

M6 Midterm Exam Short

1. Digital Citizenship

The definition of **citizenship** is the status of being a citizen, along with the rights, duties and privileges of being a citizen. An example of citizenship is someone being born in Thailand and having access to all the same freedoms and rights as those already living in Thailand.

Digital Citizenship refers to the ability to engage positively, critically and competently in the digital environment, drawing on the skills of effective communication and creation, to practice forms of social participation that are respectful of human rights and dignity through the responsible use of technology.

To balance the life in real and the online world, in 2019, Mike Ribble revised the concept of a good digital citizen. The concept divides a digital citizen into 3 groups

- **Savvy** – technologically literate and ability to share knowledge with others
- **Safe** – self-protection and protection of personal information
- **Social** – respecting yourself and others on social media

Digital literacy means having the skills you need to live, learn, and work in a society where communication and access to information is increasingly through digital technologies like internet platforms, social media, and mobile devices. Information can be obtained from everywhere but we have to make sure it is correct.

Current technology allows us to **communicate** with others **all over the world**. When we are communicating with our friends over platforms or mediums, we need to consider the form of the message and medium of how it will be transferred. We also have to be aware of **leaving digital traces** that are generated by social medias. Those traces can be posts, photos, opinions or inappropriate sharing of online content that may harm others in the future.

2. E-commerce

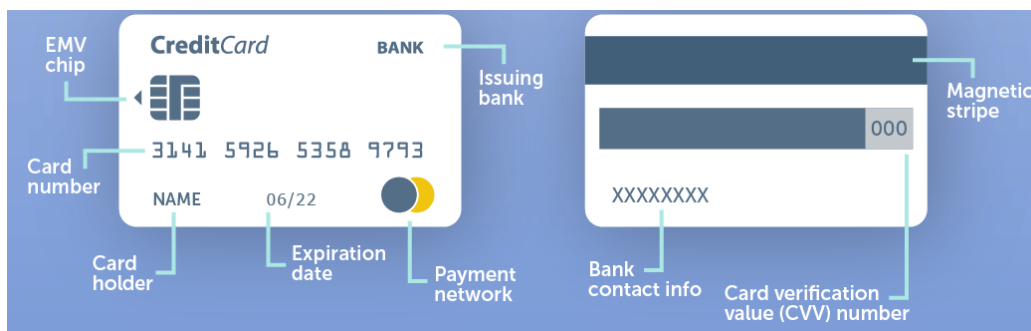
The term **electronic commerce** (E-commerce) refers to a business model that allows companies and individuals to buy and sell goods and services over the Internet.

When buying things online, there is always some personal information that is shared so we have to be careful and protect our personal data. When we buy online, we **share information** such as:

- Name
- Address
- Email
- Phone number
- Bank card information

A **scam** can be when a scammer sends us an email to verify your credit card account information. They will often ask for card number, name, number on the back and expiration date. Always pay attention to the URL of the website and use trusted websites.

Identity theft is a fraud that uses our personal information to open an account or make online purchases and other financial transactions.



3. Investing

Investing is the act of allocating resources, usually money, with the expectation of generating an income or profit. You can invest in things, such as using money to start a business, or in assets, such as purchasing real estate in hopes of reselling it later at a higher price.

Assets are resources that your business owns, and that can provide you with future economic benefit. They add value to your business, they can help you meet your commitments and increase your equity.

Liabilities are your business' debts or obligations which you need to fulfil in the future. This is the money you need to repay, the goods you need to provide or the services you need to perform.

An asset is something that puts money in your pocket and a liability is something that takes money out of your pocket.

In what can we invest

- **Real estate** - when a person buys a house, apartment or a building and then either resells it, renovates it and then resells it or rents it
- **Forex** - Foreign trading is the process of changing one currency into another for a variety of reasons, usually for commerce, trading, or tourism
- **Mutual / Index Funds** - fund that combines the funds of investors who mutually pool their monies to buy and sell securities.
- **Stocks** - is a security that represents the ownership of a fraction of a corporation. Units of stock are called "shares"
- **Commodities** - basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other goods of the same type
- **Crypto** - digital currency that can be used to buy goods and services
- **NFT** - Is a non-fungible token. It means that it's unique and can't be replaced with something else

Saving — putting money aside gradually, typically into a bank account. People generally save for a particular goal, like paying for a car, a down payment on a house, or any emergencies that might come up

Investing — using some of your money with the aim of helping to make it grow by buying assets that might increase in value, such as stocks, property or shares in a mutual fund.