| Computer Science | Design Principals (e-safety) | Year 7 | Term 5 |
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| Week 1: Online Worlds and Spaces | Week 2: Online dangers | Week 3: Cyberbullying |
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| **Virtual reality** (VR) is a computer created world. Also known as a simulation. This is created inside of a computer. | **Foul language is the use of swear words** and other terms that are not polite or accepted. | Bullying is when someone repeatedly tries to intimidate, hurt, or humiliate someone else. |
| A **simulation** is when a computer creates a version of something from the real world.<br>A simulated world would be a world created in a computer, such as in a videogame. | **Inappropriate content is something that you shouldn't see.** | **Cyberbullying is when you bully someone using technology** such as messages, social media and voice/video calling. |
| **Immersion** is the level of which you feel like are actually inside the videogame world that you are playing. | It is important to remember that **not everyone you talk to online is who they say they are**. | Sending a picture of some that you think is funny, without their permission, is still cyberbullying. |
| **Headset** is the device that we use to experience VR. They are a screen with a built-in speaker that sits over your eyes and ears. | **Lock your privacy settings down** on social media so that strangers cannot contact you. | Passing on images and messages about someone else is also cyberbullying, as you are continuing the action that was hurtful. |
| Videogames and social media are good examples of **online worlds**. They are specific places where you can meet with others to share experiences. | **Personal information is information that is directly about you;** this includes your name or age or even address. | **There are always records of what has been said and sent**. Every app and website stores this data for their and your protection. |
| Other examples of online worlds and spaces include **forums and chatrooms**. These are websites that let you speak to other humans and respond to each other. | **Your digital footprint is the record of your posts, images, videos and other interactions online**. It is almost impossible to remove things that you post online. | Messages are harder to tell your tone. You have to remember to think about the language that you use in a message so as not to upset people. |

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| Week 4: What is a blog? | Week 5 & 6: Assessment Prep | Week 7: What makes a good blog? |
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| **A blog is a web log**. They are websites that work a lot like a diary, or an informal way of recording thoughts or having conversations. | Software is a set of instructions that a computer follows. True or False. | When all of the documents for a company look as though they belong to each other we say that they have a house style. |
| Blogs are a common way of sharing information about any topic that interests the people writing them. Sports, Education, Parenting, Fashion etc. | Secondary storage is devices such as HDDs, SSDs and CDs. They store the applications and system software for the computers to run. | When working on documents, you always have to think about the font style of the writing. Think about a style that suits your topic, as well as a colour that stands out. |
| Anyone can create a blog, often for free. All you have to do is create an account and think of something to write about. | Selection in programming is when you can use an if statement to run different sequences. | Suitable images are important to ensure that your blog. A suitable image that links to your topics will make it easier for your readers to know what you mean. |
| It is important to remember though that what you write online is a representation of you. Even though you can create a blog for free, you have to consider what you write because of your digital footprint. | **Iteration is a loop. It is where you repeat code over and over.** | Just like when you write longer pieces of work in school, you have to remember the Three Every's, as well as correcting your spelling and grammar. |
| | **Decomposition is when a problem is broken down** into individual, solvable chunks. | |
| | Abstractions are individual instructions that have no connection to a problem. It is a part of the sequence with the unnecessary details removed. | |
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