Module 5:
Searching online information

Instruction kit for teachers

Short topic description

There is a lot of information out there: validated information, non-validated information and even completely false information. It is therefore important for children to learn how and on which websites they can search in this spaghetti.

In the module 'Searching online information', we provide a number of tools to optimally search for validated information.
We cover all the functions that Google offers, since Google is the most widely used tool for finding information fast.

Objectives

This module has the following objectives:

1. Provide an overview of the key functions of Google.
2. Refer to a number of interesting knowledge apps and sites.
3. Learn how to correctly use and create a QR code.

ICT attainment levels

This module comprises the following ICT attainment levels:

- Pupils can use ICT in a safe, responsible and effective way.
- Pupils can use ICT to communicate in a safe, responsible and effective way.
- Pupils can use ICT to search for, process and save digital information intended for them.
- Pupils can use ICT to present information to others.

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Target group

- Primary education third grade
- Secondary education first grade

Necessities

- Min. 5 computers / laptops
- Access to Internet & Google Chrome web browser
- 'Know-it-all' diggit module

Duration

2 hours of lessons (2 x 50')

Preparation

- Charge computers / laptops
- Set up the diggit module 'Know-it-all' on the interactive board

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Important terms and definitions

Below you will find an overview of a number of relevant terms and definitions regarding searching online for information:

Android
Android is the operating system for smartphones, tablets, cameras and smartwatches from, among others, Samsung, Huawei and LG.

App Store
Apple's App Store is the digital shop where you can buy apps for your Apple device.

Fake news
Fake news refers to false or incorrect news reports that are disseminated on the Internet, often via social media.

Geolocation
Geolocation is also referred to as geo-localization. It is the science of determining the actual geographic location of a website visitor. A website which uses this technique can determine with precision where you are located.

Refresh
'Refresh' refers to loading a web page again, in order to view the most recent version of that particular page.

GooglePlay
GooglePlay is the digital shop where you can download apps for devices with the Android operating system. See also: 'Android'.

GPS
GPS is the abbreviation of 'Global Positioning System'. It is a satellite system that enables us to precisely determine our position on earth. Cars, but also smartphones, tablets and smartwatches are equipped with it.

Internet browser
Also known as web browser. An Internet browser is a computer program you can use to view web pages. Well-known browsers include Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Apple Safari and Mozilla Firefox.

Voice Search
Voice Search is the application that enables users to operate their smartphone or computer with their voice in order to carry out certain search actions.

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Important terms and definitions

Below you will find an overview of a number of relevant terms and definitions regarding searching online for information:

Online banking

Online banking is also known as Internet banking. It refers to making payments or savings through the bank's Internet application. The major advantage of online banking is that the application is available around the clock, all year round (except during maintenance works on the system).

QR code

QR code is a kind of barcode in the form of a square, consisting of blocks which appear on posters, brochures, apps, products, etc. You have to direct the smartphone to such a QR code in order to go to the right website, video, text or geolocation. A QR code contains a particular digital code, which leads the user to a certain place on the Internet.

Resolution

Resolution is expressed in the number of pixels per inch on your computer monitor or smartphone screen. The higher the resolution, the better the image quality.

Waze

Waze is a free app you can use to determine your route and is very similar to Google Maps. The difference is that Waze is continuously supplemented with information from the users themselves about e.g. traffic jams, accidents and roadworks.

Wikipedia

Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia whereby users can add information themselves. Wikipedia is an important source of online information, but you must bear in mind that the information is not always accurate or validated.

Search engine

A search engine is a computer program you can use to search for information on the Internet. Well-known examples are Google, Bing and Ecosia.

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Classroom script

Below, you will find an overview of the different steps in the lesson about searching online information:

Part 1: Introduction

Part 2: Conversation starters

Part 3: Google Chrome

Part 4: Google Search

Part 5: Google Maps

Part 6: Knowledge apps and sites

Part 7: QR codes

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Part 1:
Introduction

To surf and search on the web, you will need an Internet browser. Again, there are different browsers, each of which functions a little differently. The main ones are

1. Microsoft Edge
2. Mozilla Firefox
3. Apple Safari
4. Google Chrome

More than 55% of Internet users in Belgium use Google Chrome and the related Google functions Therefore, we elaborate on Google in this module.

Part 2:
Conversation starters

Pupils are often very active in the digital world so it's important for them to share their experiences. What do they do online? What do they find interesting? What goes right and what goes wrong sometimes? Getting the conversation started in class is one way of making pupils more digitally savvy. Below you will find a few questions that are meant as 'conversation starters' for the topic 'Searching online information'.

- Which knowledge question would you like answered today? That becomes the Key question of the Day. Where on the Internet would you look for the answer? Let's search for the answer on the Key question of the Day using the classroom computers.
- Can you name one thing that you learnt on the Internet this week? If so, what was it and how did you find the answer to your question?
- Suppose you could take my place in front of the class tomorrow. What would you teach your classmates about the Internet?

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Part 3: Google Chrome

Short description
Google Chrome is the Internet browser of Google, preferred by more than half of users in Belgium. In this chapter, we explain the key functions of Google Chrome.

Step by step

Content per step	Methodology	Media
Assignment: Surf to the website of our school with Google Chrome and search for the school's phone number on it.	Work in small groups on the computer + wrap-up in classroom	Computer with Google Chrome

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Content per step	Methodology	Media
Explanation: Searching for information online is very easy with Google Chrome. This browser works as follows: 1. Click on the Chrome icon on your desktop. 2. Type either the address in the address bar or what you are looking for in the Google search field. See below for more details. 3. Click on the arrows on the bottom left to go to the previous or next page. 4. To ensure that you have the most recent version of a web page and the most recent information, click the round arrow called 'Refresh'. 5. If you find a page interesting, click on the star at the top right to put it in your favorites so that you can quickly find the page again. 6. When you click on the '+' sign, you open a new tab. There, you can open a new web page, while the other pages remain open. 7. Are you having difficulties reading because the text is too small? Click on the three points on the top right and then on 'Zoom'. You can also reduce the text again in this way.		Appendix 1

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Part 4: Google Search

Short description

Google's search engine, Google Search, is very well known. In this chapter we look at the following aspects of Google Search:

1. Basic functions
2. Image search
3. Advanced search
4. Google Voice Search (or searching by pronouncing a search term instead of typing it)

Step by step

Content per step	Methodology	Media
Assignment: Search for how you can easily make slime.	Work in small groups on the computer	Computer with Google Chrome
Question: How can you search using more than one search word? Try it out yourself.		
Question: What sort of information can you search for in Google Search?		
Question: Which images did you find concerning slime?		

Content per step	Methodology	Media
Explanation: Basic functions of Google Search. 1. You use Google Search to search for information by entering one or more search words in the search bar . You connect the words with the '+' sign. 2. You can also view images which are linked to your search word(s). 3. At the top you also see words that Google itself suggests and can lead you to interesting information. If you have misspelled a search word, for instance, Google will suggest a correction. 4. You will also find products on top of the search page that correspond to your search and that you can buy online. 5. Furthermore, you can search for videos, shopping, books, flights and financial news.	Classroom teaching	Computer with Google Chrome Appendix 2

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Content per step	Methodology	Media
Explanation: Advanced search. Because there is so much information on the Internet, the 'Advanced search' function could prove useful. To use this function: 1. Click on 'Tools' at the top. 2. Select the language you want to search in. 3. You can also choose when the information has to appear. 4. If you want, you can click on 'Word for Word', so that you know that your search word will appear as such in the results. You can conduct on advance search for images too. 1. Select the size of your image, to print in a large format, for example, or to use a high-quality photo in a presentation. 2. You can also select the color, type and date of publication. 3. You can choose whether an image should not be copyrighted. This is actually necessary if you want to use it in a video or brochure.	Classroom teaching	Appendix 3
Assignment: Search for a black-and-white photo of a tiger with high screen quality.	Work in small groups on the computer	Computer with Google Chrome

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Content per step	Methodology	Media
Explanation: Google Voice Search. Thanks to Google Voice Search you can also conduct searches with your voice: 1. Check whether a microphone is connected to your computer. This is not necessary on a smartphone. 2. Go to the Google website. 3. Click on the blue microphone to the right of the search bar. 4. Now you can just say what you are looking for. 5. If you are logged in to your Google account while searching, your voice searches can also be saved.	Classroom teaching	Appendix 4
Assignment: Search on the Child Focus website for information on safe use of Internet; using your voice.	Work in small groups on the computer	Computer with Google Chrome + active microphone

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Part 5: Google Maps

Short description

Paper roadmaps have become a thing of the past for today's children. The GPS – with or without Waze – in mom's or dad's car shows you the way. If you want to determine a route beforehand, you can use Google Maps.

Step by step

Content per step	Methodology	Media
Question: 1. Search for a route from home to school and indicate the time it will take by car, on foot or by bike. 2. Search for the route from school to the Atomium in Brussels by public transport.	Work in small groups on the computer	Computer with Google Chrome

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Content per step	Methodology	Media
Explanation: 1. Enter the name or address of your destination in the search bar. 2. Click on 'Route' to determine your route from point A to point B. 3. You can now select a route on foot, by car, by bike or by public transport. 4. You can see how long the trip will take for each type of transport.	Classroom teaching	Appendix 5
Tips: • Google Maps is made possible also thanks to users. You can become a 'Google Local Guide', for instance. Look it up to find out exactly how it works. • You can see Google Maps with a satellite view by clicking on 'Satellite'. If you want to simulate that you are in a specific location using Google Street View, click on the little yellow man at the bottom right and drag him to that location on the map. A real image will appear of how that place looks. Due to privacy legislation, faces of people and car number plates are blurred to make them unrecognizable.	Classroom teaching	

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Part 6: Interesting knowledge apps and sites

Short description

The Internet is exploding with knowledge apps and sites. In this chapter, we provide a number of them, which students can supplement with apps and sites that they use regularly.

Step by step

Content per step	Methodology	Media
Assignment: 1. What kind of information do you regularly search for? Which sites and/or apps do you use for this? 2. Which sites do you use to prepare an assignment about the news of the week?	Interactive moment in class	Computer/ smartphone to demonstrate sites and/or apps in class

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Content per step	Methodology	Media
Explanation: Here is an overview of some useful applications. 1. Digital newspapers: De Standaard, Le Soir, Het Laatste Nieuws, L'Echo… all Belgian newspapers have a website and an app on which you can follow all the news. 2. Public transport: De Lijn / TEC, NMBS / SNCB [Belgian Rail] and MIVB / STIB [Brussels Transport] have useful information on their respective websites and in their apps. 3. Weather sites and apps: kmi.be or Buienradar. 4. Online banking: all Belgian banks have a website and an app for online banking. The Bancontact/Payconiq app is also useful since it allows you to instantly pay back your friend for a cinema ticket. 5. Wikipedia: Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia whereby users can create and edit the information themselves. Wikipedia is an important source of online information, but you must bear in mind that the information is not always accurate or validated.	Classroom teaching	

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Content per step	Methodology	Media
Assignment: 1. Search for a number of items concerning the landing on the moon in Wikipedia. 2. What information is still lacking on Wikipedia in your view?	Work in small groups on the computer + 1 representative per group gives a tip	Computer with Google Chrome
Tip: What is actually the difference between a website and an app? You need a browser such as Google Chrome to surf to a website. You have to download an application from Apple's App Store or GooglePlay Store. You store that app on your smartphone to use it. Unless you have no free memory on your smartphone or tablet, an app is a good choice because you always have the information at hand.		

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Part 7: QR codes

| Short description
A QR code is a kind of barcode in the form of a square, consisting of blocks which appear on posters, brochures, apps, products, etc. QR stands for 'Quick Response'. You have to direct the smartphone towards such a QR code in order go to the right website, video, text or geolocation. A QR code actually contains a digital code, which leads the user to a particular place on the Internet.

Step by step

Content per step	Methodology	Media
Assignment: 1. Ask the students beforehand to bring along packaging or brochures containing a QR code. 2. Have a number of students give a demonstration to the class.	Demo in classroom	Smartphone with a QR Code scanner

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Content per step	Methodology	Media
Explanation: There are two ways to use a QR code. 1. You can scan a code on a packaging or poster in the 'real world' using a QR Code Scanner. For devices with the Android operating system, you have to download it first from the GooglePlay Store. With an iPhone you simply direct the camera towards it. 2. There are many apps in which the scanner is already built in (e.g. the Bancontact app) that you can use to pay or to receive small sums of money by having a bar code scanned. To make your own code, you can enter the link to your website through a QR code generator site. Example: fr.qr-code-generator.com. You can then also customize the creation of your QR code.	Classroom teaching	Appendix 6

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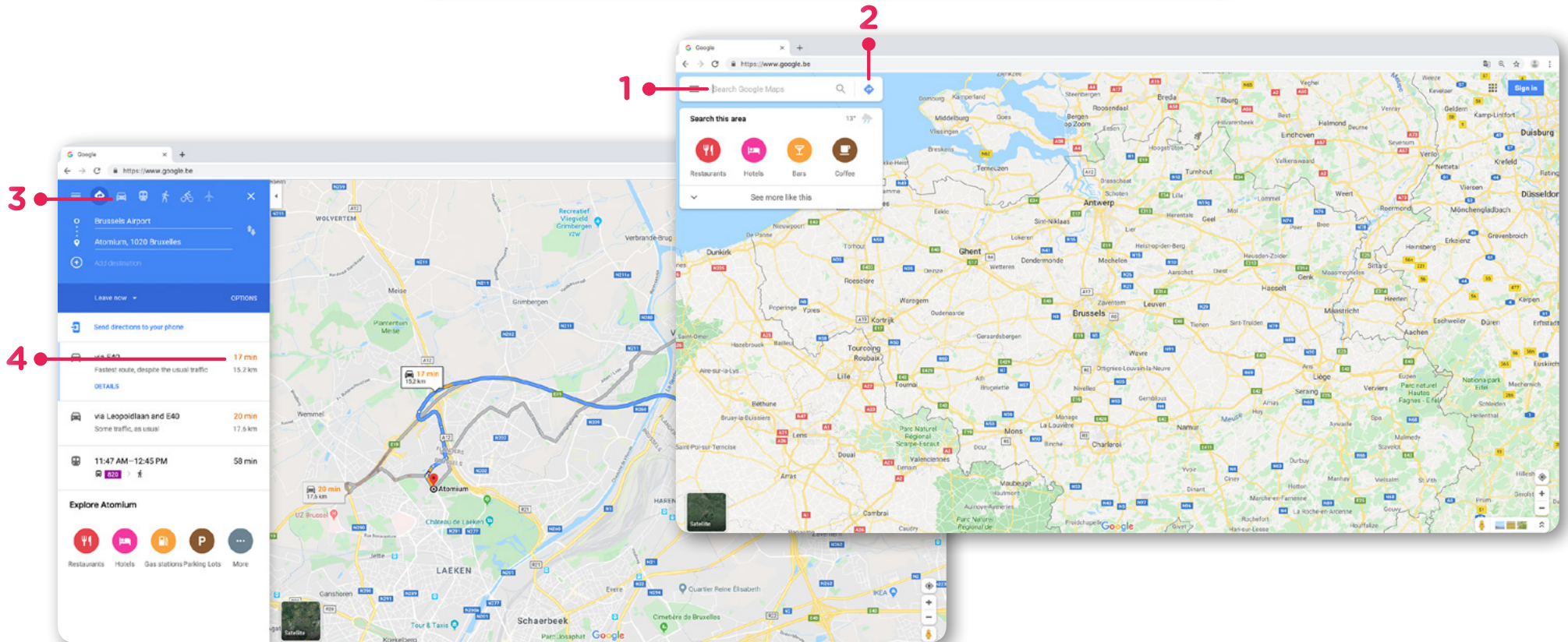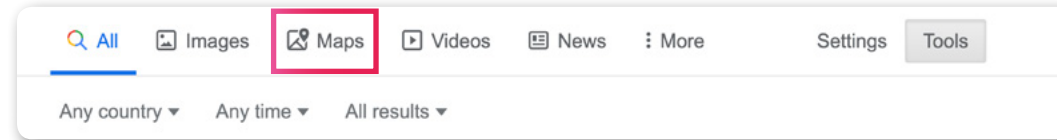proximus

Appendices

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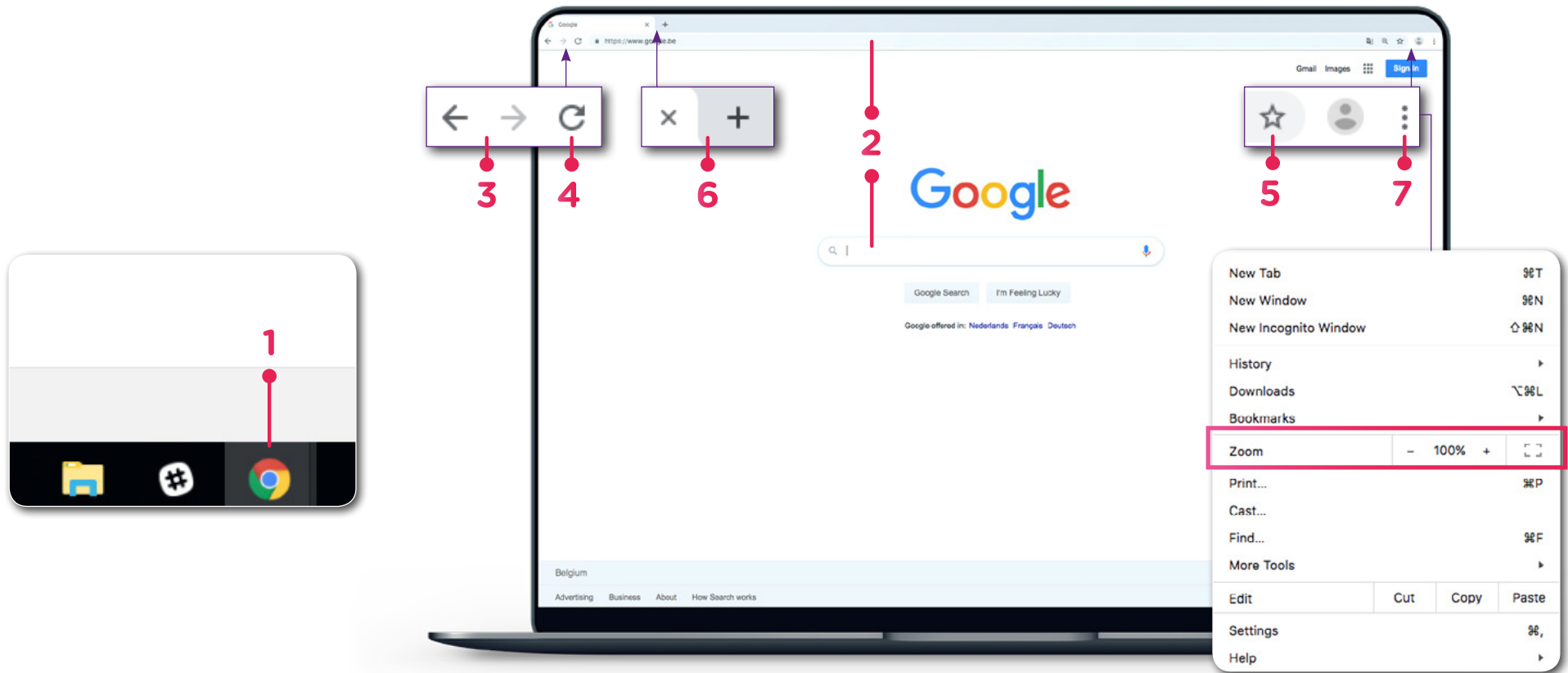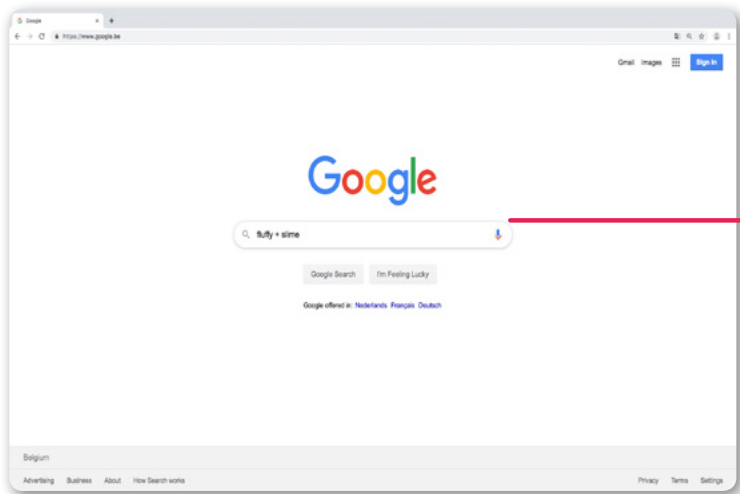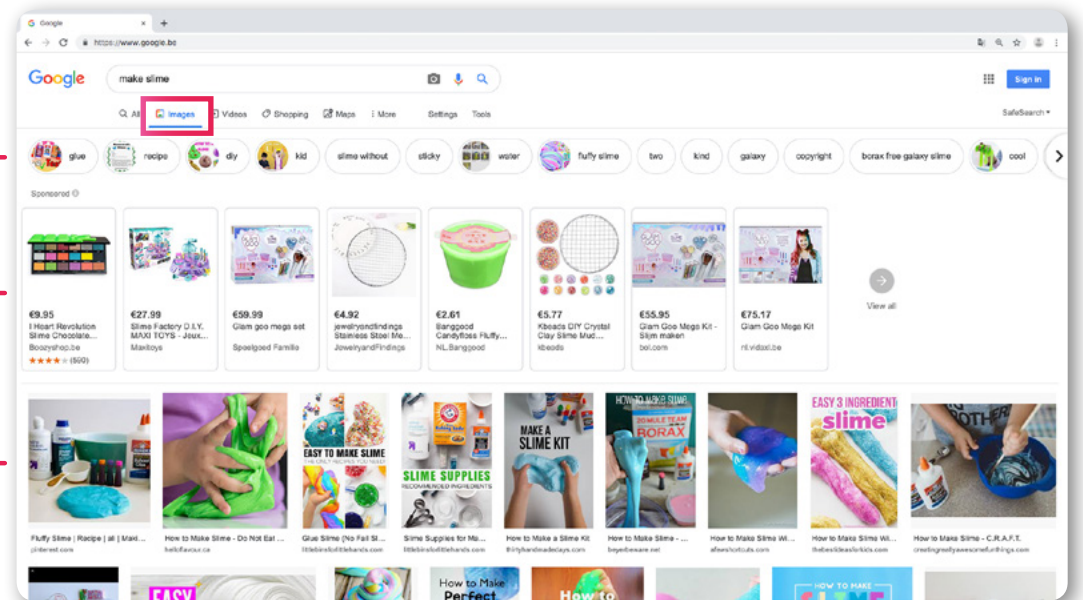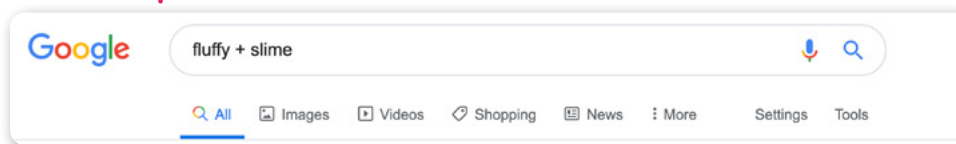
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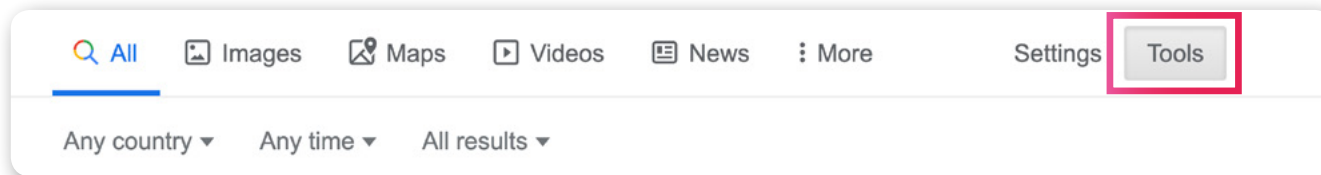
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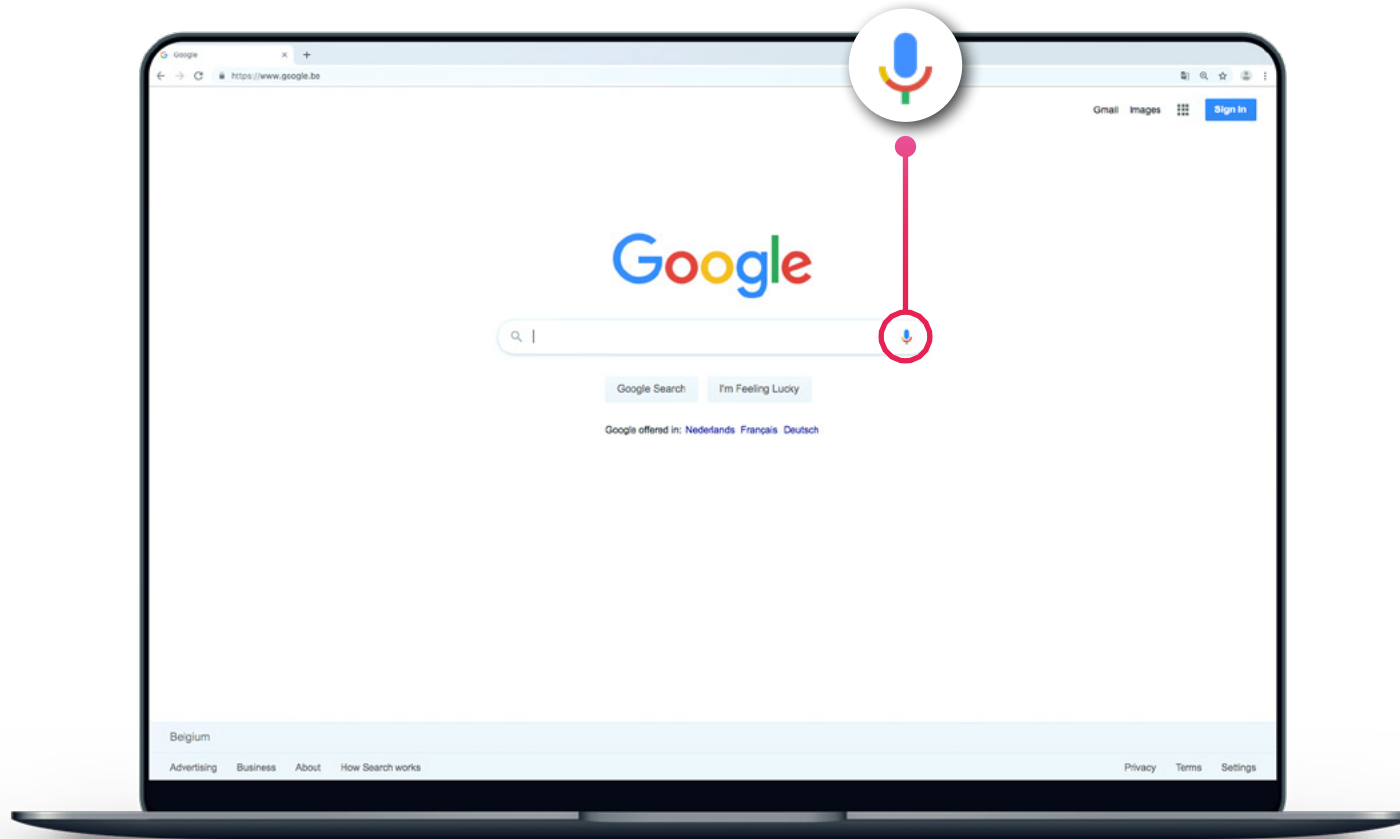
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