

# CLIL MultiKey lesson plan

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## LESSON PLAN

Subject: ICT

Topic: Internet security

Age of students: 15/16

Language level: B1

Time: 45 minutes

### **Content aims:**

**After completing the lesson, the student will be able to:**

Describe the term Internet scammers.

Explain the basic forms of Internet scams and how to not get scammed by them.

Determine what is Internet phishing and in what forms does it come.

Illustrate how to protect against Internet scams and phishing.

Interpret why is having secure passwords important.

Give examples of strong and weak passwords.

Apply rules of making strong passwords.

Create a complex password.

### **Language aims:**

**After completing the lesson, the student will be able to:**

Use essential vocabulary about Internet security.

Describe the process of making strong passwords.

Discuss the ways how people get scammed.

Express a personal opinion about Internet scams and phishing.

### **Pre-requisites:**

Pupils have learned about using browsers.

### **Materials:**

Computer or tablet computer for each pupil.



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### **Procedure steps:**

1. Ask pupils if they know someone who had their Internet identity stolen, or if they know some examples of what Internet phishing is. Discuss with students of ways they know people get scammed, and introduce them to term of Internet phishing.
2. Explain students steps that are taken in process of Internet phishing, those being:
  1. As previously explained person gets an email asking them to change their login credentials. This is the first thing that should kick in your alarms. What people don't understand is that you will never ever be asked to change your passwords by someone. That is something only you should be able to do.
  2. If you did click on the link in the email as explained previously you will be taken to a web page that looks same as web page you are using. Thing you should always check in situations like this is web page URL. Almost always in phishing attacks web page might look identical to the official web page but URL is a dead giveaway that should tell you to close that browser window and mark that email as spam.
4. To close subject of Internet phishing give students information on what to do when you find out someone tried to phish you.
5. Remainder of class discuss and explain to students why it is important to have complex passwords and what they are.
6. Explain to students rules on making strong passwords:
7. Tell students what are bad things to do when choosing your password:

