Course materials for the teacher

Medienkompetenz Klasse 8/9: KI, Recht und Respekt

9 lessons · approx. 120 minutes of teaching · 11 interactive tasks · As of: 23/11/2026

KI-Werkzeuge klug nutzen, erzeugte Bilder erkennen, Cybermobbing stoppen und wissen, was du posten darfst.

How the course works

You lead the course at the board and decide yourself when to cover which lesson. The course does not expire. The class does not sign up: no names, no account, no signing in at the start of the lesson. You unlock interactive tasks one by one: a QR code appears on the board for each, the class answers on their phones, and “Reveal” shows the correct answer on the board and on every phone at the same time. The answer key to all quiz questions is in your cockpit; this open PDF deliberately leaves it out so it does not reach the class in advance. At the end you close the course. Nobody in the class registers; there are no names, accounts or e-mail addresses and therefore no individual certificates. This course has no phishing training, which is only part of the course “Digital self-defence”.

What you need: a projector or display with internet access, and the class with smartphones. Anyone without a phone joins in with their neighbour.

Link to the Baden-Württemberg curriculum

Klassen 8 und 9 (etwa 13 bis 15 Jahre) · Scope: zwei bis drei Doppelstunden, der KI-Block auch als eigene Doppelstunde · As of 03.10.2026

Trägt die Leitperspektive Medienbildung des Bildungsplans 2016 in Deutsch, Gemeinschaftskunde, Ethik und Kunst: KI-Werkzeuge klug nutzen, erzeugte Bilder erkennen, Cybermobbing und Recht am eigenen Bild. Fields of action of the guiding perspective “Living and learning in a digital world”: Informationen sammeln, verstehen, bewerten, Digitale Werkzeuge und algorithmisches Denken nutzen, Verantwortungsvoll handeln und schützen.

Area	Competence (reading guide for computer science and media education 2026/27 or 2016 curriculum)

Information und Daten	Vertrauenswürdigkeit einschätzen; KI-generierte Ergebnisse können zu Fehleinschätzungen führen Lessons: KI-Block: Was KI-Werkzeuge sind, KI klingt immer sicher, Welche Tools ab wann, Die Lernfalle, Clever und sicher
Kommunikation und Sicherheit	Merkmale verletzenden Verhaltens beschreiben; Handlungsstrategien, Hilfsangebote und Meldemöglichkeiten nennen Lessons: Cybermobbing, Clever und sicher mit KI
Digitales Arbeiten	Technische Veränderung und Manipulation von Medien beschreiben; Urheberrecht und Recht am eigenen Bild anwenden Lessons: KI-Bilder und Deepfakes, Bildrechte
Leitperspektive Medienbildung	Medienanalyse, Information und Wissen, Jugendmedienschutz, Produktion und Präsentation
Aufbaukurs Informatik, 3.1.4 Informationsgesellschaft und Datensicherheit	(5) Recht am eigenen Bild und Urheberrecht

This mapping is the provider's professional assessment, not an official approval. For grades 8 to 10, the 2016 curriculum applies until the computer science and media education curriculum takes effect (2027/28).

Overview of the lessons

Lesson		Interactive tasks
1.	**What AI tools are – and how they "think"** Grade 8/9 · Information und Daten ChatGPT and co. are language models: they guess word by word what fits best. What that means and what the tools can do today.	Quiz
2.	**AI always sounds sure – even when it is wrong** Grade 8/9 · Information und Daten Why you should never blindly believe AI answers: invented facts, invented sources, hidden prejudices.	Quiz
3.	**Which AI tools exist – and from what age you may use them** Grade 8/9 · Digitalität und Partizipation The best-known tools and their age limits. Why the limits exist and what to do if you are unsure.	Quiz
4.	**AI images, deepfakes and chatbots** Grade 8/9 · Digitales Arbeiten What artificial intelligence can create, how you recognise it and why a chatbot is not a source.	Word cloud, Quiz

5.	**The learning trap: if you let AI do the thinking, you learn nothing** Supplement · Praxis Lernen mit KI The biggest risk for learning – and how to turn AI from an answer machine into a learning coach.	Quiz
6.	**Using AI cleverly and safely** Grade 8/9 · Kommunikation und Sicherheit Which data you should never enter, why fake images are dangerous – and the skills that make you strong in the age of AI.	Quiz
7.	**Cyberbullying: recognise it, respond, get help** Grade 8/9 · Kommunikation und Sicherheit What cyberbullying is, how you can defend yourself and where to find help.	Quiz
8.	**Are you allowed to post that? Rights to your own image, memes and music** Grade 8/9 · Digitales Arbeiten What you may show of other people, what belongs to you and what copyright has to do with your meme.	Quiz
9.	**Your media toolbox** Supplement · Zusammenfassung Everything important at a glance and what comes next.	Word cloud, Quiz

The following pages contain each lesson in full, with all quiz questions and answer options. You will find the marked solutions only in your Cockpit.

1. What AI tools are – and how they "think"

ChatGPT and co. are language models: they guess word by word what fits best. What that means and what the tools can do today.



Maybe you have already chatted with **ChatGPT**, **Gemini** or another chatbot. Programs like these are called **AI tools** or **language models**. But how do they actually "know" what to answer?

Guessed word by word

A language model **does not look anything up** like an encyclopaedia. For every word, it calculates which word is **most likely** to come next – and adds it. That is how it builds sentence after sentence.

It learned this from huge amounts of text: from the internet, from books and articles. So it has a very good feel for how language sounds.

> **Important**
>
> Because the AI always picks the *most likely* word, every answer sounds **fluent and convincing** – but that does **not automatically make it right**.

What AI tools can do today

- **Write texts:** essays, emails, summaries – in seconds and in any style.
- **Explain:** patiently, as often as you like, like a study partner if you want.
- **Understand photos:** you take a picture of an exercise, the AI gives you the solution including the working.
- **Speak and translate:** in real time, even between languages.
- **Create images, videos and voices:** deceptively real, just from a description.
- **Carry out tasks themselves:** research and work through things step by step.

That is powerful – but it is a tool, not a know-it-all. In the next lessons you will see what you need to watch out for.

Quiz question

How does a language model like ChatGPT arrive at its answer?

Answer options
It calculates word by word which word is most likely to come next
It looks up checked facts in an encyclopaedia
It secretly asks a human
It always tells the truth because it is a computer

2. AI always sounds sure – even when it is wrong

Why you should never blindly believe AI answers: invented facts, invented sources, hidden prejudices.



The tricky thing about AI: it **always answers confidently** – even when it is way off. Because it phrases things so fluently, even wrong answers sound convincing.

What you need to keep in mind

- **It invents facts.** Wrong numbers, dates and names, phrased convincingly. Experts call this "hallucinating".
- **It invents sources.** Sometimes the AI names books, quotes or links that do not exist at all. **Always check for yourself.**
- **It is not neutral.** It picks up prejudices and gaps from the texts it was trained on.
- **"AI detectors" are not proof.** Programs that supposedly recognise whether a text was written by an AI are often wrong.

> **Important**
>
> **Check it.** With every AI answer, ask yourself: is that really true? Open real sources, compare with what you already know. Only if you know something yourself will you

> notice when the AI is talking nonsense.

A good test: ask the AI about your school or a person from your town. You will often get confident answers that are completely made up.

Quiz question

An AI gives you a year and a source for it. What do you do?

Answer options
I check the year and open the source before I use it
I believe it, the AI sounds very sure
Sources from an AI are always right
An AI detector proves to me that everything is genuine

3. Which AI tools exist – and from what age you may use them

The best-known tools and their age limits. Why the limits exist and what to do if you are unsure.



There are lots of AI tools, and almost all of them have a **minimum age**. That is not just to annoy you: it is about **data protection** and **protecting young people** – about which of your data may be stored and which content is suitable for your age.

The best-known tools (as of 2026)

- **ChatGPT (OpenAI):** from 13, under 18 only with parental consent. Has a teen mode.
- **Gemini (Google):** from 16 in Germany.
- **Copilot (Microsoft):** 13–18 depending on the country, under 18 with parental consent.
- **Claude (Anthropic):** from 18, no accounts for younger users.
- **My AI (Snapchat):** from 13, directly in the app.

> **Important**
>
> The providers' rules **change often**. If you are unsure whether you may use a tool:

> **ask your parents** – trying it out together is better than doing it secretly.

Why this matters

As soon as you write to a tool, you reveal something about yourself. The younger you are, the more careful you should be about **what data** you enter. More on this in the lesson "Using AI cleverly and safely".

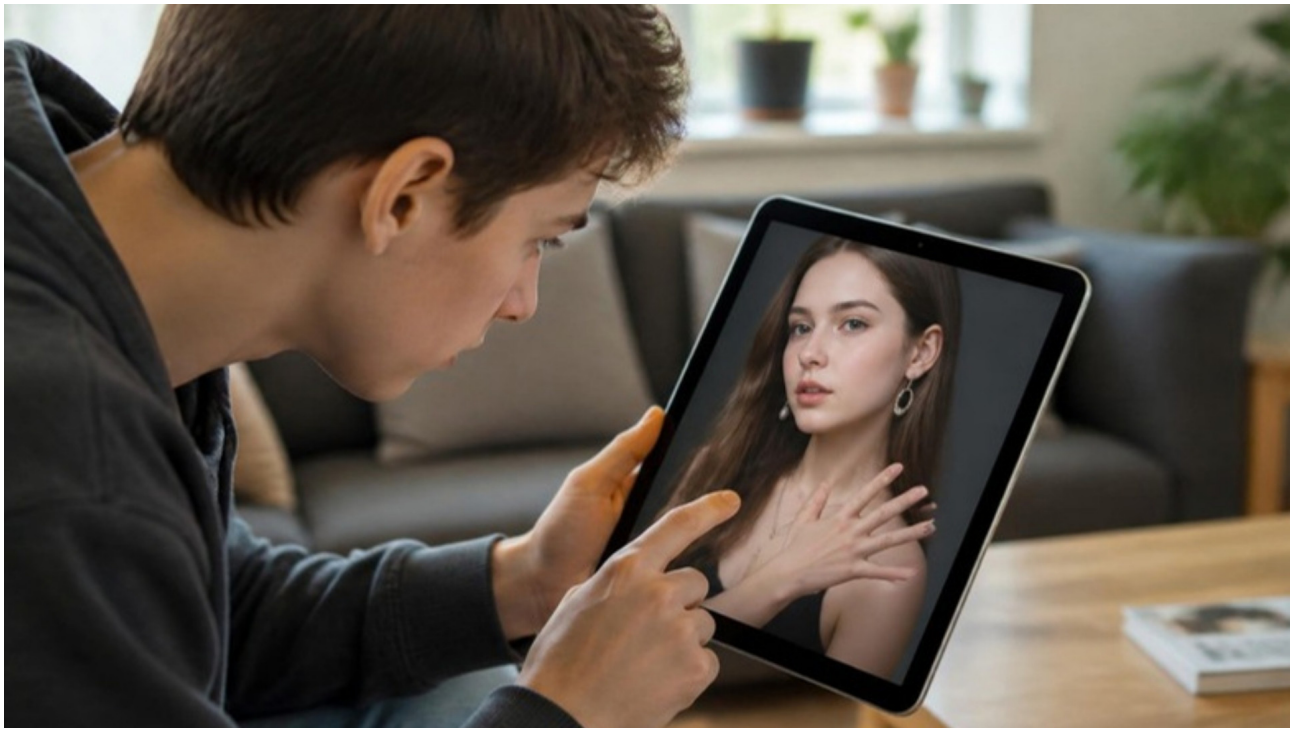
Quiz question

What is true about the age limits for AI tools?

Answer options
Most tools only let younger users use them with parental consent
The rules change often – if in doubt, ask your parents
Age limits do not matter, as long as the tool works
There is never an age limit for chatbots

4. AI images, deepfakes and chatbots

What artificial intelligence can create, how you recognise it and why a chatbot is not a source.



Today anyone can create anything

A picture of the Pope in a puffer jacket, a voice that sounds like your mother, a video in which a politician says something she never said: today none of this needs a studio or skill, just an app and two minutes.

Word cloud

Where have you come across AI in the last few days?

How you can often recognise generated images

- **Hands and teeth**: too many fingers, strange transitions
- **Text in the image**: jumbled letters on signs and packaging
- **Light and shadow**: shadows falling in different directions
- **Background**: faces blur, patterns repeat, lines bend
- **Skin**: too smooth, too even, not a single blemish

With videos, also: the mouth does not quite match the sound, the blinking looks wrong, the neck does not move along.

> **Important**
>
> These signs disappear with every new generation of models. Do not rely on being able to "see" fakes, rely on the source.

The grandparent scam with your voice

A voice can be cloned from three seconds of a voice message. That is exactly what scammers use: a call, the voice of someone's own child, panic, money right now.

> **Tip**
>
> Agree on a **code word** in your family that only you know. Anyone on the phone who wants money or data and does not know the word is not who they claim to be. It costs nothing and works immediately.

Chatbots are not sources

A language model does not say what is true, but what sounds plausible. It invents sources, legal paragraphs and quotes that never existed, with complete self-confidence.

For homework this means: good for ideas and explanations, useless as evidence. Check every number, every quote, every link yourself.

Quiz question

What is true about dealing with AI content?

Answer options
A chatbot can invent sources that do not exist
A voice can be cloned from a few seconds of a voice message
You can always recognise AI images by the hands

Anyone who spreads AI images of real people can violate their rights
What an AI writes is automatically neutral

5. The learning trap: if you let AI do the thinking, you learn nothing

The biggest risk for learning – and how to turn AI from an answer machine into a learning coach.



AI can solve your homework in ten seconds. Handy? In the short term, yes. But here is the **learning trap**:

> **Important**
>
> **Learning takes effort.** If you hand over a task completely, you get a result – but **no progress in learning**. In the next test, you will be sitting there without the AI.

Turn the AI into a learning coach

The trick is **not to let the AI produce the solution**, but to have it support your thinking. Try prompts like these:

- "**Don't give me the answer. Ask me questions until I figure it out myself.**"
- "Explain the first step to me, I'll try the rest on my own."
- "I worked it out like this – where is my mistake?"

That way the thinking stays with you, and the AI only helps when you are stuck.

Stay honest

If you have used AI, **say so** – a short note: *Which tool, for what, and what did I change myself?* That is fair, and it is part of school and later of working life. And the best test of whether you have really learned something: **can you explain it to someone else?**

Quiz question

How do you use AI without falling into the learning trap?

Answer options
I let it give me questions and hints and solve the task myself
I say when I have used AI
I let the AI do all my homework and hand it in as my own
I copy the AI's solution without understanding it

6. Using AI cleverly and safely

Which data you should never enter, why fake images are dangerous – and the skills that make you strong in the age of AI.



AI is a powerful tool. To make sure it helps you rather than harms you, stick to a few rules.

Staying safe

- **Do not enter private data.** No full names, addresses, school reports – and **no photos of yourself or others**. Whatever you enter ends up with a company.
- **No fake images of other people.** Creating fake images of classmates is **bullying** and can be a **criminal offence** – even "as a joke".
- **AI is not a real friend.** A chatbot is always there and usually agrees with you. But it does not replace real people, and it belongs to a company with its own interests.
- **Be careful with calls from a familiar voice.** AI can imitate voices deceptively well ("shock call"). A **family code word** helps: only someone who knows it really is who they say they are.

What makes you strong

These skills are worth their weight in gold when dealing with AI – and you are already practising them at school:

- **Asking good questions:** describe the task, goal and context clearly. Precise language steers the AI.
- **Checking critically:** cross-check statements, open sources, judge whether something is plausible.
- **Taking responsibility:** anyone who passes on an AI result has to stand by it.
- **Data awareness:** knowing which data you may share – your own and other people's.

> **Important**
>
> Teamwork, creativity, empathy and your own judgement remain **irreplaceable**. The AI takes work off your hands, not the thinking.

Quiz question

What is part of using AI safely and wisely?

Answer options
Not entering private photos, names or school reports
Checking AI answers critically and opening sources
Creating and sharing funny fake images of classmates
Telling the AI all my secrets, it is my friend after all

7. Cyberbullying: recognise it, respond, get help

What cyberbullying is, how you can defend yourself and where to find help.



Cyberbullying is no joke

Cyberbullying means someone is repeatedly and deliberately insulted, threatened, humiliated or excluded through digital channels. It is not "just on the internet", it is real, it hurts, and it can be a criminal offence.

Forms of cyberbullying

- **Insults** in group chats or under posts
- **Exclusion** from groups (deliberately kicking someone out or ignoring them)
- **Spreading** private pictures, screenshots of chats
- **Identity theft**: creating a fake profile in your name
- **Threats** by message
- **Outing**: making personal secrets public

> **Important**
>
> Cyberbullying does not stop when you put your phone down. The messages are

> always there, and others are reading along. That makes it especially hard to bear.

What you can do if it happens to you

1. **Do not stay alone with it.** Talk to someone. Parents, a teacher, a person you trust, a counselling service
2. **Take screenshots.** Secure evidence before something gets deleted
3. **Do not reply.** Every reaction gives the bully confirmation
4. **Block and report.** To the platform, to the school, to the police if necessary
5. **Use helplines (in Germany):**
   - **Nummer gegen Kummer:** 116 111 (free, anonymous)
   - **Jugend-Notmail:** jugend.notmail.de
   - **Klicksafe:** klicksafe.de

What you can do if you see it happening to others

- **Do not join in**: even "just" watching or liking is taking part
- **Let the person affected know**: "Hey, I saw what is being written in the group. That's not okay."
- **Report it**: to the platform, to a teacher

> **Tip**
>
> Imagine the message were written about you. If it would hurt you, the line has been crossed.

Legal consequences

Cyberbullying can have serious criminal consequences (German Criminal Code, StGB):

Act	Punishable from
Insult (§185 StGB)	age 14
Coercion and threats (§240, §241 StGB)	age 14
Violation of privacy through photos or video (§201a StGB)	age 14

Act	Punishable from
Stalking (§238 StGB)	age 14

In Germany you are criminally responsible from the age of 14. That means: police, youth court, a case file.

Discussion question for the class:

A classmate posts an embarrassing photo of someone from your class in a WhatsApp group. 15 people have already seen it and laughed. What is the right reaction?

Quiz question

Someone from your class is being torn apart online. What helps?

Answer options
Saving screenshots as evidence
Insulting them back
Reporting and blocking
Telling an adult
Writing to the person affected that you have noticed

8. Are you allowed to post that? Rights to your own image, memes and music

What you may show of other people, what belongs to you and what copyright has to do with your meme.



The most important rule in one sentence

Every person decides for themselves where their picture appears. In Germany this is called the right to your own image and is set out in the Art Copyright Act (Kunsturhebergesetz). Without consent you may not publish a recognisable photo of a person, not even in the class group, not even "just for fun".

> **Important**
>
> Taking a photo and publishing it are two different things. You may take the group photo. Whether it goes online is decided by everyone in it.

What is especially sensitive

- **Screenshots of chats**: the text belongs to the person who wrote it
- **Photos in changing rooms, toilets, classrooms**: § 201a StGB (German Criminal Code), this is a criminal offence
- **Embarrassing pictures**: even if the person agreed to be photographed
- **Forwarding**: anyone who passes it on is publishing it too

Copyright: music, pictures, videos

Everything someone has created belongs to that person: songs, photos, drawings, texts. For your own video this means:

What you want	What applies
Put a song under your video	only with a licence or from the platform's own library
Post someone else's photo	only with permission or a free licence (e.g. Creative Commons)
Meme with a film scene	legally a grey area, tolerated but not permitted
Your own work	belongs to you, even if others share it

> **Addition**
>
> Platforms have music contracts. The same song TikTok offers you can get your upload blocked on YouTube. The licence only applies where it was agreed.

If someone shows you without permission

1. **Speak to the person directly** and ask them to delete it
2. **Report the post to the platform**, all the big services have a form for this
3. Save a **screenshot as evidence**
4. In case of threats or sexual content: **involve adults**, and if necessary report it to the police

> **Tip**
>
> Before posting, quickly ask: "Is it okay if I upload this?" It takes five seconds and

saves a lot of trouble, friendships too.

Quiz question

What may you publish without further ado?

Answer options
A photo of yourself in which nobody else is recognisable
A screenshot from the class chat with names
A group photo where two people were not asked
Your own video with music from the platform's library
A funny photo of a classmate that she finds embarrassing

9. Your media toolbox

Everything important at a glance and what comes next.



What should stick

When reading and watching

- Who is saying this? Why am I seeing this? How do they know?
- Tell news, opinion and advertising apart
- When you feel strong emotions: check first, then share
- Do a reverse image search before passing pictures on
- Chatbots explain things, they are not evidence

When posting

- Ask people before you show them
- Music and pictures only with a licence
- Screenshots of chats stay private
- Do not post anything you would have to explain in five years

When dealing with each other

- Do not laugh along when someone is being torn apart
- Secure evidence, report it, get help
- Nummer gegen Kummer (free helpline for children and young people in Germany): **116 111**

> **Important**
>
> Media literacy is not knowledge you have once and for all. It is a habit: pause briefly before you click, share or post.

What happens next

When your teacher completes the course, you'll get your certificate of participation as a link by email. The practical part with simulated phishing emails is in the course "Digital self-defence": there you learn to recognise attacks and show it in your inbox.

> **Addition**
>
> If you have not entered an email address yet: scan the course code on the board and add it. Without an address, your teacher can't send you the certificate.

Word cloud

What are you taking away from this course, in one word?

Quiz question

Finally: what is true?

Answer options
Everything I am shown was selected by someone or by an algorithm
Paid advertising must be labelled
I only publish a photo of others with their consent
Lots of likes are a sign of a reputable source
With strong emotions, a reverse image search is worth it

I can cite what a chatbot writes as a source