

Computing KS2 Knowledge Organiser - Year 3/4 Spring 1—iNetwork

Is change always for the best?

What I should already know

- To use Technology Safely and respectfully.
- To know how to select and launch a programme/app.
- Use logical reasoning to predict behaviour of simple programmes.

What I will learn (Sticky knowledge)

- I can understand what a network is.
- I know the key parts of a computer network
- I can understand how information is exchanged between devices.
- I can understand that the internet is the physical connections between computers and networks.
- I can understand how data travels throughout a network.
- I can understand that devices on networks have a unique address.

What I will learn next

- I will choose an appropriate program to collect, organise and present a variety of digital content.
- I will know how data transmits between digital computers over networks e.g. IP addresses.

Key Questions

Why is it useful to have connected computers?

Sharing files, printing etc.

What is the difference between wired and wireless?

Wired devices are connected by wires. Wireless connect through radio signals through the air.

What is the internet?

It is the physical connection between networks.

How do computers access the internet?

Through a router.

How are devices on a network identified?

By IP addresses.

What is the URL of your favourite websites?

E.g www.youtube.co.uk



Key Vocabulary

Network	Connecting hardware to transfer data.
Network switch	A devide that allows devices on a network to connect to each other.
Server	A computer that manages the network and stores files.
Wireless Ac- cess Point (WAP)	A device that sends and receives wiresless signals between devices with WIFI
Router	A device that connects lots of networks together and allows access to the inter- net.
Internet	The cables, transmitters, receivers, switches and routers that connects net- works together.
IP address	The unique address of a device on a net- work.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator. A web address that tells the location of content on a network.
DNS	Domain Name Server. A server that takes A URL, translates it to an IP address and directs data across a network