Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	Computing: Networks and e-safety	YEAR	6

Prior learning: uses of the internet, consent, passwords and privacy, personal information web-browsers, finding websites, bookmarks and favourites, being kind online, not everything on the internet is true, search engines using keywords to search, choosing a site from search rankings, privacy settings, age-ratings and acceptable behaviour when online gaming, what the internet is and how it is different from the world wide web, who can access data online, pop-ups, viruses how we should behave online, not everyone is who they say they are online. 'S' Safe 'A' accepting 'R' reliable the 'T' Tell parts of our **SMART rules.**

PSHE links: pupils should learn

about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help

that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not

Key knowledge

Networks

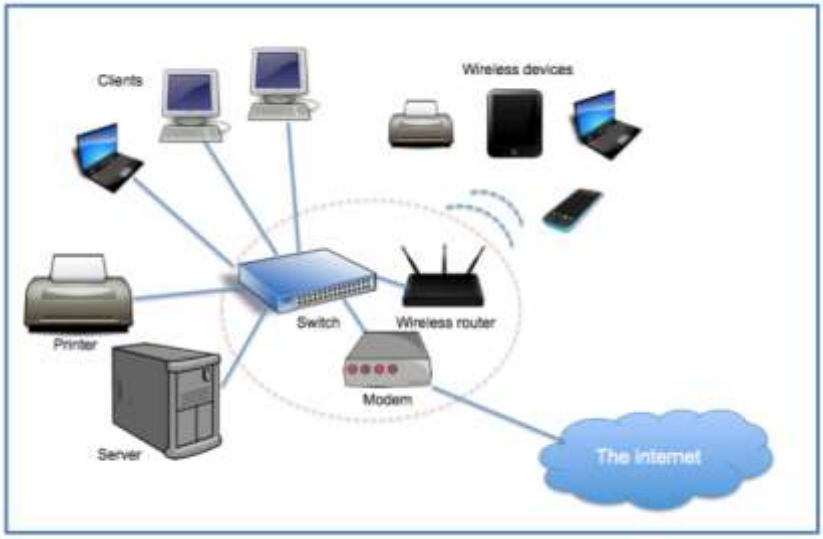
A **network** allows computers to 'talk' to one another. A **network** gives multiple computers access to shared areas (where documents can be saved), software and devices such as printers. The computers in our school are connected via a **LAN (local area network)**.

Our school network is run via our **server.** This is the large computer with many cables situated in the Purple Room. The server provides many services:

- managing accounts so that pupils and staff can log on to the network
- running software
- enabling saving to a shared area (pupil shared and our year group folders)
- printing
- accessing the internet.

If our server stops working properly, or 'goes down', then we stop being able to do these things. Servers are left on at all times and are not used by individuals on a day-to-day basis.

diagram of a LAN (Local Area Network)



Vocabulary

network - a group of two or more computer systems linked together

LAN network – local area network: a network which covers a small area – such as our school site.

server - a powerful computer that provides one or more services to a network and its users.

client - any computer system on a network which uses the services provided by the server

switches/ hubs - used to connect the various devices on a network together.

modem - provides access to the internet

wireless – can connect without having to plug in any wires or cables

copyright – a law that gives the owner of a work (like a book, movie, picture, song or website) the right to say how other people can use it.

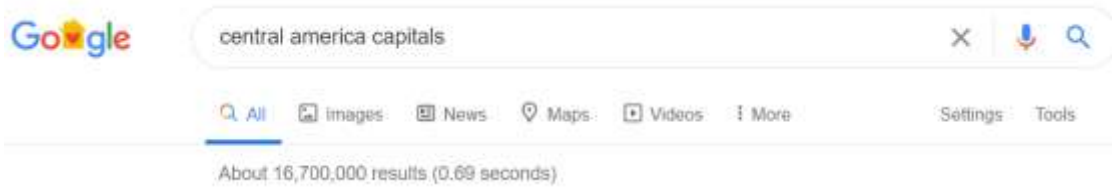
plagiarism - copying another person's ideas, words or writing and pretending that they are your own work.

digital footprint – all the things you leave behind when you use the internet: images, comments, messages

cyberbullying – bullying someone online or via mobile phone

Google search
Top tips for searching more effectively:

1. **Use the tabs** - on the top of every search are a number of tabs: *web*, *image*, *news*, maps and more. Use these to find the type of information you are looking for.



2. **Use quotes** "": when you put quotes around the phrase you are searching for, it tells the search engine to search for the whole phrase as you have typed it rather than just the words in any order.
3. **Use a hyphen** to exclude words: this is really useful for words with more than one meaning. It you just search for capitals you might get results on capital letters or capital cities. If you search for capitals-cities, you will only get results for cities.
4. **Use a colon** to search specific sites. For example if you wanted to search the Encylopedia Britannica for articles on dinosaur extinction, you would search dinosaur extinction site: britaanica.com

Copyright
Copyright is a law that gives the person who created a written document, book, picture or song the right to decide what other people can do with it. Copyright laws make it easier for people to make money by selling their work. Due to copyright, a document, book, picture or song can only be copied if the owner gives permission. This is called copyright restriction.
©This is the copyright symbol. It is followed by the name of the person or organisation who owns the copyright.

Plagiarism
Plagiarism is when you use someone else's words or ideas and pass them off as your own. Plagiarism is a form of cheating, but it is a little complicated so children might do it without understanding that it is wrong.

Due to copyright laws and because we don't want to plagiarise, it is important that we write down what we find out on the internet in our own words. We should not copy and paste large amounts of text from websites into our own documents.

If you directly lift text or an image from a website you must **credit** the author or creator wherever possible. This means that you list the author or photographer next to the text or image.

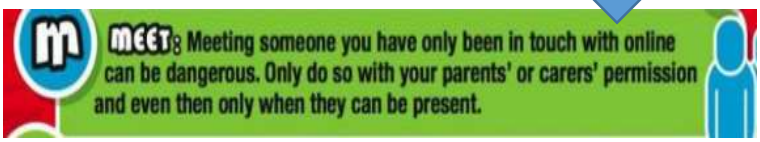
Digital footprint
This phrase is used to describe the traces or "footprints" that people leave online. Wherever you go on the web, whatever you post or say online, you leave a trail. If you take a look in the history section of your website browser and you can see the websites you have visited in the past. Any photos, comments or messages you have posted online still exist. Tt is important to know that if you post something on the internet, it will stay there. Make sure that your digital footprint is a positive one.

Cyberbulling

Cyberbulling is bullying which takes place online or via mobile phones. It can include: mean or pressuring messages or emails, rumours sent by email or posted on social networking sites, embarrassing pictures, videos, websites, or fake profiles. Before you comment, message or text use **T.H.I.N.K**, is it: **T** rue **H**elpful **I** nspiring **N** ecessary **K** ind

Any type of bullying is harmful but cyberbullying can be particularly damaging because you can't avoid bullies online. Anywhere you go, even when you are alone, you can be reached. People who bully online will sometimes threaten that if you tell anyone it will get worse but the bullying may not stop unless you tell someone





Occasionally adults try to talk to children online by pretending to be children themselves. You should remember that not everyone is who they say they are online. You do not have to respond to anyone who contacts you. Remember to talk to a trusted adult about any contact that makes you feel anxious or upset. Do not hesitate to **report** and **block**. You can talk to Childline online https://www.childline.org.uk/ or by phone.

ChildLine 0800 1111

Can you …?

List some of the benefits of networks

Explain how our school network works

Define copyright and describe why plagiarism is wrong

Consider your own digital footprint

Explain some of the ways people can be bullied online and why they are damaging

Come up with ways to prevent and tackle cyberbullying

Possible experiences

Theatre group visit to school (with Y5)

Visit from PCSO – the law and the internet

Survey pupils about games/ apps and how they protect their privacy.

Own acronym for Stay Safe Online (instead of SMART)

Internet safety rap

Plagiarism and copyright for beginners https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngKGGoqFKTI

Scenario cards, drama and role-play