



## Unit 5.2: Online Safety

- **Appropriate:** Suitable or proper in the circumstances.
- **Avatar:** Avatars are images that are meant to represent someone. Because they aren't photos of someone, they are considered a safer alternative than a profile picture online.
- **Bibliography:** A list of all the books and articles used in a piece of work.
- **Citation:** A quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in an academic work.
- **Collaborate:** To work jointly on an activity or project.
- **Communication:** A way of exchanging information for example, email, blogs, speaking, writing.
- **Copyright:** When the rights to something belong to a specific person.
- **Creative commons licence:** Creative Commons (CC) is a non-profit organisation who provide free licences for creators to use. If an image has a CC licence, you may usually use the image for non-commercial purposes. You must still give credit to the original creator of the image. If you do not, you could be prosecuted by the creator of the image.
- **Critical thinking:** When online, it's important that users think critically about the content they see and anything they are being asked to do such as enter data.
- **Digital Footprint:** The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.
- **Encrypt:** The translation of data into a secret code to achieve data security.
- **Identity theft:** When someone pretends to be another person online. It can be done for financial gain or to steal others' private information.
- **Image manipulation:** This is where an image has been altered often using software.
- **Malware:** Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.
- **Ownership:** Who has permission or can give permission to use or edit a resource or part of the resource.
- **PEGI ratings:** These show the age that digital content is suitable for and the type of content that it contains.
- **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.

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- **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 email.
- **Personal information:** Identifying information about yourself such as your name, address and telephone number.
- **Plagiarism:** Taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.
- **Reference:** A mention of a source of information in a book or article including online.
- **Reliability:** The degree to which the result or contents of something can be depended on to be accurate. e.g. when using a search engine.
- **Responsibility:** Everyone who uses online services and devices connected to the Internet should behave in a respectful and safe way. They need to be aware of their responsibility to keep themselves safe and also not cause any unintended harm to others. Everyone has a responsibility to report things that they feel are inappropriate, upsetting or make them feel uncomfortable.
- **Reliable Source:** A source of information that provides thorough, well-reasoned details based on valid evidence.
- **Screenshot:** Taking an image of a device screen. This can be done to preserve evidence of what was on the screen.
- **SMART rules:** A set of rules based around the word SMART designed to help you stay safe when online. SMART represents the words Safe, Meet, Accept, Reliable, Tell.
- **Spoof:** An imitation of something that appears to look genuine.
- **Validity:** The quality of something being logically or factually sound.