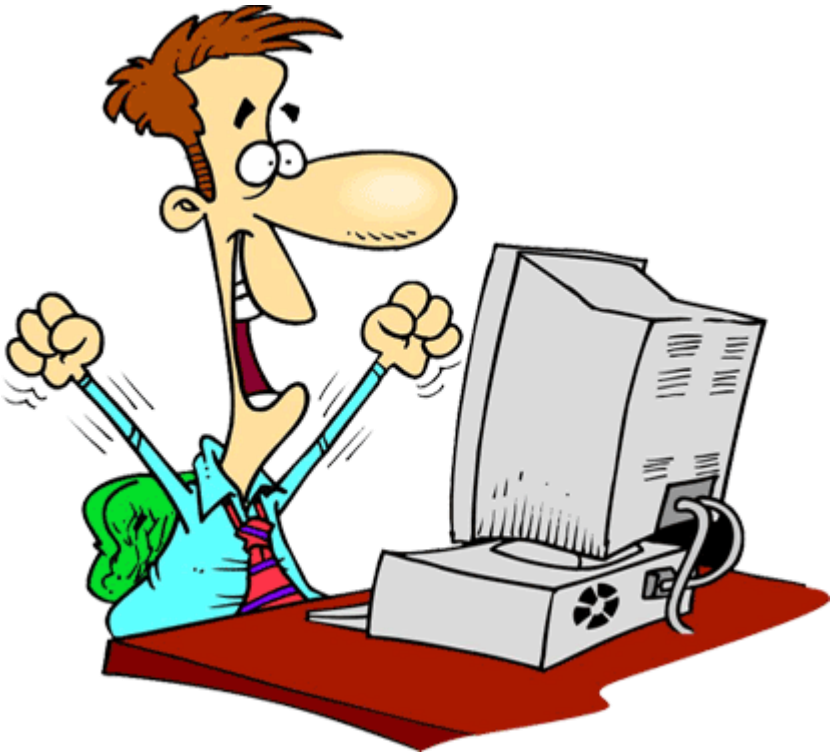


Year 9 ICT

Away work

Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

WORKSHEET 2: DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP TEST

1. I should stop and think about everything I share using social networking sites:

    a. Not at all – they are free, easy to use, and everyone is using them.
    b. Sometimes, when features or privacy settings change.
    c. Always, because they use my data to make money and the information I post is never private.
    d. Always, the internet is a dangerous place filled with terrible things waiting to hurt me.

2. Sometimes I share passwords with my friends, or post things pretending to be them as a joke:

    a. This is fine – my friends and I never fight, I trust them with everything.
    b. A joke is a joke, and it's obvious if I pretend to be someone else for fun.
    c. Never, it's identity theft and can cause unforeseen problems for both of us.
    d. Always, I go online for fun, and so do they.

3. When writing my own blog or commenting on someone else's, I can share my deepest secrets:

    a. Yes, a blog is like a diary, and it's anonymous and safe.
    b. No way, the blog is open to anyone online; I should treat it like any public place.
    c. Yes, because who cares about my personal stuff? Only my friends read my blog.
    d. Yes, no one will ever guess my true identity – I'm smarter than Batman.

4. When using phones or online technology in school, it is important to know:

    a. The agreed rules for using that technology in school.
    b. How to work well with others and get the most out of using the technology.
    c. How to choose appropriate language so I don't upset anyone or get into trouble.
    d. All of the above.

5. If I'm allowed to download or buy things online such as apps, I should:

    a. Forget it - all sites are dangerous and can destroy my computer and send me to gaol.
    b. Ask my friends about the safest way and place to buy things.
    c. Find the first site with what I want and buy it – life's too short for caution.
    d. Always check to see if the site is legitimate and secure when buying something.

6. When I'm commenting or writing online in class or at home, I should:

   a. Say whatever I want, free speech is very important.
   b. Ask a teacher or parent about some of their expectations for my behaviour online.
   c. Use a fake name if I want to say anything hurtful or negative.
   d. Do whatever everyone else is doing – if it's fine for everyone, it's fine for me.

7. How long I spend online:

   a. Is something to be aware of in case my physical and personal life starts to suffer.
   b. Can affect how I sleep.
   c. Can help me learn about the world and assist me with homework and assignments.
   d. All of the above.

8. Giving private information to strangers or companies online is:

   a. No problem if they are legitimate companies.
   b. Nothing to worry about if I know they don't live near me.
   c. Never OK, no matter what the circumstances are.
   d. Always OK; I'm not in Witness Protection, I have nothing to hide.

9. If I can tell someone is being bullied online:

   a. I should just stay away from it – I don't want to be the next target.
   b. Ignore it if I don't like who's being bullied anyway.
   c. Think about what it would feel like if it was happening to my best friend or me and step in calmly.
   d. Why does it matter? A bit of bullying toughens you up.

10. I protect my passwords:

   a. Passwords? I only have one and use it for everything.
   b. Not really, some of my friends know them.
   c. By storing them in a file called 'password'.
   d. By changing them often, never sharing them, and doing my best to hide the ones I have to store.

Activity 2: Online security

Being online gives you so many opportunities to explore, create and collaborate, however to make the most of it you need to keep yourse and secure.

Task A

Most of us use Wi-Fi to connect to the web. Wi-Fi is a wireless connection that links our devices like desktop, laptops, tablets and smartphones to the internet. When you use Wi-Fi you are sending and receiving information over a wireless network.

At home do you use Wi-Fi or do you still have a cable that plugs into your desktop or laptop?

Do you ever use free Wi-Fi?

What activities do you complete using free Wi-Fi?

Where do you access free Wi-Fi?

Do you think about whether your Wi-Fi is secure?

What are some issues that might arise if you do not use a secure Wi-Fi network?

At home you should ask the person responsible for your Wi-Fi if it is secure and has a password. A password will prevent other people from using your Wi-Fi and prevent them from snooping on your online activity. There are three levels of passwords for securing your Wi-Fi network. WEP which is a weak password, WPA which is a strong password and WPA2 which is the best. So make sure that your Wi-Fi network is protected by a WPA2 password that contains a unique mix of numbers, letters and symbols so others can't easily guess your password.

Task B

How do you know if a website is secure?

What types of websites need to be secure? Why?

There are a number of signals that you can look for to determine whether a website is secure. First, look at the address bar and see if the URL begins with https://. This signals that you are connected to a website that is encrypted. Some browsers also include a padlock icon to indicate that the connection is encrypted and you are more securely connected.

Locate one example of a secure website, take a screenshot of it and highlight the signals that tell you that it is a secure site and write why it is secure.

Task C:

Privacy settings

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your peers:

What is privacy?

What are the rules about privacy at your house?

What happens when someone in your family does not respect your privacy?

How do you know if a website protects your privacy?

What websites are safe for people your age?

Write a review of a website that you think is appropriate for children your age to use. Your review should explain why the site is a safe and secure site that protects your privacy.

Task D:

Passwords

What is a password?

How do you choose your password?

How often do you change your password?

Do you share your password with anyone else?

Task E:

Hacked, cracked or lacked?

It's important to keep your passwords private, even from your friends, as this reduces the risk of c
getting hold of it. A lot of people use the same password for different accounts, which isn't always
It's a good idea to use different passwords, or at least vary them slightly for each different accoun
means that if someone does get hold of one password, they can't access all of your accounts.

Hacked is when someone accesses your account using a script or code to bypass the usual securit
measures and accesses your private information.

Cracked is when someone accesses your account because they have figured out our password.

Lacked is when someone accesses your account because your account lacks the protection it requ

A strong password contains a mixture of upper and lower case letters, numbers and keyboard sym
Look at the following passwords and decide if they are strong or weak and why.

PASSWORD	STRONG / WEAK	REASON
abcdefg		
iw2cu@thebe@ch		
Ilovecricket		
password		
GdzIQaZyVaFgbh7dl		
SarahDeM		
.Susan53.		
adamSandler		
$m3llycat.		
JulieLovesKevin		

Activity 3 – Friends and followers

Task A

Who are your friends?

How many online friends do you have?

Who are your online friends?

Are all of these people really your friends?

How many of your online friends are also in-person friends?

How do you become online friends with someone you have never met before?

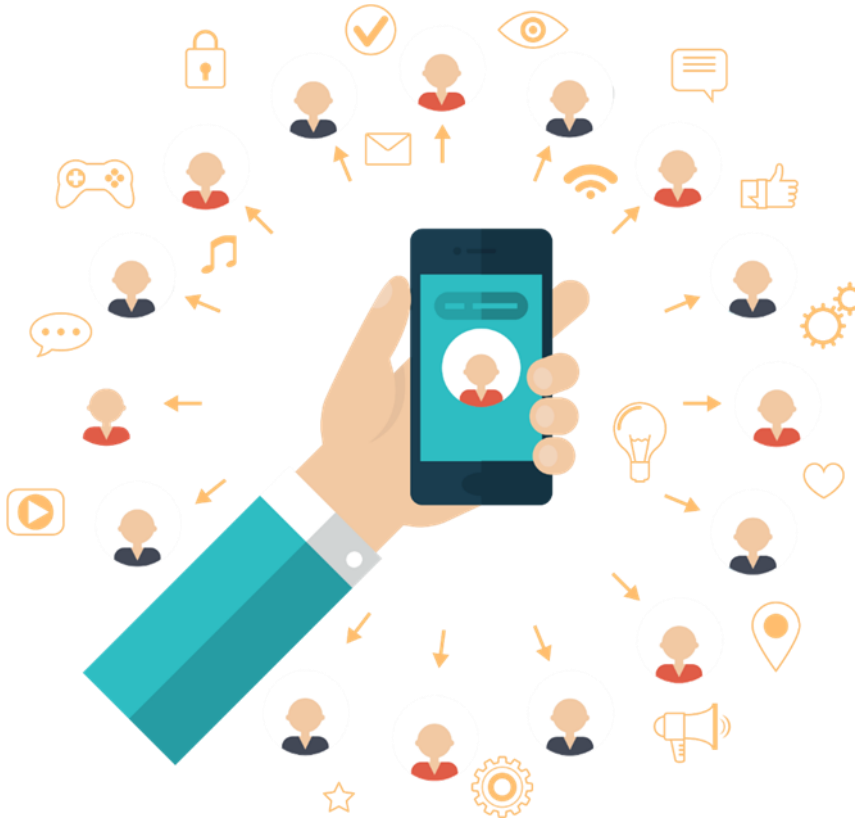
How do you know that you can trust the online friends that you have never met?

What are the difference between online friends and in-person friends?

Why should you be cautious about making friends with people online?

Write a checklist for safe online chatting.

Use the web diagram below to show how you and 10 – 15 of your online friends are connected. Put yourself in the middle and list your friends around you. Draw arrows between your friends to show their connections to one another and use different colours to show your online friends who you know face to face and those online friends who you have never met.



Drawing space for diagram