

Unit: 5.2 Online Safety

Key Learning

- To gain a greater understanding of the impact that sharing digital content can have.
- To review sources of support when using technology and children's responsibility to one another in their online behaviour.
- To know how to maintain secure passwords.
- To understand the advantages, disadvantages, permissions and purposes of altering an image digitally and the reasons for this.
- To be aware of appropriate and inappropriate text, photographs and videos and the impact of sharing these online.
- To learn about how to reference sources in their work.
- To search the Internet with a consideration for the reliability of the results of sources to check validity and understand the impact of incorrect information.
- To ensure reliability through using different methods of communication.

Key Resources



Display Boards

2Paint a Picture

2Connect

2Publish Plus

Key Questions

Who do I tell if I see anything online that makes me upset or scared?

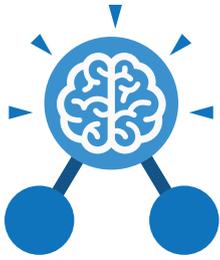
When you are at school, you should tell the teacher or another adult. At home, you should tell your parent or guardian or another adult that you trust.

Why are passwords so important?

Passwords protect your information and stop other people accessing it. Passwords are like a toothbrush; they should not be shared with anyone else.

Why is it important to reference sources in my work?

If you use a book or article written by someone else, then you must reference it, so people know where you got the information from. If you don't do this then it is known as plagiarism.



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Key Vocabulary

Citation

Making reference to the original source of a piece of information quotation or image.

Copyright

When the rights to something belong to a specific person.

Identity theft

When someone pretends to be another person online. It can be done for financial gain or to steal others' private information.

PEGI ratings

These show the age that digital content is suitable for and the type of content that it contains.

Password

The practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.

Reliable source

A source of information that provides thorough, well-reasoned details based on valid evidence.

Collaborate

To work jointly on an activity or project.

Creative Commons Licence

A non-profit organisation who provide free licences for creators to use. If an image has a CC licence, you may usually use the image for non-commercial purposes. You must still give credit to the original creator of the image.

Malware

Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.

Personal information

Identifying information about yourself such as your name, address and telephone number.

SMART rules

A set of rules based around the word SMART designed to help you stay safe when online. SMART represents the words Safe, Meet, Accept, Reliable, Tell.

Communication

A way of exchanging information for example, email, blogs, speaking, writing.

Encrypt

The translation of data into a secret code to achieve data security.

Ownership

Who has permission or can give permission to use or edit a resource or part of the resource.

Phishing

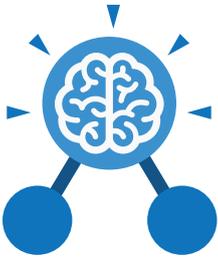
The practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.

Spoof

An imitation of something that appears to look genuine.

Validity

The quality of something being logically or factually sound.



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Online Safety



SMART rules- S



SMART rules- M



SMART rules- A



SMART rules- R



SMART rules- T