ANSWER KEY

Answer Key: Day 2

Every page for this day is keyed, and nothing is left as "answers will vary." This file covers the bell ringer, the guided notes and the exit ticket. In this folder, the key for the Then and Now sheet is in Activity_and_Lab_Keys.pdf.

Bell Ringer: Phones Go Online

Look for

- Question 1: any two online things, like using apps, browsing the web, backing up photos or banking.
- Question 2: any online danger, like a stranger stealing his bank login, seeing his photos or sending him a harmful link.

Model response

Malik can check his bank account and back up his photos online. A stranger on the internet could steal his bank password and take his money.

Guided Notes: Day 2

Blanks are shown filled in, in order.

Before the internet

Information security means protecting information in any form. It can be on paper or on a device.

Workers kept paper files in locked cabinets. Only people with a key could open them.

A **password** is a secret word that proves who you are.

In the early 1960s, a shared computer at MIT used some of the first computer passwords.

Programs that spread

In 1971, an early program named Creeper moved from computer to computer on ARPANET, an early network.

A **worm** is a harmful program. It usually copies itself from computer to computer by itself.

The **internet** is a huge network that links computers and networks around the world.

In November 1988, the Morris worm spread across the early internet and slowed many computers.

People go online

The **web** is the system of linked pages that people open in a web browser. It is also called the World Wide Web.

In 1993, CERN let anyone use the web's software for free.

Wi-Fi is a way for devices to join a network by radio waves. It needs no cables.

The first wireless network standard came out in 1997. It was later named Wi-Fi.

The **cloud** means computers in data centers that store data and run programs. People use them online.

In 2006, Amazon Web Services started renting cloud storage.

In January 2007, Apple introduced the iPhone.

Cybersecurity today

After the web, big changes came closer together.

Attacks can now reach people and places all over the world.

CISA is the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. It is a US agency that helps protect the country's networks.

The government created CISA in 2018 as part of the Department of Homeland Security.

Exit Ticket

The exit ticket is worth 3 points: 1 for each item.

1. Correct: (A) Early computer passwords at MIT

A shared computer at MIT used some of the first passwords in the early 1960s, long before Wi-Fi and the iPhone.

2. Correct: (A) A harmful program that usually copies itself to other computers by itself

A worm spreads by itself, with no person carrying it from computer to computer.

Item 3: written answer

Look for

- Changes and attacks came faster after the internet, with a fitting example.

Model response

The internet linked computers, so attacks could spread much faster and farther. For example, the Morris worm used the internet to reach many computers.