



Online Safety Newsletter

Summer Term 2018—Social Media Apps



musical.ly

Musical.ly: You pick a song and are supposed to lip-sync along to it, creating a mini music video. This can then be shared either in the app itself or on Vine, Twitter and Instagram. **Concerns:** Pornographic material, children are at risk of being exposed to inappropriate content and being groomed. Users can also search for other users to view or follow near their own location.

Netflix Netflix streams movies, which of course means there are U and 18 rated movies. Even if parents don't set up a separate profile for a child, it's critical to at least enable a pin number for movies over a certain rating. You can only do this through the Administrator's account (the one paying for the service).

March 2018 Update! Netflix has rolled out two important updates for parents:

Parents can now set a movie-specific 4-digit block for individual shows.

Rating information is now more prominently displayed on each movie



Snapchat: Minimum Age 13+ Snapchat is an app that lets you send a photo, short video or message to your contacts. The 'snap' appears on screen for up to 10 seconds before disappearing, or there is an option to have no time limit. There's also a feature called Snapchat Story that lets you share snaps in a sequence for up to 24 hours. Location settings

There are three location settings to choose from: **Ghost Mode:** you are the only person who can see your location on the map. Within Ghost Mode you can still see the locations of your friends but they will be unable to see you. **My Friends:** means that all of your contacts on Snapchat can see your location. **Select Friends:** allows users to look through their friend list and then decide which of their friends they want to be able to view their location. Only share your location with people you know in person. Never share your location with strangers.

For more information, visit our school website and then Online Safety. There are videos, links and documents to share as a family.





Online Safety Newsletter



What are your children learning this term?

Reception/ Year 1— Students explore how they can use email to communicate with real people within their schools, families, and communities. After discussing the different ways they can send messages to other people, students observe an email exchange between teachers on paper. Students then participate in an imaginative role-play that helps them envision how messages are transmitted between people over the Internet.

Year 2— What makes a website right for me?

Students explore and evaluate an informational website for children. They discover that people's opinions about the quality and usefulness of a site will vary. As a class, students view a website and identify features that they like and those they do not like. Using the Rate My Site Student Handout, they then explore and rate another site on their own. Students compare responses and discuss their similarities and differences.

Year 3— How is writing and email similar and different from writing a letter?

Students explore the components of a well-written email. They learn that such emails have a five-part structure that is similar to that of traditional letters. Students then analyse the parts of an email, making note of the subtle differences. Last, students try to identify and correct seven errors in an email, keeping in mind five proofreading guidelines.

Year 4/5— How can a secure password help you protect your private information?

Students learn how to create secure passwords in order to protect their private information and accounts online.

Students learn tips for creating safe passwords. They explore scenarios in which two characters choose passwords, and they use the tips they have learned to create secure new ones for those characters. They then create posters to communicate password tips to their families and other students.

Year 6— What is cyberbullying and how do we deal with it?

Students discuss positive and negative aspects of interacting with others online. They learn the definition of cyberbullying and help the teacher fill in a Venn diagram that compares in-person bullying with cyberbullying. They then read a story of a student who is cyberbullied, identifying the players involved and how the target might feel.