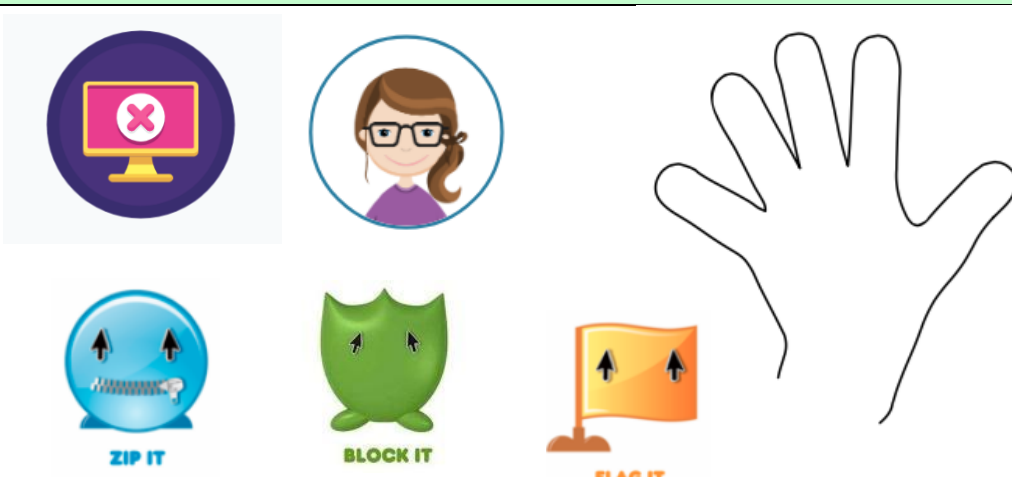



Online Safety (Year 1)

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know a trusted adult e.g. parent. 		Respectful	Showing respect for yourself online and regarding the feelings of others.
		Safely	Using technology in a way that does not harm or upset self or others.
Key Vocabulary / Skills		Images and Techniques	
Username	The name someone uses for an online account.		
Password	Letters and numbers that you use after a username to access an online account. These should not be shared.		
Avatar	A digital picture to use online.		
Stranger	Someone who we do not know or trust.		
Personal Information	Facts about ourselves that should not be shared with strangers.		
Trusted adult	Someone who we know and trust who can help us when we are worried or sad.		
Key Facts			
1) If I am worried or sad about something I see online, I should tell a trusted adult			
2) It is safer to use an avatar for an online account, rather than my own photo.			
3) Personal information should not be shared with strangers e.g. full name and address.			
4) Passwords are private and should not be shared.			
5) I will use devices alongside a trusted adult.			
6) I will think carefully before posting content online.			

Online Safety (Year 2)

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what personal information is and that it should be kept private (including using an avatar online and keeping passwords safe and secure) Identify trusted adults to ask for help 		Respectful	Showing respect for yourself online and regarding the feelings of others.
		Safely	Using technology in a way that does not harm or upset self or others.
Key Vocabulary		Images and Techniques	
Sharing	Sending out information or pictures to other users online.		
Trusted adult	A person to go to for support.		
Permission	Allowing someone to do something,		
Personal Information	Information that potentially identifies us to a stranger e.g. full name and address.		
Bribery	When someone offers you something in return for doing something.		
Flattery	When someone says really nice things about you.		
Key Facts			
1) If I am not kind online, it can hurt someone else's feelings.			
2) A trusted adult is someone who; makes me feel better, doesn't scare me, someone I can talk to about anything, someone I feel close to and who has helped be before.			
3) Personal information is anything about myself that could identify me to a stranger.			
4) I should ask permission before I share content e.g. a picture of my friends.			
5) Physical signs of being worried include butterflies in stomach, heart beating fast, sweaty palms.			
6) Some online users may use bribery or flattery to convince others to do things for them or keep secrets.			

Online Safety (Year 3)

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of personal information and keeping it private. • Identifying a trusted adult. • Knowing some ways to report online. 		Respectful	Showing respect for yourself online and regarding the feelings of others.
		Responsible	Using technology in a way that is ethical and lawful.
Key Vocabulary		Images and Techniques	
Personal information	Information that potentially identifies us to a stranger e.g. full name and address.		
Reliable	We cannot assume everything we read online is true. Some information may be out of date or inaccurate.		
Accept	Think carefully before you open something (accept it) online as you may not know what it contains or where it may lead.		
Virus	A piece of code which usually has a damaging effect on the device.		
Cyberbullying	Bullying that takes place online.		
Report	Tell a trusted adult or use a tool within the app/site/game to flag any inappropriate content.		
Key Facts			
7) Some links can cause viruses that may damage our computers or access our personal information.			
8) Not everything we read online is true and we should check other sources to verify.			
9) We do not share information online that could lead a stranger to know who or where we are.			
10) I can name many trusted adults who can help me with an online safety concern. I know some ways to report online.			
11) We should not meet someone offline who we have only spoken to online.			
12) Bullying online is called cyberbullying and I know how to be a digital upstander if I see any online bullying.			

Online Safety (Year 4)

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMART rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe – Be careful not to give out personal information to people online Meet – Meeting someone you’ve only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Accept – Accepting messages or e-mails from unknown people can lead to problems such as viruses. Reliable – Information you find online may not be true or someone may be lying about who they are. Tell – Tell a trusted adult if something makes you uncomfortable or worried. 		<p>Respectful</p>	<p>Showing respect for yourself online and regarding the feelings of others.</p>
		<p>Responsible</p>	<p>Using technology in a way that is ethical and lawful.</p>
Key Vocabulary		Images and Techniques	
<p>Phishing</p>	<p>E-mails pretending to be from companies in order to persuade you to give out personal information.</p>		
<p>Malware</p>	<p>Software designed to damage your computer.</p>		
<p>Plagiarism</p>	<p>Using someone else’s words or ideas and passing them off as your own.</p>		
<p>Digital Footprint</p>	<p>Information that exists on the Internet about a person because of their activity online.</p>		
<p>Identity Theft</p>	<p>When a person pretends to be someone else.</p>		
<p>Cookies</p>	<p>Data saved by a web browser in order to remember information about a user.</p>		
Key Facts			
<p>1) I know not to open e-mails or messages from someone I do not know.</p>			
<p>2) I know that if I am using a piece of work written by someone else, I should not pass it off as my own and state where the information has come from,</p>			
<p>3) Information I put online is permanent and I should take care not to post personal information.</p>			
<p>4) It is best to use reputable sites for downloads in order to avoid computer viruses.</p>			
<p>5) It is important to balance screen time with other offline activities to maintain positive physical and mental health.</p>			
<p>6) If something worries or upsets me online I can tell a trusted adult, block the user or report them to the app or website.</p>			

Online Safety (Year 5)

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not opening e-mails from unknown senders. ● Using someone else's ideas or work without credit is plagiarism. ● Some software can harm computers and devices (malware) ● Information put online is permanent ● Inappropriate online content can be blocked and/or reported online. 		<p>Respectful</p>	Showing respect for yourself online and regarding the feelings of others.
		<p>Responsible</p>	Using technology in a way that is ethical and lawful.
Key Vocabulary		Images and Techniques	
Plagiarism	Using someone else's words or ideas and passing them off as your own.		
Citation	A quotation from or reference to a piece of work.		
Reference	A reference to a source of information		
Reputable	Having a good reputation		
Personal Information	Information that could identify me to a stranger. This should not be shared online.		
Report	Tell a trusted adult or block/report to website or app.		
Key Facts			
1) There are a variety of ways to report online including to organisations such as Childline.			
2) When using information online in my work, it should be written in my own words or referenced properly to avoid plagiarising the original.			
3) Some people online may not be honest about who they are.			
4) Meeting people offline who we have only chatted to online can be dangerous.			
5) SMART – Safe, meet, accept, reliable, tell			
6) To check the validity of information found online, I should check more than one website or find other sources.			

Online Safety (Year 6)

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety of ways to report online. How and why we should use citations and references in our work. Dangers and consequences of meeting someone offline whom we have only spoken to online. Ways and why we should check validity of information online. 		<p>Respectful</p> <p>Showing respect for yourself online and regarding the feelings of others.</p>	
		<p>Responsible</p> <p>Using technology in a way that is ethical and lawful.</p>	
Key Vocabulary		Images and Techniques	
<p>Identity</p> <p>The set of qualities that make one person or group different from others.</p>			
<p>Bribery</p> <p>When someone offers you something in return for doing something.</p>			
<p>Flattery</p> <p>When someone says something really nice about you, often over the top.</p>			
<p>Fake News</p> <p>Stories seen online that are not true.</p>			
<p>Click Bait</p> <p>Usually a misleading headline designed to encourage users click on the hyperlink.</p>			
<p>Digital Footprint</p> <p>Information that exists on the Internet about a person because of their activity online.</p>			
Key Facts			
<p>1) I know the parts of my identity that should be kept a secret online (personal information)</p>			
<p>2) I know that some people receive judgement or are victims of cyberbullying that targets part of their identity.</p>			
<p>3) I can identify factors that affect my self-esteem.</p>			
<p>4) Fake news can be created as a propaganda tool or to purposefully spread mis-information.</p>			
<p>5) To check the validity of information found online, I should check more than one website or find other sources.</p>			
<p>6) Having a digital footprint is not a bad thing but it is important to keep control of what is included in it.</p>			