Knowledge Organiser - Online Safety

Key Terms & Definitions

1	Cyberbullying	Using digital communication tools such as social media, messaging apps, or online forums to harass, intimidate, or threaten others.
2	Privacy settings	Controls and options available on social media platforms and other online services that allow users to manage who can see their information and activities.
3	Password security	Practices for creating strong, unique passwords and safeguarding them from unauthorized access or hacking.
4	Personal information	Data such as full name, address, phone number, and birthdate that should be kept private and not shared freely online.
5	Online grooming	The process by which an adult builds an emotional connection with a child online with the intention of sexually abusing or exploiting them.
6	Digital footprint	The trail of data left behind by a person's online activity, including posts, comments, likes, and other interactions.
7	Phishing	A form of online scam where attackers attempt to trick individuals into providing sensitive information such as passwords or financial details by posing as trustworthy entities.
8	Online etiquette	Rules and guidelines for polite and respectful behavior when communicating and interacting with others online.
9	Cybersecurity	Measures taken to protect internet-connected systems, including devices, networks, and data, from unauthorized access, cyberattacks, and data breaches.
10	Social media safety	Strategies for using social networking sites responsibly, including managing privacy settings, avoiding oversharing, and recognising potential risks.
11	Digital citizenship	The responsible and ethical use of technology, including respecting the rights and privacy of others, and contributing positively to online communities.
12	Online gaming safety	Guidelines for staying safe while playing online games, including interacting with other players, managing in-game purchases, and avoiding scams.
13	Sexting	Sending sexually explicit messages, photos, or videos via digital devices, which can have legal and social consequences, especially for minors.

14	Online predators	Individuals who use the internet to target and exploit vulnerable people, particularly children and teenagers, for sexual or other malicious purposes.
15	Trustworthy sources	Criteria for evaluating the reliability and credibility of information found online, including checking the author's credentials, cross-referencing with reputable sources, and being critical of suspicious content.