NETIQUETTE

SCENARIO I

Develop Your
Creativity

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SCENARIO I | NETIQUETTE

I GENERAL INFORMATION

Duration of the workshop:

6 Hours

Recipients of classes:

The recipients of the workshops are adults aged 50+ associated in Senior Clubs, libraries, common rooms, thematic circles or other places associating seniors.

Number of contestants:

Workshop group for 10 people of any gender. It is also possible to conduct workshops in a smaller group of at least 6 people, depending on the conditions of the premises, but not more than 14 people.

Purpose of the workshop :

- talk,
- presentation,
- practical exercises,
- explanation,
- observation,
- instructional clip,
- discussion.

Course of action:
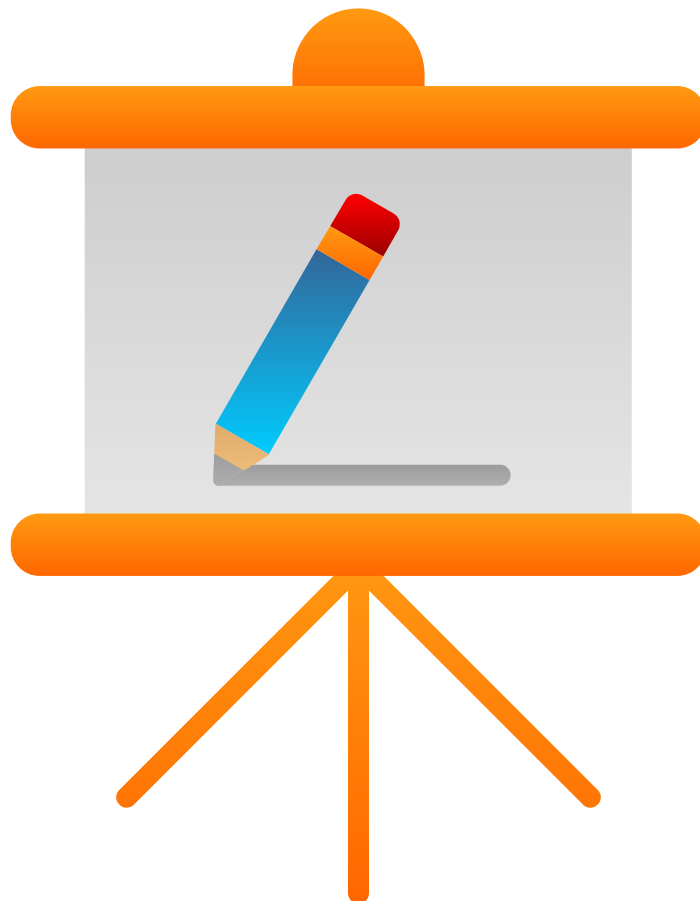
- Introduction of the workshop leader,
- Setting the rules of group work,
- Introduction to the topic,
- Break,
- Practical workshop,
- Break,
- Summary with evaluation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Tools used during the workshop:

- computer/laptop set,
- speakers,
- projector,
- Internet,
- pens,
- sticky notes,
- flipchart,
- paper,
- certificates,
- markers,
- evaluation questionnaire.

Purpose of the workshop

After the workshop, the participant:
- Understands the term 'netiquette'
- Understands why it is important that we behave appropriately online
- Understands terms associated with 'netiquette'
- Understands the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet
- Can write a polite and well constructed email
- Knows various search engines
- Can use search engines effectively to search for their own terms
- Can give examples of appropriate online behaviours
- Understands how we can keep safe online
- Understands how we can protect ourselves from cybercrime

Competencies of a 50+ workshop participant:
- Understands the term 'netiquette'
- Understands and can apply netiquette whilst using the internet
- Knows the rules of writing an email
- Can write a well-constructed email
- Knows how to keep safe online
- Awareness of how to behave appropriately online
- Can use the search engine
- Develops their IT skills
- Meet other people and break barriers

II INTRODUCTION

Introduction of the workshop leader (10 min.)

The leader introduces themselves and says their:

- Full name
- Education
- Experience
- Interests

Group rules (15 min.)

The workshop leader distributes two sticky notes to the participants and asks the participants to write down on one of them what we do and what we do not do during the workshop to ensure a nice and safe atmosphere. The leader gives participants -2 minutes for this task.

Example:
What we do
- We are polite to each other
- We respect each other
- We communicate breaks

What we don't do
- We don't criticise others
- We don't use our phones
- We don't critique others answers

The workshop leader collects the sticky notes, reads them aloud and asks if everyone agrees to the presented rules. They stick them in a visible place or ask one of the class participants to do so. Then they suggest that the participants write their name on the second piece of paper and stick it in a visible place on their chest.

III. SUBSTANTIVE CONTENT

Part I

INTRODUCTION

The workshop leader explains to the workshop participants what is 'netiquette' and why it is important we have rules on how to behave online.

The leader gives general information and definitions tied to the topic. The leader tells the participants the facts tied to netiquette and online behaviour.

We ask questions:

- Do you know what 'netiquette' is?
- Can you give examples of different search engines?
- Do you know why it is important we keep safe on the internet?
- How do you think we can keep ourselves safe on the internet?

The leader summarises the discussion.

The leader listens to the listeners' answers, then summarises:

Netiquette, also known as Internet Etiquette, is a set of guidelines one must go by when communicating by email, creating blogs, expressing opinions on online discussion boards, or participating in any other online forum. There are various search engines we use for example Google, Microsoft Edge, Safari and Mozilla Firefox. It is important we keep ourselves safe on the internet especially now that internet scams are becoming more popular and target especially the older population. We can keep ourselves safe on the internet by having strong passwords for our online accounts, not giving out personal information online and to others and not posting private information online.

Introduction to the topic

An unofficial code of conduct known as netiquette is observed by users of online and digital technologies including the Internet, email, and chat rooms. Etiquette, which describes the broad customs of appropriate and courteous behaviour in social contexts and
circumstances, is the source word for the term "netiquette." Thus, it is the act of acting politely and considerately in online settings like personal email, online discussions, chat rooms and online profiles.

Humans are social beings, and while recognising cultural norms in real-world settings is second nature, doing so online can be more challenging. However, the emergence of social media and online messaging services has resulted in a tacit consensus on universal communication norms. Even people who have grown up with digital technology, or "digital natives", might stand to learn more about proper online behaviour.

Your digital footprint is just as authentic as your physical one. Additionally, it may be located just as quickly thanks to internet monitoring technologies. By securing your communications and personal information, netiquette aids in your prevention of identity theft and other forms of cybercrime. You may schedule appointments more easily, build connections more successfully, and locate information more rapidly with the use of netiquette.
We're all still learning proper online behaviour, so it might be intimidating to delve into a sea of strangers. The finest browsers for privacy can help secure your online behaviour, but the secret to online safety is mastering the norms of netiquette.

Here are the fundamental ten rules of netiquette:

1. Present yourself well

Due to the lack of any visible indications while you're online, self-presentation is essential.

Make every stroke count when choosing words and punctuation. Be approachable, kind, and engaging—just as you would be in real life—to create friends or build networks.

2. Use respectful language

ALL CAPS= YELLING

Try to avoid using all caps. On social networking sites or forums, using all lowercase is appropriate if you're consistent; just avoid switching between all lowercase and appropriate capitalisation. In formal contexts, capitalise words correctly and use proper grammar.

If you want to have a fruitful conversation, avoid swearing since it comes out as aggressive, regardless of your motivation. Because the person you're speaking to may not share your views and history, use neutral language and steer clear of any that might be offensive.

If a stranger contacts you randomly and the communication feels suspicious or unnatural, you may be getting scammed. Report any internet scams you come across.

3. Check your grammar

While friends may not care about proper grammar, co-workers and employers do. When talking in a professional position, steer away from heavy slang, odd acronyms, abbreviations and different spelling. It may feel more natural to speak this way online, but in formal contexts, it might come across as impatient and immature.

4. Respect other people's privacy

Physical and digital privacy are both crucial. Before forwarding an email to someone else, check with the sender to be sure they meant it for you exclusively. Use the Bcc (Blind Carbon Copy) option in mass emails if you're unclear about the group's social dynamics because it hides email addresses from recipients.

Spreading someone's email might also result in them receiving spam, which is something that no one loves. Before tagging someone in a social media post, get their permission.

Nobody wants an ugly photo to circulate among strangers, and some individuals may be generally shy on social media. Posting something without permission can seriously violate someone's security and privacy.

Treat someone's social media account like you would their phone number and never disclose it without the person's permission. Doxxing is a serious crime, but if you're careless, you can accidentally doxx someone.

Doxing can be defined as "the act of revealing someone's personal information online. Doxxing is a form of online harassment that means publicly exposing someone's real name, address, job, or other identifying data. Doxxing happens without a victim's consent, with the aim of humiliating or bullying a victim" https://www.avast.com/c-what-is-doxxing

5. If you wouldn't say it in real life, don't say it online

Don't allow your emotions to come through in your online communications, whether you're speaking to friends or complete strangers. Interacting through a screen can make you feel invincible and, in the worst-case scenario, erase your social filter. When your words are only squiggles on a computer, it's simple to be direct, impolite, or confrontational. However, those squiggles hurt and have the power to convert you into a troll or, worse still, a cyberbully.

Cyberbullying can be defined as "the act of intimidating, threatening, or coercing people online using social media, email, text messages, blog posts, or other digital or electronic methods. Also called digital harassment, cyberbullying usually involves the use of derogatory, aggressive, or threatening language. To mask their real identity, cyberbullies often hide behind fake digital personas" https://www.avast.com/c-cyberbullying

6. Check the facts

Making factual errors is embarrassing and may lead to people losing trust in you or ceasing all communication with you. Being educated accurately is something that humans naturally appreciate and being misled can be quite upsetting. Before posting factual assertions online, do extensive research. Building trust with people requires some fast research and linking to source websites.

Checking facts also works the opposite way around. Always check what people say is true and assess their sources. Learn to identify bogus websites, software, news, and other online information to keep yourself safe online.

7. Respect other people's time and boundaries

It'ss normal to feel the want to share something great with others, but often emailing lengthy YouTube movies or articles to others can become tedious. Choose the moments you want to share or give a justification for why you think they'll like it. If the individual doesn't check it out or report back, don't take it personally; instead, consider that they could have different tastes or just be too busy.

Even while it may feel wonderful to spout off a long text or call someone out for something they did wrong, doing so is frequently the equivalent of stopping someone on the street and giving them a lecture. It not only feels weird, but it also puts pressure on and frustrates the recipient. Online communication is typically not an appropriate medium for discussing difficult emotions since doing so might jeopardise a genuine relationship.

8. Keep information up to date

Update your profile information, particularly if you don't keep in touch with many of your former colleagues or friends. A quick update is a wonderful way to let someone know you still care about them, even if you've lost touch. It can make it easier for you to reconnect with old friends, or it might provide someone an excellent excuse to send you a kind greeting or suggest a networking opportunity.

9. Tailor your online behaviour to the sites you use

Different behaviours are needed in various situations. For instance, how we behave with our friends might not be appropriate at school or at work. Online settings are included in the application of this approach. On a professional networking site like LinkedIn, for example, remarks that are okay on Facebook could be deemed improper.

10. Be forgiving

Internet netiquette rules may be confusing for others, we learn netiquette as we go along, therefore it is important to forgive the mistakes others make online as they simply may not be aware of netiquette rules. We are all aware that what we say online feels permanent and no one wants a misinterpreted statement hanging over them forever, that's why it is important that we are understanding of others.

Mini lecture: Online behaviour and safety

Online Behaviour

Online behaviour takes place on the internet. When we use internet, we will use a web browser to take us to our desired website or to search for information.

A web browser is a piece of software that enables access to the World Wide Web. It is also known as an internet browser or just a browser. With only one click, you can access all

human knowledge and look up any query you could have.

With a web browser, you can quickly go between any website and browse it, much like you would browse retail stores, spending more time in the ones you enjoy before moving on to other ones.

Examples of web browers/search engines:

- Google Chrome
- Microsoft Edge
- Safari
- Mozilla Firefox
- Opera

Composing emails is a crucial part of our online activity. It allows us to communicate with others effectively and seek information from others for example, friends, work colleagues and businesses.

When composing emails, we must remember to be polite and follow the email netiquette:

- Include a subject line, a proper opening and a closing line
- Know your audience - for formal emails to colleagues or prospective employers, use polite and professional language
- Be concise and proofread the text to make sure there are no grammatical or spelling mistakes
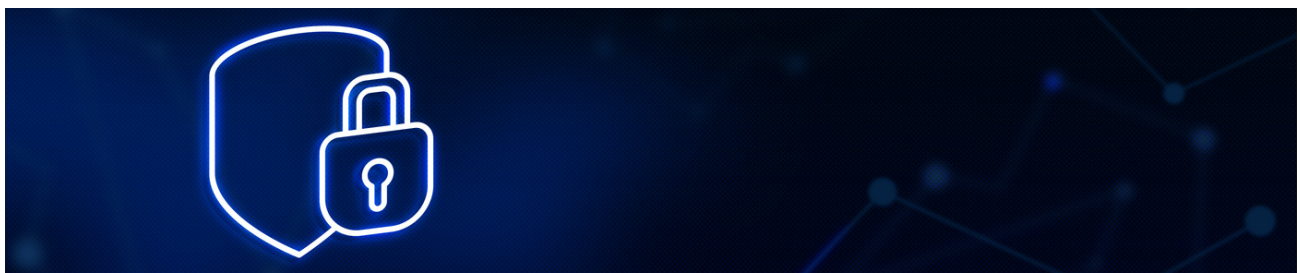
Sending and Responding to Email

- Address all the sender's questions or concerns
- Confirm that the email of the recipient is correct
- Be careful using the Reply to All button
- If necessary, protect privacy of recipients by using the blind carbon copy (bcc) field

Avoid making the following mistakes:

- Writing in capital letters that MAKE IT SEEM LIKE YOU ARE SHOUTING
- Opening emails or attachments from unknown or suspicious senders
- Overusing the priority, high importance or receipt settings
- Sending or forwarding personal or private information without the original
- sender's consent
- Including unnecessary information or diverging from the purpose of the email
- Using emoticons or abbreviations i.e. :) or "lol" unless writing informally to friends or family
- Subscribing to unknown distribution lists

There are various key terms you should also be aware of:

HATE - posting and sharing hateful and prejudiced content against an individual, group or community

NETIQUETTE – set of etiquette rules that one should follow online

FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions. Usually available on websites for example online shopping stores. These are a set of questions that have been most frequently asked by other online users and give answers to them to speed up the process of finding information.

We can first see if a question we want to ask is in FAQ before we send an email asking for an answer. It is most likely that we question we want to find out the answer to has been asked previously by others.

SPAM - Spam is any unsolicited communication sent in bulk. Usually sent via email, spam is also distributed through text messages (SMS), social media, or phone calls. Spam messages often come in the form of harmless (though annoying) promotional emails.

While the definition of spam is any unsolicited message sent in bulk, spamming is the act of sending these messages. And the person who sends the messages is a spammer.

EMOTICONS - An emoticon is a symbol, most often used in computer-mediated communications, that is intended to represent a facial expression that communicates the emotional state of the author. The word emoticon is a combination of the words: emotion and icon.

Online safety

On the Internet, nothing is private, and a lot of websites have the capacity to archive or retain your information. The information you leave behind after engaging in online spaces like social networking websites or discussion forums is known as your "digital footprint". Be wary of any personal information or content that you or others submit online.

In order to keep yourself safe whilst using social media for example Facebook you should remember to:

- Check your privacy settings
- Make sure your personal information is only viewable to the degree you wish
- Be cautious when communicating with or exchanging information with other Internet users
- Avoid adding strangers as "friends" on social media platforms.

As internet users we should remember to use strong passwords in order to protect our online accounts. One of the most important things you can do to safeguard your privacy is to create a strong, one-of-a-kind password for each account. Your security is at risk if you use the same password to log into several accounts, such as your Google Account, social media profiles, and shopping websites.

When creating a password avoid using passwords than can be easily guessed for example your name, your pets name, your favourite colour. Try to use a combination of capital letters, numbers and special characters (! %$? etc.)

This also applies to your mobile phone if it requires a password. Try to avoid using obvious codes such as 1234.

Recently, people are becoming more at risk or victims of identity theft and cybercrime. Identity theft occurs when someone obtains your personal information and uses it to pretend to be you so they may profit financially. Your entire name, birthdate, address, bank information, passwords, and pin codes might all have been taken along with your identity.

Therefore, cybercrime can be identified as all criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the internet.

Here are some common signs that may indicate you've been targeted for identity theft:

- Unauthorised bank transactions you don't remember making
- Suspicious login notifications from your accounts (email, social media, banks)
- Bills received for items you didn't buy
- Calls from debt collectors for accounts you didn't open
- Missing bills or other missing mail you normally receive
- Medical bills received for services you didn't get
- Loan applications denied

It takes constant awareness and adherence to a few straightforward guidelines to effectively know how to avoid identity theft and keep yourself safe from having your identity stolen. Anyone can become a victim of fraud, but those who are negligent with their personal information are more likely to experience it. Each of the following identity theft prevention suggestions can assist you in preventing ID theft and preventing cybercriminals from accessing your sensitive information.

How can we prevent identity theft?

It's simple to share too much on social media as it is the place where we usually go to celebrate life's milestones and spend time with the people we love (and people with similar interests). Social media accounts are a treasure for hackers who know what to search for as well as other sketchy individuals looking to take advantage of people's private lives through doxxing or other bullying tactics. Update your social media accounts privacy settings first, and then restrict who may see your posts.

Regularly check your bank statements for unauthorised activities. The possibility of reducing losses increases with the speed at which you discover the fraudulent transactions. Anything
you don't recognise, any duplicate transactions, and any foreign charges that occurred while you weren't abroad are all examples of strange bank activities.

Be aware of scams that use phishing. Phishing is one of the internet's oldest and most well-known scams. We can define phishing as any type of telecommunications fraud that uses social engineering tricks to obtain private data from victims.

There are three components to a phishing attack:
1. The attack is conducted via electronic communications, such as email or a phone call.
2. The attacker pretends to be an individual or organization you can trust.
3. The goal is to obtain sensitive personal information, such as login credentials or credit card numbers.

Part II

Work Card 1
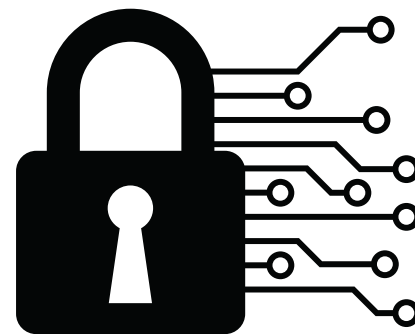
Give 3 associations with the word "netiquette".

………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Write down what you associate ith the word CYBERCRIME.

………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Work Card 2

Match the expression with the definition:

SPAM

emotion signs created
mainly by punctuation, e.g., :-)

NETIQUETTE

collection of questions and answers,
usually used as a guide

HEJT

unwanted, unsolicited, unnecessary
electronic messages (e-mail)

FAQ

a set of rules of cultural behaviour on the

EMOTICONS

insulting, ridiculing or humiliating others   is one
of the forms of cyberbullying
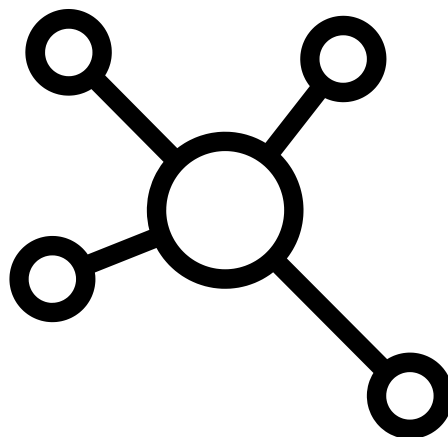
Work Card 3

Tick the appropriate online behaviour rules.

1. I create posts taking care of the correct spelling.
2. Watch out for unknown sites and links.
3. I am sharing unverified information.
4. I oppose the hate.
5. I use profanity.
6. I don't use caps lock.
7. I post private messages.

Specify how you will behave in a given situation:
- someone insults you online
....
- your internet has been disconnected
....
- you see a "funny" video of someone getting hurt
....
- someone you met online asks for your address
....

Work Card 4

Create your own code of netiquette.

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Work Card 5

Match the given definitions with the letters.

V A R A T A - virtual image; graphic, digital form in which the user appears in the virtual world.

C K I N - username, nickname, pseudonym.

P S M A - unwanted, unsolicited electronic messages, most often of an advertising nature.

L O G B - a type of website containing separate content (often thematic), as entries arranged chronologically.

A E T H - the name of the Internet "hate speech".

M M E E S - photo/graphic with a caption, often for humorous purposes.
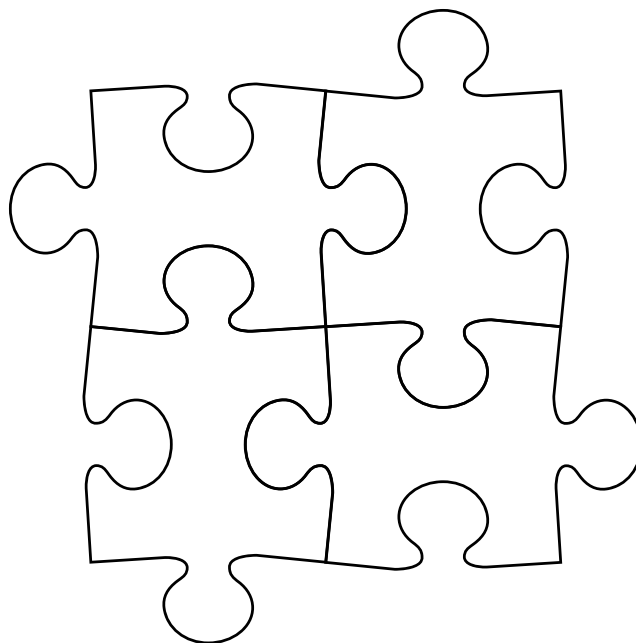
Work Card 6

Write down why it is worth knowing the rules of writing a polite and correct e-mail?
Give at least two arguments.

……

……

……

……

Work Card 7

List the advantages/benefits of using the Internet:

....

....

....

List the disadvantages/dangers of using the Internet:

....

....

....

Work Card 8

List the names of websites/services/web portals you know:

- where you can find friends and communicate with them

....

- with unlimited music and music videos

....

- with news

....

- Internet search engine

....

Work Card 9

Number from 1 to 6 which browsers were used most frequently by users in the world in 2021? (1- least often, 6- most often).

…….Safari – 19,22%

…….Opera – 2,34%

…….Google Chrome – 64,06%

…….Samsung Internet – 2,8%

…….Microsoft Edge – 4,19%

…….Mozilla Firefox – 3,91%

Work Card 10

Choose and justify which of the passwords you consider the most secure?
- qwerty12
- Alaa1959
- Z#scw.A9aW2!
- 12345678

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....

Part II
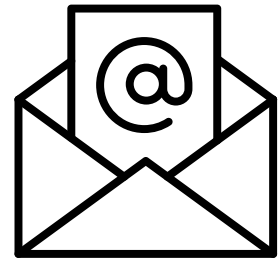
Exercise 1

An e-mail is an electronic letter, and we send it through electronic mail.
Create your own e-mail using the rules below. The message is about an invitation to a
birthday party.

1. At the top, enter the recipient's email (example: anet78@gmail.com).
2. In the subject, write what your message is about.
3. At the beginning, put a return to the addressee.
4. Edit the content.
5. Write each subsequent issue you raise from a new paragraph.
6. Put a farewell phrase and sign.

New message
Addressee
Topic
Send

Exercise 2

How to edit emails?
Fill in the gaps with the words from the box below the text.
At the beginning of e-mail correspondence, I do not use the word ………………… I do not use …………………………, because it expresses shouting, dissatisfaction or urging and is treated as impolite. Before sending, I remember to check that all the relevant documents have been attached, therefore I do not forget about ……………………… I pay attention to ……………………… spelling and ……………………… courtesy. I try not to include …………………………… in my e-mail because it is hard to read such text. In official electronic communication, it is unacceptable to use frivolous e-mail addresses. Better to replace them…………………………… , a secure and universal email address. I treat e-mail as ……………………

PHRASE	OFFICIAL	TRADITIONAL	ATTACHMENT
CAPS LOCK	HELLO	TYPOS	CORRECT

Exercise 3

Find and mark the errors hidden in the email below.

New message
transport@op.pl
registration
Hello I recently saw an advertisement for a job seeker. I'm sending my CV. I think you will be interested. I will add that this job is very impotrant to me. Pls contact. Thomas
Send

Based on the email above, please write the email correctly.

New message
Send

Exercise 4

Match the name of the page with its description by entering the correct numbers in the empty fields.

1.	YOUTUBE		has 500 million daily active users. It is a "visual" social media platform as it is geared towards sharing photos and videos. 72% of users say they bought a product advertised in the app.
2.	FACEBOOK		a free social networking site that provides a microblogging service that allows users to send and read so-called tweets. Tweet is a short, not exceeding 280 characters, text message displayed on the user's page.
3.	TWITTER		a mobile Internet application whose main functionality consists in the possibility of sending video materials up to 60 seconds long. Number of users approx. 1.5 billion, 700 million use it every day.
4.	INSTAGRAM		a service owned by Google, thanks to which Internet users can upload and play streaming movies and music free of charge. It also allows you to rate and comment on them. Users of the service can also create their own channels and playlists.
5.	TIKTOK		social networking site in which registered users can create networks and groups, share messages and photos, and use the application. 1.59 billion users use this site every day.

Exercise 5

Using the search engine
Using the internet allows us to search for information. The most popular search engine is Google. The entry of search terms is based on some rules. These are:
1. The case of the letters in the password does not matter. Google does not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase letters.
2. The search engine is sensitive to typos, with obvious mistakes it will tell you the correct spelling.
3. Google searches for pages that contain all the words listed in the search term. Therefore, if you want to narrow down the results, enter more words, e.g. instead of "dentist", enter "dentist London".
4. The search term should be simple, do not use full sentences and conjunctions. Instead of the password information about embroidery courses for seniors in Krakow; enter "embroidery courses krakow seniors".
5. If you enter a search term in quotation marks, e.g. "Houses in London", the search engine will show only those pages where exactly this form is located, it will not change the search term, it will not take into account gaps, etc.
Using the above information, write suggestions that you will enter in the search engine when you want to search for:

- pediatrician in your area
……
- buying a new car
……
- check the weather in your city
……
- Picasso biography
……
- favorite song
……
- telephone number to your bank
……

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences. Choose one of the given answers.

1. A strong password should contain min. .... (5 / 8 / 27) characters.
2. Certificate .... (https:// / http://) guarantees the security of the website.
3. Each e-mail address has the symbol .... (# / @ / *).
4. The most popular search engine is .... (Safari / Opera / Google).
5. Email from Google is .... (o2 / Gmail / Outlook).
6. It is possible to edit PDF files in the browser .... (yes / no).
7. The method used by cybercriminals to extort sensitive data is .... (phishing / trolling / spam).
8. Internet hate speech is called .... (virus / hate / troll).
9. Hacking, which by breaking security, allows remote, illegal access to someone's computer or phone is called..............................(hacking / bullying / cyberstalking).
10. The security program for a device with Internet access is .... (Google, antivirus, facebook).

Exercise 7

Select the persons/institutions that you will notify in the event of a suspected cybercriminal attack on you.

a) family
b) friends
c) police
d) court
e) office
f) other (please specify).............

Exercise 8

I care about proper online behaviour

Add to the given letters 2 expressions starting with the given letter and related to the use of the Internet/computer/smartphone, e.g. S - SPAM, Service.

N ……………………………………………………

E …………………………………………………

T …………………………………………………

I …………………………………………………

Q …………………………………………………

U …………………………………………………

E …………………………………………………

T …………………………………………………

T …………………………………………………

E …………………………………………………

Exercise 9

Expand on the given idea referring to appropriate behaviour on the Internet.

"Respect other people's time"

....

....

"Be well mannered"

....

....

"Do not steal"

....

....

"Be responsible"

....

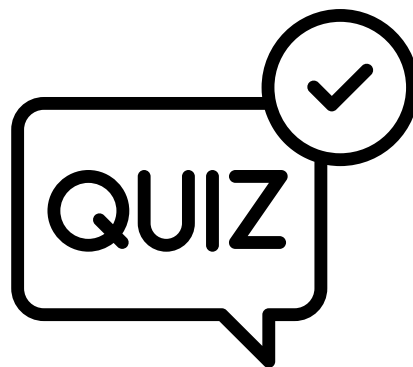...

Ćwiczenie 10

Summary – Mini Quiz

Choose the correct answer:

1. What is online hate?
a) a type of computer virus
b) it's spam
c) aggressive comment

2. Someone who trolls:
a) sends unwanted content
b) is trying to start an argument
c) tells jokes

3. What information will you provide online?
a) password
b) address
c) interests

4. Do I have to provide my e-mail password if I receive an e-mail asking for it?
a) yes of course
b) no, absolutely not
c) yes, but only if urgent

5. What programs allow you to use the Internet more safely?
a) communicators
b) antivirus programs
c) presentation software

WELL DONE!

IV End of the workshop (20 MIN.)

The facilitator asks the participants to sit in a circle and each answer the question:

- What did you like the most about today's workshops?
- What will you take for yourself?
- What surprised you the most and caught your attention?
- How did the workshops affect you?
- What things are you going to change in your behavior?

After the participants have finished speaking, the facilitator would like to thank you for your participation in workshops and the teacher asks you to fill in evaluation questionnaires.

After taking the questionnaires, the teacher will distribute the diplomas.

V Evaluation Questionnaire

DEAR PARTICIPANT/DEAR PARTICIPANT,
WE HOPE THAT THE WORKSHOP WAS INTERESTING FOR YOU AND YOU COULD LEARN MANY INTERESTING THINGS. WE WANT TO RECEIVE FEEDBACK FROM YOU, SO WE WILL BE VERY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR TIME AND FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE BELOW.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS ANONYMOUS.

1. DID THE WORKSHOPS ALLOW YOU TO GET ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS THAT HAVE ARISEN IN YOUR LIFE?

DEFINITELY YES   RATHER YES   RATHER NO   DEFINITELY NO

2. DID THE WORKSHOP PROVIDE YOU WITH USEFUL TIPS AND TECHNIQUES REGARDING COMPUTER TECHNIQUES AND SAFE INTERNET BROWSING SKILLS?

DEFINITELY YES   RATHER YES   RATHER NO   DEFINITELY NO

3. DID THE WORKSHOPS PROVIDE YOU WITH USEFUL TIPS THAT CAN BE HELPFUL IN YOUR PROFESSIONAL WORK?

DEFINITELY YES   RATHER YES   RATHER NO   DEFINITELY NO

4. WHICH PART OF THE WORKSHOP DID YOU LIKE THE MOST AND WHY?

....

....

5. WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE PART IN OTHER THEMATIC WORKSHOPS?

YES   NO

6. IF YES, PLEASE LIST THE TOPICS THAT WOULD BE INTERESTING FOR YOU.

....

....

7. SHARE YOUR REFLECTION AND COMMENTS

....

....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION.

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

....

(FULL NAME)

TOOK PART IN THE WORKSHOP TITLED:
''NETIQUETTE''

DEVELOP YOUR CREATIVITY
ERASMUS PROJECT NO. 2020-1-PL01-KA227-ADU-095783

WORKSHOP FACILITATOR:

PLACE:

DATE: