

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2: Searching the Web

### Search Engines

A search engine is a computer program that \_\_\_\_\_ millions of sites on the Web.

It enables users to \_\_\_\_\_ find Web sites with the information they want

- Indexes: large \_\_\_\_\_ of Web sites based on titles, keywords, and the text in the pages
- Keywords: relevant Web sites when users enter \_\_\_\_\_ terms or phrases

### Types of Searches

A \_\_\_\_\_ search - include a few words with no symbols or modifiers and returns large number of pages

An advanced search - Use \_\_\_\_\_ operators (And, Or, Not), refines the search, and limit pages returned

### How to evaluate web sites

Basic questions strong web sites should include:

- Who is the author? – the web site should list the author and the \_\_\_\_\_ qualification.
- What is the article bias? – a trustworthy company should support the web site without “\_\_\_\_\_” (bias) in the information.
- Who is the target audience? – the web site should be \_\_\_\_\_ at the proper level.
- When was information posted? – the information on the web page should be current, \_\_\_\_\_, and the links should work.

### Copyright – Fair Use – Public Domain

Copyright is the \_\_\_\_\_ right to make copies, license, and otherwise exploit a literary, musical, or artistic work, whether printed, audio, video, etc.

Fair use is 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 \_\_\_\_\_ or objects.

Public domain are not \_\_\_\_\_ 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 is using resources without permission or payment is an \_\_\_\_\_.

### Copyright

Examples of copyright are: music, dramatic plays, multimedia, printed materials, \_\_\_\_\_, visual arts

### Fair Use

- Small portion of original \_\_\_\_\_ used
- \_\_\_\_\_ value of original material is not diminished
- New work is predominately \_\_\_\_\_ product of user
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the user is predominately other than commercial
- New work is \_\_\_\_\_, satire, or education.

### Citing Sources

- Plagiarism: using someone \_\_\_\_\_ work and passing it off as your own.
- Citations: are formal ways of giving \_\_\_\_\_ to people for their work.
- MLA: (Modern Language Association) style is most commonly used to write \_\_\_\_\_ and cite sources within the liberal arts and humanities.
- APA: (American Psychological Association) style is often used in \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, and the URL

### **Basic MLA Rules**

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ at the top of the page.
- Double space all citations, but \_\_\_\_\_ skip spaces between entries.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations by 0.5 inches to create a \_\_\_\_\_ indent.
- List page numbers of sources \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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>.

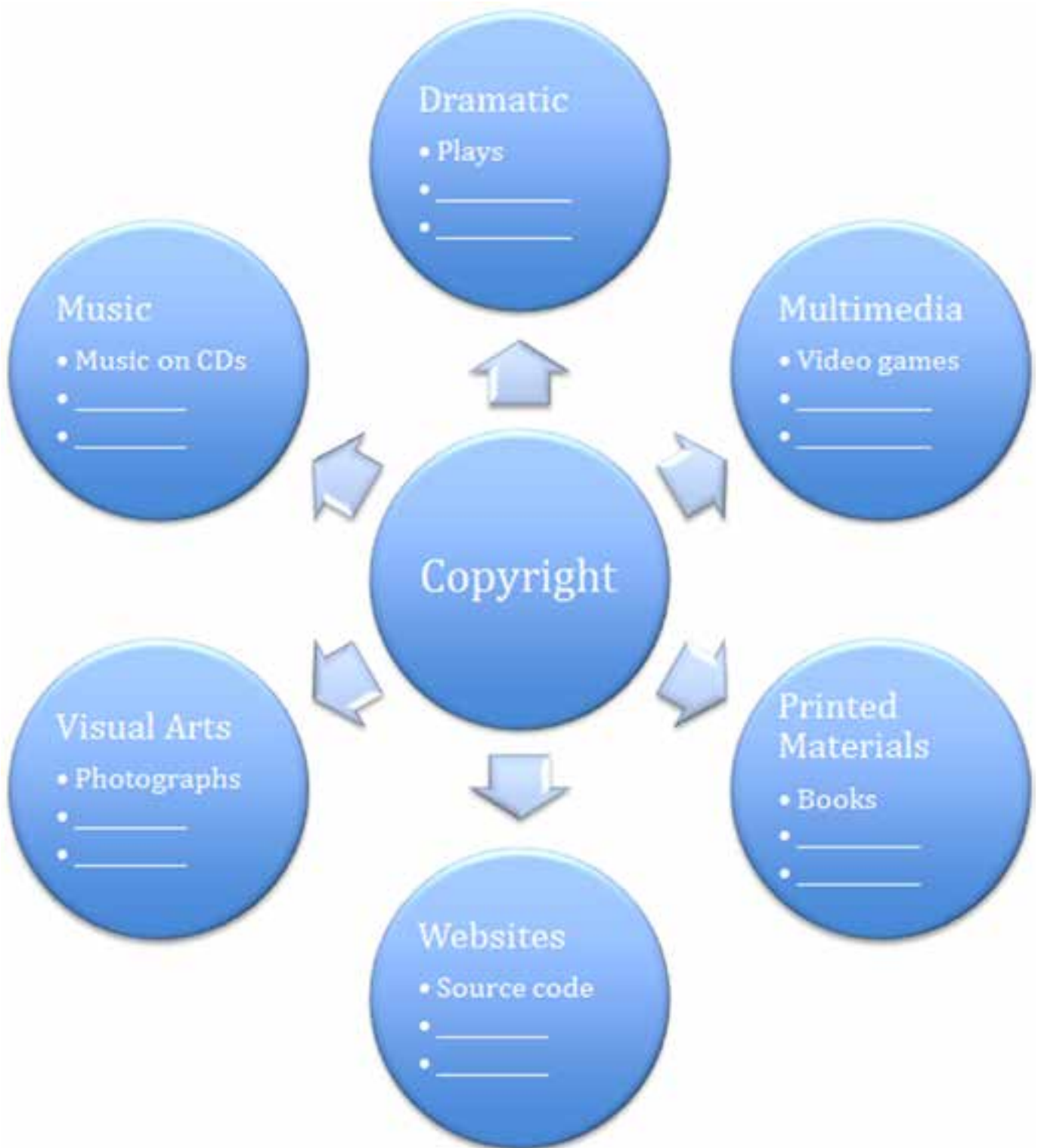
Examples:

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>>.

In this activity, you will list examples of created materials that are protected by copyright.

For each heading, list additional types of creations protected by copyright.



## Citing Your Sources

These online tools can be immensely useful for creating properly-written citations for MLA style. Remember that for hard-copy materials (books and magazines) citations include a specific page, whereas the bibliography includes the book or magazine as a whole.

- . [Create a citation online](#)
- . [Generate citations for your bibliography](#)
- . [Example MLA Citations](#)
- . [MLA Bibliography \(PDF, 168 KB\)](#)
- . [Free vocabulary activities to enhance vocabulary mastery](#)

Using these tools, create an MLA-style citation and bibliography entry for:

1. a textbook
2. a nonfiction book from the library or your own collection
3. a page from [www.pbs.org](http://www.pbs.org)
4. an online magazine article

## Favorite Sport/Musician Report

In this activity, you will search for information on the Internet using multiple search engines, keywords and Boolean operators. You need to compare, collect and record information about your favorite sports team, athlete, band, or musician (youtube personalities are not acceptable). Using the space below you will create a report.

When you perform searches for information on the Internet, first ask yourself what you already know about your subject. How you can use language and words to be as specific as possible?

1. First, think about the language and words used in sports or music. What terms are specific to this topic?
2. Perform several searches using the same keywords with Yahoo, Google and Bing.
3. Compare the differences in results for each search engine.
4. Search again using different keywords and Boolean operators. Compare the results.
5. Now research information about your favorite sport, athlete, band, or musician using keywords in your favorite browser. Find some interesting facts about your favorite team. For example: winning seasons, best players of all time, funny moments in games, hit songs, billboard top 100, or instrument.

6. Once you have collected your information, write a 3 paragraph report about the team, athlete, or musician with MLA referenced bibliography. Follow the copyright guidelines previously discussed in this lesson to receive credit. You should not copy and paste any information.

Circle the correct response for each question.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ protects the creator of an original work. **Answer Choice**
  - a. Fair use
  - b. Copyright
  - c. Plagiarism
  - d. Public domain
  
2. What does the Fair Use Act do? **Answer Choice**
  - a. Allows copying of copyrighted material that is posted on the Internet
  - b. Allows copying of copyrighted material that is printed in books or magazines
  - c. Allows limited copying of copyrighted works for educational and research purposes
  - d. Specifies works that are not restricted by copyright and do not require a license or fee to use
  
3. What is the public domain? **Answer Choice**
  - a. Copyrighted works that are posted on the Internet
  - b. Copyrighted works that are printed in publicly available books
  - c. Works that are not restricted by copyright and do not require a license or fee to use
  - d. Copyrighted works that can be copied on a limited basis for educational and research purposes
  
4. When using someone else's work, it is important to: **Answer Choice**
  - a. copy and paste all of the author's research used in preparing the work.
  - b. give the author credit by citing the work in your bibliography.
  - c. print a copy of any work you are using.
  - d. send the author money.
  
5. Improve your Web search results by using: **Answer Choice**
  - a. advanced computers.
  - b. various Web browsers.
  - c. advanced search options.
  - d. various Internet Service Providers.
  
6. What is copyright infringement? **Answer Choice**
  - a. Obtaining permission from a copyright owner to use his or her work
  - b. Using copyrighted works without the copyright owner's permission
  - c. Paying the author a fee to use his or her copyrighted works
  - d. Citing copyrighted material in a bibliography
  
7. Which of the following is used to locate Web pages about certain topics and find specific pages that include videos, images and maps? **Answer Choice**
  - a. Search engines
  - b. Web browsers
  - c. Web addresses
  - d. Internet services
  
8. What is the only condition that a work must meet in order to be protected by copyright? **Answer Choice**
  - a. It must be an original expression.
  - b. It must have the copyright symbol.
  - c. It must be presented by a law office.
  - d. It must be printed and filed with an agency.

9. Copyrighted material can be used if you: **Answer Choice**
- a. include a reference to the author.
  - b. do not see a copyright symbol.
  - c. are using the material for a school assignment.
  - d. pay a fee, obtain permission or follow Fair Use guidelines.
10. Boolean operators are used with \_\_\_\_\_ in a search engine to refine a search. **Answer Choice**
- a. symbols
  - b. keywords
  - c. an image
  - d. a password
11. Citations are: **Answer Choice**
- a. Lists of the books you used in your project.
  - b. Specific, in-text notices you use to show what your source was and where you got it.
  - c. Always written the same way.
  - d. Only necessary if you're publishing something in print.
12. Which of the following are protected by copyright? Choose all that apply. **Answer Choice**
- a. Projects you create for school.
  - b. Books that are published and printed on paper.
  - c. Music that you record and upload to the Internet.
  - d. A video you upload to YouTube.
  - e. Music that you buy on a CD.
  - f. Music that you download from the Internet.
13. Which of these is a warning that you should treat a Web site's content with care? **Answer Choice**
- a. It's a well-known research site.
  - b. It cites its sources.
  - c. The information is up-to-date with current data.
  - d. It seems to be supporting one opinion or theory over others (bias).
14. Which of these acts violates copyright? **Answer Choice**
- a. Buying music and letting your friend have a copy.
  - b. Quoting someone else's work with citation.
  - c. Lip-syncing with your favorite song and uploading the video of you to YouTube.
  - d. Buying a song and downloading it to your laptop, and then copying it to your SD card for your phone.
15. Your teacher makes copies of an article from the newspaper and uses it in his/her classroom. What should you tell him/her? **Answer Choice**
- a. "You're not allowed to copy someone else's work without paying them for it. You're violating copyright!"
  - b. "This falls under educational fair use, if you're only using it in your classroom."

