Year 4
The Internet

Key vocabulary

Network	Connected computer devices that can exchange data and share resources with each other.
Internet	A network of networks that is used around the world to share information and communicate.
Router	Something that finds a route between networks and connects them
Security	A protection for computer systems and information from harm, theft and unauthorised use.
Browser	A software programme used to locate and display information on the Internet.
Domain	Part of the address that identifies the organisation. Example: www.beaconceprimary.co.uk
Reliable	Can be trusted.

The World Wide Web

The World Wide Web

- The World Wide Web is the part of the internet where we can visit web pages and websites.

- Information can be shared in the form of things we can see or hear. (Reading, music sound, or videos)

- When we use the world wide web, routers help us to journey to different networks in different parts of the world.

- We can use trace route tools to track the journey between routers.

Websites and Webpage

- Websites are a set of webpages.

- Webpages may contain different features (a title, links to other pages, images, videos and text)

- Websites and webpages can be found using web addresses (domains) , normally split into three parts:
1. www (world wide web).
2. Name of the organisation/topic.
3. Type of organisation/location.

Ownership and Reliability

- The content on the internet may belong to different people or companies.

- The content may be copyrighted meaning that others cannot copy or use without permission

- Not all of the information we find is reliable. Some may be inaccurate due to people lying or misunderstanding.

- Inaccurate information can spread quickly. This has become known as fake news. We should check multiple sources to verify information.

Networks and The Internet

Protection: Networks have a security feature that means they can block or allow messages and requests.

This means that information and data can be kept safe.