

Starter: What makes a true friend?



Instructions:

In your book describe what, for you **makes a true friend**. Be ready to share afterwards if you are chosen.

Start like this: *'For me, a true friend is.....'*



Online Relationships

16/07/2026



How might we protect ourselves and our friends from dangerous online relationships?



How far is it true that online relationships are less safe than real relationships?

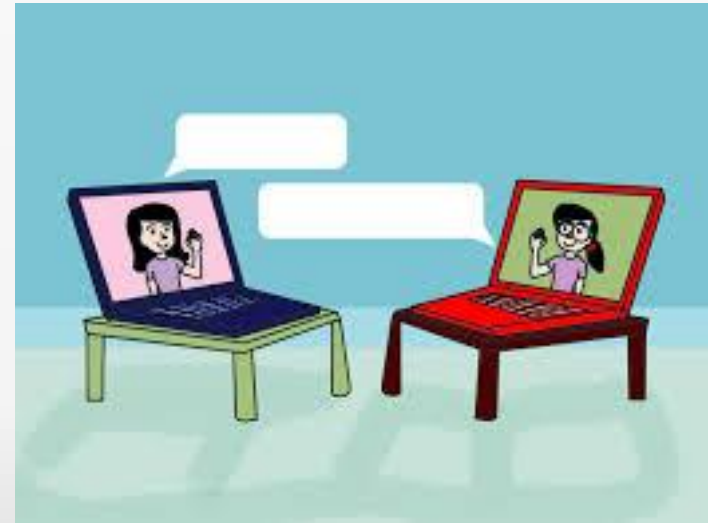


How might information we innocently share online be used maliciously?

Instructions:

- 1) Write the title and date and underline with a ruler.
- 2) Read the progress questions and consider how well you can already answer any of them.

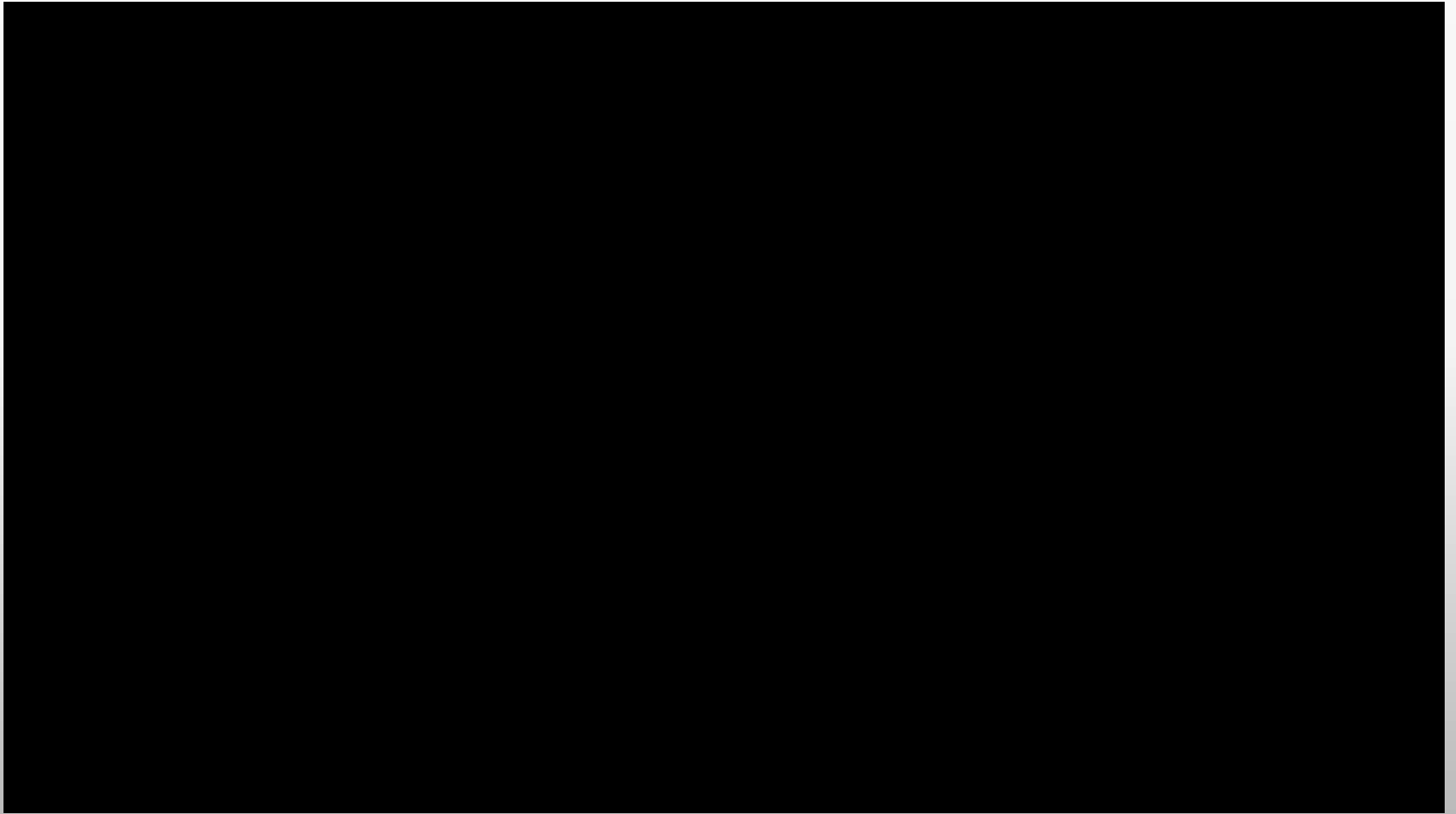
Can someone you meet online ever be a true friend?



What is the difference between friends in the 'real world' and those you meet in the 'virtual world'?

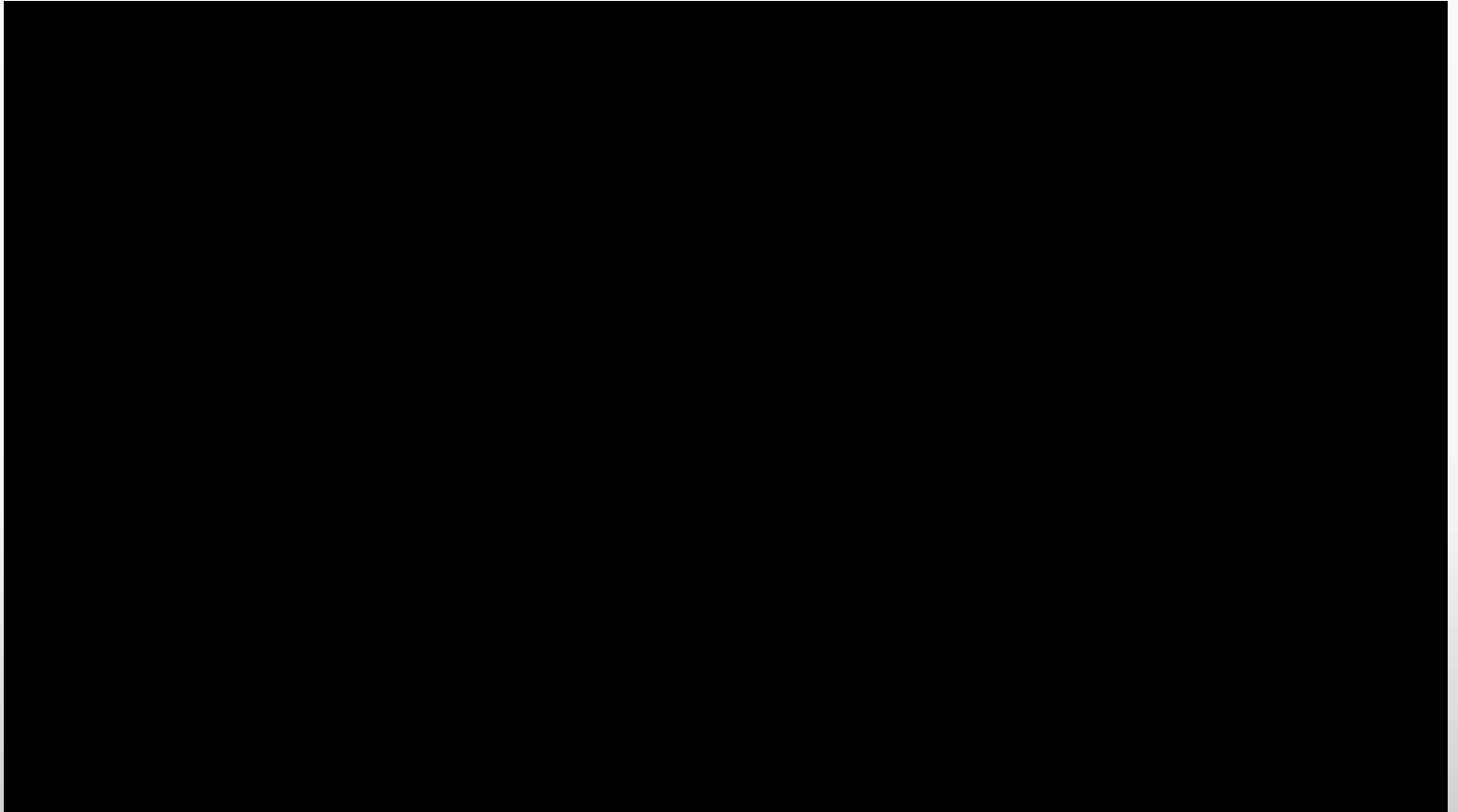


How many friends do we really need?



Instructions: Watch the film to consider the question in the title

How many friends do we really need?



Instructions: Now put the heading in your book **Three types of friendships** and then watch this clip to explain what is mean by **Active, Dormant** and **Commemorative friendships**.

Further Challenge: How can social media strengthen the relationships you care about?

Instructions:

Use green pen to check what you wrote to explain **Active**, **Dormant** and **Commemorative friendships**.

Add any further information if you need to.

Active friendships:

Those that are currently **in your life on a day to day basis** and you support and help each other

Dormant friendships:

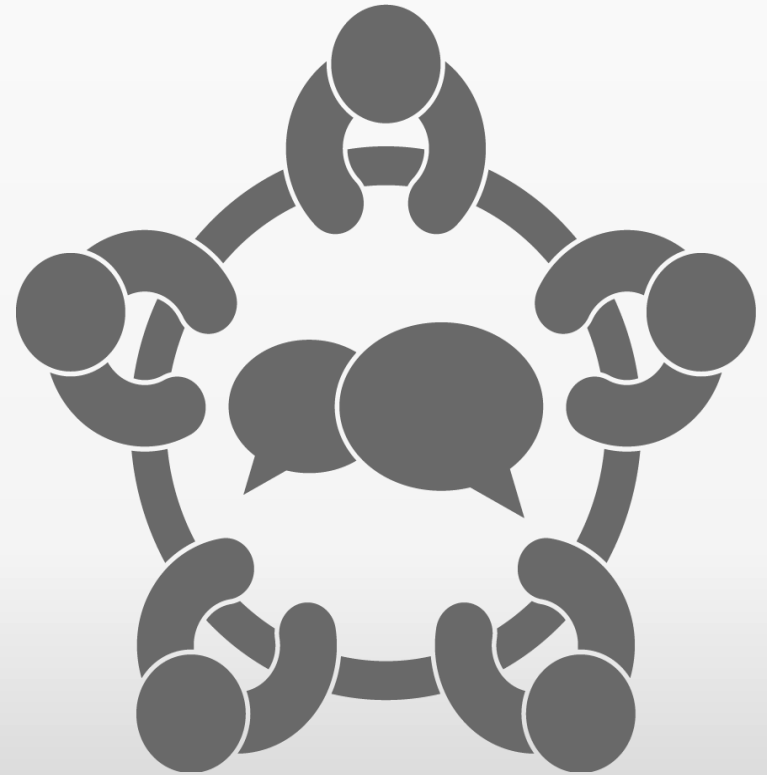
Your friendship goes way back and even though you might **no longer connect regularly**, when you do it is easy to pick up that friendship again.

Commemorative Friendships:

Friendships with people **from your past** that you now only connect with infrequently such as birthdays and Christmas.



How much
should you reveal
about yourself
online? How
much information
is safe?



Structured Talk Instructions:

1. Read and consider the above question so that you can participate.
2. Discuss on your table, ensuring everyone contributes and can answer.
3. No hands for feeding back (if you can't answer it's an 'Off Task' negative).

Should you share...	Share with anyone	Only share with friends	Do not share
Full name			
School name			
Age			
Date of birth			
Address or phone number			
Favourite food or film			
Email address or password			
What your weekend plan are			
Where you hangout after school			
Shoesize			
Books I like reading			

Should you share it?



Instructions: Simply tick each piece of information in the column you think it is ok to share that info with!



Why is it easy to 'over share' personal information online?



Instructions: Watch this short clip and be ready to share answers.

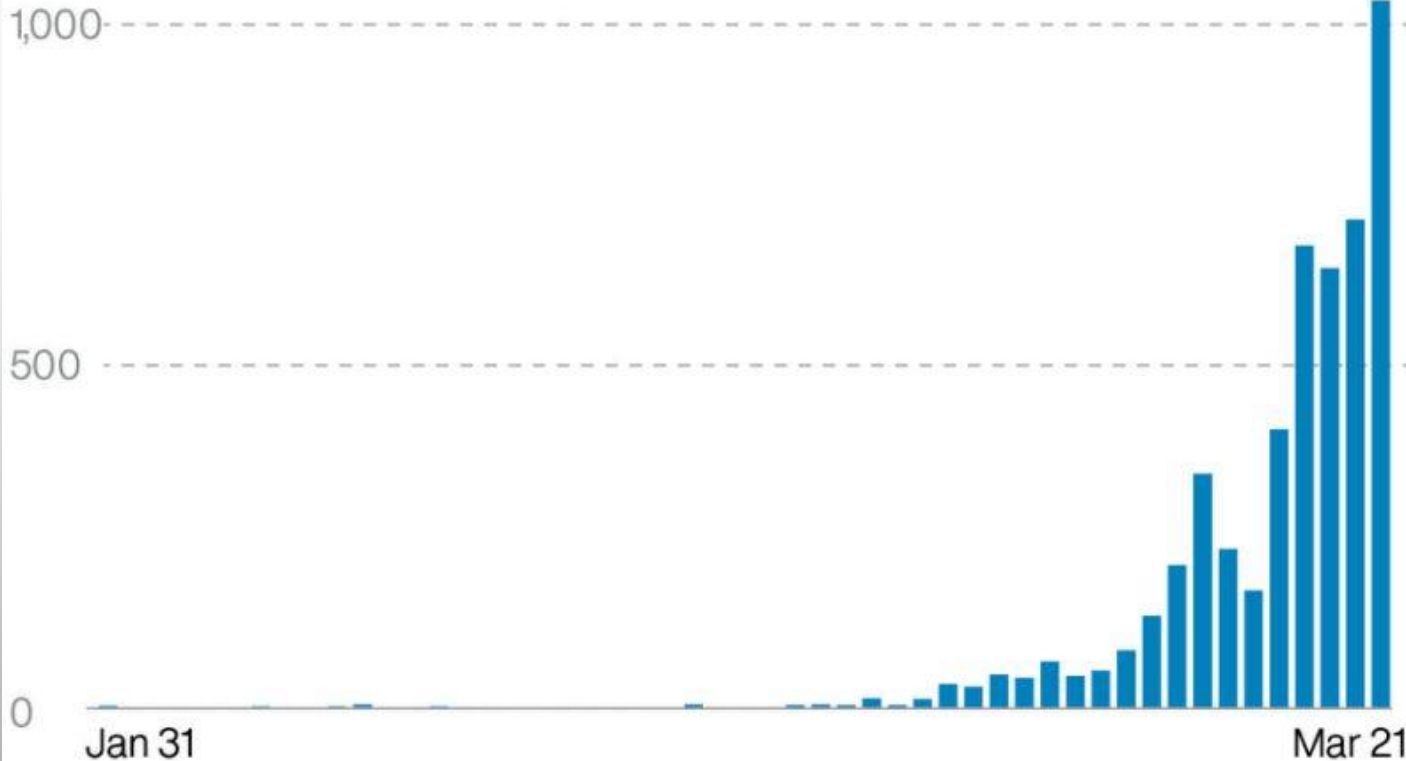


Let's make the link!

How does a health-related virus spread?

New coronavirus cases in the UK

(as of 9am GMT, March 21)

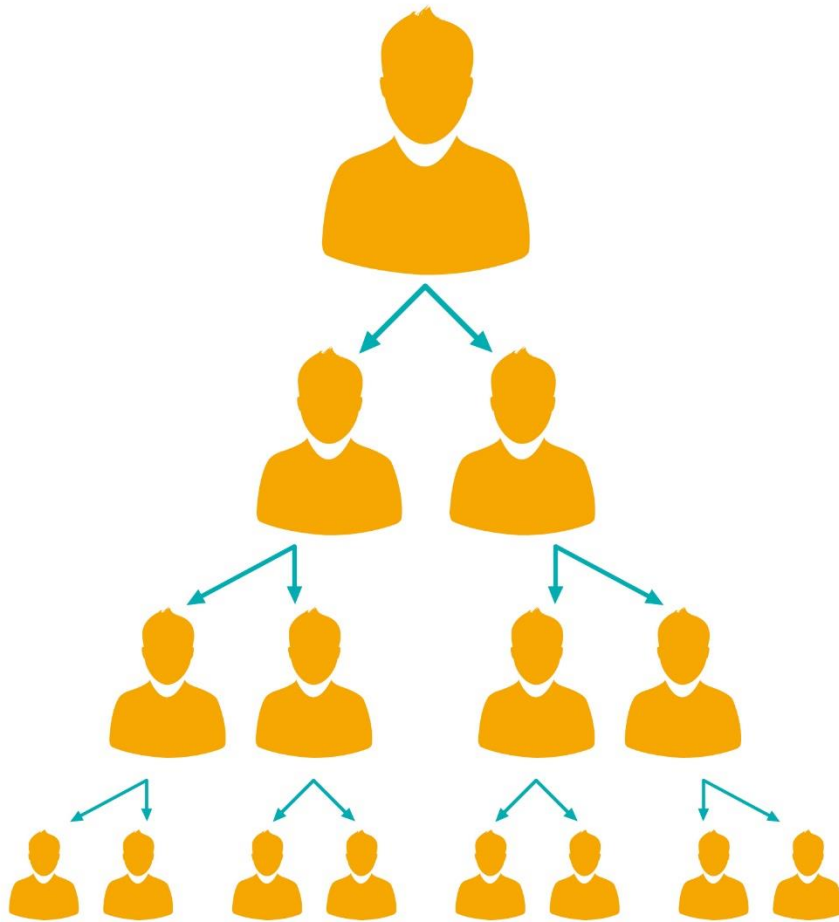


PA graphic

How can we use this to explain how information gets spread on social media?



Viral Social Media



Then 16, then 32, then 64, then 64, then 128, and on and on...

If everyone who sees
your social media
post forwards it to two
people, and they
then forward it to two
people and so on,
soon the number of
people who know
what you have written
is huge!

THINK! How might this exponential growth might cause a person problems?



The Law about sharing information via social media

Protection of Children Act 1978 Section 1

It is an offence to take or permit to be taken any indecent photo or pseudo photo, of a child; or distribute or show such; or have in his possession with a view to their being distributed or shown by him; or advertise indecent photos.

Criminal Justice Act 1988 Section 160

It is an offence to have any indecent photo, or pseudo photo, of a child in his possession unless he had a legitimate reason; he had not seen the photograph; or photograph had been sent without his request, and he did not keep it for an unreasonable time.

Communications Act 2003 Section 127

It is an offence to send a message which is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.

If it's sexually explicit text/chat between an adult and a child (this can include requests for pictures of a sexual nature):

There may be a possible offence and you should contact your local police station on 101 for further guidance. Do not delete or alter any material.

If it's sexually explicit text/chat between children:

There may still be a possible offence but in these cases the detail of the text/chat should be considered. General sexual references would not necessarily constitute an offence but text/chat that incites a child to engage in sexual activity or to make or distribute sexual images of themselves or another child should be reported to local police for further guidance. Do not delete or alter any material.

Please be aware that, while offences may technically have been committed by the child/children involved, the matter will be dealt with sensitively and considering all of the circumstances. In particular any age difference between the children should be considered.

If you are in any doubt you should always contact local police on 101.



If you need any further information or guidance:

Anyone looking for advice about sexting or keeping children safe online, or concerned about the safety and welfare of a child, can contact the

NSPCC's 24-hour helpline on 0808 800 5000 or email help@nspcc.org.uk

Children worried about online safety or any other problem you can call the free, **24-hour helpline on 0800 1111 or get help online at www.childline.org.uk**

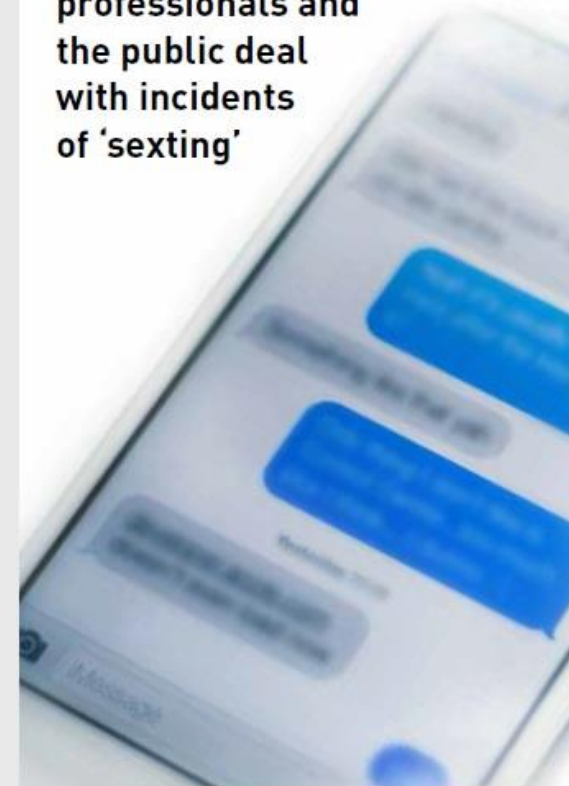


Keeping People Safe



Sexting And The Law

A basic guide to help professionals and the public deal with incidents of 'sexting'



Created by Police Service Print+Design PD0864/15



Faculty of Personal and Physical Development



Another risk: Catfishing

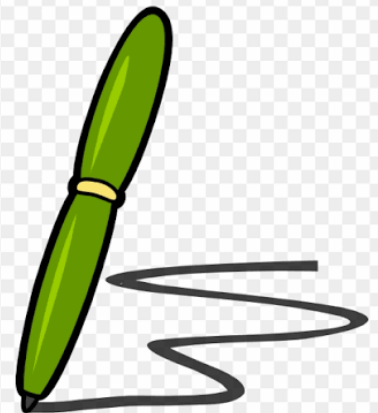


Instructions: In your exercise books, create notes under the heading '**Explaining catfishing**' as you watch the film

Instructions: Check your understanding and add to what you wrote in **green pen** if you need to:

Catfishing is the act of creating a deceptive or fake online persona to trick others, typically on social media or dating platforms.

Perpetrators often use stolen photos and fabricated personal details with the intention of romancing, defrauding, or otherwise manipulating a victim



Catfishing occurs even here at LMS!

A few years ago Mrs Ridley was investigating some online bullying when she noticed that a lot of the boys were 'friends' with this person.

She got suspicious and investigated further and contacted the police.

It turns out it was a data harvesting catfish scam. This is where they gather enough information from the Y10, 11 and 12 boys and set up a program to automatically open a credit card in their name once they turned 18.

The students wouldn't have known anything about it until they went to get, for example, a car loan, then they would discover they had been 'credit black listed' for a massive debt!

Plenary

Five good reasons why accepting strangers as friends online is dangerous:

1. Identity theft is the processes involved in collecting sufficient personal information from a victim in order for a scammer to take on the identity of the victim.
- 2. Accepting strangers increases the risk of spam, malicious links**
3. All sorts of criminals use Facebook, and the media have often reported on how underage users have been lured or tricked into dangerous meetings, where all sorts of crimes can be committed, including sex crimes and robbery.
- 4. Accepting strangers puts your house at risk**
5. Accepting strangers puts your friends at risk



Progress Review Questions



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