

Staying Safer Online: Level 1

Learning objective: to be able to identify safe and risky messages online.

There are three tasks on this worksheet.

Students need to:

- Work out which messages are safe, and which are risky:
Individually or in small groups students should decide if the messages are safe or risky. Student need to tick the correct column for each message.
- Write out three tips on how to work out if a message is safe or risky:
Students need to decide what the clues are to help them spot if a message is safe or risky. They should then write out three of these on the worksheet.
- Discuss how to work out if a message is safe:
In pairs, small groups or as a whole class invite students to each share one of the three tips they wrote out and say how they can work out if a message is safe.

Staying Safer Online: Level 1 Example

Learning objective: to be able to identify safe and risky messages online.

Task 2 Examples:

Do you know who the sender is? Are they asking for personal information?

Task 3 Examples:

- You know the person sending the message.
- They are someone you trust.
- They are being kind.
- They are not asking for anything that makes you feel uncomfortable or unsure.

Be safe online: LEVEL 1

It can be fun to chat with friends or family online, but it is risky chatting or sharing things with people that you don't know.

TASK 1: Decide whether these messages are SAFE or RISKY.

	SAFE	RISKY
Hi! You don't know me, but do you want to be my friend? Let's live chat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I like your photo. Add me!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Don't forget to take your sports kit with you tomorrow. Love mum x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you know what Mrs. Bell set for homework today? I missed class.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hey sis, can I borrow your green top tonight? Thanks! X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hey, where do you live? Let's be friends!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hey, I like your photo. Add me and I'll send you a photo...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Want to see a photo of me? Add me to your private chat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What time will you be over later for dinner? Love Auntie x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are we still on for the cinema tomorrow night? Shall I meet you there?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You look cute. Send me a photo on private chat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TASK 2: Write three tips about how to work out if a message is SAFE or RISKY.

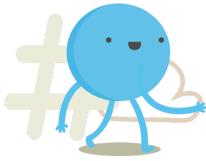
1)

2)

3)

TASK 3: Discuss: share and compare your tips. How can you work out if a message is SAFE or RISKY?

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Staying Safer Online: Level 2

Learning objective: understand how to spot something unreliable online. An introduction to fake news.

There are three tasks on this worksheet.

Students need to:

- Circle all the statements that give signs of an unreliable website:
Individually or in small groups students should read all the statements and circle the statements that give signs of an unreliable website.
- Create one fake news story and one reliable news story:
Students should design their own 'fake news' story using the signs of an unreliable website to help them create their own example. Students should then create one reliable 'true' news story.
- Discuss how to spot signs of an unreliable website:
In small groups or as a whole class, students should discuss their examples and explain how to spot which is the unreliable news story and which is the reliable 'true' story.

Staying Safer Online: Level 2 Example

Learning objective: understand how to spot something unreliable online. An introduction to fake news.

Task 3 Examples:

- It may have a strange web address (URL).
- There is no green padlock to show it is reliable and secure.
- There may be poor grammar and lots of spelling mistakes on an unreliable website.
- The website could have strange popups appear
- The news stories may seem strange or unreal.
- The author of the website may be unknown.

Be safe online: LEVEL 2

The online world is a very busy place. Not everything you see and hear online will be true. You need to learn how to work out whether information is true and reliable.

TASK 1: Circle all the statements that give signs of an unreliable website.

The author/organisation is well-known and considered to be reputable.	The URL or web address looks unusual.
They use high-quality images only.	There are popup adverts saying that you've won prizes.
The images are heavily edited and unrealistic.	The author is unknown.
The views of the author seem extreme and are not backed up with any evidence.	There are no popup adverts.
The URL is familiar and doesn't look strange.	There are popup adverts requesting your personal information.
There is reliable scientific evidence in the bibliography.	The same news story appears in lots of different websites.
The website was recommended by a teacher.	

TASK 2: Create your own 'fake news' story and 'true' story. Remember to include a URL, a headline, a short explanation and an image.

TASK 3: Describe how you can spot a reliable and unreliable website. Use the two examples you created to help you explain the differences.

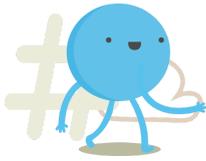
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Staying Safer Online: Level 3

Learning objective: evaluating whether something is risky or safe online and why. An introduction to phishing.

There are three tasks on this worksheet.

Students need to:

- Categorise the statements into the correct columns: Individually or in groups students decide which category each statement should go into. Is it an example of phishing, fake news, risky contact or safe contact?
- Use the library to write definitions for phishing scam and fake news Give students copies of the Digiworld library. Ask them to find the definitions and to then write their own version of the definitions.
- Discuss the difference between phishing scams and fake news: Using their own definitions to help them, students should explain the key differences between phishing scams and fake news.

Staying Safer Online: Level 3 Example

Learning objective: evaluating whether something is risky or safe online and why. An introduction to phishing.

Task 2 Examples:

Phishing is when scammers attempt to trick you into giving out personal information such as your bank account numbers, passwords and credit card numbers.

Some **fake news** is deliberately made up stories or images with the aim of making people believe something that isn't true. Others have some truth to them, but may be misleading, including some false information that hasn't been checked properly or with facts that have been exaggerated by the author.

Task 3 Examples:

Phishing scams try to get you to do something, so they can steal your personal information or money from you. Fake news may be spreading hate or just unreliable and misleading information.

Be safe online: LEVEL 3

Some websites might try to get you to share information that is personal or may just contain unreliable information. Knowing how to spot the risky places online can help you stay safer and have more fun.

TASK 1: Decide which category the following statements fit under.

	Phishing scam	Fake news	Risky contact	Safe contact
Hey, what's your name? Add me to private chat...			✓	
WINNER! Click here and enter your email address and password to claim your mystery prize!	✓			
Hello! The cinema was fun. We should meet up again soon. Take care!				✓
Nice photo! Want to be friends? Add me.			✓	
Hey! It's me! Can I borrow your trainers for sports day? Thanks!				✓
You've won a new smartphone! You have 60 seconds to fill in your personal details!	✓			
Hey, Where are you from? How old are you? Wanna chat?			✓	
CONGRATULATIONS! You've won \$1 million! Hurry! You must claim your prize NOW!	✓			
A study by scientists finds that giant otters can speak Spanish.		✓		
What school do you go to? Wanna be friends?			✓	
5 hamburgers a day is good for you, says Hamburger Association.		✓		
Did you know that you are owed \$100? It's quick and easy to claim it back. Just click here.	✓			
Have you got my science textbook? Did you pick it up by accident in class? X				✓

TASK 2: Write a short definition in your own words for:

1) A phishing scam
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2) Fake news
.....

TASK 3: Discuss: What is the difference between a phishing scam and fake news?

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