St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: E Safety	Year: 5	Term: Autumn

Unit: Managing Information online / Copyright and Ownership

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)…..	Children will understand (that)…..	Children will be able to…..
Fact – Something that is known to be and proof exists **Opinion –** A thought about something or someone **Belief –** Something someone believes is true but can nor prove it. **Sceptical –** not convinced something is true or fact. Doubtful. **Fake news –** false information that is shared under the guise of news in order to mislead or deceive others. **Popularity –** being well-liked and having a lot of friends and admirers. **Unknowingly –** to do something without being aware that they are doing it. **Deliberately –** to do something on purpose	**Managing Information online** People share information online. That there are different ways in which you can search for information online and different places where you can find it. Not everything that you read or see online is true or accurate. the common parts of an online news article and will be able to identify them (headline,byline,URL, section title, image, date, related articles, advertisements, sponsored content, comments) some information online are for commercial purposes and designed for people or organisations to make money.	**Managing Information online** The quality and accuracy of the information that you see online, will vary depending on how you search for it, who has produced it and why it has been produced. A large motivating factor for people to share information online is to be popular or to increase popularity. key concepts including: information, reviews, fact, opinion, belief, validity, reliability and evidence. The term 'fake news' and why people produce it. the purpose for the different parts of an online news page (headline,byline,URL, section title, image, date, related articles,	**Managing Information online** explain the benefits and limitations of using different types of search technologies to spot things they should be wary of including sponsored content and advertisements explain what is meant by 'being sceptical'; I can give examples of when and why it is important to be sceptical. evaluate digital content and can explain how to make choices about what is trustworthy e.g. differentiating between adverts and search results. describe how fake news may affect someone's emotions and behaviour

URL- Uniform Resource Locator - the address of a page or resource on the web **Confuse –** unable to understand fully **Mislead –** when you let someone believe something false or not true **Misinformation -** inaccurate information distributed by accident and without malicious intent. **Disinformation -** inaccurate information deliberately distributed and intended to confuse, mislead or influence **Malicious –** enjoys or wants to hurt or embarrass others **Influencers –** people who have a large following on social media **Vlogger -** the art of making video blogs or 'vlogs' on YouTube **Boosted –** online content that is promoted in lots of areas and different ways. **Usage rights –** guidelines and permissions for what can be copied online and how. **Permission –** To allow something	**Copyright and ownership** everything online 'belongs' to someone. There are different ways in which information online can be copied and shared with others.	advertisements, sponsored content, comments) online content can been commercially sponsored or boosted to enable people and organisations to make money. **Copyright and ownership** we have to be very careful when using content online because it belongs to someone there are ways in which you can check who owns content on line and if you are permitted to use it / copy it.	and explain why this may be harmful. explain ways the internet can draw us to information for different agendas, e.g. website notifications, pop-ups, targeted ads. describe ways of identifying when online content has been commercially sponsored or boosted, (e.g. by commercial companies or by vloggers, content creators, influencers). **Copyright and ownership** to use Google search safely to find content that is free to use. assess and justify when it is acceptable to use the work of others. give examples of content that is permitted to be reused and know how this content can be found online for example model using safesearch on Google and how to set usage rights

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Subject: E Safety	Year: 5	Term: Spring Term

Unit: Online Relationships / Online Bullying / Health and Wellbeing

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)…..	Children will understand (that)…..	Children will be able to…..
Healthy - **Unhealthy –** **Balance –** a situation in which different elements are equal or in the correct proportions **Media –** the main means of mass communication (broadcasting, publishing, and the Internet) regarded collectively. **Digital media** - can be created, viewed, distributed, modified and preserved on digital electronics devices. **GIF –** Graphics Interchange Format - is a type of computer file that contains a still or moving image.	**Online Relationships** There are many ways people can behave online but they fall into two categories, healthy and unhealthy. that they can make friends online as well as in the real world. the benefits (social, common interest) and risks (could be anyone) of online friends **Online Bullying** There are helpline services there are available to help with unkind and worrying behaviour online. **Health and Wellbeing** what media balance means. They will be able to identify digital-media and non-digital media.	**Online Relationships** there are ways of communicating that can only be achieved online they are technology specific some of the ways people may be involved in online communities and describe how they might collaborate constructively with others and make positive contributions. (e.g. gaming communities or social media groups) **Online Bullying** When someone may need help or support with unkind and worrying behaviour online. **Health and Wellbeing** what "media balance" means, and how it applies to them.	**Online Relationships** give examples of technology – specific forms of communication (e.g. emojis, memes, gifs). explain that there are some people you can communicate with online who may want to do them or their friends harm. **Online Bullying** explain how someone can get help if they are having problems and identify when to tell a trusted adult. To demonstrate how to support others (including those who are having difficulties) online. **Health and Wellbeing**

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Meme - an amusing or interesting item (such as a captioned image or video) that is spread widely online **Emoji** - a small digital image or icon used to express an idea or emotion **Caption –** the words printed underneath a picture or cartoon which explain what it is about **technology specific communication** – GIF's, Meme's Emoji. Forms of Communication only used in technology.	a balanced choice of activities would include a mix of digital media, non-digital media, time with friends/family, being outdoors, alone time and hobbies	the impact of an imbalance of media (what effect too much digital media can have on them and others)	Give examples of healthy and unhealthy behaviours online. Reflect on how balanced they are in their daily lives. Consider which activities they do too much of or too little of.

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Subject: E Safety	Year: 5	Term: Summer Term

Unit: Self Image / Privacy & Security / Online Reputation.

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)…..	Children will understand (that)…..	Children will be able to…..
Identity – who you are. What makes you 'you'. **Copy –** An imitation or reproduction of the original **Modify –** To change something slightly – usually to improve it. **Alter –** To change something in a small nut significant way. **Original-** the first of something **Evaluate -** judging the quality, value or relevance of something. **Representation-** an alternative picture or symbol for something **Stereotype -** A set idea that people have about what someone	**Self Image** There are many ways in which identities are represented online. Free apps or services online are often used by companies to gather personal information. **Privacy and Security** Password protect information online. Not everything online can be trusted. they can make friends online as well as in the real world. the benefits (social, common interest) and risks (could be anyone) of online friends	**Self Image** Online identities can be altered, copied and modified. stereotypes can lead to unfairness or bias, putting people at an unfair disadvantage **Privacy and Security** That a password needs to be 'strong' and how this can be achieved. Why others including companies and organisations may want to gather peoples personal information. That phishing is a way of tricking people into giving personal information online.	**Self Image** Explain the differences between copy, alter and modify giving some examples. Explain reasons why someone would want to change their online identity Describe how stereotypes are often supported by the internet. Identify stereotypes and explain ways in which these can be challenged. **Privacy and Security** explain what app permissions are and can give some examples. Explain different reasons why you should never give personal

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or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong. **Bias** - an unfair belief about a person or group based on a stereotype **Judgements -** the mental ability to understand something, form an opinion and reach a decision **Evidence –** a piece of proof that shows something is true. **Inaccurate –** not correct, wrong. **App Permissions –** a control that allows an app to do something or not do something. **Phishing –** an attempt to gather personal information from a person in a dishonest way. **Scam –** when someone tries to trick you into giving away person information or money. **Strong Password –** a password that is specifically designed to be hard for a person or program to guess. **Unique –** the only one of its type **Memorable –** something you can recall or remember well	**Online Reputation** What people post online about themselves gives hints and clues to the public about the kind of person they are and what they like everything that is put online, stays online and can be there for many years to come the internet can, at times, be quite negative and they have a responsibility to make positive choices when online. how they can help or find support for those being bullied online	Scams online are often a way in which dishonest people try to trick others into giving personal information or money. Using the same password for everything online is not a good idea and why. **Online Reputation** Other people can make judgements about what they are like by what they do, post and share online. that cyberbullying has some similarities with in-person bullying but there are some very distinct differences also that they should treat people online, the same way as they would treat people in the real world.	information to someone or an organisation online, unless you have checked with a Trusted Adult. **Online Reputation** think about what people would think about them just based on what they put online identify what behaviour is and isn't cyberbullying when they are online support victims of cyberbullying with confidence by naming organisations that you can contact and how Trusted Adults can help.