

Topic: Computing	Year group	Term
Digital literacy - How the Internet developed and the trustworthiness of technology.	Year 5	Autumn 1 6 sessions

Background knowledge

Research into the history of the Internet and the WWW including Tim Berners Lee will assist teachers with lesson 1-2.

Twinkl - Year 5 Internet research and webpage design unit pack for lessons 3-6.

What should I already know?

In Year 4, children used some of the main keyboard shortcuts; suggested ways to improve a layout; applied specific effects to an image; choose a relevant website to link a document to and created a hyperlink.

National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills	The Journey
To understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and how these services were first developed. To use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; know a range of ways to report concerns and inappropriate behaviour, know the trustworthiness of digital content. To use search technologies effectively and be discerning in evaluating digital content, and begin to understand how search engines work and that different search engines are available. To begin to make their own choices, select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. I can research and discuss how the internet was first developed and how it work. I can recognise the trustworthy of digital content. I can use search engines effectively and begin to know how they work. I can start to make my own choices about the software I'm using to collect, analyse, evaluate and present data and information.	1. To research the Internet and the World Wide Web. What is the difference between them? What services do they offer? 2. To research who invented the World Wide Web. What computer language did they use? How did the World Wide Web make the internet accessible to the public? 3. To evaluate websites. Which ones do they think are real and which ones are fake? How can they tell? How can we judge the trustworthiness of a website? 4. Children design their own webpage using a program of their choice (eg. Word, Powerpoint). They start by creating or choosing a layout. 5. To add text and images to their webpage. 6. To add hyperlinks to their webpage.

Outcomes

An overview of what children will know / can do

Working towards: Children will know the terms Internet and World Wide Web and the services they offer. They will know the name Tim Berners Lee. Comment on the features and layout of a webpage; create a new webpage with a chosen layout and format text in the webpage; independently search for images that can be used in documents. They will begin to recognise a fake website.

Expected: Children will know some differences between the Internet and World Wide Web and the services they offer. They will know Tim Berners Lee and be able to explain something about his role in developing the World Wide Web. They will insert and format an image in a webpage and independently create a hyperlink. They will recognise some differences between a real and fake website.

Exceeding: Children will be able to explain the differences between the Internet and World Wide Web and the services they offer. They will know about Tim Berners Lee's life and career and be able to explain his role in developing the World Wide Web. They will be able to explain how we can judge the trustworthiness of a website.

Key Vocabulary	Timeline / Diagrams
Communicate - to get in touch with someone. Internet - what connects computers around the world. Online - when you work or play on the World Wide Web. Search - to find something. Search engine - what we use to help us find information (google, bing, safari, kidrex). Trustworthiness - how much you can trust something. Webpage - one page on a website. Website - a page on the World Wide Web where you find information. World Wide Web (WWW) - the place where you find information on the internet.	1962: The military came up with a way to send information in tiny packets via the satellites and cables. This kept their information safer. 1969: ARPANET was invented to help the government communicate within its own departments. In the beginning there were only four locations that had it. 1971: By 1971 there were about 15 locations that were using ARPANET. Email was invented so these locations could send messages back and forth. 1972: The first large-scale displays of internet took place. They demonstrated the internet working between forty computers. 1973: The ARPANET locations in America connected with a computer in London, England. 1974: Telenet was the first company to market the internet to the public. They could communicate with others in the network. 1979: Now that people could "talk" to others around the world, the internet discussion group was born. 1983: Other groups developed their own networks so that people now had a choice which network they would be a part of. 1991: Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. Now you no longer had to be part of a network; you could connect with anyone on the web. 1992: This phrase was developed by Jean Armour Polly. 1996: the first Internet Convention took place. 1996: Nokia developed a portable phone that had internet capabilities. This started the trend of small, portable devices that could connect you with people anywhere, anytime.

Key people / places
Vinton Cerf and Bob Kahn - created the Internet. Tim Berners Lee - created the World Wide Web.

Assessment questions / outcomes

What does WWW stand for?

Explain the difference between the Internet and the WWW.

Who invented the WWW? What computer language did they use?

Tell me some features a good website should have?

Are there any clues that tell us a website might be untrustworthy or fake?