

HookED WEB PAGE SEARCH RUBRICS

Co-constructed SOLO self-assessment rubric Content taken from: Using Web Search Strategies From - Evaluating Web Pages: Techniques to Apply & Questions to Ask	Prestructural	Unistructural	Multistructural	Relational	Extended Abstract
UC Berkeley - Teaching Library Internet Workshops	Learning outcomes show unconnected information, no organisation. E.g. "I need help"	Learning outcomes show simple connections but importance not noted. E.g. "I can do it if I follow instructions" - "I will have a tilt at it"	Learning outcomes show connections are made, but significance to overall meaning is missing. E.g. "I do it but I make mistakes because I am not sure why or when"	Learning outcomes show full connections made, and synthesis of parts to the overall meaning E.g. "I am technically competent" "I know what to do and why"	Learning outcomes go beyond subject and makes links to other concepts - generalises <i>E.g. "I sense what to do to find the best solutionI seek feedback and adjust my actions in response"</i>
 What can the url tell you? Is it someone's personal page¹? What type of domain does it come from? Who published the page? 	I need help to identify a personal page.	I can identify a <mark>personal</mark> page when directed.	I can sometimes identify a personal page but I make mistakes. I am not always sure what I should look for to identify a personal page.	I can correctly identify a personal page. I know what to look for to identify a personal page and can explain why I am looking.	I intuitively identify personal pages on the web. I can help other students identify personal pages. I am a personal page web detective.
Effective Strategies Personal pages	Identify URL Demonstrate features of a personal page	Model - Looking for a personal name (e.g., jbarker or barker) following a tilde (~), a percent sign (%), or or the words "users," "members," or "people."	Practise looking for a personal name (e.g., jbarker or barker) following a tilde (~), a percent sign (%), or or the words "users," "members," or "people."	Repeated opportunities to practise looking for a personal name (e.g., jbarker or barker) following a tilde (~), a percent sign (%), or or the words "users," "members," or "people."	

 $^{\rm 2}$ educational, nonprofit, commercial, government, etc.

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.



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What can the page	I need help to identify who	I can identify who wrote	I can sometimes identify	I can correctly identify	I can intuitively identify
perimeter tell you? Who wrote the page? Is the page dated? Is it current enough? What are the author's credentials on this subject?	wrote the page. Identify URL Demonstrate	the page when directed.	who wrote the page but I make mistakes. I am not always sure what I should look for identify who wrote the page.	who wrote the page. I know what to look for ³ to identify who wrote the page and can explain why I am looking.	who wrote a page on the web. I can help other students identify who wrote the page. I am a who wrote the page web detective.
Effective Strategies Who wrote the page?	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	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	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	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	

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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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Can you find	I need help to identify	I can identify <mark>footnotes or</mark>	I can sometimes identify	I can correctly identify	I can intuitively identify
indicators of quality	footnotes or links.	links when directed or told	footnotes or links but I	footnotes or links.	footnotes or links on the
information?		what to look for.	make mistakes.	Llunavi vihakka laali fanka	web page.
 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? 			I am not always sure what I should look for identify footnotes or links.	I know what to look for to identify footnotes or links and can explain why I am looking.	I can help other students identify footnotes or links I am a footnotes or links web detective.
Effective Strategies	Identify URL Demonstrate how	Model – how to find out where	Practise finding out where the	Repeated opportunities to	
Are sources documented	to find out where the author got the information/ check links	the author got the information/	author got the information/ checking links	practise finding out where the author got the information/	
with footnotes or links?	the informationy check links	CHECK IIIINS	CHECKING IIINS	checking links	

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.