





First impressions:



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Sexual Offences Act 2003
Communications Act 2003
Protection from Harassment Act 1997
Equality Act 2010
The Computer Misuse Act 1990

This Act states that it is an offence to engage in any form of harassment that has occurred via electronic means. For example, this can include repeatedly sending unwanted messages or repeatedly forcing unwanted contact online.

This Act states that it is an offence to discriminate individuals on the ground of protected characteristics, including disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. For example, this can include an individual posting a sexist comment online directed towards a person or persons.

This Act states that it is an offence for a person over the age of eighteen to engage in any sexual activity, including online, with somebody under the age of eighteen. For example, encouraging them to send sexually explicit images and/or videos of themselves.

This Act states that it is an offence to steal an individuals identity online and/or impersonate another person online. For example, this can include sending a message to someone online while pretending to be a different person.

This Act states that it is an offence to send electronic communications that are considered grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character. It is also an offence if the communications cause annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety to another. For example, this can include cyberstalking.





## For the teacher: CORRECT ANSWERS

Sexual Offences Act 2003	This Act states that it is an offence for a person over the age of eighteen to engage in any sexual activity, including online, with somebody under the age of eighteen. For example, encouraging them to send sexually explicit images and/or videos of themselves.
Communications Act 2003	This Act states that it is an offence to send electronic communications that are considered grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character. It is also an offence if the communications cause annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety to another. For example, this can include cyberstalking.
Protection from Harassment Act 1997	This Act states that it is an offence to engage in any form of harassment that has occurred via electronic means. For example, this can include repeatedly sending unwanted messages or repeatedly forcing unwanted contact online.
Equality Act 2010	This Act states that it is an offence to discriminate individuals on the ground of protected characteristics, including disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. For example, this can include an individual posting a sexist comment online directed towards a person or persons.
The Computer Misuse Act 1990	This Act states that it is an offence to steal an individuals identity online and/or impersonate another person online. For example, this can include sending a message to someone online while pretending to be a different person.

Privacy and security Activity 2 – Hacking and malicious software



Virus	
Malware	
Adware	
Trojan	
Spyware	

A type of malicious software that is intentionally designed to cause damage to a computer, server or computer network. It can also be used to gain unauthorised access to a computer system.

This software has the ability to disguise its true intentions. It can display itself as legitimate software, however, it can be implemented to help gain unauthorised access to other users' devices.

A piece of code that can copy itself. It can have a detrimental effect on the targeted device, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.

This software has the ability to spy on and record a user's online activity, often without their knowledge. Criminals may use this software to steal personal information from individuals, such as finance details and passwords.

A type of software that downloads or displays advertisements when a user has visited a site, platform or application. This software typically notifies you if it is collecting data, however, some malicious forms may not ask for consent.





## For the teacher: CORRECT ANSWERS

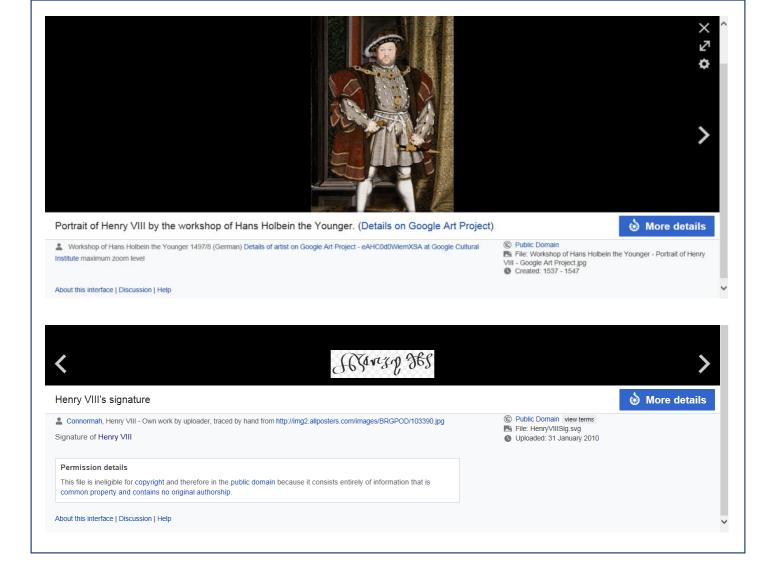
Virus	A piece of code that can copy itself. It can have a detrimental effect on the targeted device, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.
Malware	A type of malicious software that is intentionally designed to cause damage to a computer, server or computer network. It can also be used to gain unauthorised access to a computer system.
Adware	A type of software that downloads or displays advertisements when a user has visited a site, platform or application. This software typically notifies you if it is collecting data, however, some malicious forms may not ask for consent.
Trojan	This software has the ability to disguise its true intentions. It can display itself as legitimate software, however, it can be implemented to help gain unauthorised access to other users' devices.
Spyware	This software has the ability to spy on and record a user's online activity, often without their knowledge. Criminals may use this software to steal personal information from individuals, such as finance details and passwords.



**Copyright and ownership** Activity 2 – Copyright cases studies



**Case study two:** Taylor is researching Henry VIII as part of his history assignment. He wanted to add some pictures to his work. He finds a picture and signature and adds it to his work.







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- for critical commentary on
  - the work in question,
  - . the artistic genre or technique of the work of art or



- the school to which the artist belongs
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**Case study three:** Sophie is searching for images to add to her research document for her college art project. She finds an image on Wikipedia that she would like to use.





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