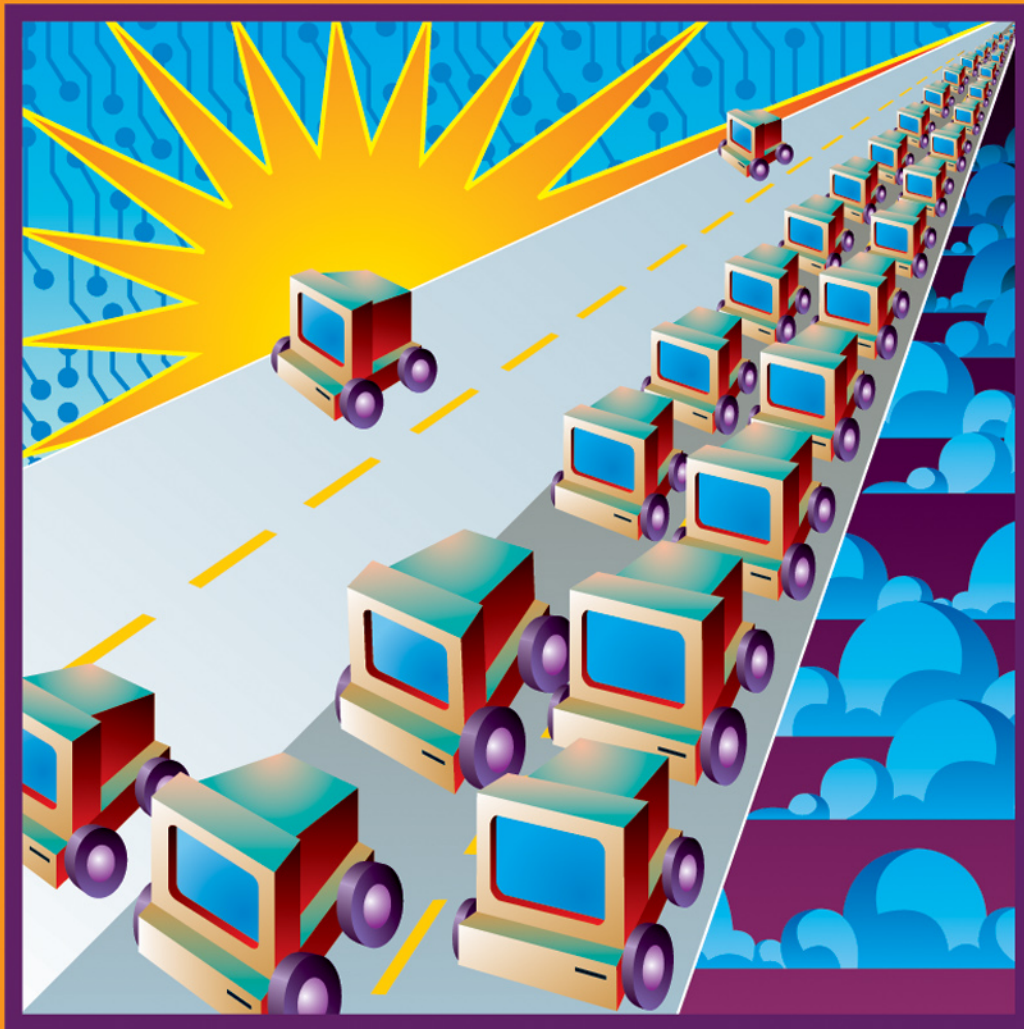


INTERNET SEARCH ACTIVITIES WORKBOOK

Educational Activities for Searching the Internet



Jane A. Fenton



B.E. Publishing



This preview contains only some of the content of the actual textbook.

This sample cannot be printed, copied or extracted in any manner. Use of this preview version in the classroom is strictly prohibited. Doing so is a violation of Federal Copyright Law.

You may order a free sample copy or purchase this textbook from B.E. Publishing at www.bepublishing.com or by calling Customer Service at 888-781-6921.

Thank you for previewing our resources.

B.E. Publishing

INTERNET SEARCH ACTIVITIES WORKBOOK #1

Educational Activities for Searching
the Internet Effectively

Jane A. Fenton



B.E. Publishing

www.bepublishing.com

INTERNET SEARCH ACTIVITIES

Workbook #1

PUBLISHED BY



Internet Search Activities • Workbook #1 Teacher's Solution Guide

ISBN: 1-934422-11-8

Copyright ©2009 by B.E. Publishing

All Rights Reserved. No part of this work covered by copyright hereon may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means—including but not limited to graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, Web distribution, or information storage and retrieval systems—without the expressed written permission of the publisher.

Author

Jane A. Fenton

Editors

Michael Gecawich

Kathleen Hicks

Diane Silvia

Linda Viveiros

Designer

Fernando Botelho

Acknowledgements

Dedicated to the CAB students at Perth Amboy Vocational School, past, present, and future.

Permissions

To use materials from this text, please contact us:

B.E. Publishing, Inc.

P.O. Box 8558

Warwick, RI 02888

U.S.A.

Tel: 888.781.6921

Fax: 401.781.7608

E-mail: permissions@bepublishing.com

All references made to specific software applications, companies, people, and/or Web sites used within this book are registered trademarks of their respective companies.

Printed in the U.S.A.



Introduction

Introduction to the Internet

The Internet is a large group of millions of computers around the globe that are all connected to one another. These computers are connected by phone lines, fiber optic lines, cable, satellites, and wireless connections.

Computer scientist, Vinton Cerf, developed the Internet and Transmission Control Protocols in 1973 while working on a project sponsored by the United States Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). It was originally intended to share data between just a few universities and government agencies. First to be linked were the University of California Los Angeles and the Stanford Research Institute on November 21, 1969. However, the year we generally consider to be the Internet beginning is 1995, because prior to this, the main users of the Internet were universities and large companies.

The Internet is made up of self-publishing Web sites. These sites have a wide variety of content, sources and information that may or may not be truthful. It is important to use more than one site when searching for something and make sure that you evaluate the site(s) before citing them.

Search Engines

The World Wide Web is made up of millions of Web sites, which are made up of millions of Web pages. You can retrieve documents, view images, see animation and video, listen to music, speak and hear others, and view programs that run just about anywhere in the world.

To understand how to effectively find and view this information, it is necessary to learn how to search. To make a search possible on the Web, search engines are used. Search engines allow you to search by a keyword and then go through all available Web information and organize it so that you will have an easier time finding the answer you need.

A search engine is a document retrieval system created to help find information stored on a computer system, such as on the World Wide Web, inside a corporate network, or in a personal computer. A search engine allows you to ask for items that meet specific criteria and then retrieves a list of Web sites that contains the information that matches the criteria. The information retrieved may come back sorted in the order of relevance.



The first “full text” crawler based search engine was WebCrawler in 1994. Unlike those before it, it let users search for any word in any Web page, which has become the standard for all major search engines. Lycos, which was started in 1994 at Carnegie Mellon University, became a major contender in the search engine world that same year.

No one really knows how many facts are stored on the Web. To find this information, there have been many search engines for the billions of facts including Infoseek (1994), AltaVista (1995), Excite (1995), Dogpile (1996), Ask Jeeves (1996), Google (1998), Info.com (2003), MSN Search (2004) and Ask.com (2006)—to name a few!

How Search Engines Work

When using a search engine, you really aren’t searching the World Wide Web for information. In fact, you are actually searching a database of selected Web pages that the search engine has access to. A search engine can’t think. It is merely a software program that sorts and searches a database for you. The more information you provide, the more likely it (the search engine’s database) is to return with the answer(s) you are looking for.

A search engine stores information about a large number of Web pages found on the World Wide Web. From these pages, a Web crawler or spider goes through the information and stores it in an index database. This is what you are searching. A search engine doesn’t know what you actually want. It doesn’t think. It searches by words, not ideas. Searching is part art and part science.

Search engines help to limit your searching time by using a keyword or phrase to perform the search. It is important that you try to use a keyword that will represent your specific needs. Should you ask an open-ended question, it will be harder to find a specific answer or to narrow down the answer. Ask a specific question and you will receive answers in a broad category that will have to be gradually narrowed down.

Internet Search Engine Tips

To use search engines effectively, it is essential to apply techniques that narrow results and list the most relevant pages at the beginning of your search results. Below are strategies for refining your search skills.

Identify keywords

When searching, break down the topic into key concepts. For example, to find information on what the FDA has said about a peanut butter recall, the keywords might be FDA, peanut butter, recalls.

Boolean AND

Including the word AND in your search tells the search engine to find Web pages containing

ALL of the keywords. For example, if you use the following keywords FDA and peanut butter and recalls, the search engine will not provide pages with just the word FDA. Nor will it provide pages with the word FDA and the words peanut butter. The search engine will only provide pages where the words FDA, peanut butter and recalls all appear somewhere on the page.

Boolean OR

Connecting search terms with OR tells the search engine to find Web pages containing ANY and ALL keywords. For example, if you use the following keywords: FDA or peanut butter or recalls, the search engine will provide Web pages that contain a single keyword, several keywords, and all keywords. To narrow results as



much as possible, surround each OR statement with parentheses. Also, it is best to use OR when you have common synonyms for a keyword. For example, the following search will locate information on purchasing a used car: (car or automobile or vehicle) and (buy or purchase) and used.

Boolean AND NOT

Using AND NOT tells the search engine to only find Web pages containing one keyword but not the other. For example, if you use the following keywords patriots and not New England, the search engine will return Web pages about patriots, but not Web pages about the “New England Patriots” football team.

Using search indicators

Using a plus or minus sign is the equivalent of using the AND and AND NOT. To require that one of your words be included in the document, put a plus sign (+) in front of the word. For example, +United States. There cannot be a space after the + sign. If you wish to exclude a term in your search, use a minus sign (-).

Phrase Searching

Surrounding a group of words with double quotes tells the search engine to only find documents where the words in quotes appear side-by-side. This technique should be used as often as possible, as it will significantly narrow your search results. For example, if you use the search “Martin Luther King, Jr.,” your results will only include pages that have the words Martin Luther King, Jr. strung together on the page.

Enter singular terms

Most search engines interpret singular keywords as singular or plural. If you want plural forms only, enter your keywords in the plural form.

Enter lower case letters

Most search engines interpret lower case letters as either lower case or upper case. Therefore, using lower case letters will result in finding ALL pages

with that keyword. Capital letters are case sensitive. Your search will result in finding the exact match you are looking for. In other words, if you type the word President, you will get only results with a capital P. If your keyword is typed using lower case, you will get ALL instances of the word.

Avoid using common, generic terms

Do not use common words that have generic meanings or interpretations. For example, if you are searching for information about different types of coffee cups, the term “cup” is too generic. Try using “types of coffee cups” to yield more targeted results.

Check for TYPOS

Be sure to spell what you are searching for correctly. This is the most common error made by Internet users. For example, if you type the word “Mike” instead of “Nike,” the search engine will return results for “Mike” since it does not know what you intended to search for.

Be persistent and creative

It’s a BIG Web out there with billions of bits of information. You have to use your own imagination to make the most of search engines.

Domains

The current United States domains include the following:

| | | |
|------|---|----------------------------|
| .com | = | a commercial business |
| .edu | = | an educational institution |
| .net | = | a network site |
| .mil | = | a military site |
| .gov | = | a governmental institution |
| .org | = | a non-profit organization |



What this book will do for you

Using the Internet Search Activities Workbook will help you become a more efficient and effective Internet searcher. You will practice techniques to narrow your searches so that only the most relevant pages appear in your search.

By completing the activities in this book, you will:

- Become more efficient at finding information quickly on the Internet
- Understand how to refine your search using a variety of techniques
- Find answers to questions that are supported by reliable sources
- Complete research more effectively



Table of Contents

Section a. General Knowledge

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| Activity a.1 | Presidential History | 1 |
| Activity a.2 | Sports | 3 |
| Activity a.3 | Phobias | 5 |
| Activity a.4 | Inventions | 7 |
| Activity a.5 | Famous Quotes | 9 |
| Activity a.6 | Around the World in Ten Questions | 11 |

Section b. Technology

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----|
| Activity b.1 | Computer History | 13 |
| Activity b.2 | Keyboarding History | 15 |
| Activity b.3 | Computer Firsts | 17 |
| Activity b.4 | Viruses | 19 |
| Activity b.5 | Computer Acronyms | 21 |
| Activity b.6 | Technology Today | 23 |

Section c. Just for Fun

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----|
| Activity c.1 | Ice Cream | 25 |
| Activity c.2 | Entertainment | 27 |
| Activity c.3 | Absolute Trivia | 29 |
| Activity c.4 | Rap Music | 31 |
| Activity c.5 | Recycling | 33 |
| Activity c.6 | Rock n' Roll | 35 |

Section d. Scavenger Hunt

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|----|
| Activity d.1 | Roadside Attractions | 37 |
| Activity d.2 | Weather or Not, Here We Come | 39 |
| Activity d.3 | Reverse Search | 41 |
| Activity d.4 | Body Parts | 43 |
| Activity d.5 | Clueless | 45 |
| Activity d.6 | Muscle Cars | 47 |

Section e. Holidays and Seasons

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----|
| Activity e.1 | New Year's Day | 49 |
| Activity e.2 | Martin Luther King, Jr. Day | 51 |
| Activity e.3 | Groundhog Day | 53 |
| Activity e.4 | Valentine's Day | 55 |
| Activity e.5 | Mother's Day | 57 |
| Activity e.6 | Father's Day | 59 |
| Activity e.7 | Halloween | 61 |

NAME _____

DATE _____



Presidential History

Objective:

The United States is over 200 years old and its laws and government are a product of all our presidents. In this activity, you will answer questions about presidents and the impact they have on government today.



Using an Internet search engine, answer the questions below. In the space provided, list the URL address you visited to obtain each answer.

1. Which United States president tried to expand the size of the United States Supreme Court to 15 justices?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

2. Who was the 10th president of the United States?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

3. What year was the first presidential news conference filmed for television, and who was the president?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

4. Which president nominated G. Harrold Carswell to the United States Supreme Court?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

5. When Senator George McGovern was the Democratic Party's nominee for the president in 1972, who was the man nominated for vice president replaced by Sargent Shriver?

Answer: _____

URL: _____



Presidential History

6. Who was the first president NOT born in either Virginia or Massachusetts?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

7. What successful presidential candidate conducted a “return or back to normalcy” campaign?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

8. Who was the vice president that served under the following two presidents—John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

9. Which president signed a bill allowing female attorneys to argue cases before the Supreme Court?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

10. How many electoral votes are needed to elect a United States president?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

NAME _____

DATE _____



Sports

Objective:

Everybody loves sports! Whether cheering on your local high school football team or watching your favorite college sports team win the national championship, you undoubtedly know a little bit about sports. In this activity, you will find answers to questions about some of the most popular sports today.



Using an Internet search engine, answer the questions below. In the space provided, list the URL address you visited to obtain each answer.

1. Who was the first pinch-hitter to hit a home run in a World Series?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

2. Who won the National League batting championship in the 2005 season?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

3. What NBA team did Gary Payton play on in 2006?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

4. Who has hit the most doubles in major league baseball history, and how many did he hit?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

5. What major league player stole more than 100 bases for three consecutive seasons?

Answer: _____

URL: _____



6. Where did the 1964 Summer Olympics take place?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

7. What year did Lance Armstrong win his first Tour de France?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

8. Who threw out the first pitch at the 2001 World Series?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

9. What was legendary basketball coach Red Auerbach's first name?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

10. What woman won the French Open in 1990, 1991, and 1992?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

NAME _____

DATE _____



Phobias

Objective:

A phobia is an extreme and often unreasonable fear of some object, concept, situation, or person. This activity explores the many different types of phobias and some famous people who have them.



Using an Internet search engine, answer the questions below. In the space provided, list the URL address you visited to obtain each answer.

1. The great movie producer, Alfred Hitchcock, was afraid of what food item?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

2. What does paraskevidekatriaphobic stand for?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

3. Donald Trump is famous for making millions and less known for his fear of what?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

4. Five common phobias are ophidophobia, glossophobia, acrophobia, musophobia, and aviophobia. What do these phobias relate to?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

5. What is Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia?

Answer: _____

URL: _____



6. Who said, "Courage is not the lack of fear, but the ability to face it"?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

7. What language does the word "phobia" come from?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

8. According to the National Institute of Health, what percentage of Americans suffer from a phobia?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

9. What is the name given to the phobia "fear of being embarrassed in front of people"?

Answer: _____

URL: _____

10. What is the name given to the phobia "fear of lawsuits"?

Answer: _____

URL: _____