

General Studies Knowledge Organiser – Year 10, Term 2

Lesson Overview

Lesson One	Students will learn about the differences between fake and real news and will understand why people create fake news. They will be able to decide if fake news should be made illegal.
Lesson Two	To know how call-out culture can be used positively and negatively. To understand why some people are concerned and others are not. To be able to explain whether online shaming is more toxic or less toxic than the injustices it tries to stop.
Lesson Three	To know a range of different media sources. To understand how the media influences us, To be able to explain clearly the way in which mass media influences people.
Lesson Four	To know some radical groups. To understand how a group may try and radicalise someone. To be able to explain why online radicalisation is a problem.
Lesson Five	To know the different ways an online groomer will try to exploit someone. To understand how online groomers persuade you he/she is someone else. To be able to explain why online groomers may use these particular methods and what the consequences for a vulnerable person might be.
Lesson Six	To know and identify the potentially harmful effects of excessive smartphone usage. To understand how smartphone usage can affect the chemicals in our brains To be able to explain the effects of excessive smartphone use in relation to compulsion loops, changes to dopamine and withdrawal on the brain and your mental health.
Lesson Seven	To know what honour violence is. To know the different reasons for honour violence. To be able to explain why honour violence still happens in the modern world.

Key Vocabulary

1	Fake News – Inaccurate, fake and fictional stories created by unscrupulous authors to trick the public into believing they are true. Critical Thinking – Using our intelligence to look at a variety of sources before we make up our minds, taking in and considering as many facts (with evidence) as possible. Trolls – People who use the internet in order to harass people, create confusion or mislead people for their own amusement..
2	Call out culture – The practice of drawing attention to something offensive someone has said or done, with the intent to prove that they are wrong. Cancelling - The practice of withdrawing support for someone because they have said or done something offensive.
3	Mass media – a section of the media designed to reach a very large audience, eg TV, newspapers.
4	Radicalisation – the process through which a person is persuaded to support extreme views. Extremist group – a group who believe very strict ideas about how they are superior to particular other types of people in society.
5	Groomer / Online Predator - someone who tries to build a relationship with a child or vulnerable person, often online, who really intends to exploit them or hurt them in some way.
6	Addiction - a brain disorder where a person is reliant on a substance or activity Blue light – high frequency light which has a biological effect on the eye. Dopamine – a chemical neurotransmitter which plays a role in how we feel.
7	Honour violence - is a term used to describe violence committed against a woman or a girl (or sometimes men) who the family or the community feels has not followed what they believe is acceptable behaviour and has brought dishonour or shame to the family.

Key Questions: What technological factors and uses, in modern life and technology, can create dangers for us all?

Reflection Task: How can you change your knowledge, and use, of modern technology, and its services, to ensure you are keeping yourself and others safe from coercion and addiction?

