


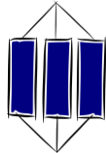
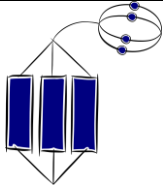



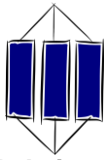
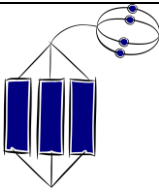


HookED WEB PAGE SEARCH RUBRICS




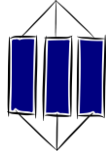
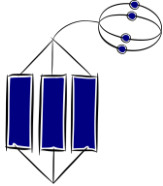
<p>Co-constructed SOLO self-assessment rubric</p> <p>Content taken from: Using Web Search Strategies From - Evaluating Web Pages: Techniques to Apply & Questions to Ask <i>UC Berkeley - Teaching Library Internet Workshops</i></p>	 Prestructural	 Unistructural	 Multistructural	 Relational	 Extended Abstract
<p>What can the url tell you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it someone's personal page¹? What type of domain² does it come from? Who published the page? 	<p>I need help to identify a personal page.</p>	<p>I can identify a personal page when directed.</p>	<p>I can sometimes identify a personal page but I make mistakes.</p> <p>I am not always sure what I should look for to identify a personal page.</p>	<p>I can correctly identify a personal page.</p> <p>I know what to look for to identify a personal page and can explain why I am looking.</p>	<p>I intuitively identify personal pages on the web.</p> <p>I can help other students identify personal pages.</p> <p>I am a personal page web detective.</p>
<p>Effective Strategies Personal pages</p>	<p>Identify URL Demonstrate features of a personal page</p>	<p>Model - Looking for a personal name (e.g., <i>jbarker</i> or <i>barker</i>) following a tilde (~), a percent sign (%), or or the words "users," "members," or "people."</p>	<p>Practise looking for a personal name (e.g., <i>jbarker</i> or <i>barker</i>) following a tilde (~), a percent sign (%), or or the words "users," "members," or "people."</p>	<p>Repeated opportunities to practise looking for a personal name (e.g., <i>jbarker</i> or <i>barker</i>) following a tilde (~), a percent sign (%), or or the words "users," "members," or "people."</p>	

¹ Personal page - A web page created by an individual (as opposed to someone creating a page for an institution, business, organization, or other entity). Often personal pages contain valid and useful opinions, links to important resources, and significant facts. One of the greatest benefits of the Web is the freedom it as given almost anyone to put his or her ideas "out there." But frequently personal pages offer highly biased personal perspectives or ironical/satirical spoofs, which must be [evaluated](#) carefully. The presence in the page's URL of a personal name (such as "jbarker") and a ~ or % or the word "users" or "people" or "members" very frequently indicate a site offering personal pages.

² educational, nonprofit, commercial, government, etc.

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<p>What can the page perimeter tell you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who wrote the page? Is the page dated? Is it current enough? What are the author's credentials on this subject? 	<p>I need help to identify who wrote the page.</p>	<p>I can identify who wrote the page when directed.</p>	<p>I can sometimes identify who wrote the page but I make mistakes.</p> <p>I am not always sure what I should look for identify who wrote the page.</p>	<p>I can correctly identify who wrote the page.</p> <p>I know what to look for³ to identify who wrote the page and can explain why I am looking.</p>	<p>I can intuitively identify who wrote a page on the web.</p> <p>I can help other students identify who wrote the page.</p> <p>I am a who wrote the page web detective.</p>
<p>Effective Strategies</p> <p>Who wrote the page?</p>	<p>Identify URL Demonstrate where to look for the name of the author, or the name of the organization, institution, agency, or whatever who is responsible for the page. Note: an e-mail contact is not enough</p>	<p>Model - Looking for the name of the author, or the name of the organization, institution, agency, or whatever who is responsible for the page. Note: an e-mail contact is not enough</p>	<p>Practise Looking for the name of the author, or the name of the organization, institution, agency, or whatever who is responsible for the page. Note: an e-mail contact is not enough</p>	<p>Repeated opportunities to practise Looking for the name of the author, or the name of the organization, institution, agency, or whatever who is responsible for the page. Note: an e-mail contact is not enough</p>	

³ If there is no personal author, look for an agency or organization that claims responsibility for the page. If you cannot find this, locate the publisher by truncating back the URL. Does this publisher claim responsibility for the content? Does it explain why the page exists in any way?

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<p>Can you find indicators of quality information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are sources documented with footnotes or links⁴? • Is information from other sources complete, not altered, not fake or forged? • Are there links to other resources on the topic? 	<p>I need help to identify footnotes or links.</p>	<p>I can identify footnotes or links when directed or told what to look for.</p>	<p>I can sometimes identify footnotes or links but I make mistakes.</p> <p>I am not always sure what I should look for identify footnotes or links.</p>	<p>I can correctly identify footnotes or links.</p> <p>I know what to look for to identify footnotes or links and can explain why I am looking.</p>	<p>I can intuitively identify footnotes or links on the web page.</p> <p>I can help other students identify footnotes or links</p> <p>I am a footnotes or links web detective.</p>
<p>Effective Strategies</p> <p>Are sources documented with footnotes or links?</p>	<p>Identify URL Demonstrate how to find out where the author got the information/ check links</p>	<p>Model – how to find out where the author got the information/ check links</p>	<p>Practise finding out where the author got the information/ checking links</p>	<p>Repeated opportunities to practise finding out where the author got the information/ checking links</p>	

⁴ In scholarly/research work, the credibility of most writings is proven through footnote documentation or other means of revealing the sources of information. Saying what you believe without documentation is not much better than just expressing an opinion or a point of view. What credibility does your research need? An exception can be journalism from highly reputable newspapers. But these are not scholarly. Check with your instructor before using this type of material. Links that don't work, or that lead to other weak or fringe pages, do not help strengthen the credibility of your research.