



CYBER SAFETY VOCABULARY

BLOCK: To stop a computer reaching something on the internet, to stop a program running, or to stop someone from contacting you on a chat service.

CHAT ROOM: A special place on the internet where you can chat to one or more people.

CYBERBULLYING: Bullying using technology, such as computers and mobile phones.

FIREWALL: a program that can protect your computer from being accessed when you're online.

FUNCTIONAL PERMISSION: The minimum permission required by a social networking site in order to do its job.

GROOMING: When a child abuser tries to start a relationship online with a child for unlawful purposes.

HOMEPAGE: The page that appears when you type in an organization's web address without any file name. Also used to mean someone's personal web page.

MODERATION: Supervising what goes on in a chat room, newsgroup, social network or other online service.

PASSWORD: A word or series of letters, numbers and characters that ONLY you know, which you use to log on to computers, networks or online services.

PHISHING: An attempt to trick people into visiting malicious websites by sending emails or

other messages which pretend to come from banks or online shops. Look like the real thing but they aren't and can be used to steal identity information.

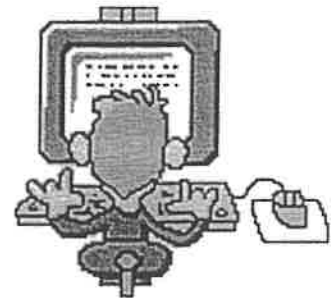
SEXTING: When a young person takes an intimate or indecent image of themselves and sends it to their friends by mobile phone.

SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: Websites such as My Space, Facebook, Bebo, & Twitter that aim to build online communities of people and provide users with different ways of communication.

URL: Short for "Uniform Resource Locator" or web address. Has three parts: http (tells the browser this is a web address); server (name of computer to be contacted); and /page (the actual web page to be read. If none given, homepage is given).

VIRTUAL: Simulation of the real thing. The internet itself is often seen as a virtual world where you make virtual friends and become part of virtual communities.

WIKIS: Websites that allows the easy creation and editing of interlinked web pages, using a simplified language known as "What You See Is What You Get" (WYSIWYG).



Cyber Vocabulary

Acronym: A fast way of typing a phrase by using select letters from the phrase. ("hand" for "have a nice day")

Address: A location in cyberspace.

Baud: The speed at which modems transfer data.

Binary: A number system that uses only 1's and 0's; This is the way computers talk to each other and transfer files.

Bit: The smallest unit of information that can be sent among computers.

Bookmark: Just like a regular bookmark that marks the page in a book, this marks your favorite web site right in your browser for easy retrieval.

Bounce: When your e-mail cannot get to where you tried to send it, it "bounces" back to your computer.

Browser: A program that allows you to look at web sites on the Internet.

Byte: A unit of information (equal to eight bits) which represents a letter (a,b,c) or a number (1,2,3).

Chat: Talking to someone on the computer by typing words on the computer keyboard.

Conference: A live, scheduled discussion on-line.

Cybrarian: A librarian who does on-line information research and retrieval.

Cyberspace: The on-line world. This includes the Internet and the World Wide Web.

Data: Information that has been formatted so that it can be understood by computer.

Databases: Electronic file cabinets storing information in a specific category: for example, a school's database might contain information on all the students attending that school.

Directory: The information stored on your computer is divided into sections known as directories. Each directory can contain different files.

Document: Computer documents may contain text, pictures, maps, or video clips.

Dot: What you say instead of "period" when you are talking about Internet addresses. For example, "myname.com" would be said "my name dot com."

Download: Getting information from the Internet to your computer: once you download a file, it will be stored on your computer for retrieval whenever you want.

E-mail: Electronic mail.

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions: most newsgroups and mailing lists have FAQ files which answer basic questions for newcomers.

File: A "folder" on your computer like a folder in a filing cabinet, which holds information programs, documents, pictures, etc.

Flaming: Unreasonably criticizing someone in cyberspace.

Forum: In on-line services, a forum is a special place for chatting about a certain subject.

Freeware: Software you can download and use without paying for it.

Gigabyte: a unit of information equaling a billion bytes.

Graphics: A file containing images and pictures.

Gopher: A huge directory for the internet.

Headers/Subject lines: Phrases at the start of a message that tell you what the message is about; also called "subject lines."

Highlighted: A word or phrase marked so that it stands out, usually by a different colored text or by underlining; in cyberspace, these are usually hyperlinks that can take you to other locations.

Host: A computer connection that is connected directly to the Internet.

Icon: a picture that you click on with your mouse in order to open up another page.

Internet: International Network of smaller computer networks: contains the World Wide Web.

Links: Same as hypertext but can also include images that if clicked on will take you to another location in cyberspace.

Lurking: Visiting newsgroups on the Internet without posting messages.

Modem: Shorthand for Modulator-Demodulator: a piece of equipment that lets your computer talk to other computers and hook into the Internet over telephone lines.

Netiquette: On-line manners; the proper way to behave while you're surfing the Internet.

Network: A group of computers joined together to form one big computer by data-carrying links.

On-line: When your computer is connected to another machine via modem or cable, you are on-line.

Page: A document on the Internet is often referred to as a "page" or a "home page." This is what you see when you visit a web site.

Password: A secret word you type into the computer for access to certain web sites.

Search Engine: Web sites that go on the Internet and search for information for you.

Public Domain Software: Like freeware but it's not copyrighted, so it can be modified, copied, or distributed.

Shareware: Software that you can download and "try out" before paying for it.

Server: A computer that provides a particular service over the Internet, such as e-mail, chat, or FTP.

Signature File: A special quote that you choose to have your computer automatically add to the end of your e-mail messages or newsgroup articles.

Site: The physical location of a computer or its location in cyberspace; also known as web site.

Snail Mail: Mail sent the old-fashioned way, through the postal service; slow compared to e-mail.

Spam: Sending Particularly Annoying Messages; this is the electronic equivalent of junk mail.

Surfing: Following links from one web site to another, like riding one wave after another when surfing.

Upload: Sending information stored on your computer to another computer.

URL: Universal Resource Locator; the address for any type of web site or Internet resource.

User Name: The name you use to log on to the network.

Virus: A destructive program that hides in files that you download from the Internet or receive from floppy disks.

World Wide Web: (www.) The network of computers that forms the on-line world; a part of the Internet.



Vocabulary Worksheet #1

Fill in the missing word/s from the definition AND the term for the following words:

1. 1a: To 1b a computer reaching something on the internet, to 1c a program running, or to 1d someone from contacting you on a chat service.
2. 2A: When a young person takes an intimate or indecent 2B of themselves and sends it to their friends by mobile phone.
3. 3A: An attempt to 3b people into visiting malicious websites by sending emails or other messages which pretend to come from banks or online shops. Look like the real thing but they aren't and can be used to steal 3c information.
4. 4a: Bullying using 4b, such as computers and mobile phones.
5. 5a: When a child 5B tries to start a relationship online with a child for unlawful purposes.
6. 6A: A word or series of letters, numbers and characters that 6B you know, which you use to 6C to computers, networks or online services.
7. 7A: The page that appears when you type in an organization's web address without any 7B. Also used to mean someone's personal web page.
8. 8A: A special place on the 8B where you can chat to one or more people.
9. 9A: Websites such as 9B, Facebook, Bebo, & 9C that aim to build online 9D of people and provide users with different ways of communication.
10. 10A: Short for "Uniform Resource Locator" or web address. Has 10B parts: 10C (tells the browser this is a web address); 10D (name of computer to be contacted); and / 10E (the actual web page to be read. If none given, homepage is given).

10A		10D	
10B		10E	
10C			

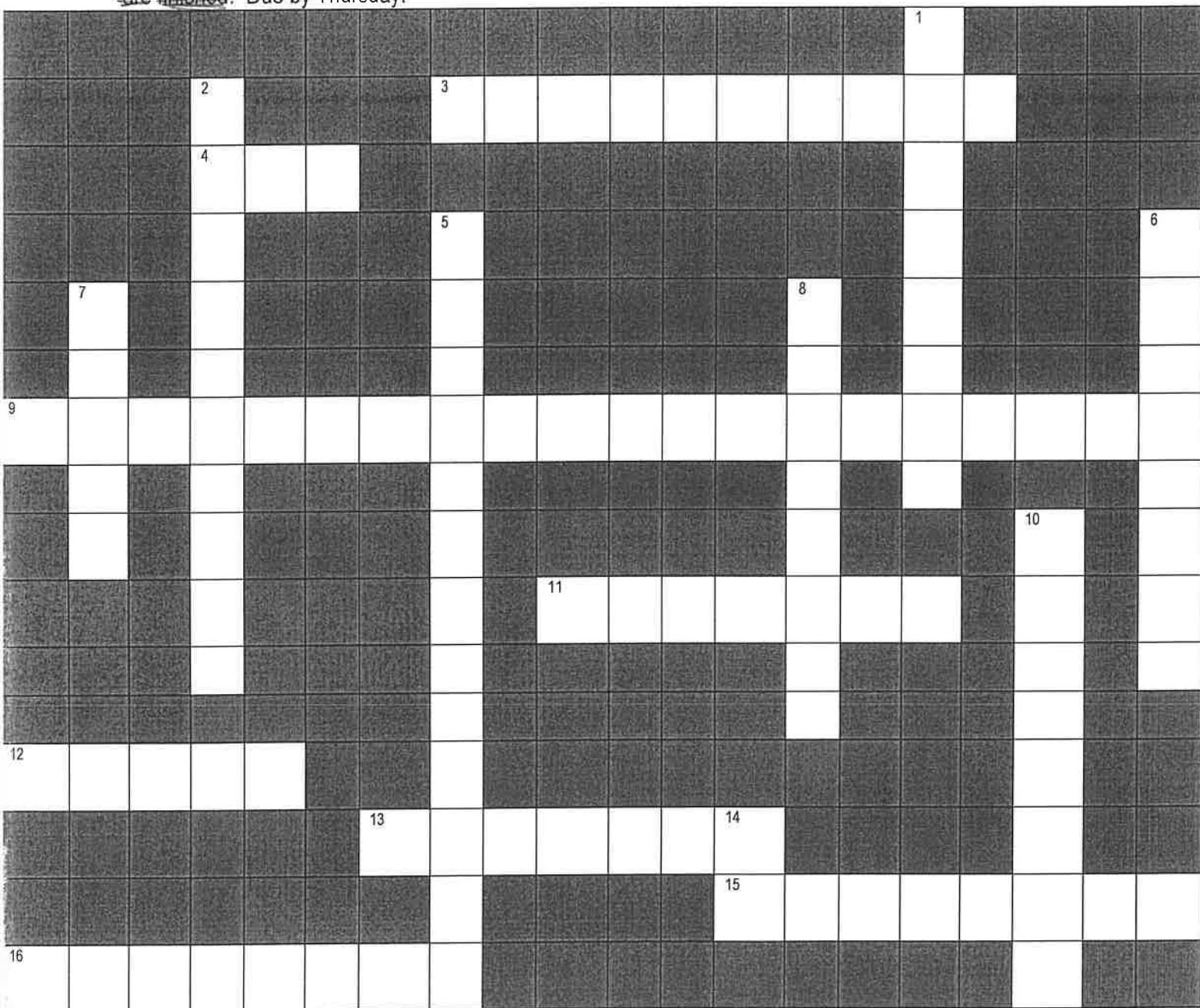
1A	
1b	
1c	
1d	
2a	
2b	
3a	
3b	
3c	
4a	
4b	
5A	
5B	
6A	
6B	
6C	
7A	
7B	
8A	
8B	
9A	
9B	
9C	
9D	

CYBER SAFETY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Name: _____

Week 2

Fill in the blanks of the crossword by typing in the missing letters. That's OK! ~~Submit on Edmodo when you are finished.~~ Due by Thursday.



ACROSS

- 3- Supervising what goes on in a chat room
- 4- Abbreviation for Uniform Resource Locator
- 9- Such as Facebook and MySpace
- 11- Posting indecent pictures on a cell phone
- 12- Sites that use WYSIWYG language
- 13- Simulation of the real thing
- 15- Combination of letters & numbers used for security purposes.

16- Abuser tries to build an online relationship for unlawful purposes

DOWN

- 1- Personal web page
- 2- Minimum permission required by a social networking site
- 5- Bullying using technology
- 6- Program that protects computer while online
- 7- Stopping a person or program from access

8- Attempt to trick user by pretending to be bank
or online store sites

10- Special place on the internet for online
visiting

14- Abbreviation for a long-playing record