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Agree and Print 

Student assessments are an important component of i-SAFE. When beginning the i-SAFE program with these lessons, i-SAFE strongly encourages educators to administer the pre-assessment online at <http://auth.isafe.org/selftest/index.php>.

To verify a School ID#, login at www.isafe.org, go to the My Info page and select “Find your school ID.”

Upon completing the i-SAFE lessons, please direct your students to take the online post-assessment. Assessment data can be used by your school/district as a reliable measurement of its Internet safety education policy.

LESSON PLAN—Cyber Predator Awareness

Lesson Guide—Suggested Grade Levels—Grades 3-5

SAFETY

Learning Objectives

Learners will:

- Understand the vocabulary terms: predator, prey, inappropriate as they relate to online communication
- Be able to identify and comprehend basic components of a predator's grooming process
- Create examples of safe responses and/or actions for each step of the grooming process

Materials

- Grooming Guide reference page for each student
- Think Safety First activity page for each student

Enrichment Goal

Students share what they have learned with others. Examples:

- take home activity pages home to share
- create a bulletin board about online safety
- create posters about safety and the grooming process



Assessment

If beginning the i-SAFE program with this lesson, administer the pre assessment online at www.isafe.org by clicking on the link, Assessments, prior to the lesson. To verify school ID#, login at www.isafe.org, go to the "My Info" page and select "Find your school ID."

Procedures



Discussion:

- Ask students to raise their hands if they go online.
- Ask students what activities they like to do online.
- Ask students if they have ever met anyone "new" online.
- Ask students how they know who they are talking to when online since they can not see the person.
- Explain to students that the online environment allows some people to lie about who they are, and why they are, online.
- Ask students what some of the reasons are people may lie online.
- Explain to students that sometimes adults lie about who they are to become friends on the Internet with kids for reasons that are inappropriate.
- Define "inappropriate" as not suitable and/or unsafe for kids.



Group Activity

Explain that the students are going to do an activity to learn about some things an adult might do to befriend a child when online. These adults are called predators.

1. Hand out the Grooming Guide reference page.

- Read–Read the definition of grooming to students.
- Discuss–Relate to students' own personal grooming.
- Explain–Predators groom their prey to do things they shouldn't such as lie to their parents about the relationship, etc.
- Extend the concept explanation–Relate the terms predator and prey to animals. Ask students to identify some predators found in the wild and what their prey are. Reconnect the concepts to the online environment.

2. Cover each of the grooming process steps.

- Read each step with students.
- Discuss each step with students. Use the following as a guide:
 - > **Step 1:** Do students reveal anything personal in their screen names? Do they have online profiles?
 - > **Step 2:** Why might someone claim to have your same interests? What are your interests? How could a person find these out about you?
 - > **Step 3:** Remember to always talk to your parents/guardians about your online activities. Never keep an online relationship secret!
 - > **Step 4:** Be careful about posting personal information such as phone number, address, etc. Report any threats or bullying right away to parents or a trusted adult.
 - > **Step 5:** If you develop online friendships—make sure you involve your parents. They can help you decide if it is safe.

Activity

Connect the concepts. Provide each student with a copy of the activity page.

Option: Create small student groups. Have each group create a safety poster using the Think Safety First activity page as a guide.

Enrichment

- Discuss why it is important for students to share this information with their friends and family.
- Use the completed activity pages to create a bulletin board or hang posters around the classroom or media center.



Children who participate in activities that share what they have learned about Internet safety are more likely to practice safe habits online.

Assessment

Students complete the post assessment online at www.isafe.org following completion of the last i-SAFE lesson implemented.

Conclusion

- Please submit photographs of students who create exceptional youth empowerment projects, for special recognition from i-SAFE. Photographs must be accompanied by corresponding personal release forms.
- We'd like to hear from you! Send an e-mail to teachers@isafe.org to share any unique ideas and/or experiences you had during implementation of this lesson.

REFERENCE—The Grooming Guide

SAFETY

You've learned about predators and prey, and what these terms mean online.

Here's another word that has meaning on the Internet—"Grooming".

Definition

According to the Merriam-Webster OnLine dictionary, the definition for grooming is "to get into readiness for a specific objective." Every day you get groomed to go to school. In other words, you get ready to go to school. You comb your hair, brush your teeth, and put on clothes. The word "groom" takes on a new meaning when you are talking about the Internet. Some people might want to "groom" you (or get you ready) to do things you wouldn't normally do such as meet a stranger without telling your parents. To get you to do these things, they slowly groom you by pretending to be your friend. These people are Internet predators, and they may want to hurt children. Here are the steps of the Internet grooming process:

Grooming Step 1

The predator chooses a likely victim from personal information such as age or pictures found on the Internet.



Grooming Step 2

The predator tries to become a friend. This is always done by sharing; having the same interests, etc.

Grooming Step 3

The predator begins to push limits and boundaries. He or she may send inappropriate pictures or talk about embarrassing things. A predator will want the victim to keep secrets from others.



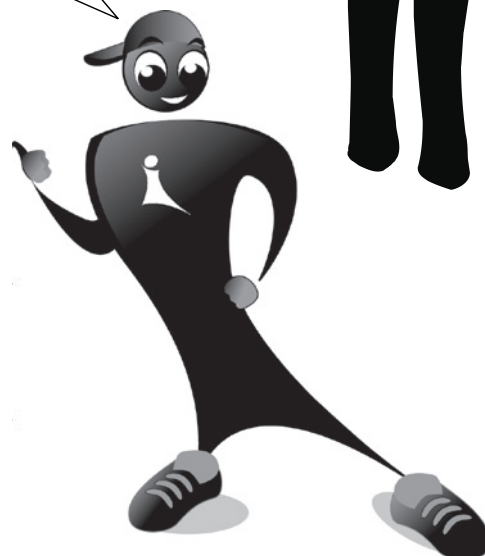
Grooming Step 4

The predator will begin pushing for offline contact by asking for email address, phone number, address, etc. The predator may threaten the victim to get the information he or she wants.



Grooming Step 5

The predator talks the victim into having an offline meeting, which can be very dangerous. The predator may hurt the victim.



ACTIVITY—Think Safety First



You've learned about online predators and the steps to grooming their "prey" (victims).

Use the Grooming Guide as a reference to fill in each box with one way to be safe from the grooming step it describes.

Grooming Step 1

A predator selects someone.

Be Safe:

Grooming Step 2

The predator tries to become a friend.

Be Safe:

Grooming Step 3

The predator begins pushes limits and boundaries.

Be Safe:

Grooming Step 4

The predator asks for more personal information and a meeting.

Be Safe:

Grooming Step 5

The predator talks the victim into having an offline meeting.

Be Safe:

