Year 6 Online Safety

Westfield Primary School

PROJECT EVOLVE®

You have already learnt…

In Year 5, you learnt about the positive and negative factors of the internet. You learnt about how there can be tricks and scams on the internet like spam emails. You learnt about how different people behave in different ways and that you can talk to an adult if you need support.

Key Knowledge

The implications of a Computer network are that anybody can access and download your content—making it permanent. Permanence means that your content is out there once it's out there, and anyone could save it and then reupload it. It is important to remember that once something has been shared publicly, it is no longer within your control to decide who sees it. If you need help and support, you can talk to your trusted adults or click 'Report Abuse' online.

Key Skills

•Have a clear understanding of a computer 'network' and be able to succinctly explain the implications of this.

•Compare and contrast positive and negatives of the internet

•Explain the differences between behaviours online, and the implications of these

•Know where they can go for support

Key Vocabulary

fraud	A crime where someone tricks somebody else to get an unfair or unlawful gain or advantage.
online communication	A way in which we interact with other people using technology over the Internet.
padlock	If there is a padlock icon next to the URL, this means the website is secure and can be trusted.
personal information	Any data that can be used to identify an specific person, such as their full name, birthday, address or school.
privacy	Being able to choose how much information or data is shared with other people.
secure	If a website is secure, it is considered safe to use and input data into.
stereotype	A well-known idea or image of a group of people, which is held by a number of people.
website	A collection of web pages grouped together.
Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	The unique web address for individual web pages. This is the address given to find web pages on a web browser, for example www.twinkl.co.uk.

How Can You Tell a Website Is Secure?

Look at the URL. Does it read http or https at the beginning? The 's' stands for secure!

Some browsers will also show a padlock to show that the site is secure.

There are also many logos used to show that a site is secure, ask an adult if you're not sure which logos are real.

McAfee SECURE™   PayPal VERIFIED   VeriSign

But remember, anyone can copy and paste a logo to make it look like the real thing!

Safe
Meeting
Accepting
Reliable
Tell

REPORT ABUSE

Next you will learn…

Next year, you'll be in secondary school and continue to learn about online safety in a different setting with different applications.

Plagiarism and Citations

When copycats reproduce someone else's work or ideas this means that:

• the original creator doesn't get recognition;
• the plagiariser might earn recognition or even money from plagiarised work;
• it is the same as cheating or lying;
• it is stealing, especially if someone makes money from it.

Sometimes, we might want to use somebody else's work for the right reasons. We can make sure that people get the credit they deserve for their work by writing a citation to show our sources. By citing a source, people will know who made the original work.

Some work is protected under the copyright law and therefore is protected from plagiarism.