

National Curriculum Links: KS2 Computing

- Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration
- Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content

Information Technology Vocabulary

Information technology	Information technology (IT) is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information
computer networks	Two or more computers that are connected with one another for the purpose of communicating data electronically
internet	The internet is a huge network of computers all connected together
World Wide Web	The world wide web ('www' or 'web' for short) is a collection of webpages found on this network of computers
communication	There are many different types of communication technology. They all have different strengths. It is important to think about which type of communication is best for each occasion
collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something
evaluate	To judge something for its value, reliability and use
online information	Online information is found, on the internet, viewed and interpreted
privacy	Someone's right to keep their personal matters and relationships secret
security	To keep all the information stored on a computer or on the internet safe from people who want to steal it or change it
copyright	Copyright is a legal protection extended to those who produce creative works
ownership	The act or right of possessing something

I can...

IT4.1 analyse information to make a judgement about probable accuracy and understand why it is important to make my own decisions regarding content and that my decisions are respected by others

IT4.2 describe how to search for information within a wide group of technologies and make a judgement about the probable accuracy

IT4.3 explain what is meant by **fake news** e.g. why some people will create stories or alter photographs and put them online to pretend something is true when it isn't

IT4.4 describe strategies for keeping personal information private, depending on context

IT4.5 explain what the **digital age of consent** is and the impact this has on online services asking for consent

IT4.6 explain why work I create using technology belongs to me

IT4.7 save my work under a suitable title / name so that others know it belongs to me (e.g. filename, name on content)

IT4.8 understand that work created by others does not belong to me even if I save a copy

IT4.9 explain a range of internet standards (e.g. HTTP, URL)

Website Evaluation

5W's

- 1 - **Who** wrote it?
- 2 - **What** is the purpose of the resource?
- 3 - **When** was the resource published?
- 4 - **Where** is the information from?
- 5 - **Why** is this resource reliable?

Can you share five facts about one of our technology pioneers?

Hedy Lamarr & Radia Perlman




Responsibilities **Rights**

Pressure Ownership Coercion Yes Compliance Approval

Online Consent

Respect Understanding Check No Agree Boundaries Agreement

Control **Permission**

Authorisation Agree Agreement

COPYRIGHT

IDEA OWNERSHIP LAW AUTHOR

PATENT PROTECTION INTELLECT CONTENT

FACTS VS OPINIONS

Knowing how to distinguish between facts and opinions helps us to discern the information surrounding us.

HTML (Hyper Text Mark-up Language)	The publishing format for the web. It includes the ability to format documents and link to other documents and resources.
URL (Uniform Resource Locator)	The URL is a kind of 'address' that is unique to each resource on the web. It could be the address of a webpage or an image file.
HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)	Allows HTML documents to be requested and transmitted between browsers and web servers via the internet.
Web server	A computer where files are stored which can be accessed via the internet using HTTP.