

Unit A: Searching the Internet Effectively

TRUE/FALSE

1. Internet search tools can be divided into four major categories: search engines, metasearch engines, subject guides, and specialty search tools.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

2. Finding relevant information on social media platforms is remarkably easy.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

3. A spider is a computer program used by a search engine to index the contents of Web pages.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

4. Most search engines cover the entire Web.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

5. Specialized search engines allow you to find information that is “invisible” to traditional search engines or subject guides.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

6. A search query consists of the words, phrases, and symbols that the search tool interprets to find pages on your topic.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 4

7. The first step in translating a question into an effective search query is to identify the keywords that best describe the topic.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 4

8. Phrase searching can usually be accomplished by putting brackets around the words that you want to appear together.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 12

9. Search engines use algorithms, or mathematical formulas, to rank each Web site according to the terms used in your search query.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 14

10. A cached page is created by search engines for Web pages that no longer exist.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 14

11. Depending on your subject or which search tool you use, you might not need to evaluate the resources you find.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 16

12. "Fair use" allows students and researchers to copy or use parts of other people's work for educational purposes.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 20

COMPLETION

1. The _____ is a vast global network of interconnected smaller networks.

ANS: Internet

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

2. The invisible area of the Web is usually called the _____ Web.

ANS: deep

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

3. _____ are the nouns and verbs, and sometimes important adjectives, that describe the major concepts of your search topic.

ANS: Keywords

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

4. The _____ is an enormous repository of information stored on millions of computers all over the world.

ANS:
World Wide Web
Web
WWW

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

5. Search engines use programs called _____ to index the Web.

ANS: spiders

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 2

6. The first step in an efficient research strategy is to define your _____.

ANS: topic

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 4

7. If you get stuck in your research process, call or visit your local reference _____ because they are the information experts.

ANS: librarians

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 4

8. The first step in translating a question into an effective search query is to identify the _____ that best describe the topic.

ANS: keywords

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 4

9. "A", "an", and "the" are examples of _____, which are seldom used as keywords in a topic.

ANS: stop words

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 6

10. In order to find two words in a sentence, one right after the other, you will want to refine your search with _____ searching.

ANS: phrase

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 12

11. Phrase searching can be accomplished, at many search engines, by putting _____ around the block of words you want to appear together on the Web page.

ANS:
quotation marks
double quotes

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 12

12. _____ criteria are standards used to determine if a Web site is appropriate for your needs.

ANS: Evaluative

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 16

13. _____ formats are style guides that standardize how citations are written.

ANS: Citation

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 20

14. If you don't credit an author, you are guilty of _____.

ANS: plagiarism

PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 20

15. “Fair use” allows students and researchers to copy or use parts of other people’s work for educational purposes. Always give credit by _____ the source of the material you are using.

ANS: citing

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. _____ are services to help you locate information on the Web.
- a. Search bureaus
 - b. Internet search tools
 - c. Web chargers
 - d. Internet helpers

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 2

2. Which of the following are social media platforms?
- a. news aggregators
 - b. Q&A sites
 - c. video sharing sites
 - d. all of the above

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 2

3. Search engine _____ crawl the Web.
- a. snakes
 - b. spiders
 - c. bugs
 - d. checkers

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 2

4. Specialized or specialty search tools _____.
- a. find information that is “invisible” to traditional search engines
 - b. are typically prepared by hand and are a good choice for a broad view of a topic
 - c. compile results from traditional search engines
 - d. are available to any Internet user free of charge

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 2

5. The deep Web _____.
- a. does not contain the majority of information on the Web
 - b. is not accessible by traditional search tools
 - c. is accessible by specialty search tools
 - d. does not contain much useful information

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 2

6. The first step in creating an Internet search strategy is to _____.
- a. define the topic
 - b. identify keywords
 - c. choose the proper search tool
 - d. evaluate your search results

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 4

7. If you initially know very little about the topic you are researching, look for general information first in any of the following EXCEPT _____.
- a. encyclopedias
 - b. periodicals
 - c. microblogs
 - d. reference sources

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 4

8. Typical words that do not qualify as keywords are also known as ____.
- a. block words
 - b. full words
 - c. non-words
 - d. stop words

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 6

9. What should you do when creating a list of keywords to use in your search?
- a. Identify stop words
 - b. Find general information on the topic
 - c. Identify related keywords
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 6

10. Many search engines accept payment for higher placement, so these sites are listed near the top where you typically expect the best matching results. Better search engines indicate this, sometimes with the word "_____."
- a. Sponsored
 - b. Fee-based
 - c. Helper
 - d. Results

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 8

11. To find keywords in the correct order, you need to use ____.
- a. subject groups
 - b. search groups
 - c. phrase searching
 - d. text grouping

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 12

12. _____ are mathematical formulas used by search engines to rank Web sites according to the terms used in the search query.
- a. Search functions
 - b. Keywords
 - c. Functions
 - d. Algorithms

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 14

13. URL names are often _____, indicating what the Web site is about to make it easy to remember.
- a. mnemonic
 - b. cached
 - c. linked
 - d. smart

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 14

14. The _____ exemption to copyright law generally allows students and researchers to use small parts of published works for educational purposes; however, as with any reference material, you must credit the source.
- a. educational
 - b. fair use
 - c. license waiver
 - d. free use

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 20

15. Two widely accepted _____ are those of the MLA and the APA.
- a. bibliographies
 - b. citation formats
 - c. reports
 - d. Internet search formats

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Internet Research 20

ESSAY

1. Describe the four types of Internet search tools.

ANS:

Essays will vary, but should paraphrase some of the below information:

Search engines enable you to locate Web pages that contain keywords you enter in a search form. Keywords are the nouns and verbs, and sometimes important adjectives, that describe the major concepts of your search topic. A program called a spider crawls or scans the Web to index the keywords in Web pages. The indexes, or indices, created by spiders match the keywords you enter in a search engine and return a list of links to Web pages that contain these keywords. Because this is a precise process, it provides a narrow search of the Web and works well for finding specific content. Because spiders take months to index even a small portion of the Web, search engine results are limited and some might be out of date. No single search engine covers the entire Web, so consider using more than one engine for important searches.

Metasearch engines offer a single search form to query multiple search engines simultaneously. As with search engines, you enter keywords to retrieve links to Web pages that contain matching information. Search results are compiled from other search engines, rather than from the Web. Metasearches are useful for quickly providing the highest-ranked results from multiple search engines. Better metasearch engines remove duplicate results and rank the results based on relevancy to your query. Unfortunately, these results might not be optimal; the best search engines are often excluded from a metasearch because they charge fees, which metasearch engine providers decline to pay.

Specialty search tools allow you to find information that is “invisible” to traditional search engines or subject guides because it is stored in proprietary databases, specialty directories, or reference sites. The vast majority of the information on the Web is in this invisible area, usually called the deep Web. To retrieve this information, you must go to a specific site and use its unique search interface. Although many of these sites can be searched with specialty search tools, others require a subscription or charge a fee for access. Many of these are available at libraries.

Social media search engines offer the means to find content created by the masses and experts on a wide variety of social media platforms. Social media platforms include social networks, blogs, microblogs, video and photo sharing sites, social news sites and article directories, and Q&A (Question-and-Answer) sites, as well as bookmarking sites and news aggregators. Finding relevant information on social media platforms can be a challenge. Social media search engines have evolved to provide the means to search multiple social media sites simultaneously.

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 2

TOP: Critical Thinking

2. Discuss the process of developing a research strategy.

ANS:

Essays will vary, but all should include the below steps (paraphrased):

* Define your topic and note initial keywords

Ask yourself what you want to end up with when you finish your research. Write down your topic. Note keywords and phrases. You don't have to use complete sentences, but be thorough in identifying concepts.

* Locate background information and identify additional keywords

If you initially know very little about the topic you are researching, look for general information in encyclopedias, periodicals, and reference sources first. They can give you a solid foundation for your research and provide keywords to use in your search. When you come across potentially useful keywords, note them and their correct spellings so you can use them in your search query.

* Choose the proper search tool

Use the search tools that are best suited to retrieving the type of information you want to find. If you want specific content, search engines or metasearch engines are appropriate. When seeking information not normally tracked by these tools, turn to specialty search tools. Combining these search tools provides the most thorough approach.

* Translate your question into an effective search query

The first step in translating a question into an effective search query—which consists of a word, words, phrases, and symbols that a search engine can interpret—is to identify the keywords that best describe the topic. You use keywords to query either search engines or metasearch engines. You also use keywords to construct complex searches for even more accuracy.

* Perform your search

Search engines offer a variety of different search forms, which contain fields in which you enter information specific to your search. The information you provide is used to return search results.

* Evaluate your search results

The quantity and quality of results vary from one search engine to another. To ascertain the value of the information you find, you need to evaluate your search results.

* Refine your search, if needed

If the quality or quantity of results is not what you need, return to an earlier step in the process to refine your strategy. Use what you learned from your first pass through this process to refine your search. First, try fine-tuning your search query, and then try a different search tool. If you are still not satisfied with your results, you might need to reevaluate your keywords. Perhaps they are too specific or obscure. If you are unable to do this or it isn't successful, you might need to seek more basic information on your topic. Or, rethink the topic—you might find that redefining it, based on what you have seen in your searches, would be helpful.

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 4

TOP: Critical Thinking

3. Discuss the process of analyzing search results.

ANS:

Essays will vary, but should include the points below:

* Locate your search terms within the search result

Search engines often display snippets of text from the pages containing your keywords. The number of times your keywords show up in the snippet might indicate the relevance of the Web page to your search. The proximity of the words can also indicate relevance, as would a keyword in the URL. Google displays your search terms in bold for easy scanning.

* Decipher the URL

The name of a URL is often mnemonic; that is, it indicates what the Web site is about so that its URL is easier to remember. If the URL contains one of your keywords, it is likely to be mainly about your topic. The end of the domain name (.com, .edu, .jp, .uk, and so on) indicates either a certain type of Web site or its geographic domain. If a URL ends in .gov, it is a page sponsored by a government agency. If a URL ends in .uk, it is from the United Kingdom. Being aware of this as you scan your results can be very helpful. A search for domain names or country domains results in lists you can check URLs against.

* Note the result's ranking in the list of possible Web pages

Search engines use algorithms, or mathematical formulas, to rank each Web site according to the terms used in your search query. Every search engine has a slightly different algorithm for figuring out which is the “best” Web site, but all place their best picks at the top of the list. Generally speaking, you should be able to go through more than several pages of search results to find several useful pages. If you don’t, try refining your search.

* Determine if the search engine uses directory links

More and more search engines are creating directories (or subject guides) of recommended Web sites on many subjects organized into categories. If a Web page is included in a directory, it usually means that it contains information that is highly relevant to the topic. Therefore, if a search engine site has included a page from a directory in the results, you can assume that it is a relevant result. Clicking a directory link sends you directly to that category of Web pages.

* Determine if the search engine uses cached pages

Sometimes links to Web pages break. Search engines might not become aware of the problem until their spiders search that part of the Web again. As a result, sometimes when you click a link you get an error message. Google has many cached pages, which are hidden copies of indexed Web pages stored on a search engine’s computer. If you click the Cached link in the description of a search result, you see the copy of the Web page with your keyword(s) highlighted. Cached pages can help you find the newer or renamed or relocated version of the page, or find authors’ names or other specific terms. Try a new search query using those terms to look for a new location for the updated Web page.

* Navigate between search results pages

Search results are usually displayed about 10 to a page. Some searches return hundreds of pages. At Google, you navigate to a different page of results using the links located at the bottom of each results page. Google, as well as some other engines, also offers search-refining options at the bottom of the page of results. Remember that the better your search strategy, the fewer pages of results you will need to examine to find relevant pages.

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 14

TOP: Critical Thinking

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

1. Social media search engines offer the means to find content created by the masses and experts in a wide variety of social media platforms. _____

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 2

2. Search devices are tools that produce related keywords by using synonyms, plurals, misspellings, and other grammatical inflections. _____

ANS: F, Keyword generators

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 6

3. Phrase searching finds two or more words together in a specified order by enclosing the words in parentheses. _____

ANS: F, quotation marks

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 12

4. One way to determine how others value a site is to find out how many Web pages link to the page you are evaluating. _____

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 18

5. No matter what your subject or which search tool you use, resources you find must be scanned.

ANS: F, evaluated

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 16

MATCHING

Match the following search results page display items to the correct term below.

A Boswell, Wendy.

B *DIY Alternative Energy Projects.*

C *Lifehacker.*

join.me,

D 30 June 2006.

E 25 July 2011.

F <<http://lifehacker.com/184452/diy-alternative-energy-projects>>.

1. Web site title
2. Web page title
3. Internet address
4. Date viewed
5. Date created
6. Author

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: Internet Research 21 |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: Internet Research 21 |
| 3. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: Internet Research 21 |
| 4. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | REF: Internet Research 21 |
| 5. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: Internet Research 21 |
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: Internet Research 21 |

Match each term with the most accurate description below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. World Wide Web | g. keywords |
| b. search engines | h. Internet |
| c. social media search engines | i. metasearch engines |
| d. Internet search tools | j. citation formats |
| e. spiders | k. specialized search engines |
| f. search query | l. algorithms |
7. services that locate information on the Web

8. words that describe the major concepts of your search topic
9. a repository of information stored on computers all over the world
10. programs that scan the Web for words to index
11. tells the search tool specifically what information is needed
12. locates Web pages that contain keywords you enter in a search form
13. offer a single search form to query multiple search engines simultaneously
14. a vast global network of interconnected smaller networks
15. offers the means to find content created by the masses and experts on a wide variety of social media platforms
16. style guides that standardize how citations are written
17. locates Web pages that are hidden from traditional search engines
18. mathematical formulas used by search engines

7. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
8. ANS: G	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
9. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
10. ANS: E	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
11. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
12. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
13. ANS: I	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
14. ANS: H	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
15. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
16. ANS: J	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 20
17. ANS: K	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 2
18. ANS: L	PTS: 1	REF: Internet Research 14

CASE

1. You are a reporter for your college paper and are working in advance on some ideas for the weekly Internet column. You decide it would be useful for your readers if you wrote about the importance of creating a research strategy. You start by making notes on the points you want to cover.

Record your notes about developing a research strategy.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but should mention all of the points below:

* Define your topic and note initial keywords

Ask yourself what you want to end up with when you finish your research. Write down your topic. Note keywords and phrases. You don't have to use complete sentences, but be thorough in identifying concepts.

* Locate background information and identify additional keywords

If you initially know very little about the topic you are researching, look for general information in encyclopedias, periodicals, and reference sources first. They can give you a solid foundation for your research and provide keywords to use in your search. When you come across potentially useful keywords, note them and their correct spellings so you can use them in your search query.

* Choose the proper search tool

Use the search tools that are best suited to retrieving the type of information you want to find. If you want specific content, search engines or metasearch engines are appropriate. When seeking information not normally tracked by these tools, turn to specialty search tools. Combining these search tools provides the most thorough approach.

*** Translate your question into an effective search query**

The first step in translating a question into an effective search query—which consists of a word, words, phrases, and symbols that a search engine can interpret—is to identify the keywords that best describe the topic. You use keywords to query either search engines or metasearch engines. You also use keywords to construct complex searches for even more accuracy.

*** Perform your search**

Search engines offer a variety of different search forms, which contain fields in which you enter information specific to your search. The information you provide is used to return search results.

*** Evaluate your search results**

The quantity and quality of results vary from one search engine to another. To ascertain the value of the information you find, you need to evaluate your search results.

*** Refine your search, if needed**

If the quality or quantity of results is not what you need, return to an earlier step in the process to refine your strategy. Use what you learned from your first pass through this process to refine your search. First, try fine-tuning your search query, and then try a different search tool. If you are still not satisfied with your results, you might need to reevaluate your keywords. Perhaps they are too specific or obscure. If you are unable to do this or it isn't successful, you might need to seek more basic information on your topic. Or, rethink the topic—you might find that redefining it, based on what you have seen in your searches, would be helpful.

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 4

TOP: Critical Thinking

2. Your roommate has an assignment that will require finding online resources. He mentions that he isn't sure what to type into a search engine to start searching. You have more research experience and want to help so you stop your work to give him a few hints about identifying the right keywords to get started.

Record the guidelines you share with him.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but should be based on the guidelines below:

*** Write a sentence or two that summarizes your research topic**

*** Study the research topic and pull out potential keywords**

These are the words you expect to appear on the Web pages that might be useful for your project. Search engines normally do not search for the words *a*, *an*, and *the*, so you should not include them in most searches.

*** If necessary, define the keywords and find general background information on your topic**

*** Identify synonyms and related terms for the keywords**

Keyword generators are tools that produce related keywords by using synonyms, plurals, misspellings, and other grammatical inflections. Web site designers use keyword generators to identify words that searchers will most likely use when trying to locate the content at a particular Web site. However, keyword generators can also be quite useful for searchers looking for the best possible keywords to find a topic. In addition to identifying related words to search on, keyword generators such as the Google AdWords Keyword Tool (which you can find at adwords.google.com) reveal the number of monthly searches using different variations of keywords. This can be useful because it indicates the keywords other people are using to find content. By using a keyword generator to expand your list of keywords, you help ensure that your queries are broad enough to find Web pages not indexed under the exact keywords in your initial list.

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 6

TOP: Critical Thinking

3. As you are explaining to your grandfather how to analyze his search results, you notice that his keyword search wasn't ordered in the best way possible. So, you decide to take a few more minutes and explain the correct process for adding keywords to his search query.

Record what you cover with him in your explanation.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but should cover the points below:

When you construct a search with more than one keyword, you often need two or more words to be in a phrase rather than appearing independently on the results pages. For example, in the previous lesson, some of the results pages found were pages that happen to contain the words "solar" and "energy," but weren't actually about "solar energy." To find these words in the correct order, you need to phrase search. In many search tools, phrase searching is accomplished by putting quotation marks (" ") around the words you want to appear together in your results. Your multikeyword searches can be refined even more with phrase searching. You want to have the most meaningful results returned, so you decide to try some phrase searches and compare the results.

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 12

TOP: Critical Thinking

4. Your grandfather is just beginning to do searches online and tells you he feels overwhelmed by having thousands of results returned for a simple search. You want to help him so you take a few minutes to show him how to analyze his first page of results so he'll feel more confident choosing which results to look at.

Record the points you cover with him.

ANS:

Answers to the first part of the question will vary, but should include the below points:

* Locate your search terms within the search result

Search engines often display snippets of text from the pages containing your keywords. The number of times your keywords show up in the snippet might indicate the relevance of the Web page to your search. The proximity of the words can also indicate relevance, as would a keyword in the URL. Google displays your search terms in bold for easy scanning.

* Decipher the URL

The name of a URL is often mnemonic; that is, it indicates what the Web site is about so that its URL is easier to remember. If the URL contains one of your keywords, it is likely to be mainly about your topic. The end of the domain name (.com, .edu, .jp, .uk, and so on) indicates either a certain type of Web site or its geographic domain. If a URL ends in .gov, it is a page sponsored by a government agency. If a URL ends in .uk, it is from the United Kingdom. Being aware of this as you scan your results can be very helpful. A search for domain names or country domains results in lists you can check URLs against.

* Note the result's ranking in the list of possible Web pages

Search engines use algorithms, or mathematical formulas, to rank each Web site according to the terms used in your search query. Every search engine has a slightly different algorithm for figuring out which is the "best" Web site, but all place their best picks at the top of the list. Generally speaking, you should be able to go through more than several pages of search results to find several useful pages. If you don't, try refining your search.

* Determine if the search engine uses directory links

More and more search engines are creating directories (or subject guides) of recommended Web sites on many subjects organized into categories. If a Web page is included in a directory, it usually means that it contains information that is highly relevant to the topic. Therefore, if a search engine site has included a page from a directory in the results, you can assume that it is a relevant result. Clicking a directory link sends you directly to that category of Web pages.

* Determine if the search engine uses cached pages

Sometimes links to Web pages break. Search engines might not become aware of the problem until their spiders search that part of the Web again. As a result, sometimes when you click a link you get an error message. Google has many cached pages, which are hidden copies of indexed Web pages stored on a search engine's computer. If you click the Cached link in the description of a search result, you see the copy of the Web page with your keyword(s) highlighted. Cached pages can help you find the newer or renamed or relocated version of the page, or find authors' names or other specific terms. Try a new search query using those terms to look for a new location for the updated Web page.

* Navigate between search results pages

Search results are usually displayed about 10 to a page. Some searches return hundreds of pages. At Google, you navigate to a different page of results using the links located at the bottom of each results page. Google, as well as some other engines, also offers search-refining options at the bottom of the page of results. Remember that the better your search strategy, the fewer pages of results you will need to examine to find relevant pages.

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 14

TOP: Critical Thinking

5. You get an email from a friend who is trying to finish an assignment. He can't remember the exact order of the elements in an MLA citation of a Web page and needs you to reply with a format example.

Record the format example you send him.

ANS:

All answers should include the elements in the right order.

They should match either the generic example in Figure A-20 or be correct for a specific Web page as illustrated in Figure A-21:

Element and Format	Example
Author Last Name, Author First Name.	Boswell, Wendy.
<i>Web page title.</i> or "Web page title."	<i>DIY Alternative Energy Projects.</i>
<i>Web site title</i>	<i>Lifehacker.</i>
Web site publisher or sponsor,	join.me,
Date page created or revised.	30 June 2006.
Date you viewed the Web page.	25 July 2011.
<Full URL if required>.	< http://lifehacker.com/184452/diy-alternative-energy-projects >.

Tips can be used from Table A-3:

Citation tips

Author

- When authors aren't named, skip this section
- If a corporate author is named, such as an association, institution, or government agency, use it in the author section

Page title

- Sometimes the title is not clear; it might be under a banner or logo at the top of the page
- If you are citing the whole Web site, you can skip this section, which is for a specific page

URL

- The URL should not be underlined
- Some word processors automatically underline URLs, so you might need to remove the underline

Date created/revised

- Sometimes a date can be difficult to find; it might be at the very bottom of the page
- When dates aren't provided, skip this section

Date viewed

- If you print the page, the date is at the lower-right corner of your printout
- If you are not printing, note the date for your citation

PTS: 1

REF: Internet Research 21

TOP: Critical Thinking