ICT Communications Lesson 2:

Searching the Web

www.ICTcertified.com

Objectives

- 2.2.1: Use various techniques with common search engines to locate information on the Web, including basic vs. advanced searching, keywords, Boolean operators.

- 2.2.2: Evaluate search results and online information for relevance, credibility and quality using basic guidelines (e.g., authority, affiliation, purpose, bias).

Search Engines

- A computer program that indexes millions of sites on the Web

- Enables users to easily find Web sites with the information they want

- **Indexes**: large databases of Web sites based on titles, keywords, and the text in the pages

- **Keywords**: relevant Web sites when users enter search terms or phrases

Types of Searches

Basic

- include a few words with no symbols or modifiers
- Returns large number of pages

AND
- school AND house
  Results will include both words

OR
- school OR house
  Results will return either word

NOT
- school NOT house
  Results about school, but not about house

Advanced

- Use Boolean operators
- Refine search
- Limit pages returned
  - ✓ And
  - ✓ Or
  - ✓ Not

How to evaluate web sites

Basic Questions	• What to look for:
Who is the author?	• The website should list the author and the author's qualifications.
What is the article's bias?	• An informational website should present content without "taking sides" (bias).
Who is the target audience?	• The content should be written at a proper level for the audience.
When was information posted?	• The information on the webpage should be current and and the links should work properly.

Basic Questions	• Strong Web Sites Should:
Who is the author?	• The Web site should list the author and the proper qualification.
What is the article's bias?	• A trustworthy company should support the Web site without "taking sides" (bias) in the information.
Who is the target audience?	• The Web site should be written at a proper level.
When was information posted?	• The information on the Web page should be current, organized and the links should work.

Copyright & Fair Use Objectives

- 2.2.3: Identify and apply copyright and fair use guidelines, and explain plagiarism as an ethical and legal violation.

- 2.2.4: Incorporate results from Internet searches into a research project (e.g., report, summary).

- 2.2.5: Download images as needed to support a research project, complying with copyright notices.

- 2.2.6: Properly cite Internet sources used to obtain information for a research project.

ICT Essentials®

Copyright

- the exclusive right to make copies, license, and otherwise exploit a literary, musical, or artistic work, whether printed, audio, video, etc.

Fair use

- a limitation on copyright right.
- Fair use allows people other than the copyright owner to copy part or, in some circumstances, all of a copyrighted work, even where the copyright holder has not given permission or objects.

Public domain

- Are not restricted by copyright and do not require a license or fee to use.
- Public domain status allows the user unrestricted access and unlimited creativity!

Copyright Infringement

- Using resources without permission or payment is an illegal.
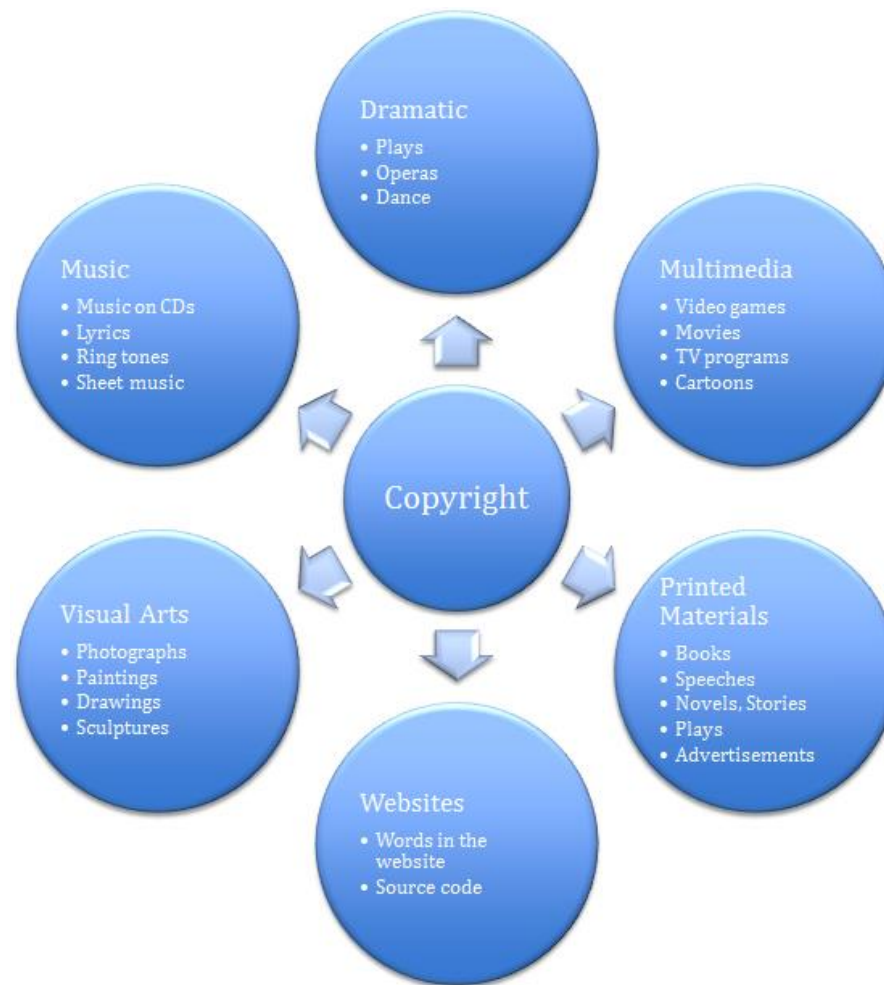
Terminology
What's Copyright videos

Copyright & Fair Use

- Original work

- Copyright

- Fair use

- Public domain

Citing Sources

- Plagiarism

- MLA / APA

- Bibliography

Copyright

Fair Use

Small portion of original material used.

Commercial value of original is not diminished.

Fair Use

New work is critique, satire, or education.

New work is predominantly original product of user.

Benefit to user is predominantly other than commercial.

Citing Sources

- **Plagiarism**: using someone else's work and passing it off as your own.

- **Citations** are formal ways of giving credit to people for their work.

- **MLA** (Modern Language Association) style is most commonly used to write papers and cite sources within the liberal arts and humanities.

- **APA**)American Psychological Association) style is often used in education and social sciences, as well as businesses.

- **Citing Internet sources:** include the name of the site, the title of the article, the year it was written, the date it was retrieved from the Internet, and the URL

Basic MLA Rules

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and last name, page number header as the rest of your paper.

- Label the page Works Cited (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.

- Double space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.

- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations by 0.5 inches to create a hanging indent.

- List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to a journal article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as 225-50. Note that MLA style uses a hyphen in a span of pages.

Citing Web Research

Internet Website (Note: it is sometimes very difficult to find all of the information you need to make a proper citation for a website. Try to find as much information as possible.)

Author (if given). "Title of Web Page." Title of Website. Date last updated. Name of organization that sponsors the site. Date accessed <URL link>.

Examples:

Flannery O'Connor Collection. 7 July 2006. Georgia College and State University. 31 August 2006. <http://library.gcsu.edu/~sc/foc.html>.

Walker, Gary. "The Effects of Radiation." Hiroshima Atom Bomb. 15 Mar. 2000. Los Alamos Research Facility. 14 Oct. 2008. <http://www.larf.org/hiroshima/radiationeffects.htm>.