

# Internet Safety and Responsibility

**Grades: K-1**

**Emphasis: Personal Safety**

	<b>Kindergarten</b>	<b>First Grade</b>
<b>Cyber Community</b>	<p>I. A cyber community is a place with safe places and places that are not safe to go.</p> <p>II. Both communities are made up of libraries, stores, museums, etc.</p> <p>III. Parents and teachers will help you learn what is safe in the cyber community.</p>	<p>I. Discuss the comparison of local neighborhood to cyber community.</p> <p>II. How do you travel in the cyber community?</p> <p><i>A. To travel in the cyber community you click on links or hyperlinks.</i></p> <p><i>B. Websites and Web pages make up the cyber community.</i></p> <p>III. Rules are set by your parents about where you can and cannot go in the cyber community.</p> <p>IV. Tell your parents if you go someplace that makes you uncomfortable or if you get lost.</p>
<b>Personal Safety</b>	<p>I. Discuss safety types in the local community.</p> <p>II. Discuss the FBI Internet Safety Tips. (Poster included)</p> <p>A. Never give out personal information.</p> <p>B. Never write to someone who makes you feel uncomfortable even if you know who they are.</p> <p>C. Never meet someone or have them visit you without your parent's permission.</p> <p>D. Tell a trusted adult right away if you read or see anything on the Internet that makes you feel uncomfortable.</p> <p>E. Remember that people online may not be who they say they are.</p>	<p>I. When using e-mail, don't respond to people you don't know.</p> <p>II. Review the FBI Internet Safety Tips. (Poster included)</p> <p>III. Never give out personal information, which includes:</p> <p>A. Real name,</p> <p>B. Address,</p> <p>C. School name,</p> <p>D. Telephone number, and</p> <p>E. Your picture.</p>

<b>Cyber Security</b>	<p>I. Computers can get sick was a virus just like people.</p> <p>II. A computer virus is a type of computer program that can sneak into your computer and make it sick.</p> <p>III. Virus's can be hidden in an email or are sometimes sent on purpose by other people.</p> <p>IV. Never open an email without help from your parents.</p>	<p>I. Computers can get sick was a virus just like people.</p> <p>II. A computer virus is a type of computer program that can sneak into your computer and make it sick.</p> <p>III. Virus's can be hidden in an email or are sometimes sent on purpose by other people.</p> <p>IV. Never open an email without help from your parents.</p>
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# Vocabulary

<b>acronyms</b>	<b>a word formed from the beginning letter or letters of each or most of the parts of a compound term</b> (Ex. HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language)
<b>address book</b>	<b>a feature of the email software that you use that allows you to store personal information including the e-mail address of an individual or group</b>
<b>adware</b>	any application that displays ad banners or serves ads to your browser (Companies pay people to spam you and these ads. Many offer free downloads to lure you to their site.)
<b>attachments</b>	<b>files attached to an email</b> (It can be a document, a picture, or a program.)
<b>blog</b>	<b>a Web site that contains an online personal journal with reflections, comments, and often hyperlinks provided by the writer</b>
<b>bulletin board</b>	<b>a public electronic forum that allows users to post or read messages or to post or download files and that is accessed by computer over a network (as the Internet)</b>
<b>chat room</b>	<b>a real-time online interactive discussion group</b>
<b>citizen</b>	<b>an inhabitant of a city or town; <i>especially</i> : one entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman</b>
<b>code</b>	<b>a set of instructions for a computer</b>
<b>communicate</b>	<b>to convey knowledge of or information about</b>
<b>community</b>	<b>a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society</b>
<b>copyright</b>	<b>legal protection provided by the laws of the United States to the creators of things – like books, or other written work, as well as other dramatic musical and artistic works</b> (Copyright works must be tangible and are protected from being copied, distributed, and performed or changes without the creator's (or owner's) permission. This protection is available to published and unpublished works. In today's world, the Internet allows us easy access to ideas, creations, programs, etc., making Intellectual Property easy to steal. When you purchase music, movies, or software – you have purchased the right to use or listen to it – NOT to make copies for your friends. Remember, copying and distributing is a violation of copyright laws, not plagiarism. Don't copy illegally – it's stealing.)

<b>cyber bullying</b>	<b>those people who are bullies who use the Internet to knock others down</b> (E-mail provides one method of communication for these bullies. Flame mail – mail designed to make another person mad – is used along with hate mail – that shows racism, sexism, or other prejudices. Another way bullies use the Internet is through bulletin boards and chat sites to make their comments public. Some cyber bullies build Websites devoted to making a person or persons feel bad.)
<b>cybercitizen</b>	<b>an active participant in the online community of the Internet</b>
<b>cyber community</b>	<b>a community of Web pages and links that attract people with common characteristics and interests that can communicate with each other through digital communication</b> (Ex. email, chat rooms, blogs, bulletin boards, etc.)
<b>cyber grooming</b>	<b>the process that online predators use to trick their victims by building false trust and relationships</b>
<b>cyberspace</b>	<b>the online world of computer networks and especially the Internet</b>
<b>e-mail</b>	<b>a means or system for transmitting messages electronically</b>
<b>emoticon</b>	<b>is a word used for emotion icons</b> (When e-mailing, Instant Messaging, or chatting, writers use emoticons to show when they are joking, upset, or angry. Emoticons help the reading understand what the writer is really trying to say. Use characters on your keyboard to make emoticons. The most common one is the smile : -). It is used to tell people – don't take what I said seriously; I meant it as a joke or in good humor.
<b>fake subjects</b>	<b>spammers fake the subject line of the e-mail so it looks like it could be from a friend</b> (Ex. "Re: your mail" – "Re: Hey" – "Re: Check this out!" – "Fw: u need to see this")
<b>file extension</b>	<b>a string of letters located at the end of a file name that explains the purpose of a file</b> (For example, hello.doc - .doc is the file extension. It explains the file is a document. .exe is an executable file – meaning it does something. .SCR stands for script and .vbs stands for visual basic, which is a programming language.)
<b>firewall</b>	<b>a filter used to block predetermined spam</b> (Screening methods include predetermined domain names or IP addresses.)
<b>flaming</b>	<b>is when you send a mean or hurtful e-mail</b> (Flaming tends to happen frequently on the net because it's easy to write things without thinking them through.)
<b>flood</b>	<b>an overwhelming quantity or volume of e-mail</b>

<b>forward</b>	<b>refers to sending to others an e-mail that you received from someone else</b> (When you forward e-mail, you are giving out personal information such as the e-mail address of the person who sent it to you. Forwarding e-mail can also be considered spamming. Make sure that e-mail you send has a point. If you have to forward something-forward it to yourself and BCC: the people you want to also receive it. This gives them the body of the message without all the other personal information.)
<b>hacking</b>	<b>the process of breaking into a computer or network</b> (This type of offense is criminal, and hackers will be prosecuted.)
<b>hoaxes &amp; scams</b>	<b>stories, rumors, and urban legends circulating about the Internet</b> (Realize that not everything you receive in e-mail is true. Some examples are the e-mails that tell you to forward to ten friends and you'll receive money/gift certificates from a favorite store. Another harmful example is the e-mail that claims a virus may have been installed on your computer and you should delete a certain file. Often this file is a necessary one for your computer. Make sure you delete these types of hoax e-mails and don't pass them on.)
<b>identity theft</b>	<b>when someone uses your personal information to steal your identity for illegal purposes</b> (Ex. Social Security Number, credit card number)
<b>instant message</b>	<b>a form of real-time communication between two or more people based on typed text</b> (The text is conveyed via computers connected over a network such as the Internet.)
<b>intellectual property</b>	<b>a name used for material that is intangible</b> (You may not be able to touch it, but it does have value to the person who made it. (Examples: an idea, invention, expression or literary creation, unique name, business method, industrial process, chemical formula, computer program process, presentation, etc.)
<b>Internet</b>	<b>an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world</b>
<b>Internet Service Provider (ISP)</b>	<b>the company from which you get your Internet service</b>
<b>looping</b>	<b>a Web design that does not allow you to leave the Web site when you click on the BACK button</b> (The Web site continues to comeback even though you want to leave the site. This is a sign that there may be danger at this Web site. Sometimes the only thing you can do is to turn off your computer.)
<b>lurk</b>	<b>to read messages on an Internet discussion forum (as a newsgroup or chat room) without contributing</b>
<b>malicious code</b>	programs written for a bad or destructive purpose.
<b>malware</b>	<b>another name for Spyware and Adware</b> (There are many ways to get malware on your computer. One way is to download an item with malware bundled into it. These types of programs are annoying and dangerous. They can send

	information to others about what you are doing online, sending pop-up advertisements to your screen, etc. In addition they can take up computer memory and cause frequent crashes. Be careful before ever downloading information of attachments.)
<b>netiquette</b>	<b>etiquette governing communication on the Internet</b>
<b>newbie</b>	<b>a newcomer to cyberspace</b>
<b>online</b>	<b>connected to, served by, or available through a system and especially a computer or telecommunications system (as the Internet)</b>
<b>peer-to-peer (P2P) networks</b>	<b>networks that make it possible for a user to download music, videos and games</b> (However, this is often STEALLING. You can be prosecuted if the artists and creators did not give permission for their works to be on the peer-to-peer network. In addition, downloading from these networks can carry other risks or penalties, such as viruses, adware and spyware that infect your computer. Legitimate peer-to-peer sites charge monthly fees or a per download fee so that they can pay the creator on your behalf – and you won't risk infection from malware or viruses.)
<b>phishing</b>	<b>using a business name without permission to send an e-mail asking for personal information</b> (You should never reply to these types of emails. They are usually from people trying to steal your information for illegal reasons. They are "fishing" for information – thus the term phishing.)
<b>piracy</b>	<b>when music, movies, and software is copied and burned illegally</b>
<b>plagiarism</b>	<b>occurs when you use someone else's work and pretend it is yours</b> (That includes when you "cut and paste" information or images from the Internet. Not only is it cheating, it is stealing. Also, even when you can use a picture for a school project under "Fair Use" laws, that does not mean you can claim credit for it. Consequences: fail the class, fail the assignment, suspension or expulsion from school, could affect college eligibility, lose you job, or get sued in court.)
<b>posting</b>	<b>publishing information to the Internet</b>
<b>predator</b>	<b>one that preys, destroys, or devours</b>

<b>screen name</b>	<b>a fake name that is used to identify you when you are in chat rooms, Instant Messaging, bulletin boards, etc.</b> (Screen names should not give away your gender, interests or any part of your real name.)
<b>spam</b>	<b>to send out a mass e-mail which is unwanted by the receiver of the e-mail</b>
<b>spim</b>	<b>to send out mass Instant Messages</b>
<b>spoofing</b>	<b>spammers fake the FROM line to fool the person receiving the e-mail as to who is really sending the e-mail</b> (At first glance everything looks legitimate – maybe from a family member or your ISP – but when you open it... you either are shocked by the content or it could contain a virus.)
<b>spyware</b>	<b>also known as trackware or thiefware, it uses your Internet connection to secretly transmit data to the company supplying the ads</b> (This data, including personal information required to install software on your CPU combines with information about you online activity, is then sold or traded to others. It's a sneaky way companies learn about their customers. It's also a violation of your privacy.)
<b>steganography</b>	<b>also known as <u>stego</u> - is a technology that allows people to embed or hide data inside of other files like documents (.doc) , pictures (.gif, bmp, jpeg) or music files (.wav, mpeg)</b> (The real message is hidden. It is believed that terrorists, drug traffickers, corporate raiders, and hackers use this way to communicate secretly. It is for this reason you shouldn't forward messages. You never know what the message really says and if it is altered, your name will be on it.)
<b>Trojan horse</b>	<b>computer programs that claim to do one thing, such as a game, but when run, secretly do other things such as to erase your hard drive</b> (These programs cannot replicate themselves. They have to be sent or copied by a user. A Trojan Horse program allows the designer a "back door" into their computer. This meant they could they could easily do what they wanted without the user ever knowing it. The only way to prevent getting a Trojan Horse virus is to only download from reputable sites.)
<b>URL (Web site address)</b>	acronym for Uniform Resource Locator - the address that is used to locate a Web site on the Internet
<b>virus</b>	<b>a computer program, which operates by piggybacking on other programs</b> (Any time the other program is run, the virus is activated and is able to do harm. When infected with a virus, email addresses can replicate themselves and send emails to anyone on your address list. Viruses can also spread if using an "infected" floppy disc in a computer.)
<b>Website</b>	<b>several Web pages on the Internet linked together and posted by the same person or organization</b>
<b>worms</b>	<b>viruses that spread through computer networks</b> (They use the network to replicate from machine to machine.)

# Resources