Over Hall Community School	Year: 5	Strand: Computing – Online Safety

What should I already know?

- Safe logins, concept of privacy, concept of ownership, the need to logout.
- Developing ideas about the concept of technology that we are surrounded by and its purpose.
- Share to a displayboard, approval process, sharing online, email simulations, emotional impact of communications.
- Search engine, digital footprint, privacy.
- Good Passwords and password privacy, communication methods, shared blog,, reliability of information and spoof websites, appropriate ratings, emotional effects, cyberbullying, reporting problems.
- Evaluating communications, email safety, sharing images – safety, not meeting, attachments.
- Phishing, digital footprint, malware and viruses, plagiarism, screen time.
- Reliable sources, search algorithms – impact on what you see.
- Use of 2Dos, saving, opening and editing work, sharing work, copying and pasting , mouse, keyboard and device skills.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is the impact that sharing digital content? What are the sources of support when using technology and the responsibility to one another in online behaviour?

- Who to tell if they are upset by something online.
- Use SMART rules.

How do I to maintain secure passwords.?· What are the advantages, disadvantages, permissions and purposes of altering an image digitally? What are appropriate and inappropriate text, photographs and videos?

- Think critically about what is shared online.
- What makes a good password.
- How images can be altered using technology, and them impact of this.

How do I reference sources in their work.? How reliable are the results of sources through internet searches?

- How to cite sources when referencing work..
- Select key words and search techniques to improve reliability in searching.

How do I ensure reliability through using different methods of communication?

- Advantages and disadvantages of different methods of communication.

Key Vocabulary

- **Citation** Making reference to the original source of a piece of information quotation or image.
- **Collaborate** To work jointly on an activity or project.
- **Communication** A way of exchanging information for example, email, blogs, speaking, writing.
- **Copyright** When the rights to something belong to a specific person.
- **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.
- **Encrypt** The translation of data into a secret code to achieve data security.
- **Identity theft** When someone pretends to be another person online. It can be done for financial gain or to steal others' private information.
- **Ownership** Who has permission or can give permission to use or edit a resource or part of the resource.
- **Malware Software** that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.
- **PEGI ratings** These show the age that digital content is suitable for and the type of content that it contains.
- **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 Password credit cards numbers.
- **Personal information** Identifying information about yourself such as your name, address and telephone number.
- **Spoof** An imitation of something that appears to look genuine.
- **Reliable source** A source of information that provides thorough, well reasoned details based on valid evidence.
- **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.
- **Validity** The quality of something being logically or factually sound.

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.
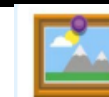
- **Why are passwords so important?**

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

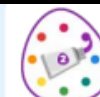- **Why is it important to reference sources in my work?**

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.

Purple Mash Resources

- Display Boards
- 2PaintA Picture
- 2Connect
- 2PublishPlus