SLIDE SCRIPT

Slide Script

Every slide in this lesson has speaker notes. They say what to point to, what to say out loud and what answers to listen for. This script prints the same notes, slide by slide. You can read ahead the night before or teach from paper.

Where to find the speaker notes

1. In PowerPoint, the notes sit in the box under each slide. If you can't see it, click Notes in the bar at the bottom of the window.
2. When you present, use Presenter View. You see the notes on your laptop, and students see only the slide.
3. In Google Slides, the notes sit in the box under each slide. If you can't see it, open the View menu and choose Show speaker notes.
4. Say: marks words to read out loud, and Ask: marks a question for the class. Every other line tells you what to do.

How Phishing Tricks People

Slide 1. Title slide and today's goal

- Read the goal out loud.
- **Say:** Nobody in this room will write or send a scam. We're learning to spot them.

Slide 2. Warm-up: What's the last message that tried to get you to act fast?

- Ask the question. Give pairs 1 minute.
- Take three or four answers. Most will be sales, games or delivery texts.
- **Say:** Today we look at how scam messages use that same rush.

Slide 3. These two words name tricks that target people.

- Read both words.
- Students write social engineering and phishing in their notes.
- **Say:** Phishing doesn't only come by email, which is next.

Slide 4. Phishing comes by text, call and QR code too.

- Read each word.
- Students write smishing, vishing and quishing in their notes.
- **Say:** Some messages give you a number to call. If you call it, you can end up talking to the scammer.

Slide 5. Spear phishing uses real details about you.

- Point to Zuri's name, her coach's name and the robotics match in the email.
- Students write spear phishing in their notes.
- **Say:** Scammers can look those details up, or get them from data stolen from a website.
- **Say:** A message from a friend's account can be fake too, because accounts get hacked.

Slide 6. A believable story can get someone to open the door.

- Point to the vest, the clipboard and the badge.
- Students write pretexting in their notes.
- **Say:** Anyone can buy a vest and print a badge. Pretexting can happen by message, by phone or in person.
- **Say:** The office should check with the district before it lets him in.

Slide 7. A found USB drive can be bait.

- Point to the label on the drive.
- Students write baiting in their notes.
- **Say:** Baiting can also work on your wish to help, like finding a drive's owner.
- **Ask:** Why would a scammer write that label? Answer: so someone is curious enough to plug it in.

Slide 8. A persuasion tactic gets you to act before you think.

- Read both lines.
- Students write persuasion tactic in their notes.
- **Say:** Every phishing message pretends to be someone you'd trust. That's authority or trust. Then it adds another tactic to rush you or tempt you.

Slide 9. Some tactics rush you or threaten a loss.

- Point to "30 minutes," "locked" and "one more try" in the text.
- **Say:** Scarcity says only a few are left, like "Only 3 spots left."
- **Say:** A real company will give you time to check.
- **Say:** No rush doesn't mean it's safe, though. Check any message that asks for a password, a code, money or a download.

Slide 10. Which message would you check first?

- Give pairs 1 minute.
- Message A is the answer. It uses a generic greeting and urgency, and it asks you to sign in.
- Students write generic greeting in their notes.
- **Say:** Bad writing is still a warning sign, but clean writing doesn't prove anything.

Slide 11. Try it: name the tactics in this message.

- Give students 1 minute alone, then take answers.
- Fair answers: reward (a free gift card), urgency and scarcity (the next 2 hours, before they're gone) and the generic greeting.
- **Say:** Curiosity and reward tactics tease something to see or offer something free. A real prize gives you time to check.

Slide 12. Your turn: spot the trick.

- Hand out the activity sheet. The email and the two cases are printed on it.
- Students work alone first, then check with a partner.
- The email has no spelling mistakes. A student who trusts it for that should look at the last question again.

Slide 13. Big idea

- Read the headline and the three tiles.