

Name: _____

Date: _____



WHAT TO KNOW!

Using a Search Engine

Search engine is a service that allows Internet users to search for content via the World Wide Web (WWW). A user enters keywords or key phrases into a search engine and receives a list of web content results in the form of websites, images, videos or other online data.

The engine provides a list of results that best match what the user is trying to find. Today, there are many different search engines available on the Internet, each with its own abilities and features.

For users, a search engine is accessed through a browser on their computer, smartphone, tablet, or another device. Today, most new browsers use an [omnibox](#), which is a [text box](#) at the top of the browser. The omnibox allows users to type in a URL or a search query. You can also visit one of the [major search engines'](#) home page to perform a search.

How to Use Internet Search Engines for Research

The Internet is often the first place many people go when they need to do research. Though this might be the first place to look for basic information, the key to using the Internet wisely begins with understanding how the Internet works and how it can work for you.

How Internet Search Engines Work

An Internet search engine is akin to a library in the online setting. Within millions of domain names are stored pieces of information you can use for your research.

However, you need to begin somewhere. Here are some vocabulary words that are helpful.

Browser: The browser is the entryway to your Internet searches. You can use a variety of different search engines to help you begin your research, including: Google, MSN's Bing, Ask, Yahoo!, Dogpile, Altavista, AOL search, to name a few. A browser is a piece of software that retrieves and displays web pages. It is different from search engine because search engine is a website that helps people find web pages from other websites. You have to use a browser to get to a search engine.

No matter what search engine you decide to use, you will find a vast collection of resources. Many people choose one search engine before all others, and you might choose to do the same.

Domain name: At the base, each Web site online has its own personal URL. This is the name of the Web site. For example, you might have [www.Apple.com](#). This is Apple's Web site name. If you were to type this name into a browser or search engine, you would find a listing for the Apple site. If you typed in another spelling into a Web browser, you would not reach this site.

Domain details: After the domain name, you might see additional words, often after a back slash (/). This allows the site to break up into additional pages so a person can reach different pieces of information.

Subpages: Within those pages might be even more subpages, helping you further refine your search and find the results that you need to complete your research.

Keywords: Search engines operate much like a computer at a library might. You can type in a word that is related to your topic, a title of a book, an author, a question, or any other number of words to find results that are related to your search. Search engines rank the sites online by the keywords that are most related to the Web sites, as well as to keywords that are used most often on those sites. For example, when you want to look something up about dieting, you do not type in "carrot." You type in "diet" or "dieting." Search engines have complicated algorithms to determine what keywords match best to Web sites online.

Now that you know how a search engine basically operates, you can begin to see how you need to work with the search engine to find the pages and Web sites you need for your individual research. Though you might have a clear idea in mind of the questions you need to answer, you need to work with the search engine to ensure you can find the best possible information.

The Internet has a lot of information, and a main part of your research process will be sifting through your findings to determine what is useful.



- A. Match the meaning of the specialized internet terms. Write only the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Column A	Column B
1. Domain name	A. It is a service that provides a list of results that best match what the user is trying to find.
2. Search engine	B. Words that are related to the topic, title of a book, an author, a question, and others, that help filter the search.
3. Web browser	C. Additional words that are found after a back slash (/) that allows the site to break up into additional pages.
4. Keywords	D. It is your access to the internet. It is a piece of software that retrieves and displays web pages.
5. Domain details	E. The name of a website. For example, "google.com"

- B. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if it is incorrect. Do this on a separate sheet of paper.

- Search engines are helpful in seeking facts.

2. Google and Yahoo are the only search engines available today.
3. Internet is not needed in search engines.
4. The search engine is similar to a library in the online setting.
5. The keywords are limited to the titles or names of authors and writers.
6. The browser should be opened last in using a search engine.
7. Search engine is helpful in finding resources for your topic.
8. There are many websites that search engines can find for a particular topic.
9. The web browser and search engine are both the same.
10. Since the internet has a lot of information, using the correct keywords can be useful.



A. Read the statements below. Choose the letter of the correct answer and write it on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is called the internet software that gives a database of information according to the user's query?
A. website
B. online catalog
C. search engine
D. social media
2. Where can you access the search engine?
A. browser
B. database
C. library
D. homepage
3. Which is an example of search engine?
A. Google
B. Twitter
C. Instagram
D. Facebook
4. Which is **NOT** true about search engine?
A. It gives a list of sources for a topic.
B. It leads to related websites.
C. It can be used in sending messages.
D. It can be used to collect information.
5. What is **NOT** a primary reason for using a search engine?
A. They are fast and free.
B. They quickly point you to where you need to go.
C. They provide very select and specific search results.
D. They provide topic options outside your search inquiry.
6. Which is the best indicator that a website is reliable?
A. The author of the site provides contact information and his or her credentials.
B. The author states in bold letters that the site was proofread by a librarian.
C. The author of the site tells you the information is reliable.
D. The author links to his or her favorite websites.

7. Which can be used as a keyword in a search engine?
 - A. author's names and book titles
 - B. user names and passwords
 - C. special characters
 - D. basic sight words
8. What do you do to search for information in Google?
 - A. Browse the topic categories.
 - B. Pay for a search subscription.
 - C. Send a request to the search librarian.
 - D. Enter the keywords in the search box.
9. Why is evaluating the content on the website important?
 - A. Online authors are always biased.
 - B. Online authors are always less professional.
 - C. Printed information is always more accurate than online information.
 - D. Online information doesn't always go through fact-checking and editorial reviews.
10. Which is an example of effective online searching?
 - A. Do a random keyword search on a search engine of your choice. Then, quickly browse through all the results listed and find the ones you think have the most useful information.
 - B. Formulate research questions, list possible sources of information, identify keywords, and begin your search.
 - C. Post a question about your topic on a message board and read all the responses.
 - D. Visit chat rooms and find out what others are saying about your topic.

B. Arrange the sequence of using a search engine. Use A – E to indicate the order of process.

1. Type the keywords or topic that you want to search once you get inside the search engine.

2. Type on the search bar the website of the search engine you want to go.

3. Click the link or website that you want to see from the search findings.

4. Open your preferred browser from the desktop of the computer.

5. Click on the options in the search box or type in the topic of your search.



A. Using any search engines, find the answers to the following questions. Write them on a separate sheet of paper including the source of information.

1. What places in the Philippines are considered world heritage?
2. Who are the crowned Filipina beauties in Miss Universe?
3. Where can we find the rarest flora and fauna of the Philippines?
4. When did Philippines become a member of the United Nations?
5. How do students in San Juan City carry on with online education?
6. Why is Facebook popular in the Philippines?
7. How can someone improve one's mental health?
8. What are the benefits of yoga for teenagers?
9. Where can we find sandbars in the Philippines?
10. When did Philippines host the first ASEAN Games?

B. Fill-in the graphic organizer with what you have learned. Answer the K-L-T chart.

WHAT I KNOW	WHAT I HAVE LEARNED	WHAT I WANT TO TELL OTHERS

References:

Cabungcal, Juliene Joy. (2020). English 7 Quarter 2-Module 2 Use a search engine to conduct a guided research on a given topic. Navotas City: Department of Education.



Using a Search Engine

Starter:

Activity A

E .
A .
D .
B .
C .

Activity B

TRUE .
FALSE .
FALSE .
FALSE .
TRUE .
FALSE .
FALSE .
TRUE .
FALSE .
TRUE .

Take Off:

Activity A

C .
A .
A .
C .
D .
A .
A .
D .
D .
B .

Activity B

C .
B .
E .
D .
A .

Fly High:
Answers may vary.