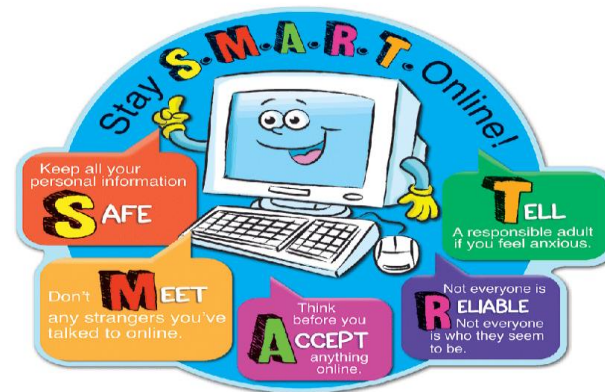




Computing

Curriculum Progression

Strand – Internet Safety





tel mumme and dade
be nice online

Foundation stage:

Children can use ICT hardware to interact with age-appropriate computer software.

Key Vocabulary

tell, be nice, online



1. First log in with your username and password.
2. Keep your password private so no one else can delete your work.
3. Save your work into my work folder.
4. After you have finished log out so no one can change your work.

Year 1:

Children can understand the importance of logging in and logging out safely.

Key Vocabulary

*log in, log out,
username,
password*

How to keep safe online

What is personal information?

Personal data is information that you can't share online here's some examples:

- Full name
- Address
- School
- Picture of you
- Birthday
- Age
- Password



Things you can share

- Country
- First name
- * Emojis

What to do

If something happens when online that you're not sure about always tell a trusted adult.

Quiz time!

sharing **personal information** is **A dangerous**
B strict
C allowed



digital footprints can be deleted **A true**
B false

hardware is computers, tablets, phones and devices that connect you to the internet **A true**
B false




by Thomas

Year 2:


Children can think carefully about the information they leave online.

Key Vocabulary


*personal information,
share, data*




The safe password sheet




You should use letters, numbers and symbols to create a strong password.




You should not tell anybody your password.




Make your password hard to stop people getting access to your account.




Don't share your password with anybody.




The safest place to keep your password is in your head.















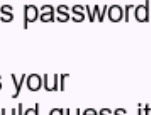
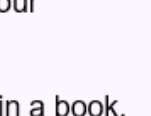
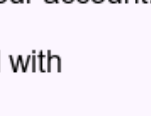
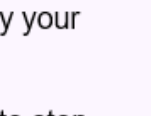
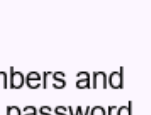




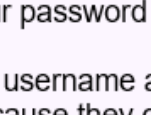
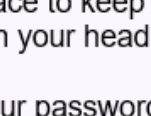
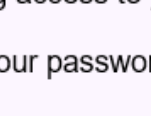
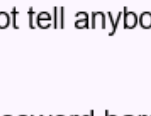
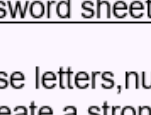




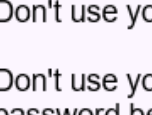
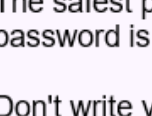
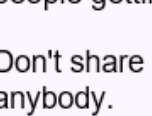
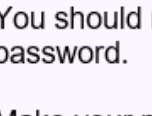
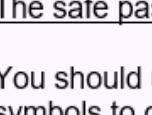

Don't write your password in a book.



Don't use your password as password.



Don't use your username as your password because they could guess it easily.



Year 3:

Children know what makes a safe password and can explain methods for keeping passwords safe.

Key Vocabulary

access, letters, numbers and symbols, strong password



Online Safety Top Tips

Malware is software that can damage and disrupt or gain unauthorized access to a computer system.



A computer virus is a piece of code which can copy itself and typically has a damaging effect on the device such as corrupting the system or destroying data.

I am here to to destroy this computer virus which is trying to spread malware using spam. Don't open any emails! Spam messages are emails or online messages sent from a computerto many other users.



Year 4:

Children can identify the risks and benefits of installing software including apps.

Key Vocabulary
*computer virus,
malware, spam*



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ONLINE SAFETY

If you go online you need to have parents consent or a guardians consent. If you do go online and someone asks you for personal numbers or details never give them because it could have a negative impact on your safety. Never share images without someones consent.



Who do you tell if you see anything online that makes you upset or scared.

You should go and tell your mum, dad, guardian, a teacher, any of your family members or some one that you trust. Never keep it to your self because it might make you unsafe online or in the real world.

S: is for safe. Never give personal information to strangers on the internet.

M: is for meet. Never meet up with a stranger you have met online.

A: is for accepting. Don't believe everything you read online.

R: is for reliable. Check where you get your information from.

T: is for tell. Always tell someone if there is an online safety problem.



Online safety is very important and you have to be careful where you put your details because someone could take them.

**YOU NEED
CONSENT!**

Year 5:

Children will be aware of appropriate and inappropriate text, photographs and videos and the impact of sharing these online.

Key Vocabulary

impact, shared image, consent


What is meant by my digital footprint?

What is a digital footprint?
A digital footprint is what you leave behind after you go online.

If you have not been very kind on the internet, you may have a bad digital footprint.
If you are respectful on the internet, you have a good one.

You are more likely to get a job if you have a good reputation on the internet. However, if you have no digital footprint, you might not get a job either.

Don't have a good digital footprint just to get a job, do it to be nice as well.



Appropriate Information:
The type of information that is appropriate to share doesn't give too much information about your personal life. For example: if you share a picture of a pet or say that you like pizza, that doesn't give anything personal away. The type of information that is inappropriate to share gives too much away about your personal life. For example: You could share where you live or your full name. This is very dangerous because someone you don't know could access that information. Also, be aware of accidentally sharing something or a friend sharing something about you that is too personal. This is even more dangerous than you sending something personal because you have no control over it.

Inappropriate information:
Some information should never be shared such as, where you live or go to school. Also, don't share your full name on the internet as anyone could find you. Some other things are, if you fake your personality, you might end up doing a job you don't like.

Your opinions are OK to share as long as you don't mentally hurt anyone with what you say. Some examples of OK things to share are: your favourite food or your pet's name.

Location is not OK to share. But if you share a location with a wide variety of people living there, than it makes you a lot harder to find.


If you share something inappropriate, tell your parents or a responsible adult.



Privacy settings are what keep you safe on social media. The higher your privacy settings are, the more safe you are. However, don't assume you are 100% safe because on Snapchat, for example, you could send a picture of something to a friend and they could screenshot it. Now they have complete control over that image and can send it to anyone they want. Be careful with your privacy on social media!

Implications of an inappropriate digital footprint. Having an inappropriate digital footprint could make it harder for you to get a job. This is because people who could be employing you can see what you have searched for and all you have done on the internet and social media. If you want to get a well-paying, good job, then I suggest you make sure that you have a respectful digital footprint at all times!

Top tips:
Make sure you have a digital footprint or people won't hire you because they don't know what your personality is like.



It is unsafe to share images of yourself online because, if you are a child or quite young, people know you are more vulnerable so you are a lot easier to take away from your family. Also, don't share any pictures of your location outside that could give away where you are. Images that are OK to share are ones of your pet or of food. These don't give anything too personal away about you.

Year 6:

Children will confidently review the meaning of a digital footprint and have a clear understanding of appropriate online behaviour.

Key Vocabulary
digital footprint,

appropriate/inappropriate content, privacy settings

Mastery:

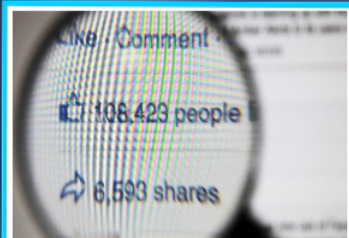
Digital footprint

Appropriate information to share, includes your first name, your interests, your favourite colours et cetera. This is ok to share as you could meet someone (online) and discover that you have the same interests as them. This is fine as long as you remember not to give away any personal information. You may also find that you need to communicate with strangers online to play some games. This is fine as long as, once again, you never release any personal information.



A digital footprint is when your personal information is left on a social media platform even after being deleted. It is information that can be accessed by anyone at any time. It is important to maintain a positive digital footprint all of your life as even years later it can be found and used against you. It is just as important to be mindful that you are not being over cautious. This is because little activity online may seem suspicious due to the lack of information disclosed about yourself.

Inappropriate information to share includes: holiday photographs, personal information (address, credit card details, date of birth, age, full name et cetera) and opinions. Although you may want to share your favourite holiday picture, you should think first. First of all, make sure that there is nobody in the background of your picture. Secondly, make sure there is no personal information in the image (a credit card, a passport or something similar). Finally, consider if you will regret posting the photo and consider if you will also need to be careful when voicing opinions. Even if you do not agree with everyone, you do not need to tell them this. Even if you like to make your beliefs heard make sure you do it in a respectful manner.



Having an inappropriate digital footprint can affect your future for example: when applying for a job, your interviewer could search your full name and that could reveal anything you have previously posted (even from as long as 20 years ago) that has any form of inappropriate or unprofessional content.

Top tips:

1. Always enable privacy settings
2. Think before you post anything
3. Always ask consent of others before posting images of them on social media
4. Never post anything that could be considered inappropriate or offensive
5. Never post any personal information online
6. If you cannot say something nice, then do not say anything at all
7. Think about your comments from other people's perspective
8. Always be careful when voicing opinions

If you want to monitor or check your digital footprint at any time, then a good idea is to search your name on the internet and see if what comes up would make a positive first impression.



Privacy settings are what keep your personal information safe from people who want to access it. Anyone can hack your personal information if you don't utilise a secure password or username. Even if you enable privacy settings, it is possible for people to see anything you post, especially if you tag a location in social media posts. This is due to your private post showing up under the name of the location you tagged.

Children will confidently review the meaning of a digital footprint, have a clear idea of appropriate online behaviour and begin to understand how information online can persist.

Key Vocabulary
voicing opinions, enable privacy settings, positive first impression