



Self-image & identity

Activity 5 – Stereotypes presented online: ‘Mood Board’



First impressions:



First impressions:



First impressions:



First impressions:



Online reputation

Activity 5 – The laws governing online behaviour



Sexual Offences Act 2003	<p><i>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.</i></p>
Communications Act 2003	<p><i>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.</i></p>
Protection from Harassment Act 1997	<p><i>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.</i></p>
Equality Act 2010	<p><i>This Act states that it is an offence to steal an individual's 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.</i></p>
The Computer Misuse Act 1990	<p><i>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.</i></p>



Online reputation

Activity 5 – The laws governing online behaviour



For the teacher: CORRECT ANSWERS

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Privacy and security

Activity 2 – Hacking and malicious software

Virus	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.
Malware	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.
Adware	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.
Trojan	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.
Spyware	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.



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Copyright and ownership

Activity 2 – Copyright cases studies



Portrait of Henry VIII by the workshop of Hans Holbein the Younger. ([Details on Google Art Project](#))

[More details](#)

Workshop of Hans Holbein the Younger 1497/8 (German) Details of artist on Google Art Project - eAHC0d0WlemXSA at Google Cultural Institute maximum zoom level

Public Domain
File: Workshop of Hans Holbein the Younger - Portrait of Henry VIII - Google Art Project.jpg
Created: 1537 - 1547

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Henry VIII's signature

[More details](#)

Connormah, Henry VIII - Own work by uploader, traced by hand from <http://img2.allposters.com/images/BRGPOD/103390.jpg>

Signature of Henry VIII

Public Domain [view terms](#)
File: HenryVIII.Sig.svg
Uploaded: 31 January 2010

Permission details

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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.



Copyright and ownership

Activity 2 – Copyright cases studies

This image is of a **drawing, painting, print**, or other two-dimensional work of art, and the **copyright** for it is most likely owned by either the **artist** who produced the image, the **person who commissioned the work**, or the **heirs thereof**. It is believed that the use of **low-resolution** images of works of art

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 - 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.



Copyright and ownership

Activity 4 – Copyright match symbols

Traditional Copyright	<i>Without permission from the creator, the work cannot be used, adapted, published or copied.</i>	
Creative Commons	<i>The creator of the work creates a set of rules for how their work can be used. You do not need to ask for permission to use their work.</i>	
Public Domain	<i>Work can be re-used, copied, adapted and published without any restrictions and without needing to ask for permission.</i>	
Attribution	<i>It can be copied, modified, distributed, displayed and performed but the copyright owner must be given credit.</i>	
Non-Commercial	<i>It can be copied, modified, distributed and displayed but no profit can be made from it.</i>	
Non Derivative Works	<i>It can be copied, distributed, displayed and performed but cannot be modified.</i>	
Share-A-Like	<i>It can be modified and distributed but must be covered by an identical license.</i>	