

Grades 1-2 Lessons 1-3

Overview

A virtual field trip helps children experience the power and excitement of the Internet by taking them places in cyberspace that might be impractical for a class to visit. They also learn that, just as when traveling in the face-to-face world, they should always take an adult with them when traveling in cyberspace.

Objectives

- Communicate that computers can be used to visit far-off places and learn new things
- Recall that cyberspace travel should include adult supervision

National Educational Technology Standards for Students © 2007

Source: *International Society for Technology in Education*

3. Research and Information Fluency
 - a. plan strategies to guide inquiry.
 - b. locate, organize, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and ethically use information from a variety of sources and media.

5. Digital Citizenship
 - a. advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
 - b. exhibit a positive attitude toward using technology that supports collaboration, learning, and productivity.

6. Technology Operations and Concepts
 - a. understand and use technology systems.

Materials

- Activity Sheets (2)
- Magazines to cut up; scissors; paste; pencils and crayons
- Online computer access

Introduce (offline)

- Invite children to go on an imaginary field trip. Have them pantomime the adventure as you narrate. (For example: *Put on your jacket; climb on/off the bus; get your ticket punched and enter!*)

Teach 1 (online)

- Tell children another way to visit interesting places around the world is through the computer.
- Take students to www.becybersmart.org or www.cybersmartcurriculum.org, click on Student Links, and then click on the circle. Find the title of this lesson, and open its links. Choose a site to explore with the class.
- Allow the children to decide where to go in the site and in what order. Guide them in making choices and read aloud any relevant text.

Teach 2 (offline)

- Distribute Activity Sheet 1.
- Invite students to imagine some exciting places to visit in cyberspace. Children can either cut and paste magazine photos of interesting sites or draw their own pictures. *Hint:* If pictures of products are chosen, explain that stores can also be visited through the computer.
- Help children complete the sentence on the activity sheet.

Teach 3 (offline)

- Tell children to always take a grown-up when they go places on the computer, just as they do when going to the zoo or any other place.
- Distribute Activity Sheet 2 for children to color as they discuss the rule they just learned.

Close (offline)

- **Ask:** *How is using the computer to visit a place different from really going to the place?* Discuss the ease and speed of traveling via the computer.
- **Ask:** *What same rule do we have for visiting a new place using a computer or in real life?* Direct the discussion to the need to travel with an adult whether online or on a real trip.

WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY ABOUT ONLINE SAFETY

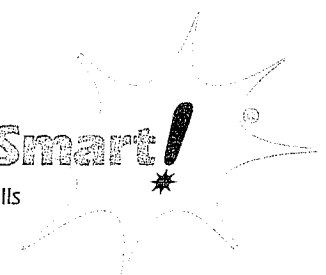
Your son or daughter is taking part in classroom lessons from the CyberSmart! Student Curriculum that will support an ongoing dialogue about online safety in school, in your family, and in your community. In preparing these lessons we've carefully examined all the most up-to-date research and want to share it with you.

Technology solutions are not enough.

Filters, antispam software, and other technological solutions are useful but not sufficient to keep children and teens safe online. Ultimately, Internet safety depends on the decisions that youths make when they go online at school, at home, or at the library. That is why CyberSmart! teaches critical thinking and decision-making skills and recommends that younger children be supervised by parents or guardians.

Here's what we teach, at age-appropriate levels, about safety online:

- All students learn strategies for responsibly managing online messages and avoiding situations that make them feel uncomfortable.
- All students learn when to seek the help of a trusted adult.
- Teens learn that it is inappropriate for adults to flirt or exchange sexual messages with them—online or offline.
- Teens learn that it's risky to give personal identity information to people only known online *in combination with* talking online to such people about sex.
- It's normal for both younger children and teens to experiment with their identities online, so student learning is focused on skills for managing impressions and audiences.
- Students learn to always think about protecting private identity information—including full name, postal address, e-mail address, phone numbers, calling card numbers, credit and debit card numbers, and Social Security numbers—for privacy and to avoid identity theft.
- For young children, no personal identity information should be shared online without a parent's or guardian's permission.



CyberSmart!
21st century skills
for education

Rethinking the “conventional wisdom”

The latest research from the University of New Hampshire Crimes Against Children Research Center shows that while parents may worry most about the online safety of their youngest children, it is teens who are the primary targets of Internet sex crimes. Furthermore, statistics reveal that Internet offenders target those teens who are willing to talk online about sex. The conventional wisdom that offenders piece together bits of private identity information in order to locate children is largely unfounded. Almost all teen victims go voluntarily to meet these offenders face to face. For this reason, CyberSmart! lessons focus on educating your child, not scaring them or you.

Here's what families can do:

- Start a conversation with your children about what they do online. Let them know that you understand how important using the Internet and other networked devices, such as cell phones, are to their lives.
- Keep the family computer in an open part of your home, showing your child that you are aware of, and interested in, his or her online activities.
- Let your children know that safety challenges—such as protecting the identities of family members—are a shared responsibility of all members of the family. As a family, set rules that consider the age and developmental stage of each child. Hold family meetings to revisit these rules on a regular basis.
- Let your teens know you understand that it's normal for them to be interested in romance and sex. Talk about how to avoid risky behaviors online, such as engaging in flirting or sexual talk with adults they've met online, sending/posting provocative photos of themselves, or planning to meet people face to face that they only know online. Make sure they understand that adults who talk to teens online about sex are committing a crime.
- Start a conversation at home about unintended audiences, so that your children understand that what they post online can never be deleted and could be viewed by teachers, principals, college admissions offices, and future employers.
- If you think your family has been the target of identity theft or other online fraud, contact the Federal Trade Commission (www.ftc.gov) to learn what to do.

Name _____ Date _____

Always take an adult when you go into cyberspace.



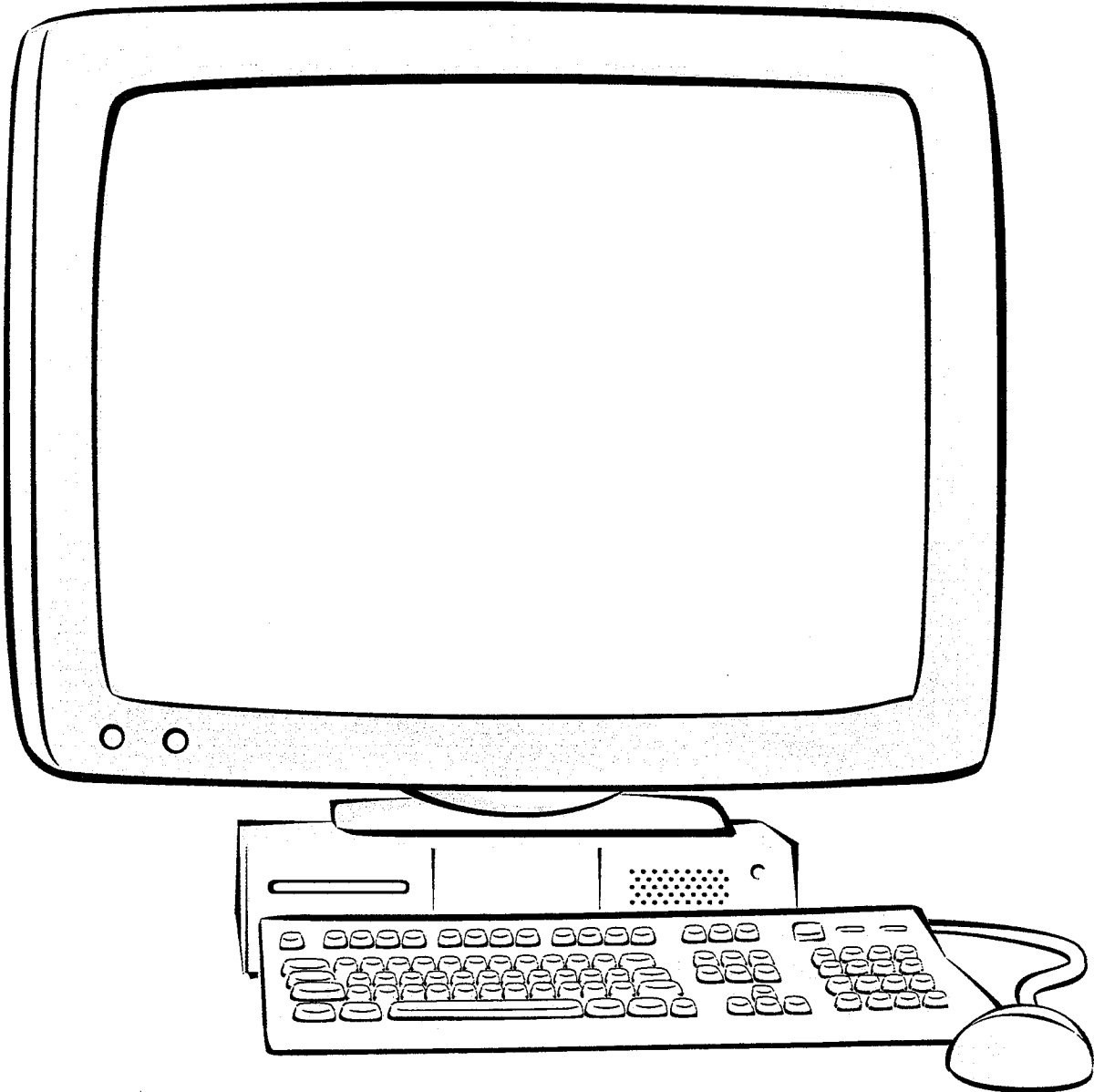
Note To Families: Today your children learned an important safety rule: A young child should never be without supervision in cyberspace.

Name _____ Date _____

Go Places Safely

You can visit many places with a computer.
Show what you would like to see.

I'd like to use a computer to visit...



Note To Families: Today your children learned that the Internet could take them to many exciting places. They also learned that just as they are never without supervision while traveling in the real world, young children should never be without supervision in cyberspace.