



Topic name: Computing – E-Safety

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
SPAM	irrelevant and unwanted messages sent over the internet
Source	a place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained
Cite	refer to (a passage, book, or author) as evidence for or justification of an argument or statement, especially in a scholarly work
Citation	a quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in a scholarly work
Plagiarism	the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own
Bibliography	a list of the books referred to in a scholarly work, typically printed as an appendix
Research	investigate
Password	a secret word or phrase that must be used to gain admission to a place
Secure	certain to remain safe and unthreatened
Personal Information	information identifiable to any person such as address
Filter	a camera accessory consisting of an optical filter that can be inserted into the optical path
Edit	to correct, condense or modify something
Digital	involving or relating to the use of computer technology
Link	(short for hyperlink) is an HTML object that allows you to jump to a new location when you click or tap it
Attachment	a computer file sent within an email message



Sticky Knowledge
Junk mail can be immediately blocked from your email account, to stop receiving messages from that sender.
We can use the Internet to quickly answer questions or learn something new. However, the same technology that allows this to happen also means that it can be easier than ever to copy something that someone else has worked on.
We can make sure that people get the credit they deserve for their work by writing a citation to show our sources. By citing a source, people will know who made the original work.
We should never tell anyone else our passwords.
We should follow these basic rules to create a strong password: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Include both lower-case (abc) and upper-case (ABC) letters ✓ Include numbers (123) ✓ Include other characters (like punctuation marks and symbols), e.g. ?&#£\$!@ ✓ Avoid using full words Avoid using names or birthdays
If you use the same password for different logins, someone who guesses your password on one account can log in to all your accounts!
Don't try to compare yourself to fake photos; it's better to be you!
Everyone is different. Why would you want to look like someone else?
Don't spend time worrying about someone else's photos when you could be busy having fun!

Exciting Websites
Online Safety for Children - Tips & Guides NSPCC
Internet Safety Guide for Kids SafeWise
Safer Internet Day - Teaching Resources - BBC Teach

Interesting Facts
Cyberbullying: Almost 34% of kids age 12–17 have been cyberbullied at some point in their life, and 11.5% have bullied someone else online.
Tips for Safe Online Learning
1. Make sure websites are secure
2. Guard personal information
3. Set up parental controls
4. Keep everything updated