

<p>Scenario</p> <p>Game Q & A</p>	<p>Taff takes a selfie on the way home from school. Should it be shared online?</p> <p>Q1. Spot the unsafe details in the selfie: Street name, school uniform.</p> <p>Q2. We need to be careful about sharing a selfie. What is the safest choice? Don't share it online/ Only share it online with your best friend/ Share online with lots of friends.</p> <p>Q3. If Taff shared a silly photo online, it could ... be hard to remove/ cause teasing/ embarrass him later/ be easy to remove.</p> <p>Q4. Complete the sentences: If Taff shares his selfie online, it could be ...shared again/ If Taff does not check his photo carefully it could ...show his personal information/ Taff should check if his selfie is safe by ... asking a trusted adult.</p>
<p>Teacher notes</p>	<p>Taking and sharing 'selfies' is popular with people of all ages. Even very young children may have already done so. Although it can be fun, selfies can also create risks, if they are shared with others online – by revealing personal information (such as name, school or location), by leaving someone vulnerable to bullying (through ridicule or teasing) or by damaging their digital footprint/reputation (with silly or rude poses).</p> <p>A selfie is a digital image taken of oneself (but it can also include others), with any electronic device. Selfies are often shared online. As with other things shared online, once they have been posted, the original person loses control over what happens to them. They can be copied and shared, quickly and widely; they may be commented on, manipulated to look different or used to support a message or viewpoint that was never intended. (Think about popular YouTube videos or memes). Although individuals have some rights under Data Protection laws to erase photos or rectify errors, the reality is that once something has been widely shared, it is almost impossible to delete it – the best way to think about the length of time that a shared photo or information stays online is to assume that it will be there forever.</p> <p>Use this lesson to introduce your class to the different ways that images and information can be shared online. Introduce the word "post". Rather like posting a letter, which begins the process of sending it to another person, "posting" is used to describe the moment of sharing a piece of digital information online, to allow a wider audience to see it, eg. a photo, a blog or a video posted to a website or online message board. Explain that the internet can be a very useful source of information – we all benefit from knowledgeable people making entries on Wikipedia and other websites, but it can also be misused by putting unkind and illegal things online.</p> <p>We have a responsibility to be good digital citizens, to be careful about what we share online so that it does not harm us or others. Encourage children to think critically about the consequences of what they share online, advise them that it is safer to keep selfies private and always to seek permission from their trusted adults before sharing.</p>
<p>Links</p>	<p>Computing curriculum: use technology safely and respectfully; identify where to go for help; unacceptable conduct</p> <p>PSHE/RSE curriculum: Online Relationships - rules for keeping safe online, how information is shared online; Being Safe – boundaries, privacy, how to ask for advice; Internet Safety & harms – respectful behaviour, keeping personal information private.</p> <p>UKCCIS Framework: Online reputation; online relationships; Privacy & Security</p>
<p>Key words</p>	<p>Selfie, personal information, reputation, share, post</p>
<p>Learning objective</p>	<p>To know what a selfie is and how to take a safe selfie</p>
<p>Success points</p>	<p>Children will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and identify the differences between a safe and unsafe selfie • Know the consequences of posting and sharing a selfie online • Know what to consider and who to ask before sharing a selfie or other information online
<p>Lesson sequence: See PowerPoint slides</p>	

Slide 1: Share the learning objective with the children.

Slide 2: Display the image of Taff. Explain that Taff took the photo himself. Ask the class if they know the name for this type of photo. Explain, if necessary, what a 'selfie' is. **Fun fact:** the word 'Selfie' was the Oxford Dictionary's word of the year in 2013! **Has anyone in the class taken a 'selfie'? Why do people like to take selfies? What do they do with them?** (Identify the fact that people often share selfies online, but it is safer to keep them private. (We can show our photos to our friends on our screen without giving them a digital copy of it.) If people do share online, they need to be careful about what is in their photo).

Slide 3: Look at the two selfie images. Review learning about personal information from scenario 2. Remind them that it is important not to include street names, school name, school uniform or other personal information in selfies. *Photos of children wearing T-shirts with their name printed on them can also be risky.* Also bear in mind that some buildings or landmarks are so distinctive and well-known that lots of people might recognise them even without a name showing – think about any landmarks that children would recognise in their area. In pairs/tables/groups or as a class compare the two images of Taff and **identify the differences**, focusing particularly on the personal information that is visible and the pose. (*school uniform, street name, friends, tongue sticking out*).

Introduce **Workbook Activity 1:** Spot the difference/ Name the personal information

Slide 4: If possible, demonstrate how a selfie is taken on a mobile phone and easily sent to an individual or group in the address book. Although your class is too young to have social media accounts; the minimum age is usually 13 (or 16 for WhatsApp), they may be familiar with WhatsApp, Snapchat and YouTube from parents' or siblings' accounts.

How can selfies be shared with others online? How many different ways can the class think of? (*via instant messaging on mobile phones, apps such as WhatsApp and Snapchat, by attaching to an email, by posting on Facebook*).

Who might be able to see a photo that is shared online? (*Initially this will depend on how the photo has been shared eg. to an individual, group or publicly, but once it has been shared, it can be copied and shared again, potentially reaching a huge number of people very quickly and staying for a long time*). Encourage the view that it is not necessary to share photos online and that often the best choice is not to share online at all, until they are older. Children could also be encouraged to ask their parents not to share photos of them online. **What other types of information can be put online?** (*videos, comments, reviews, blogs, essays*). The internet can be a useful source of information, but it can also be misused to put unkind and illegal things online.

Slide 5: What should Taff think about? What might happen if he shared an unsafe selfie? In pairs/tables/groups discuss the risks of: (a) sharing a selfie showing a silly or rude pose, (*it could affect Taff's reputation – what people think of him, Taff might be teased or bullied about it*) (b) sharing a selfie showing personal information such as location, school or home address, (*a stranger might use the information to try to contact Taff or to make friends with him*), Feedback the thoughts to the class.

Slide 6: Whose permission should Taff get before sharing his selfie online? Taff should ask his trusted adult before posting anything online (*they can help check that it is safe and if it is sensible to share it online; they can check his privacy settings to ensure it is only shared with a limited number of trusted people*).

What if he makes a mistake and shares something he shouldn't have? Encourage children to speak to their trusted adult as soon as possible if they make a mistake so that they can take action quickly. If it has only been shared with one person and you quickly ask them to delete it, you might be able to prevent it being shared again. If it has been shared further, it can be difficult or impossible to ever completely remove it.

Complete **Workbook Activity 2:** Name the photo/ Rules for safe selfies/ How long could a photo stay online?

Plenary: Children to play the **Gooseberry Planet Playground Scenario 5: Selfie Safe** game. All results are recorded online for teacher tracking purposes; use the results as an assessment for learning tool. If a number of children have got a question wrong, use this as an opportunity to address the misconception before moving on.