

Below you will find quick activities to accompany our in-depth lesson plan to support the theme of **'Our internet, our choice - Understanding consent in a digital world.'** The activities are designed to draw out a range of themes which are touched on in both the lesson plan and assembly including: supporting one another online, the importance of consent and permission online and the nature of the internet.

App attack

Use this Safer Internet Day as a chance to go through your current apps, online accounts and subscriptions. Clear out any old posts or contacts you no longer wish to keep and spend 10 minutes having a closer look at those terms and conditions and privacy policies. It's a great time to go through your privacy settings and ensure everything is in order. It might even be the time to deactivate any old accounts that are still lingering.

You can find out more on how to control your settings and keep your information safe by visiting www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-centre/young-people/resources-11-19s



1



SID TV

Watch the SID TV video for 7-11 year olds. Discuss the themes mentioned in the film about consent and sharing information online.

www.saferinternet.org.uk/sid-tv

2

Chatter Box origami

Using [Appendix 1](#), print off the origami template and follow the instructions to making your Safer Internet Day 2019 'Chatter Box'.

You could also print out a blank 'Chatter Box' and encourage the young people to design their own using the logos of apps and emoji they like the most and their own questions about online experiences.

When the Chatter Boxes are finished it's time to get those conversations started so encourage the young people to use them with their friends, teachers and families.

3



4

Doodle and colour

Get creative and doodle your way to making a masterpiece! Check out [Appendix 2](#) for some inspiration. Design your own by drawing the apps, websites, games, or even emoji you like the most, make sure you have a #SaferInternetDay2019 message in the middle.

You could even colour code the doodles based on how those online experiences make you feel, e.g. **blue** = calm, **yellow** = happy, **purple** = angry, **green** = entertained.

Why not get involved in our social media campaign for Safer Internet Day by showing your support and sharing your doodles online with the hashtag [#SaferInternetDay2019](#) and [#OurInternetOurChoice @UK_SIC](#)



Safer Internet Day 2019 - Together for a better internet

Moral Compass - To share or not to share

Using [Appendix 3](#) print off the compass points and put them up around the room. Then read each dilemma below to the young people, and ask them to move to the point which best suits how they feel about the dilemma. Discuss their reactions to the dilemmas as a group and use the 'things to consider' sheet in [Appendix 3](#) to support with discussion questions.

1. Sharing a screen shot with your friends of a conversation with another friend
2. Sharing an image that has been going round school of someone in your year group that spilt food down themselves and didn't realise
3. Sharing an image you know your friend doesn't like of themselves but you look good in it
4. Sharing a link with your friends to a website which has information that could upset people or cause offense
5. Sharing your opinion online about a controversial subject



5

6

Online vs Offline

Using [Appendix 4](#), reflect and discuss how likely you are to do something online compared to offline. Discuss why certain things are more likely to happen online than others and why this might be.

Off
n

Online Consent Unpacked

Consent can be particularly tricky online as there are many different situations which require it but no one set way of obtaining it. Consent can be broken down into active, passive, and assumed consent. Use [Appendix 5](#) to explore these different forms of consent and ask learners to identify when it has been given.

Follow up by asking learners to consider how they would classify consent and regroup the scenarios. This might be by situations they would/ wouldn't be comfortable with or those which should/ shouldn't obtain consent.



7

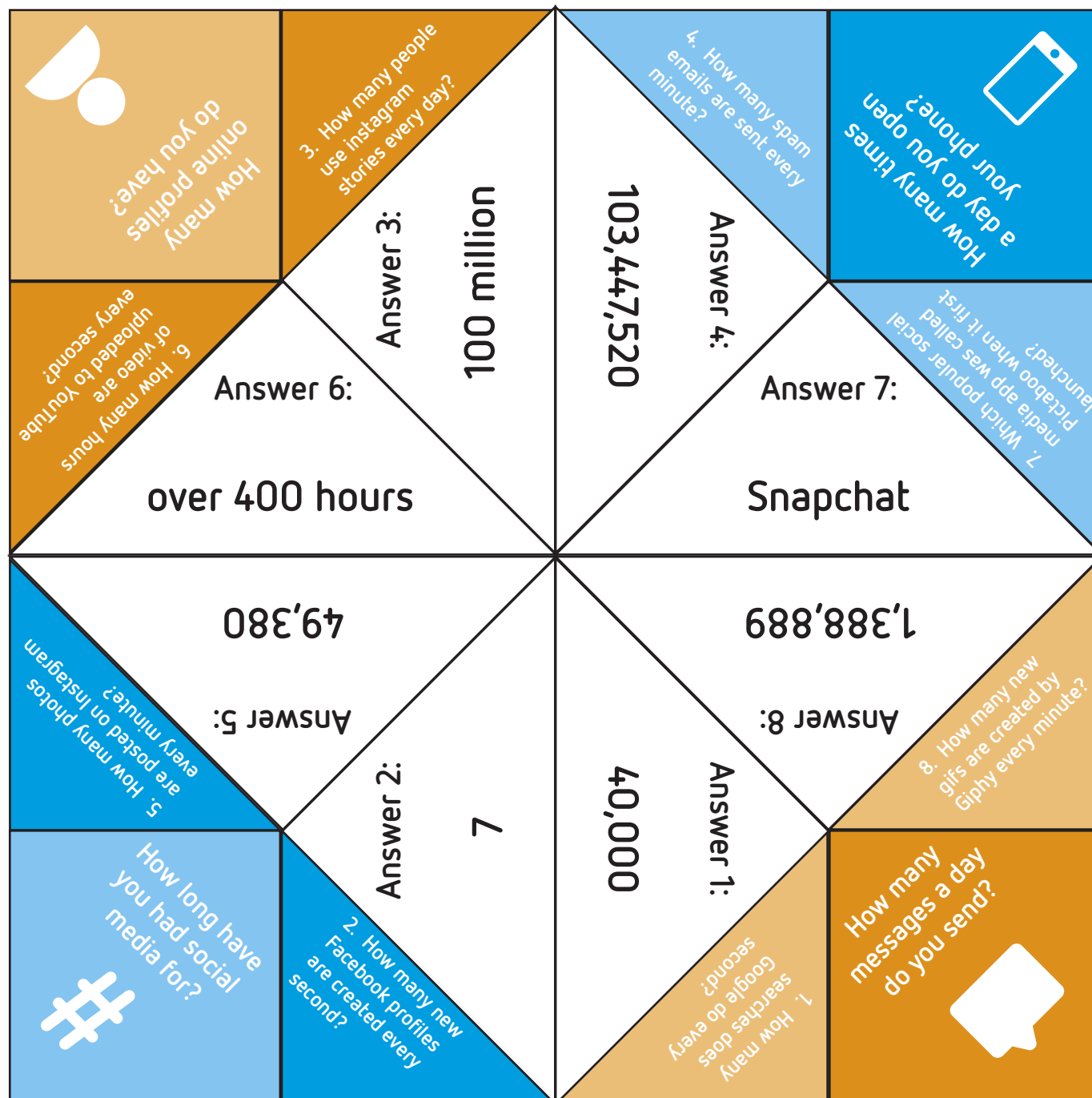
8

Data Jargon Buster

Provide learners with a copy of [Appendix 6](#). Ask learners if they have seen any of the words listed on the left before. If so, where did they see them? Did they know what they meant?

Challenge them to match up the data and permission related jargon with the appropriate definition. Finish by asking learners what they could do if they see a word online which they don't understand.



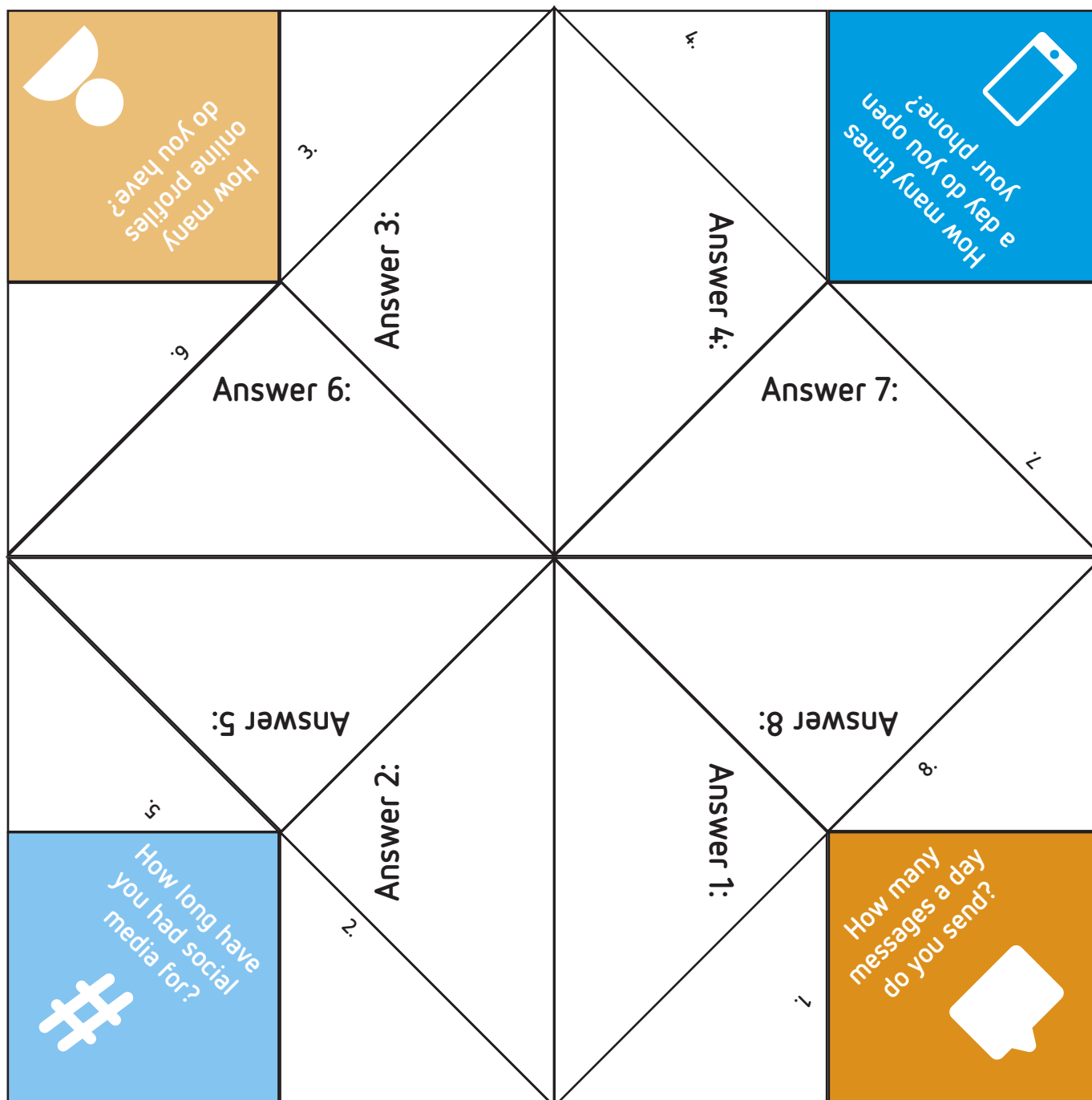


Instructions to make your chatterbox:

1. Cut out the black square
2. Fold the square in half lengthways and across the middle.
3. Turn the square over so the writing is facing down. Fold the four corners in to the middle.
4. Turn the square over again and fold the new four corners into the middle.
5. Fold in half so the questions face in
6. Put your fingers in the pockets and now you're ready to use.

Instructions to use your chatterbox:

1. Ask someone one of the questions on the outside. The answer should be a number.
2. Open and close the chatterbox the amount of times from the answer above.
3. Then ask them to choose a number 1-4/5-8 and then ask that question.
4. Lift up the question to reveal the answer.



Instructions to make your chatterbox:

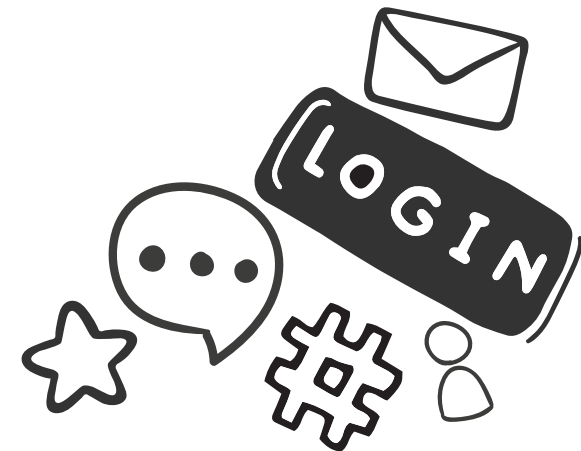
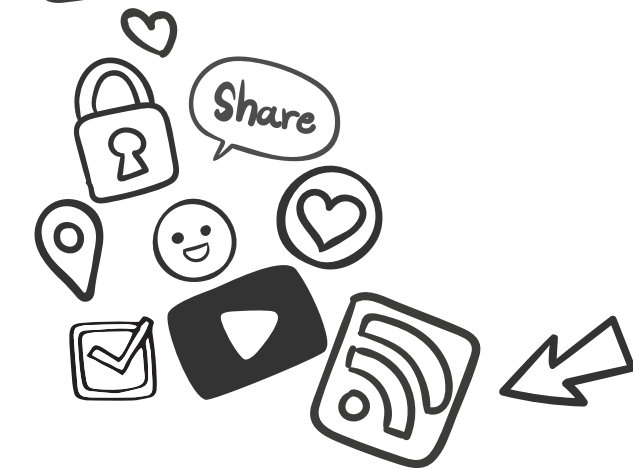
1. Add your own questions to the outside triangles and add answers to the triangles within the diamond.
2. Cut out the black square
3. Fold the square in half lengthways and across the middle.
4. Turn the square over so the writing is facing down. Fold the four corners in to the middle.
5. Turn the square over again and fold the new four corners into the middle.
6. Fold in half so the questions face in
7. Put your fingers in the pockets and now you're ready to go.

Instructions to use your chatterbox:

1. Ask someone one of the questions on the outside. The answer should be a number.
2. Open and close the chatterbox the amount of times from the answer above.
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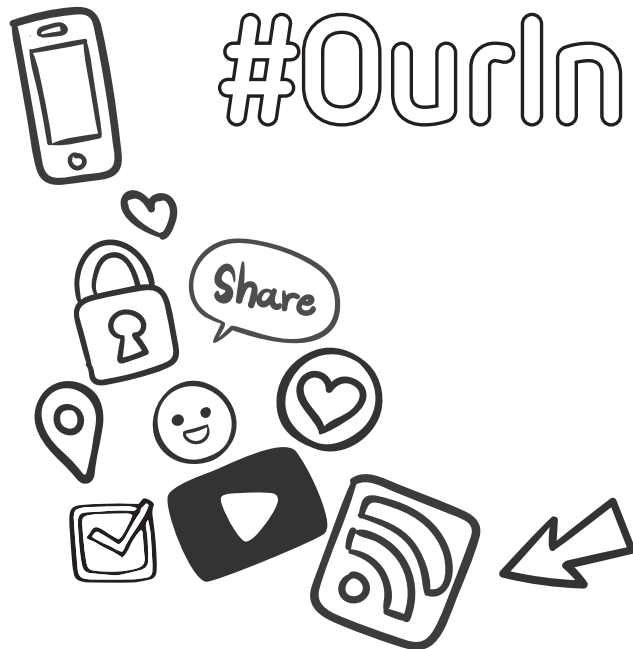


#SaferInternetDay2019





#OurInternetOurChoice



As long as you
don't get caught

What's the big
deal?

You can do it

You shouldn't
do it

It's up to you and
no-one can tell
you not to

I don't know if it's
right or wrong

Things to consider:

Dilemma...	Things to consider...
Sharing a screen shot with your friends of a conversation with another friend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ How would the friend feel knowing a screenshot of their conversation had been shared? ▶ Is it ok to share screenshots of private conversations? ▶ Who owns the content in the screenshot? (You, the friend or joint?) ▶ What might your other friends do with the screenshot?
Sharing an image that has been going round school of someone in your year group that spilt food down themselves and didn't realise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ How might that person feel if they hear the photo is being shared around? ▶ Just because others have shared it, does that make it ok for you to? ▶ Why do these sorts of images get shared around?
Sharing an image you know your friend doesn't like of themselves but you look good in it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ How might it make your friend feel? ▶ What could you do instead? ▶ How could you compromise in this situation? (cropping the image, taking another image)
Sharing a link with your friends to a website which has information that could upset people or cause offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Will you friends want to see the content of this link? ▶ How might it make them feel? ▶ Do they know what they will see when they click on the link? ▶ What impact might it have on someone if they see something upsetting or offensive that they weren't prepared to see?
Sharing your opinion online about a controversial subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ How might your opinion be received by others? ▶ Are you sharing your opinion or stating it as a fact? ▶ How will you respond if others disagree with you? ▶ How can you respond if you disagree with others?

Online vs Offline

How likely would you be to do the following things online and offline?

Most likely ← ————— → Most likely

← ————— →

ONLINE OFFLINE

	Finding out something new	
	Giving away personal information	
	Complimenting someone	
	Finding out what someone did at the weekend	
	Accidentally offending someone	
	Sharing your opinion	
	Being aware of a private conversation	
	Knowing what someone had for breakfast	
	Speaking to a friend	
	Inviting people to a party	
	Standing up for someone	

Online Consent Unpacked

Ways we consent and give permission

ACTIVE (also known as explicit consent) Means that an individual is clearly given an option to agree or disagree to something happening and understands fully what they are agreeing to.	PASSIVE (also known as opt-out consent) Means that an individual is given the option to decline consent. If they do not do so within a set timeframe then consent is granted by default.	ASSUMED (also known as implicit consent) Means that consent has been inferred from an individual's actions, current situation or relationship to person/organisation.	NO CONSENT GIVEN Consent has not been considered or requested in a situation and the individual is most likely not aware of the situation.
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All of these cards are mixed up and need sorting into the correct columns.

Your partner posts a photo of you together online saying "Never been happier!"	One of your parents asks, "Can I send this photo of you to Grandad?"	You send your cousin a funny photo of you both together in a private message. One of their friends shares it online and it goes viral.	You suddenly notice that your profile has been changed to public. You did notice a notification about this happening but you hadn't got round to changing your settings.
A friend adds you to a group chat.	Your sister takes a photo of you asleep on the sofa.	A friend tells you they saw you on the side of a bus. Someone took a photo of you at a Council event and they have put you on their adverts.	Last time you went to the beach you agreed that your friend could post photos of you together. You go to the beach again, take some photos and they post these too.
When you are buying some trainers the attendant asks for your email address in order to send you the receipt.	You have started receiving newsletters from a company that you bought some clothes from. When you check their site the box was pre-ticked for receiving the newsletter.	Your school posts a photo of you on the school's social media.	You fell over in the corridor at school and someone took a photo without you realising. Later that day it has been turned into a meme and shared around school.

Once you have sorted them into the correct columns consider how you would sort the scenarios?
Would you group consent differently? What would you call each group?

Answers

ACTIVE

(also known as explicit consent)

Means that an individual is clearly given an option to agree or disagree to something happening and understands fully what they are agreeing to.

When you are buying some trainers the attendant asks for your email address in order to send you the receipt.
– They asked you so you have a choice to say no.

Your school posts a photo of you on the school's social media.
– They will have done so after obtaining permission to share images.

One of your parents asks, "Can I send this photo of you to Grandad?"
– They asked you and gave you a choice.

PASSIVE

(also known as opt-out consent)

Means that an individual is given the option to decline consent. If they do not do so within a set timeframe then consent is granted by default.

A friend tells you they saw you on the side of a bus. Someone took a photo of you at a Council event and they have put you on their adverts.
– It may be that by attending the event you consented to being in images. This would have been written in the terms and conditions.

You suddenly notice that your profile has been changed to public. You did notice a notification about this happening but you hadn't got round to changing your settings.
– The timeframe given for changing settings for yourself has most likely passed so this has been done for you.

You have started receiving newsletters from a company that you bought some clothes from. When you check their site the box was pre-ticked for receiving the newsletter.
– The company have left it for you to change this and if you don't then consent is automatically granted.

ASSUMED

(also known as implicit consent)

Means that consent has been inferred from an individual's actions, current situation or relationship to person/organisation.

Your partner posts a photo of you together online saying
"Never been happier!"
– They assume that as you are in relationship this will be ok.

A friend adds you to a group chat.
– They assume that they know you well enough to know that this will be ok.

Last time you went to the beach you agreed that your friend could post photos of you together. You go to the beach again, take some photos and they post these too.
– They have assumed that as it was ok last time, it will be ok again this time.

NO CONSENT GIVEN

Consent has not been considered or requested in a situation and the individual is most likely not aware of the situation.

Your sister takes a photo of you asleep on the sofa.
– You weren't aware of the situation and didn't have a choice.

You send your cousin a funny photo of you both together in a private message. One of their friends shares it online and it goes viral.
– You only gave permission for your cousin to share it.

You fell over in the corridor at school and someone took a photo without you realising. Later that day it has been turned into a meme and shared around school.
– You weren't aware of the photo being taken so could not choose how it would be used.

Data Jargon Buster

Terms and Conditions

This stands for General Data Protection Regulation and is a law that protects the personal information of people living in the European Union. It's a list of rules for all companies and organisations about what personal information they can collect, store and use and how they do these things.

Cookies

To make a change to something. This could be online or offline.

GDPR

Rules you agree to when you sign up to an app or create an online account. Often includes a list of things that you agree to do and a list of things the people running the app or service must do.

Third Party

Not the chocolate chip kind! This is information recorded by a website when you visit it about what you saw or did on the site. This information is stored on your device. Next time you go back to the website it checks for the information it recorded last time and uses this to make the website work best for you, e.g. by showing you content that is similar to things you have viewed before.

Restrictions

Giving/ gaining permission for or from someone, an organisation, app or service to do something.

Modify

A statement provided by a company which denies responsibility for something, e.g. denying responsibility for the view shared on a forum.

Breach

A formally registered symbol which identifies the manufacturer or distributor of a product.

Copyright

Something you can't do. Think of the 'Restricted Section' in Harry Potter - that was where the books students weren't allowed to read were kept. If you agree to anything under this heading, you're agreeing to not do them.

Consent

Something which we all have as human beings. It means you can expect certain things in life, e.g. freedom of expression.

Advertising

The form of protection given to something by its creator which would stop someone else using it and claiming it as their own work.

Licence

You could use this word to say when someone breaks an agreement they'd made or breaks a rule.

Rights

You could use this to describe someone not directly involved in something. For example, an agreement between two people has a first and second party (the two people directly involved). This term describes anyone outside of that agreement who are not involved. Websites you go to can connect with other websites and share your habits and choices too. These websites are outside the agreement between you and the website you visited because you did not visit them but they are still able to track what you are doing.

Affiliates

To end an agreement.

Trademark

A legal document giving official permission to do something.

Disclaimer

When two things are closely connected or join together for one cause.

Termination

The promotion of a product or service.

Answers

Terms and Conditions	Rules you agree to when you sign up to an app or create an online account. Often includes a list of things that you agree to do and a list of things the people running the app or service must do.
Cookies	Not the chocolate chip kind! This is information recorded by a website when you visit it about what you saw or did on the site. This information is stored on your device. Next time you go back to the website it checks for the information it recorded last time and uses this to make the website work best for you, e.g. by showing you content that is similar to things you have viewed before.
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Restrictions	Something you can't do. Think of the 'Restricted Section' in Harry Potter - that was where the books students weren't allowed to read were kept. If you agree to anything under this heading, you're agreeing to not do them.
Modify	To make a change to something. This could be online or offline.
Breach	You could use this word to say when someone breaks an agreement they'd made or breaks a rule.
Copyright	The form of protection given to something by its creator which would stop someone else using it and claiming it as their own work.
Consent	Giving/ gaining permission for or from someone, an organisation, app or service to do something.
Advertising	The promotion of a product or service.
Licence	A legal document giving official permission to do something.
Rights	Something which we all have as human beings. It means you can expect certain things in life, e.g. freedom of expression.
Affiliates	When two things are closely connected or join together for one cause.
Trademark	A formally registered symbol which identifies the manufacturer or distributor of a product.
Disclaimer	A statement provided by a company which denies responsibility for something, e.g. denying responsibility for the view shared on a forum.