Year 7 E-safety and Computer System

#	Term	Definition	#	Term	Definition
1	Copy righted	Work protected by copyright law.	19	Phishing	An attempt to gain personal information about someone by way of deception, eg sending an email pretending to be from their bank asking them for their bank details.
2	Unauthorised access	Using a computer system without permission.	20	Computer system	A combination of hardware and software that can be programmed to perform a variety of tasks.
3	Personal identity	Personal information such as real name, address, date of birth or location	21	Hardware	The physical parts of a computer system.
4	Identity theft	Loss or theft of personal information such as email address, passwords, bank account numbers or other personal information that can cause loss	22	Software	The programs used to control computers and perform specific tasks.
5	Health & Safety	Procedures intended to prevent accidents or injury in workplaces.	23	Programs	A list of instructions a computer can understand.
6	IP address	A unique address for each computer device on a network.	24	Inputs	Data that is sent to a program to be processed.
7	Biased	Holding an opinion that often unfairly supports one argument, eg a football fan thinking that a referee's decision was wrong because it went against their team.	25	Outputs	The result of data processed by a computer.
8	Cyberbullying	The bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones and other digital devices.	26	Computer	A device that can follow instructions stored in its memory.
9	Data breach	Where information is stolen or taken from a system without the knowledge or authorization of the system's owner.	27	Primary storage	is a key component of a computer system that enables it to function. Primary storage includes random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), cache and flash memory.
10	Data theft	The act of stealing information stored on corporate databases, computers, servers, or electronic devices to obtain sensitive information	28	Random Access Memory [RAM]	Purpose is to process the instructions and programs that are in current use by the computer system. This is VOLATILE (temporary memory where data is lost when the computer is turned off/has no power)
11	Malware	Software that is designed to cause harm or damage to a computer. This includes viruses that might damage files, adware that causes pop-ups, and spyware that collects and shares login details.	29	Read Only Memory [ROM]	Purpose is to store the BIOS (Basic Input Output System), which contain the instructions used to boot up (start) the PC. This is NON VOLATILE (permanent memory where data remains when computer is turned off).
12	Troll	A derogatory name taken from the troll character in folklore and now used as a term for a person who posts offensive messages online	30	Central Processing Unit [CPU]	The CPU is the brain of the computer where processes take place such as calculating, sorting and searching take place.

13	**Virus**	Any computer program designed to replicate and damage other computer systems and software.	31	**Operating system**	The software that manages the hardware and software resources in a computer system.
14	**Smart rules**	Rules to stay safe online	32	**Secondary storage**	Non-volatile memory external to the CPU and used for long-term storage of programs and data
15	**Reporting**	Act of reporting online dangers on social media websites	31	**The Internet**	: a system of interconnected networks or devices all over the world
16	**Privacy Settings**	Settings used to secure social media accounts such as face book, insta, twitter etc	32	**World Wide Web: WWW**	Is a service that operates through the internet. It consists of websites, which are a collection of hyperlinked HTML files called web pages. These can be accessed via the Internet using a web browser such as google chrome.
17	**Wifi Wireless network**	Is a wireless networking technology that allows devices such as computers (laptops and desktops), mobile devices (smart phones and wearables) to interface with the Internet.	33	**Local area Network LAN**	Computers on one site are connected e.g. a school, an office
18	**ISP internet service provider**	An organisation that provides access to the internet. Examples of ISP providers are BT, Virgin and Sky. These companies will provide you with the hardware (router) to enable you to connect. This occurs through a wireless router.	34	**Wide area Network WAN**	Computers in multiple locations are connected over a larger geographical area