Program Name

Delaware Area Career Center

Staff Responsible for Lesson Ann Shaw

04/17/2012 Date(s) Used **Civics Category II.** Civic Participation **Civics** Objective 16. Community Resources – Security Describe ways to prevent accidents and avoid becoming a crime victim. Describe ways, such as neighborhood watch, to prevent personal accidents and avoid becoming a crime victim. 2 full hours Time Frame to Complete Lesson NRS Levels: 4-5 EFL(s) Standard(s) Listen Speak Read Writing Benchmark(s) L4.1; L4.4; L4.5; L5.3 S4.1; S4.5; S5.1; S5.4 R4.1; R4.2; R4.3; R4.4; R5.2; R5.3; R5.4; R5.5 W4.2; W4.5 W5.3; W5.5 Handouts: Article: "Bad Passwords" Materials "Easiest to Guess (and Steal) list Pre reading/Anticipation Guide Summary in 12 form Group Brainstorm on the word *password* Activities • referencing the evolution of the word's historical contexts (word given to a guard to gain admission into a secured area) to the word's current technological contexts, • reviewing compound words (decoding vocabulary), and • introducing lesson's focus. Work on Anticipation Guide • Students complete. • Discuss questions. • Define words; in pairs, Students create a sentence (one word per pair)—topic: computers or online accounts.

	Preview article. Point out highlighted vocabulary words.		
	Students read Bad Passwords article, marking as they read any words or phrases they want to question or discuss.		
	<ul> <li>Discuss article,</li> <li>addressing students notations and questions,</li> <li>sharing their predictions (Anticipation Guide), and</li> <li>relating to their own password choices and practices.</li> </ul>		
	Distribute "Easiest to Guess [and Steal])" list. Discuss as time permits.		
	Two or three students volunteer brief oral summaries of the article.		
Assessment/	<b>Option 1</b> : Each student writes a summary.		
Evidence	• Each student completes a <i>Summary in 12</i> .		
	• As time permits, students read their <i>Summary in 12</i> forms.		
	<ul> <li>Option 2: Each student writes a paragraph. Topic options:</li> <li>What did you learn about passwords that you didn't know before today's class?</li> </ul>		
	• What changes will you make in any of your		
	passwords as a result of what you learned today?		
	• Which of your online accounts has the strongest password? Explain why (without revealing the password!).		
	The Summary in 12 forms or the paragraphs provide		
	evidence of concept mastery. (Award "bonus points" if		
	student has used a vocabulary word in her summary.)		
Reflection	Students enjoyed this lesson. Some realized their online accounts' vulnerabilities and changed their passwords.		
	Monitoring discussion time is important in order to get all components completed.		

#### **Bad Passwords** Make your code hard to hack, easy to recall.

If "password" is your online password, you're in good company ... and that's bad. As the single most popular log-in used to access online accounts, it's also the one most easily *hacked* by *cybercriminals*.

Changing the "o" to a zero — "pass-w0rd" — is not much better. It ranks as the 18th most common, according to SplashID, a company that produces password management software. And with more websites now requiring passwords to include both letters and numbers, you may think you're safe with "abc123." Think again. That password ranked fifth.

Some new trends have popped up in SplashID's analysis of millions of passwords. Joining the longtime "don't use" password "qwerty" — the top left letters on a keyword — is "qazwsx," a top-to-bottom sequence on the left. There's also increased use of common names. Officials, however, are *baffled* by the popularity of "monkey" and "shadow."

But what's clear is that using any of these passwords significantly increases your risk of identity theft. Although cybercrooks sometimes apply sophisticated hacking software, they're more likely to depend on the old-fashioned method: repeatedly trying common passwords to log into your account.

Here's how to make passwords harder to hack yet easier to remember:

**Go long.** Use at least 12 keystrokes. One study shows that a good 12-character password would take hackers more than 17,000 years to crack.

**Mix it up.** Use upper- and lowercase letters, spaces and underscores, and symbols like @ and %.

*Finesse* your favorites. For easier recall, base your passwords on foods you like, TV shows or first letters of a song, but with *tweaks*, symbols and conscious misspellings.

Whatever you choose, use different passwords to access online financial accounts, email, social networking and even to post comments on websites. Consider changing them every 90 days or so.

To gauge password protection, go to microsoft.com/security and select "Create Strong Passwords."

Sid Kirchheimer is the author of Scam-Proof Your Life, published by AARP Books/Sterling.

### **Easiest Passwords to Guess (and Steal)**

1. password

2.123456

- 3. 12345678
- 4. qwerty
- 5. abc123
- 6. monkey

7.1234567

8. letmein

9. trustno1

10. dragon

- 11. baseball
- 12. 111111

13. iloveyou

14. master

15. sunshine

16. ashley

17. bailey

18. passw0rd

19. shadow

20. 123123

21.654321

22. superman

23. qazwsx

24. michael

25. football

# **EL/Civics Lesson Plan**

### **Bad Passwords** Make your code hard to hack, easy to recall.

#### ANTICIPATION GUIDE

1. How do you create a password when you register a new online account?

2. Which of these passwords do you think currently is the most popular log-in used to access online accounts?

A. password	C. qwerty
B. abc123	D. monkey

- 3. Which of these words would you like to have defined for you?
  - A. hacked
  - B. cybercriminals
  - C. baffled
  - D. finesse
  - E. tweak

## **EL/Civics Lesson Plan**

#### SUMMARY IN 12

Write a 12-word summary of the article we read and discussed today. Your summary should be written <u>in a complete sentence</u>, one word in each space below. *Bonus*: Can you use at least one of today's vocabulary words in your 12-word summary sentence?

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12

Sentence: