



Year 5: Online Safety and Cyber Crime



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.

What is cyber-crime?

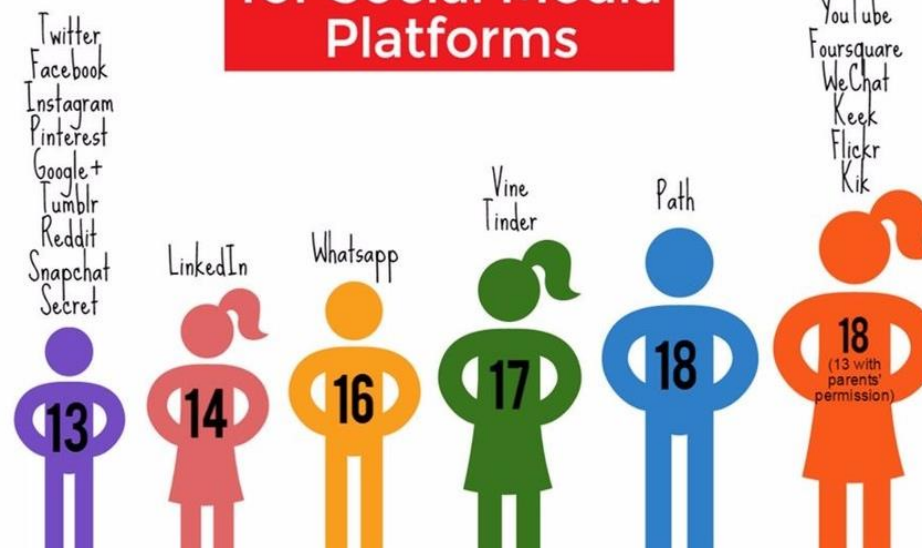
Cyber offences are committed when someone is using a computer or other digital technology. There are two main types of cyber offences - There's 'Illegal hacking', where someone gains access to another person's computer network or device without permission. The other type is where technology has been used to enhance another crime, like fraud.

Previous Learning

- Understand how children can protect themselves from online identity theft.
- Understand that information put online leaves a digital footprint or trail and that this can aid identity theft.
- Identify the risks and benefits of installing software including apps.
- Understand that copying the work of others and presenting it as their own is called 'plagiarism' and to consider the consequences of plagiarism.
- Identify appropriate behaviour when participating or contributing to collaborative online projects for learning.
- Identify the positive and negative influences of technology on health and the environment.
- Understand the importance of balancing game and screen time with other parts of their lives.

Age Restrictions for Social Media Platforms

action for children





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Key Vocabulary

Online safety	Refers to staying safe when having a presence online.
Smart rules	A set of rules based around the word SMART designed to help you stay safe when online.
Password	A string of characters that allows access to a computer system or service.
Reputable	Having a good reputation.
Encryption	The process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access
Identity theft	The practice of using another person's name and personal information in order to obtain credit, loans, etc.
Shared image	A picture that is shared online for other people to see.
Plagiarism	The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own

Key Vocabulary

Citations	A quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in an academic work.
Cybercrime	Criminal activity carried out using computers or computer networks (including the internet).

Stay Safe Online

Remember the 5 SMART rules when using the internet and mobile phones.

- S SAFE:** Keep safe by being careful not to give out personal information when you're chatting or posting online. Personal information includes your email address, phone number and password.
- M MEET:** Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Only do so with your parents' or carers' permission and even then only when they can be present.
- A ACCEPTING:** Accepting emails, IM messages, or opening files, pictures or texts from people you don't know or trust can lead to problems – they may contain viruses or nasty messages!
- R RELIABLE:** Someone online might lie about who they are, and information on the internet may not be true. Always check information with other websites, books or someone who knows.
- T TELL:** Tell your parent, carer or a trusted adult if someone or something makes you feel uncomfortable or worried, or if you or someone you know is being bullied online.

Find out more at Childnet's website ...
www.kidsmart.org.uk

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