

Finding information online

COMMUNICATION

LEVEL
Intermediate

NUMBER
EN_BE_2416X

LANGUAGE
English

lingoda

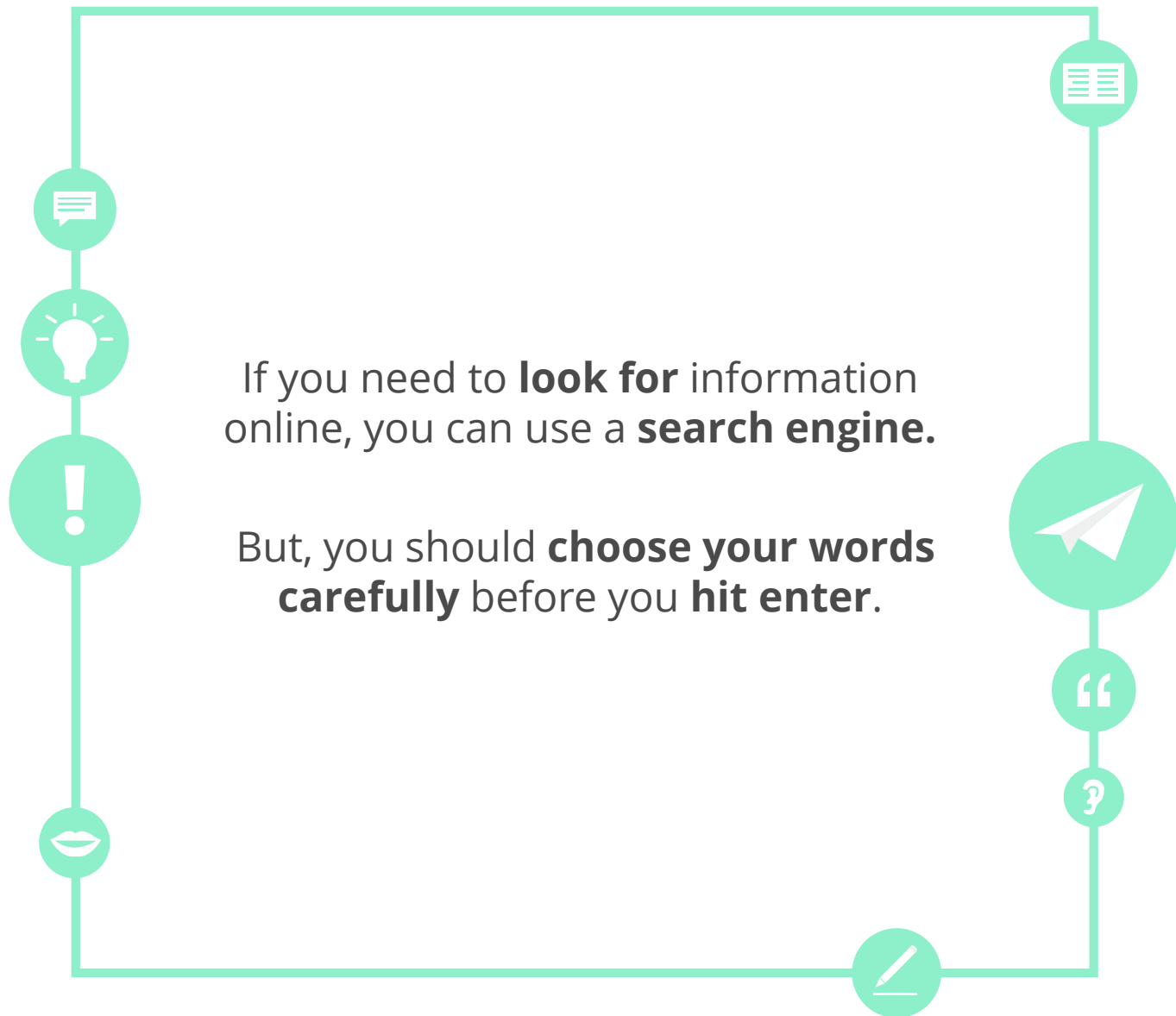




Goals

- Can talk in simple terms about finding information online.
- Can engage in conversation about the quality of information I find online.







Preview and Warm-up

- In this lesson, you will learn to talk about using **search engines** to find information.
- You will also practise using a **search engine** to correct **misinformation**.



My **search results** didn't give me the information I needed.



Websites and search engines

- When we need information, we can try to find a **website** about that particular topic.
- A **search engine** will show us a list of possible websites with this information.



I need to find a **website** with food recipes.

I can use a **search engine** to find recipes with foods I like.





Using search engines

- We use either of these **phrasal verbs** when we want to describe the **process** of **finding information**.



He uses a search engine to **look for** cheap flights.

I am **searching for** a new flat online at the moment.





Bookmarks

- Do you ever **bookmark** useful websites? What does this mean?
- What kind of websites do you bookmark and **why**?
- Why do you think we use this word? Where does it come from?



I **bookmark** the most useful websites I need for my job.



Fill in the gaps

Use the words in the boxes below to complete the sentences

search engine

bookmark

look for

website

searches for

1. Why don't you add this page as a _____ so you can find it later?
2. I always _____ flight tickets in my free time. I love travelling!
3. He always uses that _____, it has great recommendations for restaurants.
4. If you enter one word into the _____, your results will be very long.
5. She _____ recipes in her free time. She adores cooking.





What websites do the people below have bookmarked?

Open your search engine and look for websites for each of their interests. Choose a few for each person.

Interests:

sport
electronic music
politics



Lorenza

Interests:

cookery
environment
interior design



Harry

Interests:

finance
property
travel



Dwayne

Interests:

art and crafts
hiking
fundraising



Kylie



Now compare!

How different is your list of websites from your classmates' lists? Then, as a group, discuss the questions below.

■ How did you decide which websites to choose?

■ Do you use any of these websites yourself?

■ Did you discover a new website that you think looks interesting?





Discuss



**What
information
do you
search for
online?**



Searching for information step by step

- We **type** words **into** the search engine to find the website with the information we need.
- After we write all the words, we then **hit enter** to start the search.



I **typed** my ingredients **into** the search engine to find a recipe with them.

When I **hit enter**, the search engine found thousands of results.





Searching for information step by step

- When the search is complete, you can start to **browse the search results** on your screen. What does browse mean?
- You have chosen the result you want. It is now time to **click** on the **link**.



My search had over 100,000 hits. I didn't have time to **browse** them all,

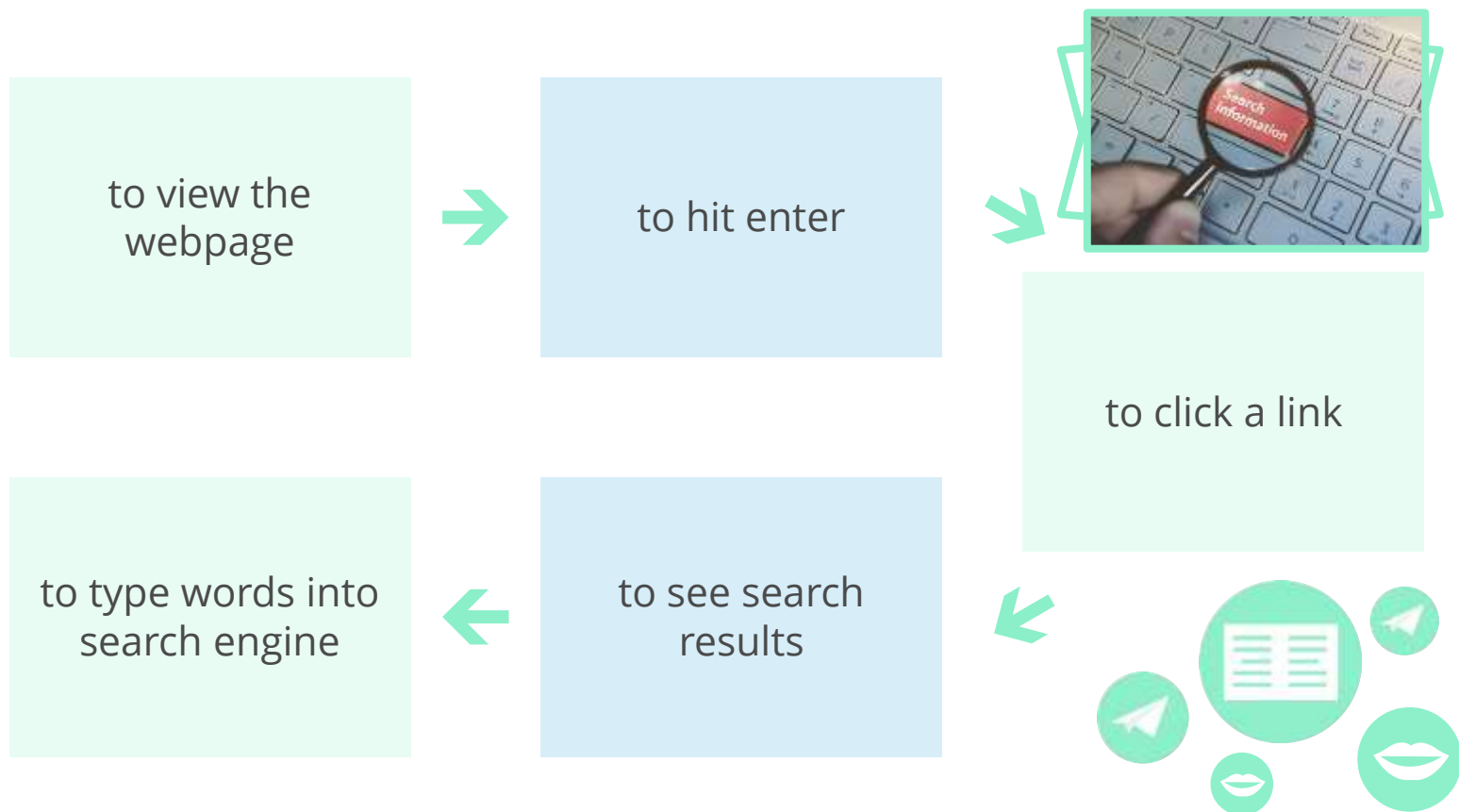
I wanted to know a good restaurant in town. I **clicked the link** to **view a webpage** called "Best Restaurants Near You!"





Step-by-step guide

Put the steps for using a search engine in order





Finding the right result

to go to the
next page

Go to the **next page** of results to see more websites.

to repeat the
search

He **repeated the search** with different words. He then found the information he needed.

to choose the
words

You can **choose** specific **words** to find better results.

carefully

Searching **carefully** means using exact words in the search.



Fill in the gaps

Use the words in the box below to form correct sentences.

next

repeat

go

choose

carefully

1. I typed "flights" instead of "cheap flights". I will _____ the search to find better prices.
2. I can't find anything useful in the first ten results. I think I'll _____ to the _____ page.
3. How can we _____ which words to enter into the search engine?
4. If I don't write _____, I won't find what I want.





Using zero conditionals to talk about finding information online

- **If + subject + present simple, subject + present simple.**
- We can use **zero conditionals** to **give advice** on how to find information.
- In the main clause, we often use the verb **try** followed by a **present participle** – *searching, looking, going, putting...*



If you choose your words carefully, it **is** easier to find what you need.

If you want to learn what films are out at the moment, **try** searching 'cinema listings.'





Using first conditionals to talk about finding information online

- **If + subject + present simple, subject + future simple.**
- We can use the **first conditional** to make **predictions** about **what will happen** if you make certain searches.



If you search for 'football results', you **will find** the Manchester United score.

If you put 'Paris weather' into your search engine, you **will see** the forecast.





Explaining what happens when you make good or bad searches

It's not always easy to find what you want online. Sometimes you get too many results. Sometimes you don't get enough!

- How can people improve their search results?
- Do you have any tips? Share them with your teacher
- Use the conditional structures from the previous slides





Discuss

When is it a good idea to repeat a search?

When do you decide not to go to the next page of results?

Which words do you choose when you are searching for a new flat?

What is a search you need to do very carefully?



How to find reliable information

- The internet is full of **misinformation**. How do we know what is **reliable**?
- Reliable information is information we can **trust** or **believe**.



Online encyclopaedias are not always **reliable** sources of information.
Anyone can edit them.



How to find reliable information

- It is very important to be able to spot **fake news** – have you heard this phrase before?
- You must consider who the **author** is. What are their **motives**?
- When was the information **published**? Is it out of **date**?



I know the **author** of this news article hates that politician.

Look at the **date**. This was published in 2009. The information is **out of date**.





How to find reliable information

- What website **published** the information? Does it have a good **reputation**?
- Are there **spelling mistakes** and **factual errors**? What might this tell you about the information?



That website always **publishes** gossip and untrue stories.

The company they are talking about is German, not French. That's a **mistake**.





Read the information below. Use a search engine to find out if there are any mistakes in the text below

Birmingham is a city in the UK. It is located in the south of England and has a population of over 2 million people. It has one university and four professional football teams. Many famous people were born in Birmingham, including Dame Judi Dench and the former prime minister Neville Chamberlain. Birmingham was a very important city during the Industrial Revolution (1536-1675) and the city was known for car manufacturing during the twentieth century. It is one of the most diverse cities in the UK. Tourists come to Birmingham to visit Shakespeare's birthplace, which is a house in the city centre.





Discuss the changes you made to the information on the previous slide

Follow the instructions below.
Use conditional structures to explain how to find the correct information about Birmingham.



1

What **mistakes** did you find?

2

How did you find out the **correct information**? What did you **type into** the **search engine**?

3

What did you learn about the city of **Birmingham**?



Reflect on the goals

Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.

yes

no





Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson.
What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?



If you have time, go over
the most difficult slides again



Answer key

Exercise p. 8

1. bookmark
2. look for
3. website
4. search engine
5. searches for

Exercise p. 11

1. to type words into search engine
2. to hit enter
3. to see search results
4. to click a link
5. to view the webpage

Exercise p. 16

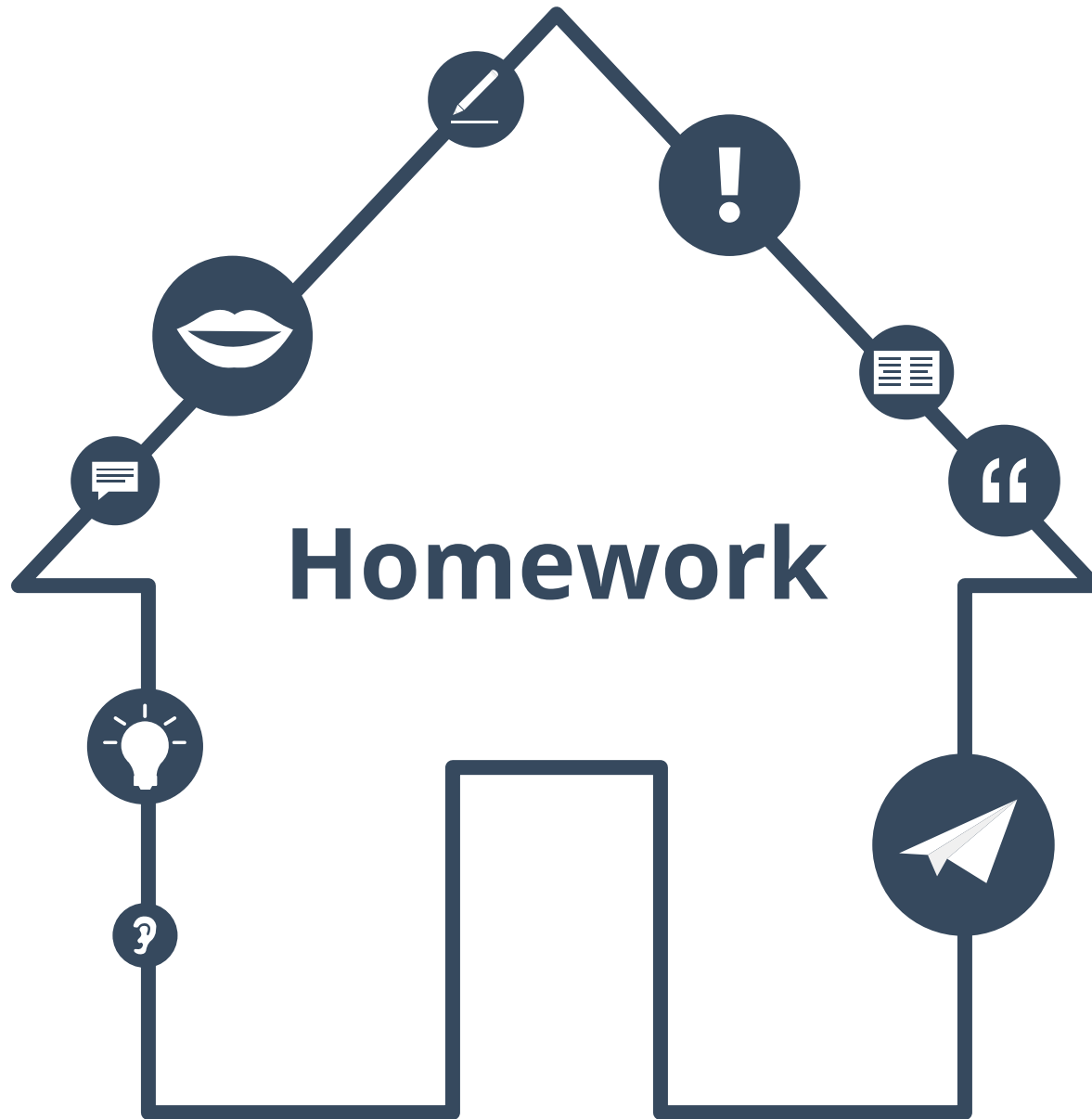
1. go; 2. go, next; 3. choose; 4. carefully



Answer key

Activity p. 25 – mistakes and corrections

1. Birmingham is located in the west Midlands, **not** the south of England.
2. The city has a population of just about 1 million people, **not** 2 million.
3. The city has five universities (**not** one) and two professional football clubs (**not** four).
4. Dame Judi Dench was **not** born in Birmingham.
5. Birmingham is spelt incorrectly in line 7.
6. The Industrial Revolution did **not** happen between 1536 and 1675.
7. Shakespeare's birthplace is in Stratford-Upon-Avon, **not** Birmingham.
8. The picture is on London, **not** Birmingham.





Make a list

Write a corrected version of the text about Birmingham on slide 18. Use the discussion on slide 19 to help you.

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