



Knowledge Organiser for 7.1 E-safety in ICT



The internet is a fantastic resource that helps us learn, share, communicate and find entertainment. It has billions of users who use it for legitimate reasons. However, there are others who use the internet for illegal and unsavoury purposes.

Keywords for types of e-safety :

Cyberbullying	The bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones and other digital devices, with the intent to deliberately upset them.
Netiquette	Correct or acceptable way of communication on the internet.
Cyberstalking	Repeated use of electronic communication to harass or frighten someone.
Online Grooming	Deliberate act taken to befriend and create an emotional connection with a child, resulting in not good intentions.
Cyberpal	A friend who you only communicate with through the internet or cyberspace.
Password	A secret word or phrases that must be used to gain access to something.
Emoji	Small digital image or icon used to express an idea, emotion, etc.
Hacking	Gaining access to a computer, with the intention of stealing data or causing damage.
Download	Copying data from one computer system to another, typically over the internet.
Chat room	A website, or part of a website which allows people to communicate via a computer network in real time.
Spam	An email that is sent to a large number of people and mostly consists of advertising.
SNS	An online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with others.

IM	Instant messaging.
Block	Action taken to stop interactions from certain people via online communication.
Social network	An online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website.
Online profile	A social identity that an Internet user establishes in online communities and on websites.
Privacy settings	The part of a social networking website, internet browser, piece of software, etc. that allows you to control who sees information about you.
Virus	A program or piece of code that is loaded onto your computer without your knowledge and runs against your wishes and has a detrimental effect.
Phishing	Trying to get you to follow a link and provide information to the sender, like a password or an account number.
Plagiarism	The act of presenting another's work or ideas as your own.

Three Laws to protect against computer crimes:

1. Sexual Offences Act 2003
2. Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
3. Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006

Protection from online bullying and harassment

Cyberbullying is an extremely unpleasant and upsetting experience. There are several authorised websites that offer advice on how to stay safe online and what to do if Cyberbullying occurs:

BBC Webwise (www.bbc.co.uk/webwise)

Childline (<http://www.childline.org.uk>)

ThinkUKnow run by the Child Exploitation and Online Protection centre (CEOP) (www.thinkuknow.co.uk)

The Bullying UK helpline is available on 0808 800 2222, and Childline can be contacted on 0800 1111

How do you stay safe on the Internet?

1. Create complex passwords
2. Boost your network security
3. Use a firewall
4. Click smart
5. Keep up to date



ZIP IT
Keep your personal stuff private and think about what you say and do online.



BLOCK IT
Block people who send nasty messages and don't open unknown links and attachments.



FLAG IT
Flag up with someone you trust if anything upsets you or if someone asks to meet you offline.