



# Online Safety Computing Knowledge Organiser

## 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.

## Key objectives and skills

- 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.

**S SAFE**  
Keep your personal information safe. When chatting or posting online don't give away things like your full name, password or home address. Remember personal information can be seen in images and videos you share too. Keep them safe to keep yourself safe.




**M MEET**  
Meeting up with someone you only know online, even a friend or a friend, can be dangerous as this person is still a stranger. If someone you only know online ever asks you to meet up, for personal information or for photos/videos of you then tell an adult straight away and report them together on [www.thinkuknow.co.uk](http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk)



**A ACCEPTING**  
Think carefully before you click on or open something online (e.g. links, adverts, friend requests, photos) as you never know where they may lead to or they may contain viruses. Do not accept something if you are unsure of who the person is or what they've sent you.



**R RELIABLE**  
You cannot trust everything you see online as some things can be out of date, inaccurate or not entirely true. To find reliable information compare at least three different websites, check in books and talk to someone about what you have found.



**T TELL**  
If you are getting cyberbullied always tell a trusted adult.  
Tell a trusted adult if something or someone ever makes you feel upset, worried or confused. This could be if you or someone you know is being bullied online. There are lots of people who will be able to help you like your teachers, parents, carers or contact Childline - 0800 11 11 or [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk)



## 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.
Malware	Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.
Ownership	Who has permission or can give permission to use or edit a resource or part of the resource.
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.
PEGI ratings	These show the age that digital content is suitable for and the type of content that it contains.
Personal Information	Identifying information about yourself such as your name, address and telephone number
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.
Reliable source	A source of information that provides thorough, well-reasoned details based on valid evidence
Spoof	An imitation of something that appears to look genuine.
Validity	The quality of something being logically or factually sound.