**COMPUTING ONLINE SAFETY YEAR 4 AUTUMN**

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| **computer virus** | A piece of code which can copy itself and typically has a damaging effect on the device, such as corrupting the system or destroying data. |
| **cookies** | A small amount of data generated by a website and saved by a web browser. Its purpose is to remember information about the user. |
| **copyright** | When the rights to something belong to a specific person. |
| **digital footprint** | The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity. |
| **email** | Messages sent by electronic means from one device to one or more people. |
| **identity theft** | When a person pretends to be someone else. |
| **malware** | Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system. |
| **phishing** | Emails that pretend to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to share personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers.  |
| **plagiarism** | When you use someone else's words or ideas and pass them off as your own. |
| **spam** | Messages sent over the Internet, typically to many users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing or spreading malware. |

**Key Images**

**Key Vocabulary**

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|  | Text  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
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**Key Knowledge**

**Resources**



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| SPAM messages are emails or online messages sent from a computer to many other users. The users are sent the email without requesting it. The purpose of SPAM is for advertising, phishing or malware.  | What spammers want, how they do it, and how to prevent it | Bloomidea | Plagiarism refers to using someone else’s work and claiming it to be your own.  |  |

**Key Knowledge**