Online Safety

Read the statements below and decide which ones we should do (Do) and which ones we shouldn't (Don't).

Reading



1 Complete the following headings for online security with *do* or *don't*.

1 _____ use the same password for several sites.
2 _____ leave your phones and tablets unlocked.
3 _____ be careful when using public Wi-Fi.
4 _____ click on a link you had not expected to receive in an email.
5 _____ think before you share information.
6 _____ have more than one email account.
7 _____ keep your credit card details on websites.

Reading tip

Look for keywords in the headings in Activity 1 and their synonyms in the paragraphs.

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Match the paragraphs with the correct heading. Type the correct number beside each paragraph.
Complete on slide 1 in Classkick

2 Match the *do* and *don't* headings in Activity 1 with the appropriate paragraph in the text below. Write the correct heading numbers in the boxes.

a. It is a good idea to have one for shopping, one for banking and one for social media. An account which is compromised means you may lose everything. ☐

b. Identity theft is a serious crime. Thieves who have access to your personal details can take control of your life and use your identity for their own financial gain. ☐

c. Would you leave your front door open? The same applies to personal devices that hold a lot of personal information. It may be annoying to have to put in your password 20–30 times a day, but think of the alternative. ☐

d. Most public hotspots will not encrypt information, which means that any information leaving your device is susceptible to theft. Any malicious individual who is sitting nearby, with certain software, may have access to your encrypted data. ☐

e. With individuals having so many online accounts, it is tempting to re-use the same password. But remember, a person whose only password has been hacked could lose everything. ☐

f. Popular online stores and airlines often ask if you would like to save your payment details. Although data security breaches where personal financial information can be stolen are rare, it is better to be safe than sorry. Why take the risk? ☐

g. Phishing emails, which attempt to acquire personal information, are becoming more and more effective in targeting victims and persuading them to follow a link. Unless you are 100% certain, don't click! ☐

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