

Online Safety Learning



At Pondhu Primary School we follow the Purple Mash scheme for our Computing curriculum, which has a block of online safety learning in every year group. The content of this is embedded in further learning throughout the year.

The detail of this is below:

Purple Mash - Online Safety Learning		
	Key Learning	Key Vocabulary linked to Online Safety
Year 1	<p>To log in safely.</p> <p>To understand the importance of logging out.</p>	<p>Log in: Using a username and password to access a system.</p> <p>Username: A name that is used by a person to access an online site.</p> <p>Password: A series of letters, numbers and special characters that is entered after the username to access an online site. In Purple Mash, this can also be a series of pictures.</p> <p>Avatar: A digital picture to represent someone.</p> <p>Log out: Leaving a computer system.</p>
Year 2	<p>To have some knowledge and understanding about sharing more globally on the Internet.</p> <p>To understand how we should talk to others in an online situation.</p> <p>To understand that information put online leaves a digital footprint or trail.</p> <p>To identify the steps that can be taken to keep personal data and hardware secure.</p>	<p>Search: Look for information in (in a database or the World Wide Web) using a search engine.</p> <p>Sharing: Post or repost (something) on a website.</p> <p>Email: Messages distributed by electronic means from one computer user to one or more people.</p> <p>Attachment: A computer file sent with an email.</p> <p>Digital Footprint: The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.</p>
Year 3	<p>To know what makes a password safe. Methods for keeping passwords safe.</p> <p>To consider the truth of the content of websites.</p> <p>To learn about the meaning of age restrictions symbols on digital media and devices.</p>	<p>Password: A secret word, phrase or combination of letters, numbers and symbols that must be used to gain admission to a site or application such as a website.</p> <p>Blog: A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.</p> <p>Username: An identification used by a person with access to a computer, network, or online service.</p>



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	Key Learning	Key Vocabulary linked to Online Safety
Year 3 (cont.)		<p>Spoof website: A website that uses dishonest designs to trick users into thinking that it represents the truth.</p> <p>PEGI rating: A rating that shows what age a game is suitable for.</p>
Year 4	<p>To understand how children can protect themselves from online identity theft.</p> <p>Understand that information put online leaves a digital footprint or trail and that this can aid identity theft.</p> <p>To identify the risks and benefits of installing software including apps.</p> <p>To understand that copying the work of others and presenting it as their own is called 'plagiarism' and to consider the consequences of this.</p> <p>To identify appropriate behaviour when participating or contributing to collaborative projects for learning.</p> <p>To identify the positive and negative influences of technology on health and the environment.</p> <p>To understand the importance of balancing game and screen time with other parts of their lives.</p>	<p>Computer virus: A piece of code which can copy itself and typically has a damaging effect on the device, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.</p> <p>Cookies: A small amount of data generated by a website and saved by a web browser. Its purpose is to remember information about the user.</p> <p>Copyright: When the rights to something belong to a specific person.</p> <p>Digital footprint: The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.</p> <p>Identity theft: When a person pretends to be someone else.</p> <p>Malware: Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system.</p> <p>Phishing: Practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.</p> <p>Plagiarism: When you use someone else's words or ideas and pass them off as your own.</p> <p>Spam: Messages sent over the Internet, typically to many users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing or spreading malware.</p>



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Year 5	<p>To gain a greater understanding of the impact that sharing digital content can have.</p> <p>To review sources of support when using technology and children’s responsibility to one another in their online behaviour.</p> <p>To know how to maintain secure passwords.</p> <p>To understand the advantages, disadvantages, permissions and purposes of altering an image quality and the reasons for this.</p> <p>To be aware of appropriate and inappropriate text, photographs and videos and the impact of sharing these online.</p> <p>To search the internet with a consideration for the reliability of the results of sources to check validity and understand the impact of incorrect information.</p>	<p>Online safety: Refers to staying safe when having a presence online.</p> <p>Smart rules: A set of rules based around the word SMART designed to help you stay safe when online.</p> <p>Password: A string of characters that allows access to a computer system or service.</p> <p>Reputable: Having a good reputation.</p> <p>Encryption: The process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access.</p> <p>Identity theft: The practice of using another person's name and personal information in order to obtain credit, loans, etc.</p> <p>Shared image: A picture that is shared online for other people to see.</p> <p>Plagiarism: The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.</p>
Year 6	<p>Identify benefits and risks of mobile devices broadcasting the location of the user/device.</p> <p>Identify secure sites by looking for privacy seals of approval.</p> <p>Identify the benefits and risks of giving personal information.</p> <p>To review the meaning of a digital footprint.</p> <p>To have a clear idea of appropriate online behaviour.</p>	<p>Digital footprint: The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.</p> <p>Password: A string of characters that allow access to a computer system or service.</p> <p>PEGI rating: A rating that shows what age a game is suitable for.</p> <p>Phishing: The practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.</p>



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Year 6 (cont.)	<p>To begin to understand how information online can persist.</p> <p>To understand the importance of balancing game and screen time with other parts of their lives.</p> <p>To identify the positive and negative influences of technology on health and the environment.</p>	<p>Screen time: Time spent using a device such as a computer, television, or games console.</p> <p>Spoof website: A website that uses dishonest design to trick users into thinking that it represents the truth.</p>