament had refused to lay a wreath on a national day of remembrance. This led people to flood her Facebook Page with abusive comments.

One of the most common criticisms of social media is that it creates echo chambers where people only see viewpoints they agree with — further driving us apart. The deeper question is how people respond when they encounter these differing opinions — do they listen to them, ignore them, or even block them?

While foreign meddling, misinformation, echo chambers and hate speech get the headlines, what worries me most is how social media can distort policymakers’ perception of public opinion. People on Facebook tend to represent every walk of life, but not everyone is using their voice equally. Take women. They represent a majority of the population, yet are [under-represented in public political dialogue](https://www.slideshare.net/mysociety/civic-engagement-research-at-facebook) on Facebook.

If there’s one fundamental truth about social media’s impact on democracy it’s that it [amplifies human intent](https://about.fb.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Toyama20201120iConference20-20Technology20as20Amplifier.pdf) — both good and bad. At its best, it allows us to express ourselves and take action. At its worst, it allows people to spread misinformation and corrode democracy.

IMAGES

