

### **Info Card 1**

#### **Personal Information Online**

Revealing too much personal information online is one of the biggest worries associated with internet usage.

Increased chances of cyber-bullying, identity theft, unsavoury online contacts and increased chances of your location being made public are some of the dangers involved.

### **Info Card 2**

#### **Safer Internet Day**

Safer Internet Day aims to promote safer and more responsible use of online technology and mobile phones, especially among children and young people across the world. It is celebrated in February each year.

### **Info Card 3**

#### **Digital Footprint**

The term digital footprint is used to describe the information that you leave behind when surfing the internet. The following are two examples: (1) information that you consciously leave behind (such as email, phone number, address when registering information online), and (2) information that is acquired without your knowledge/consent (e.g. by websites that follow your key strokes to locate your passwords and other information).

### **Info Card 4**

#### **Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is the practice of taking someone else's work and passing it off as your own (for example, copying literary texts, ideas or any other form of artistic work).

Just as the internet has made many areas of life simpler, so too has it made intellectual property theft easier.

### **Info Card 5**

#### **Privacy**

The state or condition of being free from being observed or disturbed by other people; also, the protection from disclosure of personal information by others.

### **Info Card 7**

#### **Sexting**

Sexting is a term coined to describe the act of sending sexually suggestive or explicit messages or photos via modern technology. Sexting, while on the onset may seem innocent, could eventually end up damaging people's reputations.

Due to the images and messages surfacing even after you have deleted the information, it can always be found and even damage your reputation for college or job applications.

### **Info Card 8**

#### **Online Reputation**

Online reputation relates to the way you are recognized by others online, for example, through social networking profiles, status updates and photos. It has become common practice for potential colleges and employers to search people's online backgrounds when deciding on applications.

### **Info Card 9**

#### **Blog**

A blog is a website on which an individual or group of users produce an ongoing narrative via diary or journal.

Blogs are seen as a place for individuals to state their opinions, share information and post random comments about daily observations. Some bloggers post messages intended for family, friends or private usage, while others use it as a journalistic tool to address the public in general. It is estimated that 77 per cent of internet users read blogs, and more than 133,000,000 blogs have been indexed since 2002.

### **Info Card 10**

#### **Internet Addiction**

Internet addiction refers to excessive computer usage that takes priority over everything else in a person's daily life.

People who are addicted to the internet ignore their everyday responsibilities, families and friends, and real-world interactions may begin to suffer.

### **Info Card 12**

#### **Copyright**

Copyright refers to the exclusive legal right, given to a person or organization to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material, and to authorize other people to do the same. Copyright is legally binding once something is written or recorded in a definite way; however ideas, names and titles cannot be copyrighted

### **Info Card 13**

#### **Body Images in the Media**

The media plays a huge role in dictating what is perceived as beautiful in our contemporary world.

Advertising, magazine articles, images, TV and airbrushed celebrities create an unrealistic picture of the human body. The average person sees approximately 3000 per day, which plays a vast role in one's personal perceptions of an ideal body image.

### **Info Card 14**

#### **Online Violence**

Increased exposure to online violence may have a negative influence on people's behavior in society. Graphic depictions of violent behavior in the past have often influenced the behavior of susceptible people.

Some children who witness violence from a very young age tend to lash out violently later in life.

### **Info Card 15**

#### **Digital Natives**

Digital Natives is a term that refers to people who were born after the extensive introduction of digital technology and have grown up completely submerged into the world of internet and modern technology.

### **Info Card 16**

#### **Freedom of Speech**

Freedom of Speech is the right to express any opinions without censorship or restraint.

In 1948, Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights identified this as a basic human right.

### **Info Card 17**

#### **Cyber-bullying**

Cyber bully is the term given to a child or teen who is threatened, tormented, harassed, humiliated or otherwise targeted by another child or teen through some form of digital technology (internet, mobile phones, etc).

### **Info Card 18**

#### **Media Saturation**

Media saturation is the term given to the constant bombardment through media (TV, magazines, movies, video games, radio, ads...) in our daily lives.

As a result, media has a huge influence over our decision-making process, our behaviour, values and actions

## **Info Card 19**

### **Cookies**

A cookie is a small file that a web server automatically sends to your PC when you browse certain websites.

Cookies are stored as text files on our computer so that servers can identify the user and or track their access to the server.