Search Stage	Search behaviours indicative of learning, or increasing domain expertise
Query (re)formulation	- Increase in the *number* and *specificity* of query terms - Increase in number of synonyms - Decrease in number of reformulated queries
Search Engine Results Page (SERP) examination *(Source Selection)*	- Increased clarity in relevance criteria = increased ability to distinguish between relevant and non-relevant results - Decrease in the number of search results viewed (supported by Mao et al. (2018), contrasted by White et al. (2009)) - Decrease in the proportion of partially relevant results viewed, and increase in the number of relevant results viewed - Average time for assessing a search result decreases
Content Page examination *(Interaction with sources)*	- Increase in the amount of information-use from viewed content pages in the learning outcome artefact (summary, project report, exam answers, etc.) <u>Knowledge Assimilation</u> : addition of new information to existing knowledge structure - Focus on factual and specific information - Refining output with factual information - Revisiting content pages for information initially overlooked <u>Knowledge Restructuring</u>: large changes or replacement of concepts and their relations in knowledge structure - Focus on background and conceptual information; notes taken on themes and ideas - Ideas are related and combined for a focus, in the outcome <u>Knowledge Tuning</u>: small changes in scope and meaning of concepts and their relations in knowledge structure; no replacements - Focus on procedural and specific information - Identification of information to support and refine focus
Overall search session	- Decreased time per search session - Decrease in variability of search tactics - Increase in the diversity of websites visited within a subject area (increase in the average number of unique top-level websites on a SERP or across clicked documents) - Increase in focus of exploration (e.g., the degree to which a SERP is covered by a single topic) - Search path is more ‘branchy’ – returning to a previously visited point and then following a new unexplored direction) (White et al., 2009)