




Consider the Source

Evaluating Internet Resources


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The US Department of Defense started the Internet in the 1960s.



By the mid-1990s Internet Service Providers were permitted to provide Internet access to the general public.



Email, social networking sites, and the WWW are the most commonly used systems on the Internet.




WWW is the system most heavily used for research.



 Printing made us all...
readers

 Xeroxing made us all...
publishers

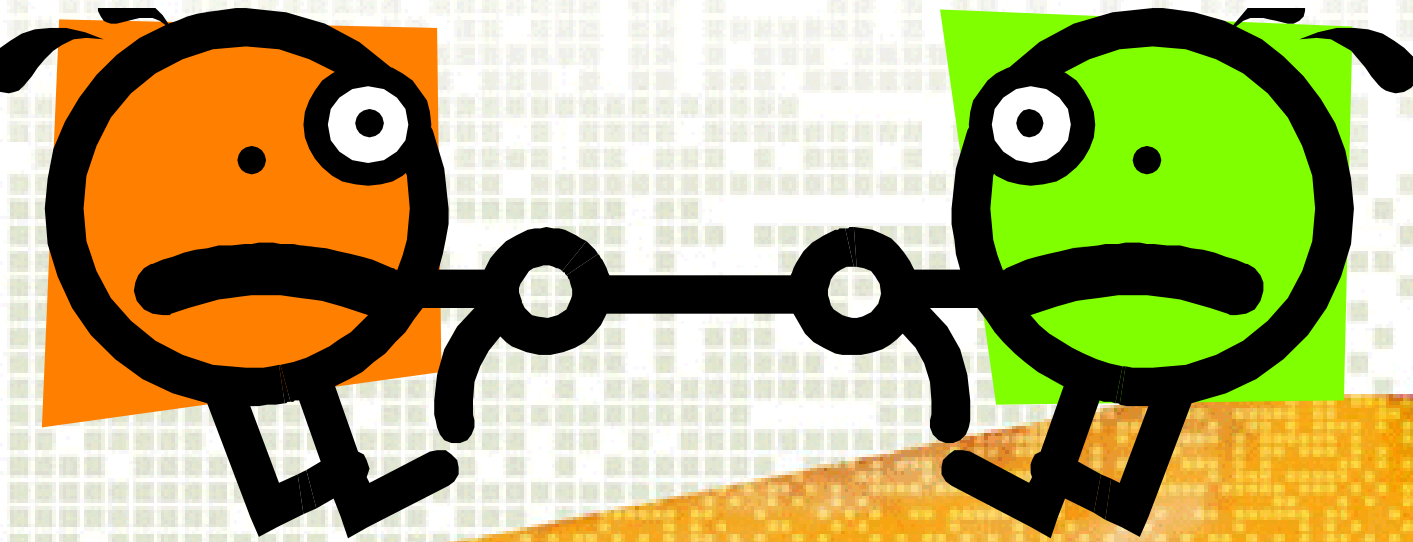
 Television made us all...
viewers

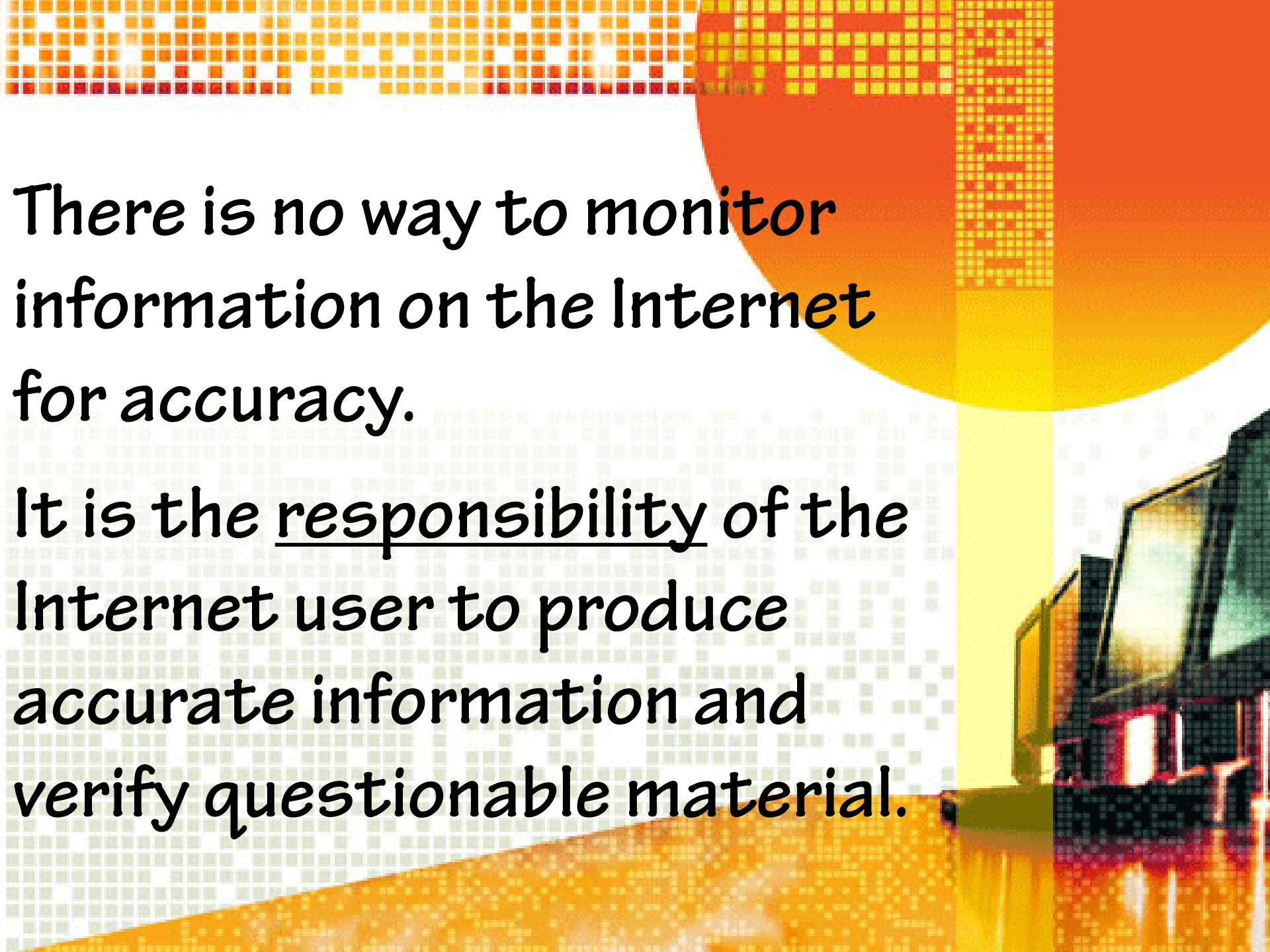
 Digitization has made us all...
producers

Larry Grossman, NBC News President 1998

Who's in Control?

censorship vs intellectual freedom





There is no way to monitor information on the Internet for accuracy.

It is the responsibility of the Internet user to produce accurate information and verify questionable material.

<http://www.thedogisland.com/>



<http://publish.uwo.ca/~floyd/false/false.htm>

DHMO.org

**Dihydrogen Monoxide
Research Division**

<http://www.dhmo.org/>




<http://home.inreach.com/kumbach/velcro.html>

EVALUATION CRITERIA


 domain name

 authority

 currency

 verifiability

 bias

 purpose

Type of site may suggest need to do further research to verify accuracy.

URL (universal resource locator)

- indicates TLD (top level domain)

 **www..... .edu** colleges & universities

3rd

 **www..... .com** commercial businesses


4th

 **www..... .gov** government

2nd

 **www..... .org** non-profit organizations

5th

 **www..... .mil** military

1st



AUTHORITY

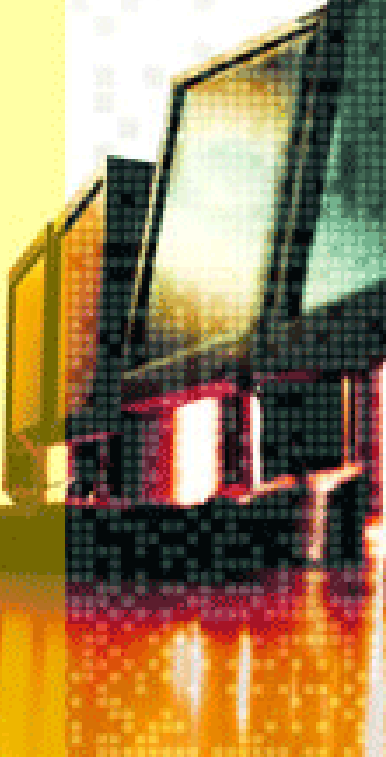
- Can you identify the sponsor and information about the sponsor?
- Can you identify the author and info about him or her?
- Do the authors have expertise in the area in which they are writing?
- Is the web site's grammar and spelling accurate?

CURRENCY

- Is the information up to date?
- Does the information have a copyright date? If so, how recent is it?
- Are any links current and active?
- Have the authors listed their sources so you can verify the information?

VERIFIABILITY

- Information should be verified when it:
 - does not seem logical
 - comes from an unknown author
 - is controversial in nature
- Can you locate an original source to check the truth and reliability of the information?
- Librarians can direct you to reputable sources of information! 😊



BIAS & PURPOSE

- Information that is true, but *does not tell the whole story* can be misleading.
 - Facts are true, opinions are just one point of view.
 - Be aware that opinions are often stated as facts!
- An author that presents only one point of view shows bias. Do further research to find other opinions!
- Pictures can also be misleading!



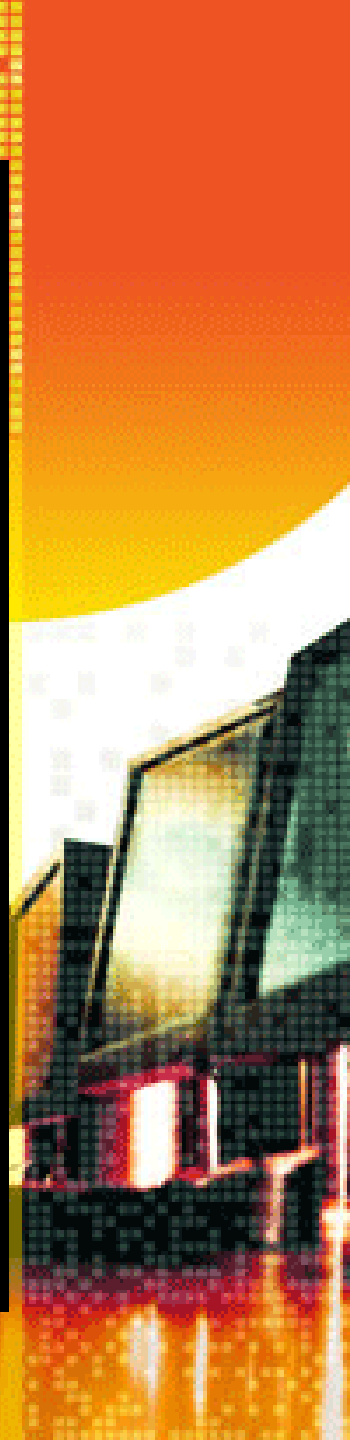
HOAXES & SCAMS

- Spoofs are different than hoaxes.
- Found in emails more than any other area of the Internet.
- If in doubt, check a hoax site such as:
 - www.hoaxbusters.com
 - www.snopes.org
 - www.nonprofit.Internet/hoax
 - www.museumofhoaxes.com

Don't get tangled up



researching on the web



“PRESENTATIONS WITH PANACHE”

Advanced PowerPoint Workshop

Tue, Feb 17 —period 4 @ lunch D
—after school 3:45-5:00

Wed, Feb 18—period 3 @ lunch D

Thur, Feb 19 —period 6 @ 9:30
(during class)