

Online Safety for Kids Ages 13-18

Teacher or Volunteer Presentation

Instructions:

1. Use the script below as a guide to discuss Online Safety with the class.
 2. *Optional: Offer the teens the quiz to test their online safety knowledge.*
 3. Celebrate the teens accomplishment by awarding them the certificate of completion and encourage them to use their cyber safety knowledge to protect the whole family.
 4. Once complete, [provide your thoughts and feedback](#). Your input will help us continually improve this program.
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Script

Slide 1:

[Teachers] Today we are going to learn about staying safe when you're online. You usually use the internet whenever you're on a device and using the internet means big responsibility.

[Volunteers] Hello everyone, my name is _____, and I'm SO EXCITED to be here to talk to you about Online Safety.

[If you have a connection with the school, i.e. your child goes there; you live in the neighborhood, etc., mention it.]

I work at Intel. Has anyone ever heard of Intel, or know what we do?

Today we are going to learn about staying safe when you're online. You usually use the internet whenever you're on a device and using the internet means big responsibility.

Slide 2: Before we get started talking about Digital Safety, let me first say, you know more than I do. Would everyone who has been in a moving car in the past 3 days, please stand. If when you were in this car you were wearing a safety belt, remain standing, if you did not, please sit. If while you were in this car, you were in an accident, please sit. Most of you are still standing, let me ask, "Why do you wear a seat belt? You don't get in accidents every time you drive so why wear one?" (Listen for answers) This is why we are talking about online safety; I will give you information to help keep you safe.

Slide 3: Ask “What do you do online?” Let them answer. We are an internet connected world and will become more internet connected. How many devices do you have currently? (list some, computer, tablet, phone, gaming system, etc). With that much connection comes opportunities.

Slide 4: While online, you have the responsibility to...

Slide 5: Ask what personal information is then review the list provided and ask if they can think of anything else that could reveal their identity (examples: dogs name, favorite band)

Slide 6: Remember, before sharing ANY information online, STOP and THINK:

WHO is asking for my personal information?

WHAT information is being requested?

WHY do they need this information?

Even if there appears to be a good reason to give your information, you should ALWAYS ask your parent or guardian FIRST.

In most cases, you can't really know who you're talking to online. You can't see them. You don't know them

Slide 7: Go thru the list for strong passwords, give an example of a passphrase versus a password. (“Rover” versus “MydogisRover”). Emphasize that your password is like your toothbrush, you do not share it with anyone.

Slide 8: Go thru the list, emphasize thinking before acting, make sure you know the person and that what was sent is no unexpected. Explain what can happen if your information is stolen. Why close popups with keyboard shortcuts? Because criminals don't play by the rules, clicking on the “X” may close the window, it may also download the virus.

Slide 9: To safely close of a pop-up on a PC, press Alt and F4 at the same time.

To get rid of a pop-up on an Apple computer, press the Command Key and “W” at the same time.

Slide 10: Review items on the slide

Slide 11: Control+Click to start the video. Runs just over 6 minutes.

(Here's the video link if it doesn't work through PDF: <https://youtu.be/Cnc4LaevRBw>)

Slide 12: Think about the pictures you post.

Geotagging is the camera in your cell phone defaults to including the location of where the photo was taken in the metadata (longitude and longitude). Think about if you want everyone (including people you don't know) to know where that picture you put on Instagram was taken. Could be an easy way for someone to know where you live, work, go to school.

Posting selfies can be a way to advertise where you are, and where you are not. Posting pictures of my African vacation while I am in Africa let's people know that I am not home.

Slide 13: Do you think this statement is true? *[take a few student responses.]*

Once you hit "Send" or "Enter" and put something on the Internet, you can't take it back. I'll explain why...

<click to next slide for example>

Slide 14: This girl has just a "funny" message about a classmate and she sends it to 4 of her closest friends, with the subject, "Don't show anyone!"

Slide 15: They think it's so funny that they send it to a few of their friends...

Slide 16: Who send it to a few of their friends...

Slide 17: Who posted it on Facebook...

Slide 18: and so on.

Eventually, the private message she sent to her 4 best friends went viral, reaching hundreds of people including teachers at her school and even the classmate who was hurt!

Earlier, we said that traveling the Internet was like going down a street where every house has an address and a door. By clicking "send," this girl and her friends have sent this picture through MANY doors, and on its way to each door, it has left digital footprints. The girl may be

able to delete the message from her web profile or even her device, she will never know how many people have downloaded and saved the message not to mention her classmate whose feelings that were hurt.

Slide 19: Friends are people that you know and trust in real life. People that you are chatting with online, are not always your real friends. Often, they are simply the people you are chatting with online. You don't know them.

Online criminals can pretend to be someone you know or someone you will want to know, in order to trick you into giving them personal information.

For example, here's a kid chatting online with someone they think is another kid...

But really, they are chatting with this scary guy who is pretending to be their age.

What should you do if you are online and someone you don't know messages you claiming to be a student at a nearby school? *[Call on a few students]*

Answer: *Do not accept their invitation to chat (it could be someone trying to trick you). Then tell your parent or guardian immediately that a stranger is trying to talk to you online.*

Slide 20: Part of being a responsible cyber citizen means **always** treating others the way you want to be treated.

Have you heard of cyber bullying? What is it?" *[take a few student responses.]*

The definition of cyber bullying is when someone frightens, embarrasses, harasses, or otherwise harms someone else online over and over.

Cyber bullies may use any form of online communication--instant messenger, email, texts, web posts, games to torment their victim(s).

- What would you do if you received a message from a cyber bully? *[take a few student responses.]*
- What if someone forwarded you a mean message about someone else? *[take a few student responses.]*

What do you do if you are being cyber bullied or know someone who is?

1. **STOP** correspondence with that person. Never forward or respond to a bully's message.
2. **BLOCK** that person from sending you any more emails, messages, texts, wall posts, etc.
3. **TELL** an adult, like a teacher or a parent

Slide 21: Go through list. Cyber Bullying has a real effect on everyone involved.

Slide 22: What can you do? If you are being bullied, stop communication! Block them, unfriend them, do not reply (that is what they want), tell a trusted adult. If you see someone being bullied, support them and tell a trusted adult.

Slide 23: Do you have questions? What did you learn today?

Thank you so much for giving me your attention and learning how to be a safe cyber citizen!