

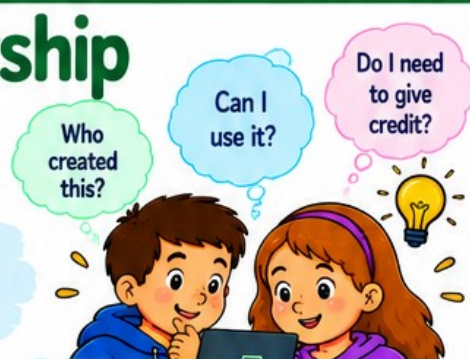


Copyright and Ownership

Year 4 Online Safety

Spring Term 1

When searching on the internet for content to use, I can explain why I need to consider who owns it and whether I have the right to reuse it.



Hello families,

This half term, we are learning about copyright and ownership.

When we find things online – like images, videos, music or text – they usually belong to someone. We need to think about who created the content and whether we have the right to reuse it.



Key Learning



I can demonstrate ways of recognising who might own online content.



I can explain what 'reuse' means.



I can give examples of when I am / am not permitted to reuse online content.



Questions to ask

- When you find things online, who owns that content? How do you know?
- Who owns the content posted on social media? How do you know?
- What does reusing online content mean?
- Have you ever used content that belongs to someone else? What did you use it for? Did you know it belonged to someone else? How did you show others?
- How would you know if it is okay to reuse something you find online?

1 Who owns online content?

Most of the things we see online are created by someone – an individual, a company or an organisation.



- A **person** – e.g. a photographer, artist, writer or musician
- A **company** – e.g. a film studio or game company
- An **organisation** – e.g. a charity, school or news organisation

Just because something is online doesn't mean it is free to use.

2 How can we tell who owns it?

There are clues that can help us find out who created content.



Search engines and social media help you find content, but they do **not always** tell you who owns it.

3 What does reuse mean?

Reuse means making a copy of someone else's content to use in your own work. You might:



Even if you change it, it is still a version of someone else's work, and you usually need permission or a licence to reuse it.

4 Can I reuse this?

It depends! Here are some examples:

Usually OK to reuse (with permission or a licence)	Not OK to reuse without permission
✓ Images with a Creative Commons licence ✓ Content where the creator has said you can use it ✓ Your own photos, writing or artwork ✓ Content in the public domain (copyright has expired) ✓ Short quotes for education or research (fair dealing)	✗ Photos found on Google without checking the licence ✗ Videos or clips from films or TV shows ✗ Music tracks from charts ✗ Someone else's photos from social media ✗ Images or text from websites that do not allow reuse

5 Why is it important?

If we use someone else's work without permission, it can:



6 Key Message

Always think:
Who created this?
Can I use it?
Do I need to give credit?
If I'm not sure, I will ask a trusted adult.



Be Safe | Be Kind | Be Aware

Further support and information

- NSPCC
- UK Safer Internet Centre
- Childnet



For more advice and guidance, visit our Online Safety page on the Trinity School website.

