

Internet Safety and Responsibility

Grades: 2 & 3

Emphasis: Intellectual Property

	Second Grade	Third Grade
Cyber Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I. Compare the physical community to the cyber community.II. Compare community rules and laws with Cyberspace rules and laws.III. If you get lost in Cyberspace call an adult right away for help.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I. These are the features of a neighborhood PHYSICAL community.<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. A physical community is a place that is identified by an address. (restaurants, schools, stores, public libraries, etc.)B. A physical community has laws and rules.II. These are the features of a cyber community.<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Places are identified by Website address or a URL.B. If you get lost, get help from adults or click on the X in the top right hand corner.III. The cyber community has many inappropriate places to go for children.<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Beware of Web sites that ask for money.B. Beware of Web sites that say mean or hurtful things about people.C. Beware of Web sites that do not allow you to get out of them.

		<p>IV. E-mail is a means of communicating on the Internet.</p> <p>A. Follow the rules about email that have been set by your parents or by the school district.</p> <p>B. Beware of Web site links sent to you in your email because they might be a link to inappropriate Websites.</p> <p>C. Always ask an adult for permission to open any links, images, documents, etc. sent in an email.</p>
Personal Safety	<p>I. When using e-mail, chat rooms, blogs, etc., strangers sometimes lie about who they are, how old they are, what their names are and where they live.</p> <p>II. Beware of e-mails that promise a surprise if you reply to their e-mail</p> <p>III. Discuss FBI Internet Safety Tips. (see poster included)</p>	<p>I. Review the 5 FBI Safety Tips. (see attached poster)</p> <p>II. Discuss examples of violations of safety tips and give advice on how to be safe.</p>
Cyber Security	<p>I. Virus's can be hidden in an email or are sometimes sent on purpose by other people.</p> <p>II. Viruses can invade your computer through attachments (pictures, documents, computer programs).</p> <p>III. Chat rooms are another way to communicate with people at the same time that they are online. Students are more likely to meet people who are strangers in Chat rooms.</p>	<p>I. E-mail is the most common way for a person to be compromised.</p> <p>A. Tell an adult if you get suspicious e-mail.</p> <p>B. Do not open attachments without permission.</p> <p>II. A person can go to jail for creating a virus and sending it to other people.</p>

		<p>III. Chat rooms and Instant Messengers are a source of danger for users.</p> <p>A. Don't open attachments that are sent to you in a chat room or Instant Message.</p> <p>B. Hidden viruses can be sent to you in a chat room or Instant Message.</p>
Cyber Bullying		<p>I. Define the traits of the word "kindness."</p> <p>II. Define the traits of someone who is "mean" or a "bully."</p> <p>III. Cyber bullying is wrong and punishable by the legal system.</p> <p>IV. Some people bully by using e-mail, chat rooms, and instant messaging.</p> <p>V. Tell an adult if you receive a communication that is mean.</p> <p>VI. Don't erase the message; the police may need to use it as evidence.</p> <p>VII. Use the block feature of the program to keep bullies from chat rooms and instant messaging.</p> <p>VIII. Never agree to meet anyone that has bullied you online.</p>

Intellectual Property		<p>I. Define “intellectual property” for the students as the property of others that he/she thought up or wrote down.</p> <p>II. It is illegal for an individual to use or sell property of others.</p> <p>III. Property of others may be used for educational purposes, but the borrower must give credit to the person who really owns the property (information).</p> <p>IV. A person is not permitted to “copy and paste”, change a few words and say that the work is your own.</p>
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Vocabulary

acronyms	a word formed from the beginning letter or letters of each or most of the parts of a compound term (Ex. HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language)
address book	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
adware	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.)
attachments	files attached to an email (It can be a document, a picture, or a program.)
blog	a Web site that contains an online personal journal with reflections, comments, and often hyperlinks provided by the writer
bulletin board	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)
chat room	a real-time online interactive discussion group
citizen	an inhabitant of a city or town; <i>especially</i> : one entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman
code	a set of instructions for a computer
communicate	to convey knowledge of or information about
community	a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society
copyright	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 (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.)

cyber bullying	those people who are bullies who use the Internet to knock others down (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.)
cybercitizen	an active participant in the online community of the Internet
cyber community	a community of Web pages and links that attract people with common characteristics and interests that can communicate with each other through digital communication (Ex. email, chat rooms, blogs, bulletin boards, etc.)
cyber grooming	the process that online predators use to trick their victims by building false trust and relationships
cyberspace	the online world of computer networks and especially the Internet
e-mail	a means or system for transmitting messages electronically
emoticon	is a word used for emotion icons (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.
fake subjects	spammers fake the subject line of the e-mail so it looks like it could be from a friend (Ex. "Re: your mail" – "Re: Hey" – "Re: Check this out!" – "Fw: u need to see this")
file extension	a string of letters located at the end of a file name that explains the purpose of a file (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.)
firewall	a filter used to block predetermined spam (Screening methods include predetermined domain names or IP addresses.)
flaming	is when you send a mean or hurtful e-mail (Flaming tends to happen frequently on the net because it's easy to write things without thinking them through.)
flood	an overwhelming quantity or volume of e-mail

forward	refers to sending to others an e-mail that you received from someone else (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.)
hacking	the process of breaking into a computer or network (This type of offense is criminal, and hackers will be prosecuted.)
hoaxes & scams	stories, rumors, and urban legends circulating about the Internet (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.)
identity theft	when someone uses your personal information to steal your identity for illegal purposes (Ex. Social Security Number, credit card number)
instant message	a form of real-time communication between two or more people based on typed text (The text is conveyed via computers connected over a network such as the Internet.)
intellectual property	a name used for material that is intangible (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.)
Internet	an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world
Internet Service Provider (ISP)	the company from which you get your Internet service
looping	a Web design that does not allow you to leave the Web site when you click on the BACK button (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.)
lurk	to read messages on an Internet discussion forum (as a newsgroup or chat room) without contributing
malicious code	programs written for a bad or destructive purpose.

malware	another name for Spyware and Adware (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.)
netiquette	etiquette governing communication on the Internet
newbie	a newcomer to cyberspace
online	connected to, served by, or available through a system and especially a computer or telecommunications system (as the Internet)
peer-to-peer (P2P) networks	networks that make it possible for a user to download music, videos and games (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.)
phishing	using a business name without permission to send an e-mail asking for personal information (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.)
piracy	when music, movies, and software is copied and burned illegally
plagiarism	occurs when you use someone else's work and pretend it is yours (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.)
posting	publishing information to the Internet
predator	one that preys, destroys, or devours
screen name	a fake name that is used to identify you when you are in chat rooms, Instant Messaging, bulletin boards, etc. (Screen names should not give away your gender, interests or any part of your real name.)
spam	to send out a mass e-mail which is unwanted by the receiver of the e-mail

spim	to send out mass Instant Messages
spoofing	spammers fake the FROM line to fool the person receiving the e-mail as to who is really sending the e-mail (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.)
spyware	also known as trackware or thiefware, it uses your Internet connection to secretly transmit data to the company supplying the ads (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.)
steganography	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) (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.)
Trojan horse	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 (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.)
URL (Web site address)	acronym for Uniform Resource Locator - the address that is used to locate a Web site on the Internet
virus	a computer program, which operates by piggybacking on other programs (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.)
Website	several Web pages on the Internet linked together and posted by the same person or organization
worms	viruses that spread through computer networks (They use the network to replicate from machine to machine.)

Resources