

Key Vocabulary...

Name	Meaning
E-safety	Process of staying safe online.
Cyberbullying	Intentionally hurting someone by name calling or teasing using social media or text messages.
Social media	Apps used by people to communicate with each other.
Sexting	Sending, receiving or forwarding sexually explicit images. An image of someone under 18 is considering illegal.
CEOP	UK crime fighters that are involved in prosecuting people who send indecent images.
Identity Theft	Criminals who use viruses and the internet to steal bank details from people.
Internet	A collection of connected computers across the world.
URL	An address to access website and the data that is held on them.
World wide web	A collection of websites that anyone can access hosted on the internet.
Grooming	People who use the internet and other methods to trick a young person into behaving in a way that they would feel uncomfortable with. If you are approached by someone who is trying to groom you online, you need to press the alert button.



Picture This...

What is cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying is when someone uses the internet or an electronic device to intentionally hurt someone else.

Cyberbullying includes:

- Hate Speak
- Racist messages
- Homophobic messages
- Sexual messages (sexting)



What are the dangers of being online?

- Exposure to strangers
- Exposure to inappropriate material/illegal content, violence, sexual material.
- Fraud (identity theft)
- Viruses



Tik Tok

Social Media

Social media apps or websites that allow people to communicate with each other. The age limit for a lot of these services is 13 years old.

People often share personal data but don't know how to set their privacy settings so that information is kept secure.

Always Remember...

When you go online and share images, or post tweets and comments or visit websites- it leaves a trail.

This is known as your digital footprint and this can stay with you forever.

It is important that you behave responsibly online so that this doesn't get you into trouble.

When you send or post an image, you don't own it anymore and have no control about what happens to the image.



Questions

1. Name two ways that you can keep safe online.
2. What do you think cyberbullying is and give an example.
3. What is sexting?
4. Name three dangers to being online.
5. What is the age limit for most social media sites? How can you make yourself more secure online?

Deeper Learning...

World Wide Web

Google can only search what is in its database. Not all of the internet can be accessed through a search engine. The 1st layer of the web is called the **surface layer**, this allows us to access websites such as BBC weather. The second layer is the **deep web** which is protected webpages which aren't indexed and not easily available. Used by banks etc. The third layer is the **dark web** which are hidden websites, often linked to illegal and criminal activities. Special software is needed for this but it can be **against the law to even try to access the dark web and it is not advised.**



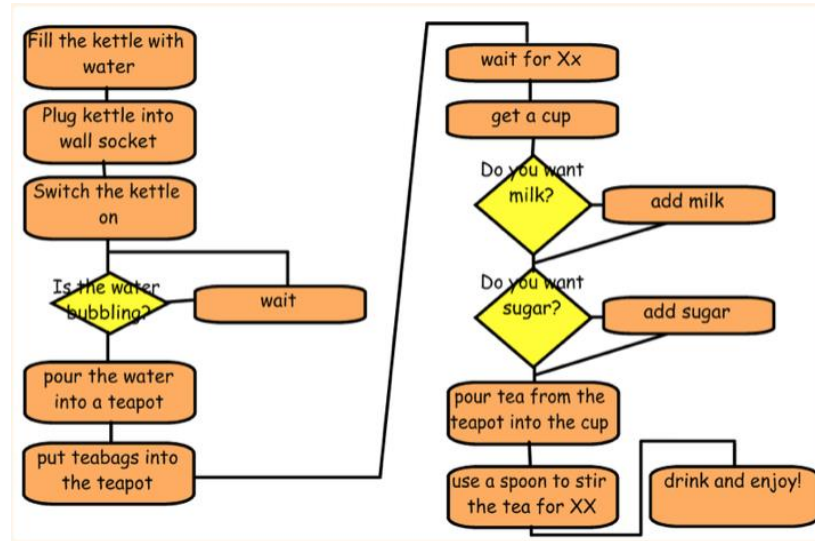
Homework – Create a poster or leaflet which explains the dangers of the online world, you might need to do some additional research using the internet to find some statistics.

Key Vocabulary...

Shape	Name	Purpose
	Terminator	Used to start and stop flowcharts
	Input/ Output	Used to put data in or take data out of a flowchart.
	Process	Used to add delays to your flowchart and declare variables.
	Decision	Used to allow the data to branch into two different directions.
	Subroutine	Smaller parts of a larger program broken into smaller sections.
	Arrow	These are needed to connect the shapes in a flowchart.
	Mimic	A picture that you can control on Flowol.
	Flowol	A software package which lets you use flowcharts.
let x = 0	Variable	A value that can change as the program runs.
+, -, *, /	Operator	Maths operators. These are used with variables in flowol.



Picture This...



Always Remember...

- Algorithms are a set of precise instructions which should give the same results.
- A flowchart is a visual algorithm – i.e a drawing.
- Computational thinking is thinking like a computer in an organised way.
- A variable is something that can change as a program is running like a high score.
- Branching is when a program flow can go into two or more different directions.
- A loop is a section of code that will be repeated for a certain number of times.
- Flowcharts can be used to plan out any task such as making a cup of tea.



Questions

- Which shape is used to add a delay in a program?
- What is it called a program is split into smaller parts?
- What is pseudocode?
- What is the difference between an algorithm and a flowchart?
- I want to repeat some code in a program – what is the most efficient way of doing this?

Deeper Learning...

Pseudocode is a language that people write once a flowchart has been written. It looks like a computer language but can't be understood by computers, only people.

```

count = 1
REPEAT
    Display ( count )
    count = count + 1
UNTIL count = 20
    
```



Homework – Draw a flowchart to show an activity given on the sheet. Make sure that you use a pencil and ruler to draw the shapes neatly. Try to use subroutines in your program.