VIA AFRIKA DIGITAL EDUCATION ACADEMY

Using your Android tablet device to make a real difference in your teaching

SESSION 3

Finding it on the internet

CLASS NOTES

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Via Afrika
Our Teachers. Our Future.

Course content

Using your Android tablet device to make a real difference in your teaching

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Session 3: Finding it on the internet

Class Notes

Via Afrika

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Important information

1. You can download and print the Class Notes for personal use, but you may not share them.
2. Once you have watched all the videos and completed all the quizzes, reflections, tasks, and assessments successfully, you can download your certificate and print it.
3. If you wish to earn SACE Professional Development (PD) points for this session, you must complete all the online assessments in the session successfully. Our system will notify us of your success, and we will send the points allocation request to the South African Council for Educators (SACE).
4. Remember that devices and apps are updated all the time. The device specifications and features that you see here might differ slightly from those of the device you are using. The app features and icons that you see here might also differ slightly from the app in which you are working.

Contents

Outcomes and content

Outcomes of the session

By the end of the session, you will:

- understand what an internet browser does
- appreciate the strengths and weaknesses of different browsers
- know more about Chrome and Edge
- know the difference between a tab and a window
- be able to conduct internet searches effectively
- be able to bookmark (and 'favorite') websites for later reading
- appreciate what cookies are and how to manage them
- understand how to use the browsing history
- understand how to download content safely from the internet
- be able to conduct advanced internet searches
- understand that online materials are not always free to use (Creative Commons, copyright)

Content of the session

In this session, you will focus on:

- internet browsers
- search engines
- safe internet searches
- working with bookmarks/favorites, and search history in a browser
- advanced internet search techniques
- downloading safely from the internet
- legal matters, including internet piracy, copyright, Creative Commons and Public Domain

Overview

Welcome Session 3 of **Using your Android tablet device to make a real difference in your teaching**. In this session – **Finding it on the internet** – you will learn more about using the internet effectively and safely.

We will cover four key areas in this session.

1. Internet basics.
2. Searching the internet.
3. Getting more out of the internet.
4. Saying on the right side of the law.

There are regular tasks and quizzes just to check that you are developing the knowledge needed to move on.

Internet basics

The internet is a wonderful source of information. You can find almost everything you need or want to know there. To educators, it offers texts, articles, documents, videos, sound clips, and even whole books, worksheets, ideas for classroom games, and lots of other teaching aids.

What is the internet?

The internet got its start back in the 1960s from something called ARPANET. Since then, it has grown into a huge global network that connects billions of devices like computers, phones, tablets, fridges, stoves, and other appliances too!

In essence, the internet allows information to be shared between and among devices through a complicated set of communication rules called protocols.

Each device on the internet has an IP Address that identifies it. This is so the system knows who is communicating with whom.

The internet can be thought of as a set of pages called websites. Each website has a unique domain name or website address. This makes it easier for humans to find and connect to a website on the internet, or, as it is sometimes called, the web.

Every page or site on the internet has an address:
https://www.domain.com

- Www stands for World Wide Web.
- The domain name is the name of the organisation or company.
- The letters after the domain name usually indicate the country the website was registered in. Examples include:
  - .com
  - .co.za (company in South Africa)
  - .ac.za (an academic institution in South Africa)
  - .org (organisation)

Reflection

- Make notes in your PD Journal.
- How familiar are you with the internet?
- Have you had any bad experiences on the internet? What happened?
- Have you ever been frustrated because you could not find what you wanted to know?
- Have you ever been delighted because you found a resource that made a lesson you were teaching perfect?

Internet browsers

Internet browsers (for example Google Chrome and Microsoft Edge) are the main way we access the huge World Wide Web. These browser apps let us find, navigate through, and interact with websites, apps, and other online material.

At their core, browsers take the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code that websites are built from and turn it into the pages, images, videos, and other elements we see on sites. The browser acts like a translator between the code behind a website and users, making the experience smooth.

One key thing a browser does is figure out the website addresses or URLs we type in. When you put an URL (for example www.viaafrika.com) into your browser, it uses the Domain Name System or DNS to translate that into an IP Address that is needed to find where the domain (in this case, ViaAfrika) is stored on the internet.

This makes it much easier for us to get to websites than having to remember strings of numbers.

The difference between an internet browser and a search engine

It is important to distinguish between a search engine and an internet browser.

An **internet browser** is an application used to access and view websites/web pages, apps, and other content on the World Wide Web. You interact directly with a browser by typing web page addresses (URLs), into the Address Bar or navigating to sites via links or bookmarks. The browser retrieves the website from servers and displays it for you to view and allows you to interact with it.

Some examples of browsers are Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, and Opera.

A **search engine** is the machine, if you wish, behind the web browser that makes the magic happen. It helps you find information on the internet by searching web pages, images, videos, etc. You type in a search query (in other words the words or phrases related to what you are looking for) into the internet browser and the search engine finds web pages, images, or videos related to your search. These are shown to you by the internet browser.

Some examples of search engines are Google and Bing.

A search engine helps you to search for online content while a browser enables you to directly access and interact with online content. The search engine finds the information, and the browser gives you the results in an interactive and user-friendly manner.

If you type a query into a Google Chrome browser, the Google search engine will search for results, and you will see the results in a user-friendly display in Chrome. Let's use another example: If you search on the Bing browser, the Microsoft Edge search engine will do the work, but the results will be displayed for you in Bing. So, we will always work in the browser, and not directly in the search engine.

Browser basics

There are several browsers available, for example, Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, and Opera. All of them have a similar structure.

- An Address Bar: If you know the website address, you will type it in here. A very nice feature is that you can use your Address Bar as a Search Bar too.
- A Search Bar: This is where you type in what you're searching for.
- Tabs: Tabs are individual panels in a single browser window. If you tap on the different tabs, you will see a separate web page or document. This allows you to open many sites simultaneously in a single browser window. You tap on the Plus Sign to open a new tab. You can switch between tabs by tapping on them, making it easy to jump among web pages.
- A Home Button: Tap here to return to the Search Results Tab.

- A Back Button: Tapping here will take you to the last page you were on.
- A Forward Button: Tapping here will take you back to the page you were on before you went back. Notice that if the Back Button and the Forward Button are not dark like the Home Button it means that there is no page to go back to, or forward to.
- A Refresh Button: This reloads the page. Sometimes something will go wrong when the page is loading, and tapping here reloads it for you.

Tabs and windows

Windows are separate instances of the browser app, each with its own set of tabs and content. Each window operates independently, providing a distinct browsing environment. Having two browser windows open is – in effect – having the same app open twice.

You can switch between windows by tapping on the icons. Each window keeps its own set of tabs.

Tabs in a single window share the same resources, such as memory, making them generally more resource-efficient than opening many windows, while each window consumes its own set of resources, potentially requiring more system resources compared to using tabs in a single window.

Task

- We have covered a lot of important terminology in this last section.
- Create a simple glossary you could use to help Grade 8 learners understand what internet browsers are, what they do, and how they are made up.
- Keywords to include: Internet, Browser, Search Bar, Search Engine, Window, Tab.

Choosing an ideal browser for you

While Chrome and Edge are used by most people, other browsers (like Firefox and Opera) have their unique benefits too. As an educator, being open to different browsers is important to make sure that all your learners can access the internet comfortably.

Criteria to consider when choosing a browser

When choosing an internet browser, several factors should be considered to ensure that it aligns with your preferences, needs, and the demands of your online activities. Here are seven key considerations.

1. Performance and speed

When you want answers, you want them quickly, so the speed at which the browser loads web pages is important. This is especially true when it comes to websites with a lot of multimedia. Similarly, when you tap on a link or scroll, you want a browser that responds swiftly to your commands, providing a smooth and efficient navigation experience.

2. Compatibility

You need a browser that is compatible with the various devices you and your learners use, including computers, laptops, tablets, and mobile phones.

3. Syncing across devices

Choose a browser that offers synchronisation (also called syncing) across many devices, allowing you to access your bookmarks, history, and settings seamlessly from different devices. We will talk more about bookmarks and history later.

4. Security and privacy

The browser must have strong security features like malware protection, secure socket layers (SSL), and phishing filters. Furthermore, the browser's privacy settings and features, including the ability to block trackers, manage cookies, and enable private browsing modes must be good.

5. Customisation and features

Does the user interface appeal to you? Perhaps you like a minimal, uncluttered look in an app, or perhaps you prefer something with more layout options to add to your experience?

Then, as you become more skilled at using the internet, you are going to want Extensions and Add-ons to enhance functionality, providing features such as ad-blocking, note-taking, or productivity tools. Does the browser have a good library of these?

6. Support

Choose a browser that receives regular updates. These updates often include security patches, performance improvements, and compatibility fixes.

7. Resource use

Evaluate how the browser manages system resources, particularly memory use. A browser that efficiently uses resources can prevent slowdowns and crashes, especially when many tabs are open.

Different browsers

Chrome

- Chrome is a Google product. It is a fast browser and has fast loading times. Chrome is widely compatible across devices with excellent syncing of your Google account and settings.
- The app has strong built-in security features, and there is a Safe Browsing Option.
- You can customise the look and feel of the app.
- There is a vast library of Extensions allowing you to enhance your search experience.
- There are regular updates from Google.
- Unfortunately, Google is known to be a high RAM user making its resource use a little problematic at times. Remember that RAM – or Random Access Memory – is the short-term memory your tablet uses to do the work.

Edge

- Edge is a Microsoft product.
- The browser is available across all platforms.
- If you have a Microsoft Account, it is easy to sync across devices.
- It has robust security and privacy measures.
- There are Microsoft Extensions for Edge (but not as many as there are for Chrome).
- The app is customisable.

- There are consistent updates from Microsoft.
- Edge has been designed to use system resources very efficiently.

Firefox

- Firefox is made by Mozilla.
- It is fast with efficient page loading.
- It is available across all platforms, and with a free Mozilla Account, syncing across devices is easy.
- Mozilla places a significant emphasis on user privacy.
- There are a large number of Add-ons available.
- The app is customisable.
- There are regular updates from the active open-source community.
- Firefox uses resources moderately.

Opera

- Opera bills itself as 'Your personal browser' that is faster, safer, and smarter than default browsers.
- Downloads from Opera are small and quick.
- It is available across all platforms, and with an Opera Account, syncing across devices is easy.
- Opera has enhanced privacy measures.
- The app is customisable.
- There are Extensions to enhance your user experience.
- There are consistent updates.
- Opera is famous for its efficient use of device resources.

Task

- Download at least two browsers and see which one feels just right for you.
- What makes it work for you?

Searching the internet

A basic internet search

An internet search is exactly what it sounds like. The search engine in your browser looks all over the internet to find websites that have the information you're looking for.

Methods of searching

There are two ways to look for something on the internet.

1. Use the Address Bar if you know the web address or URL of the website you are looking for.
2. Or, use keywords to help the search engine find what you're looking for. The more information you include, the more accurate your search results will be. When you are more specific, your search results will be more relevant.

Structure of search results

Certain information is provided for each result.

- The blue text is the page heading and tells you what it's about.
- The green text is the web address.
- The black text is an example of what's available on the site. The words that directly match your keywords are in bold; they are much darker than the other text. This shows you where on the website the text you searched for, appears.
- The purple text shows a page that you have visited already. This means your browser knows that you've already been to that page, so it helps you avoid visiting the same page more than once.

Task

- Try the following searches exactly as shown in each of the browsers you downloaded previously.
  - www.nasa.gov
  - Checkers.co.za
  - Aardvark homes (Where do they live? Burrows? Trees?)
  - In which country do aardvarks live?
  - Grade 8 English FAL exams
- Did you find one of the browsers easier to use?
- Which one?
- Why?

Bookmarks, favorites, and history

The internet is like a maze with many similar pages, so, having found a reference once, you may never find it again.

Internet browsers have three useful tools to make sure that you keep track of what you have seen in your internet searches.

Bookmarks and Favorites

In an internet browser, a bookmark is a saved link to a specific web page that allows you to quickly access that page later. Bookmarks are a convenient way to organise and keep track of your favourite or frequently visited websites. In Google Chrome, it is called a 'bookmark'. In Microsoft Edge, it is called a 'favorite'. (Note that we use the same United States spelling that you will find on Edge.)

Creating a bookmark/favorite

When you find a web page that you want to save, you can add a bookmark by tapping on the Bookmark Icon in your browser's Toolbar. It is shown as a little star in the Address Bar in Google Chrome as well as Edge.

You can access and organise your bookmarks by tapping on the Three Dot Menu on the top right and selecting Bookmarks in Chrome, or on the Favorites Bar Icon in Edge.

You will be able to move your bookmarks to new folders, create subfolders, and change the name of the bookmark without losing the URL. If you no longer want a bookmark, you can also delete it here.

You can access your bookmarks on any of your devices that are signed into your browser account.

History

Ideally, as you have found websites that you want to come back to, you have bookmarked or made each a favorite and saved it carefully in a well-organised folder system in your browser. But sometimes we forget to do this. In these cases, our browser history comes in handy.

When you tap on the Three Dot Menu, and then on History, your search history will appear. It will show all the websites you have visited over time. Tap the little cross next to each one to remove it from the history, or tap the name of the website, and the website will open.

Task

- In your chosen browser, find the following websites.
  - https://nect.org.za/materials/for-teachers
  - https://www.teacharesources.com/
  - https://www.weareteachers.com/free-teacher-resources/
- Decide which website has the most value for you and create a bookmark or make it a favorite.
- Go to our browsing history and delete the other two websites.

Cookies

As you visit websites, you may see pop-up notifications about cookies and requests to accept them.

Trying to understand internet cookies can feel overwhelming for new internet users, but having basic knowledge empowers you to make informed decisions about your privacy.

What is a cookie?

A cookie on a computer or smart device is a small piece of data that a website stores on your device.

Cookies are commonly used to track and store information about users' online activities. These data files are sent by a website's server to the user's browser and are then stored on the user's device.

When the user revisits the same website, the server can retrieve the information stored in the cookie, helping to enhance the user experience.

What do cookies do?

Cookies serve several functions that enhance user experience on the internet.

- **Session Management:** Cookies allow websites to recognise users and recall their individual login information and preferences, such as themes, language selections, and high contrast settings.
- **Personalisation:** Educational websites, for example, use cookies to store information about learner progress and activities, which can be used to tailor lessons and meet challenges to individual needs.
- **Tracking:** Cookies can track how users navigate through a website and which pages they visit, helping the company understand how users utilise online resources. The website will then adjust itself accordingly to ensure a productive experience on the website.

Security risks posed by cookies

While cookies are useful in creating a smooth web experience, they can also pose privacy and security risks.

- **Privacy Concerns:** Third-party cookies can track a user's browsing history across many websites, leading to concerns over how this data is used and who has access to it.

- **Security Risks:** If a device is compromised (for example if it is hacked), attackers could potentially access cookies and use them to impersonate the user, gaining unauthorised access to personal details such as banking information.

Dealing with cookies

When you come across a cookie pop-up, consider the following steps.

- **Read the Privacy Policy:** Take the time to understand what data the site collects and how it will be used. This information is typically found in the website's privacy policy.
- **Customise Cookie Settings:** Many websites allow you to customise your cookie preferences. Choose necessary cookies only and deselect options that allow for extensive tracking or data sharing.
- **Use Browser Controls:** Most web browsers offer settings that allow you to manage cookies, clear them regularly, or use private browsing modes to limit tracking.

Don't become overwhelmed by all the popup requests to 'accept cookies'.

- Read the message.
- Assess if that data access seems reasonable.
- Choose 'Allow' or 'Deny' intentionally.

You may need to enable certain cookies for a site to function properly. But, do limit excessive tracking for advertising purposes.

Task

- Here is a bit of cookie-fun! Jamie Oliver's website has a lovely explanation of the cookies he uses, and he has good cookie recipes too.
- Go to jamieoliver.com and when the cookie pop-up is shown, tap on Manage or Reject cookies.
- Read each part of their notice and make decisions about cookies.

Getting more out of the internet

Techniques for advanced internet searches

You already know how to do an internet search by using some keywords or inserting the URL or web address into the browser's Address Bar. Still, you may have found that sometimes you end up with too many results. Let's consider a few ways to get the best search results.

Be specific

Be as specific as you can be in your search to get the best possible results.

Use "quotation marks"

Use quotation marks around phrases to make sure that the exact phrase is searched for.

Use AND

Type AND into your search query when you want to see results that include two keywords. You can use quotation marks and AND in the same search.

Use Search Categories

Most browsers have enhanced the search experience by providing useful categories into which the search results are sorted. They are under the Search Bar.

- **All:** The standard results page shows everything.
- **Images:** Only image results are listed.
- **Videos:** Only video results are listed.
- **Shopping:** Results are shopping-related.
- **News:** Results are topical and news-related.
- **Search Tools:** Contains a menu in which you can say how old you want the information to be (for example, the past hour, the past month, the past year, etc.) This is particularly useful if you are looking for information that occurred at a particular time.

Task

- Do some internet searches on your favourite movie star, TV personality, or food. Use the different advanced search techniques and compare your results.
- Which technique gave you the best results?

Downloading from the internet

The more time you spend on the internet, the more often you will be invited to download just about any type of digital file possible.

But, beware. It is important to always consider safety and legal concerns before you download anything from the internet.

Risks when downloading from the internet

Always exercise caution when downloading from the internet because various risks and challenges may arise. Here are some reasons why you should not indiscriminately download content from the internet, especially if the source is unknown.

You might inadvertently acquire malware and viruses

Malware is software that is specifically designed to damage, disrupt, or gain unauthorised access to a device like a tablet, laptop, or even a smartphone.

A virus is a piece of code that can copy itself by modifying computer programs and inserting its code into those programs. It then can do damage to the software and data stored on the device.

If your device is infected with a virus, you can accidentally harm your tablet device, compromise sensitive data, and even spread the virus to others in emails and shared documents.

Inappropriate content

When you download unverified content, you may also download inappropriate or offensive material that is part of the download package. This could expose you to unsuitable content and could even expose learners to it too.

Lack of support and updates

If you download apps from unofficial sources, they may lack the necessary updates and support.

The consequence of this is you may encounter challenges in troubleshooting issues or accessing technical support when needed.

Reduce the risks

To reduce these risks, there are best practices that you should follow.

Apps

Download apps from the official app stores. Although app stores are not immune to virus- or malware-infected apps, the chances of a problem arising are less than when downloading an app from somewhere else.

To assist here, read user reviews. Feedback from other users can provide insights into the reliability and quality of the app. Alternatively, verify the source and only download an app from reputable and trusted websites. Reviews will once again help here.

Other content

Use educational repositories or trusted and verified suppliers of content when downloading educational resources. Always avoid downloading anything from unfamiliar websites or suspicious links to minimise the risk of malware or viruses.

Update Operating Systems and apps

Make sure that your Operating System and apps are always up-to-date.

Pay attention

Pay attention to what you are downloading. Do not just tap Yes or OK. Read what is about to happen and make sensible decisions. Pay particular attention to the permissions requested by apps during installation and grant only necessary permissions. Be cautious if an application asks for excessive access to your system.

Back up data

Regularly back up important data to prevent loss in case of accidental deletion or system issues caused by downloaded content.

Educate learners

Teach learners about safe download practices, emphasising the importance of responsible internet use. Encourage learners to consult teachers before downloading anything on school devices.

Create a Download Policy

Create a clear Download Policy for both teachers and learners in your educational institution. Include guidelines on permissible downloads, security measures, and consequences for policy violations.

Finding a downloaded file

When you download, you will either see buttons that are labelled 'Download' and you will tap and read any pop-up messages, or you will see blue underlined text called a hyperlink. The text has a special code in it that will link you to a particular place, or download.

Task

- Create a clear Download Policy for both teachers and learners in your educational institution.
- Include guidelines on permissible downloads, security measures, and consequences for policy violations.

Staying on the right side of the law

Copyright, Creative Commons, and Public Domain

Internet piracy

Internet piracy refers to the unauthorised distribution, reproduction, or use of digital content, such as software, music, movies, and other forms of intellectual property, through the internet.

It involves the act of downloading, uploading, sharing, or distributing copyrighted material without the permission of the copyright owner. Internet piracy is a form of copyright infringement and is considered illegal in most countries.

Common examples of internet piracy include:

- **Software Piracy:** This is the unauthorised copying, distribution, or use of software without the proper licence.
- **Music Piracy:** This happens when people download or share music files without permission from the copyright holders.
- **Movie Piracy:** As its name suggests, this involves illegally downloading or streaming movies without the consent of the copyright owners.
- **eBook Piracy:** This occurs when people distribute or download electronic books without the authorisation of the copyright owner.
- **Video Game Piracy:** This is the unauthorised distribution or downloading of video games without the proper licence.
- **Streaming Piracy:** When people broadcast or watch copyrighted content without the proper authorisation, often through unauthorised streaming websites they are guilty of streaming piracy.

Internet piracy poses significant challenges to content creators and copyright holders, as it can lead to financial losses and undermine the incentive for the creation of new and innovative content.

Various legal measures and international agreements have been established to combat internet piracy, but it remains a persistent issue because of the evolving nature of technology and the internet. Enforcement efforts often involve legal actions against individuals or entities engaged in piracy and the implementation of technological measures to protect digital content.

More about copyright material

We all know that the indiscriminate photocopying of a textbook is breaking copyright law, and software, music, movie, eBook, video game and streaming piracy may all seem to be far removed from the education setting.

However, the internet has made access to copyrighted content so easy that without thought, an educator could accidentally use copyrighted material in their lessons. It is worth developing a working knowledge of the key concepts in copyright so that you stay on the right side of the law.

You need to be aware that when you are on the internet, taking resources without acknowledging their sources you could be breaking the law. Images, worksheets, and texts are all easily available to copy and paste into a lesson plan, but taking these resources could be unlawful.

Copyright refers to the legal right of the owner of intellectual property. In simpler terms, copyright is the right to copy. This means that the original creators of books, films, images, etc. are the only ones with the right to reproduce the work. What is useful is that the copyright holder can give authorisation to reproduce the work (for example to a publisher or a film studio). They give this right exclusively to that company.

In South Africa, the Copyright Act determines the duration of copyright protection, which generally lasts for the life of the author or creator plus 50 years.

Please be aware that copyright laws in South Africa are in the process of being changed, so check this information for the most up-to-date rules.

Public Domain

The Public Domain consists of works that are not protected by copyright or whose copyright has expired. These works are freely available for anyone to use, share, and modify without permission. Public Domain resources offer a vast array of materials, including literature, art, music, and scientific works that can enrich classroom activities.

You can access these resources through platforms such as Project Gutenberg, Europeana, and the Internet Archive. It's important to note that even within the Public Domain, certain works may have specific use requirements or conditions, such as acknowledging the original creator.

Creative Commons

Creative Commons is a global non-profit organisation that provides a set of licences enabling creators to retain copyright over their works while granting certain permissions to others. Creative Commons licences are designed to make the legal sharing and reuse of creative works easier, fostering a more flexible and accessible approach to copyright.

Creative Commons licences offer a range of permissions, allowing creators to choose the level of freedom they wish to grant to others. The licences are based on a combination of four conditions.

- **Attribution (BY):** This condition requires users to credit the original creator when sharing or adapting a work.
- **ShareAlike (SA):** Works licenced with this condition must be shared under the same or a similar CC licence when redistributed or adapted.
- **NonCommercial (NC):** This condition restricts the use of a work for commercial purposes without the explicit permission of the creator.
- **NoDerivatives (ND):** Works with this condition cannot be modified or adapted without the explicit permission of the creator.

These four conditions can be combined in various ways.

You can search for CC-licenced materials through platforms like the Creative Commons website, Flickr, Wikimedia Commons, and more. By understanding the different CC licences and respecting the conditions attached to each work, you can access a wealth of resources for your classroom.

Task

- Create a checklist for yourself of the different ways that an image, text, or other internet resource can be protected (for example, copyright, Public Domain, or the various Creative Commons licences).
- Keep the checklist where it is easy to find so you can check anything you want to download and use in your lessons.

About the Final Assessment

At the end of this training session, you will be asked to complete the Final Assessment.

If you complete the Final Assessment successfully, you will qualify for your virtual badge and certificate. You can see a sample here.

Final Assessment

Indicate the ONE correct response for each question.

1	What does the 'www' in a website address stand for?
a	World Web Wonders
b	Wide Web Window
c	World Wide Web
2	Which component of a browser is used for typing web page addresses (URLs)?
a	The Search Bar.
b	The Address Bar.
c	The Navigation Bar.
3	Which browser is a Google product?
a	Firefox
b	Edge
c	Chrome
4	Which browser is made by Microsoft?
a	Firefox
b	Edge
c	Opera
5	How can you search the internet if you know the web address or URL of the website you are looking for?
a	Type the keywords in the Address Bar.
b	Use a specific search phrase.
c	Enter the web address directly.
6	What is the purpose of the back arrow in a browser?
a	Move forward to the next web page.
b	Return to the previous page.
c	Reload the current web page.

Final Assessment (continued)	
Indicate the ONE correct response for each question.	
7	Where can you find and organise bookmarks in Chrome?
a	The Settings Menu.
b	The Three Dot Menu.
c	The Address Bar.
8	What is a cookie in the context of internet browsing?
a	A saved link to a web page.
b	A small piece of data stored by a website on a user's computer or device.
c	A tool for organising bookmarks.
9	Why might cookies pose privacy concerns?
a	They track a user's browsing history across many websites.
b	They make websites load more quickly.
c	They enhance personalisation on educational websites.
10	What does adding AND between keywords in an internet search do?
a	Excludes results with both keywords.
b	Includes results with either keyword.
c	Includes results with both keywords.
11	What is the primary risk associated with downloading content from unknown sources?
a	Faster internet speed.
b	Improved device performance.
c	Inadvertently acquiring malware and viruses.
12	What is software piracy?
a	Authorised copying of software.
b	Unauthorised copying, distribution, or use of software without the proper licence.
c	Sharing software with the copyright owner's permission.

Final Assessment (continued)	
Indicate the ONE correct response for each question.	
13	What is the duration of copyright protection in South Africa, according to the Copyright Act?
a	Life of the author or creator plus 25 years.
b	Life of the author or creator plus 50 years.
c	Life of the author or creator plus 75 years.
14	What is the main purpose of Creative Commons licences?
a	To make legal sharing and reuse of creative works easier.
b	To eliminate copyright protection.
c	To restrict access to creative works.
15	What are Public Domain resources?
a	Works protected by copyright.
b	Works with restricted access.
c	Works not protected by copyright or whose copyright has expired.

Acknowledgements

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