

Computer Basics Handouts: Internet Basics

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HANDOUT 2A: LESSON GOALS

During this lesson, you will:

- ___ **1** Learn basic Internet terms.
- ___ **2** Learn how to get to a website.
- ___ **3** Learn how to explore a website.
- ___ **4** Learn how to use a search box.
- ___ **5** Learn how to use a site map.

HANDOUT 2B: INTERNET TERMS

Part I – Internet Terms

1. The Internet

A vast, international collection of computer networks that transfers information. A combination of the words international and network. Websites and e-mail are part of the Internet.

2. The World Wide Web

Also known as “the Web.” A system that lets users access information on the Internet. People often use the term Web to refer to the Internet (see above), but the World Wide Web and the Internet are not exactly the same thing.

The World Wide Web operates over the Internet, and it is the most widely used part of the Internet.

3. Website

Or “site.” A location on the World Wide Web (and Internet) that contains information about a specific topic. A website usually contains multiple pages with different types of information about the topic.

HANDOUT 2B: INTERNET TERMS

Part I – Internet Terms

4. Home Page

The first thing you see when you come to a website, or the opening page of a website. The home page usually provides general information about the site and directs you to other pages on the site.



HANDOUT 2B: INTERNET TERMS

Part I – Internet Terms

5. Link (or hyperlink)

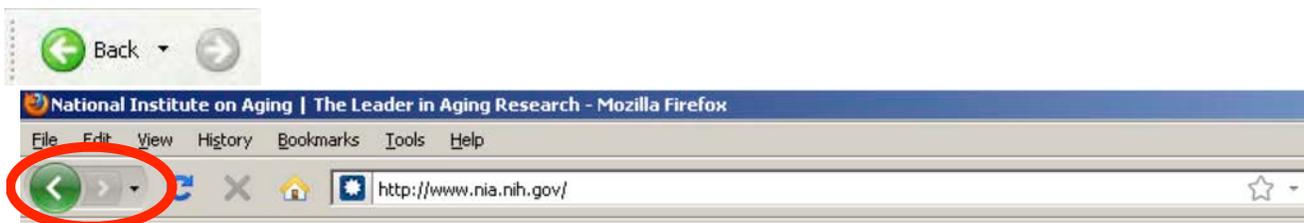
A highlighted or underlined feature on a web page that, when clicked, will take you to another web page. A link most often appears as underlined words or an image.

One sure way to tell if something is a link or not: if when hovering your cursor over the word or image your cursor turns into a pointing hand, the image or word you are pointing to is a link.

[This is a link](#)

6. Back Arrow

This arrow, often green, is found at the top of most browsers. When you click on the back arrow, it takes you back – in order – through all of the web pages you've seen. (Sometimes called the back button.)



HANDOUT 2B: INTERNET TERMS

Part I – Internet Terms

7. Web Address or URL

The address for a website. (URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.) U.S.-based web addresses usually start with the letters www (for World Wide Web) and end with a dot/period followed by letters that indicate the type of website it is:

.com = commercial enterprise or business

.org = non-profit organization

.edu = educational institution

.gov = government agency

.mil = military agency

.net = another ending for a commercial website

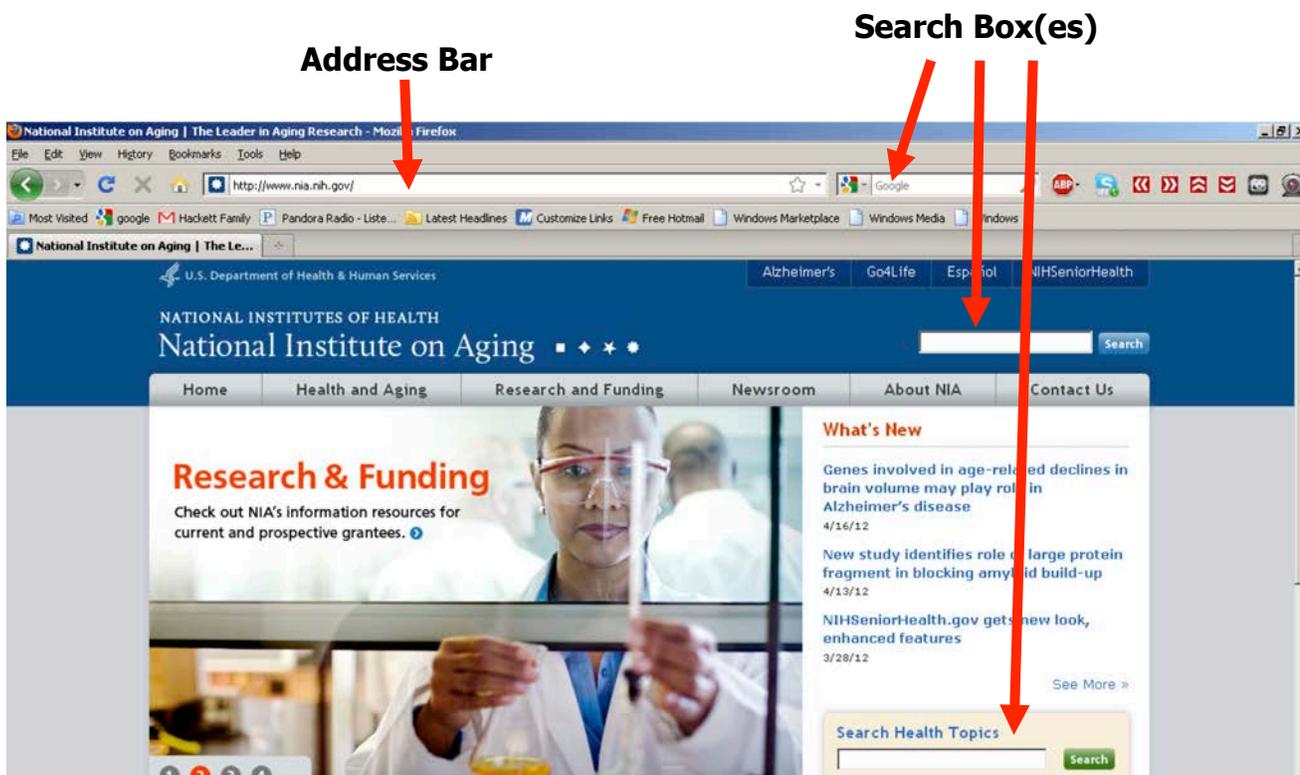
On the Internet, you get to a website by typing in the web address (or URL) into the address box of the browser. For example, to get to the National Institute on Aging website, you would type www.nia.nih.gov in the address box.

HANDOUT 2B: INTERNET TERMS

Part II – More Internet Terms

8. Search Box

A rectangular blank space on a web page where you can type in a word or phrase to look for information. Clicking on the button next to the search box (or hitting the Enter key on the keyboard) will take you to a page where that information is located.

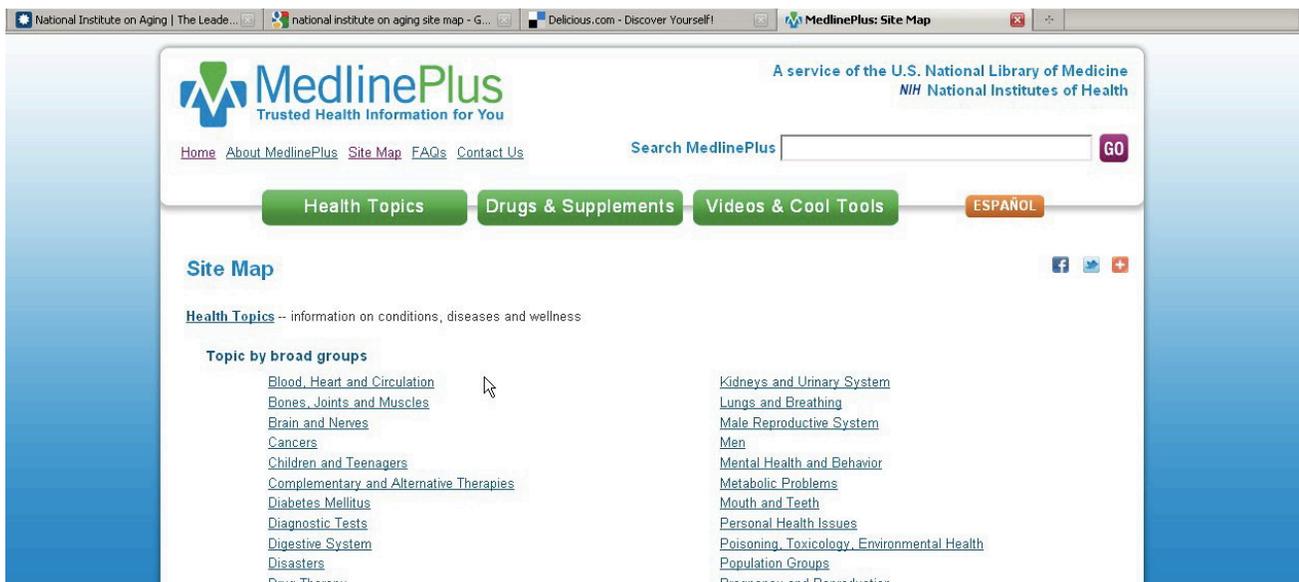


HANDOUT 2B: INTERNET TERMS

Part II – More Internet Terms

9. Site Map

A list of the contents on a website, similar to an index in a book. A link to the site map is usually found at the top or bottom of the home page. Many websites, but not all, include a site map.



HANDOUT 2B: INTERNET TERMS

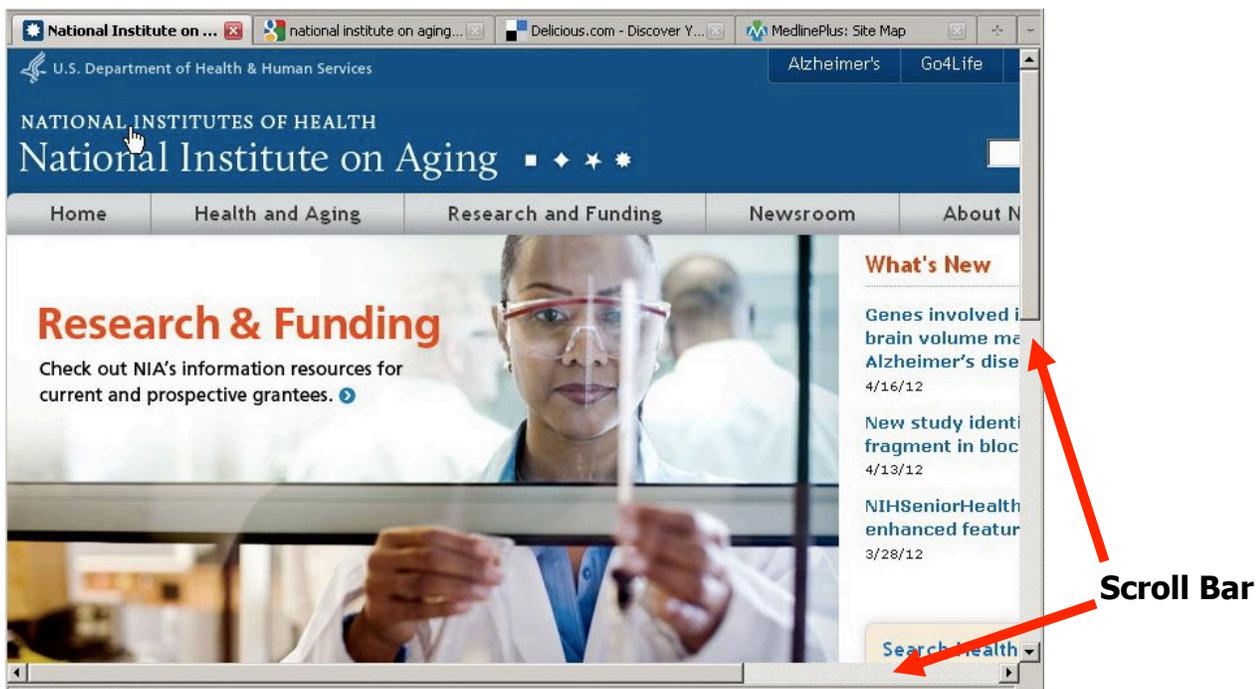
Part II – More Internet Terms

10. Scroll

To move text or other information on a computer screen up, down, or sideways, with new information appearing as the old disappears.

11. Scroll Bar

A narrow, rectangular bar on the right edge (and sometimes bottom edge) of a web page as viewed in a web browser which lets you move the page to see more of the information it contains. The scroll bar on the right moves the web page up and down, and the scroll bar on the bottom moves the web page right and left.



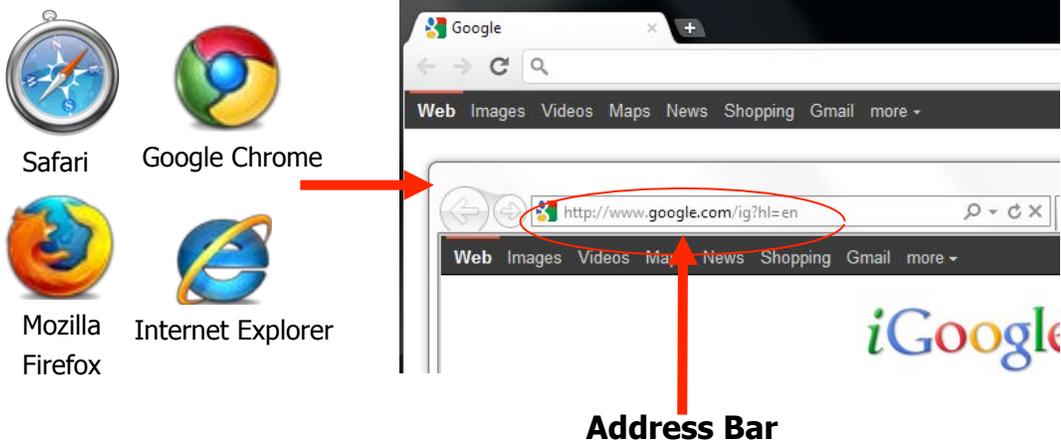
HANDOUT 2C: PRACTICE ACTIVITY

Directions: Read Maria's story, then follow the steps below to go to the National Institute on Aging website to get information about osteoporosis. Use the images to guide you.

"Maria's mother is now three inches shorter at age 75 than she was at age 50. Maria, who is now 45, knows her mother suffers from osteoporosis, and wants to know if it's too late to prevent bone loss from happening to her. What search terms would you suggest Maria try on the NIA site to answer her question?"

1. From the desktop, click on the icon for your browser. This will take you to your browser's home page on the Internet.

Browser Icons

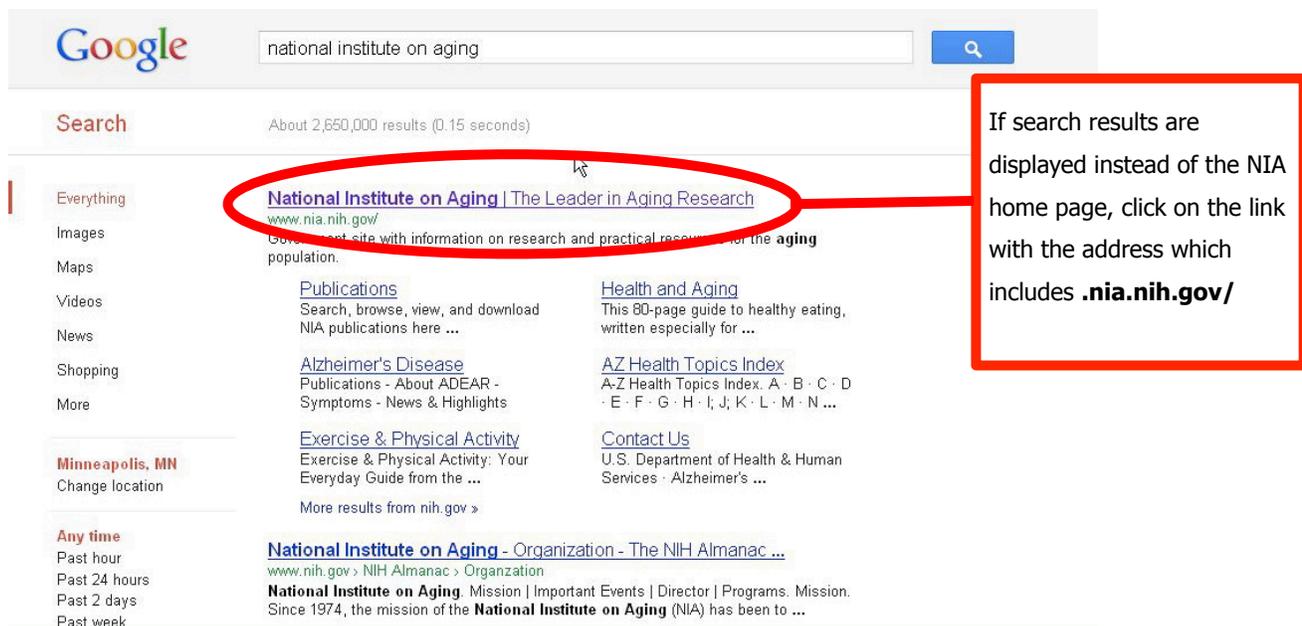


2. From your browser's home page, locate the **address box** near the top of the page.
3. Position your cursor over the address in the address box and **click while moving the mouse** to highlight the address



HANDOUT 2C: PRACTICE ACTIVITY

- Once the address is highlighted, delete it by hitting the **Delete key** (or the **Backspace key**) on your keyboard - or just **start typing**.
- Type: **www.nia.nih.gov** (or **national institute on aging** into the search box).
- Hit the Enter button on your keyboard. The screen will change to the home page of the NIA or may display search results (see below).



The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the text "national institute on aging". Below the search bar, the search results are displayed. The top result is "National Institute on Aging | The Leader in Aging Research" with the URL "www.nia.nih.gov/". This result is circled in red. A red box on the right side of the page contains the text: "If search results are displayed instead of the NIA home page, click on the link with the address which includes .nia.nih.gov/".

HANDOUT 2C: PRACTICE ACTIVITY

At the **National Institute on Aging** home page.

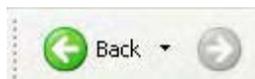
7. Find the search box on the right hand side of the page.



Type in the term “osteoporosis prevention”to search for information about this topic.



8. Hit the Enter key on the keyboard. (or click on the **Search** button next to the search box.)
9. You should see a list of search results on the screen. Click on the first one. (The list changes frequently, so the first one on your list may be different from the one you see on a later search)
10. Once you've clicked on the first item, read the page that appears. Use the Page Down key on your keyboard to move the screen down so you can see all the material on the page.
11. When you've finished reading the material, click on the Back arrow at the top of the screen to return to the NIA home page.



12. Click on the Back arrow again to return to your browser's home page.
13. For additional Internet Basics Practices go to the BBC Webwise course at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/courses/internet-basics/>
(You will need speakers or headphones to hear the interactive video.)