Internet Basics Quiz 3 Study Guide

1. A search **query**, or question, defines the information to be found in the search process.
2. A **keyword** is a specific word that describes the information to be found in the search process.
3. A **search text box** is used to enter words or phrases for a search.
4. The more **keywords** used in a query, the more focused the search results will be.
5. A **hit** is a Web page reference that appears in a search results list.
6. A **targeted** search seeks answers to a specific question.
7. To search the contents of a single Web page, use the browser’s **find or Control + F** command.
8. To examine a Web site’s objectivity, first determine whether the information is fair, any biases are stated clearly, the information is skewed toward commercial interests.
9. A spider is also called a **crawler**.
10. **Meta tags** are HTML codes that allow descriptive keywords to be placed in a Web page.
11. **AlltheWeb** is not a search tool designed for children; they are KidsClick, Yahooligans, and LycosZone.
12. To construct a complex search query, use **boolean operators**.
13. To exclude specific words from a search query, type **NOT or use a minus sign** before the excluded word.
14. **Examples of stop words** include what, where, is, the, of, in, and how.
15. The first step in determining the quality of the information in a Web page is to examine its **authority/author**.
16. Directories are useful search tools that present links to Web sites organized into easy-to-understand categories.

18. You type search **EXPRESSIONS** in the place indicated in the figure above.
19. One of the oldest and most respected directories on the Web is Yahoo (not Google).
20. **The Open Directory Project** is an interesting Web directory because the editors volunteer their time to create the directory’s entries.
21. Which of the following are Boolean operators? NOR and FOR, THIS and WHICH, AND and IF, AND, OR, and NOT.
22. Many search engines recognize the asterisk as the wildcard character.
23. A search query must include at least one keywords.
24. When a search query is not carefully constructed, the resulting search can sometimes return millions of hits.
25. Some search tools accept a search query in the form of a statement or question.
26. To search for a phrase, surround the phrase with quotes.
27. All information found in Web pages is subject to your evaluation and deciding if its “real” or “accurate.”
28. Evaluating the scope of a site is useful in determining the value of the site’s information.
29. To judge the accuracy of information on a Web page, compare the page’s content with that of similar pages at other Web sites.
30. A Web user cannot rely on the credibility of information found on well-designed and functional Web pages.
31. Human editors organize directories’ indexes.
32. Using the same keywords to search using different search engines doesn’t return the same search results list.
33. Using a search engine’s advanced search features may alleviate the need to look up the search engine’s syntax rules for Boolean operators.
34. Government web sites can serve as excellent sources of information.
35. META tags exist solely for the use of search engine robots.