TOPIC 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNET

Welcome to the world of the internet! In this topic, we will explore the importance of the internet in our everyday lives, how it connects people, and the various ways it can be used for communication, research, entertainment, and more.

1. IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERNET IN OUR DAILY LIVES:

The internet is a powerful tool that has become an essential part of our lives. It helps us in many ways, making things easier and more convenient. Here are a few reasons why the internet is important:

a. **Communication**: The internet allows us to connect with people from all over the world. You can send messages, make phone calls, or even have video chats with your family, friends, and loved ones who are far away. It helps us stay connected and share our thoughts, ideas, and experiences.

b. **Access to Information:** The internet is like a vast library that holds a tremendous amount of information. It provides us with answers to our questions, knowledge about various topics, and helps us learn new things. You can find information on a wide range of subjects, such as history, science, health, and much more.

c. **Entertainment**: The internet offers a world of entertainment at your fingertips. You can watch videos, listen to music, play games, and explore different forms of art and creativity. It provides endless opportunities for fun, relaxation, and learning new skills.

d. **Online Service**s: Many services are available on the internet that make our lives more convenient. You can do shopping online, pay bills, book flights, and even access educational resources. It saves time and effort by bringing these services right to your doorstep.

2. How the Internet Connects People, Information, and Resources Globally:

The internet acts as a giant network that connects people, information, and resources from all around the world. Here's how it works:

a. **Communication**: Through the internet, people can communicate with each other using various platforms such as email, social media, and instant messaging. It allows us to exchange messages, share photos and videos, and stay connected with others regardless of distance.

b. **Information Sharing**: The internet enables the sharing of information across different platforms. Websites, blogs, and online encyclopedias provide valuable knowledge and insights. People can contribute their ideas and experiences through forums, discussion boards, and social media platforms.

c. **Global Access:** With the internet, you can access information and resources from anywhere in the world. It doesn't matter if you are in a small village or a big city, the internet bridges the gap and brings the world to your fingertips.

3. Examples of How the Internet is Used:

The internet serves a wide range of purposes and offers numerous opportunities. Here are some examples of how it is used in our daily lives:

a.   **Communication**: You can use the internet to connect with friends and family through social media platforms like Facebook or WhatsApp. You can send emails, make video calls, or use messaging apps to stay in touch.

b.   **Research and Education: T**he internet provides access to educational resources, online courses, and digital libraries. You can search for information on any topic, learn new skills, and even earn degrees through online programs.

c.   **Entertainment**: Online platforms like YouTube and Netflix offer a vast collection of videos, movies, and TV shows for your entertainment. You can also play online games, listen to music, and read books or articles.

d.   **Online Shopping:** The internet allows you to shop for a wide variety of products and services without leaving your home. You can browse through online stores, compare prices, and have items delivered to your doorstep.

e.   **Access to News and Current Events:** Through news websites, you can stay informed about local and global news, politics, sports, and other current events. You can read articles, watch videos, and stay updated on the latest happenings.

Remember, the internet is a tool that can greatly enhance our lives, but it's important to use it responsibly and safely. In the next topics, we will delve deeper into how the internet works, web browsing, and other essential skills that will help you navigate this digital world with confidence

TOPIC 2: WEB BROWSERS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

In this topic, we will explore web browsers and their important role in accessing the internet. We will define what web browsers are, discuss popular web browsers like Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Microsoft Edge, and learn about their key features and functions.

1. Definition of Web Browsers and Their Role in Accessing the Internet:

A web browser is a software application that allows you to access and view websites on the internet. It acts as a window to the online world, enabling you to explore and interact with different websites. Web browsers provide a user-friendly interface where you can type in website addresses, search for information, and navigate through web pages. They are an essential tool for accessing and enjoying the vast resources available on the internet.

2. Popular Web Browsers:

There are several popular web browsers available, but we will focus on three widely used ones: Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Microsoft Edge.

- o **Google Chrome**: Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google. It is known for its speed, simplicity, and extensive features. Google Chrome is compatible with various operating systems and devices, including computers, smartphones, and tablets.
- o **Mozilla Firefox:** Mozilla Firefox is another popular web browser that focuses on privacy, security, and customization. It offers a range of features and add-ons to enhance your

browsing experience. Mozilla Firefox is available for multiple platforms, making it accessible to a wide range of users.

o **Microsoft Edge:** Microsoft Edge is a web browser developed by Microsoft and is the default browser on Windows operating systems. It offers a clean and user-friendly interface with features like built-in security measures and integration with other Microsoft services.

3. **Key Features and Functions of Web Browsers:**

Web browsers come with several features and functions that make browsing the internet easier and more efficient. Here are some of the key features and functions:

a. **Opening Websites**: Web browsers allow you to enter the address of a website directly into the address bar or search for it using a search engine. When you hit Enter or click on the search result, the browser retrieves the website and displays it on your screen.

b. **Bookmarking**: Web browsers provide the ability to save and organize your favorite websites for quick access in the future. This feature, called bookmarking or favorites, allows you to create a list of websites that you can revisit with just a few clicks.

c. **Tabs**: Web browsers use a tabbed interface, which means you can open multiple websites simultaneously in separate tabs within the same browser window. This allows you to switch between different websites easily and keeps them organized

d. **History**: Web browsers keep track of the websites you have visited in a history list. This feature allows you to view and revisit previously visited websites without having to remember their addresses.

e. **Search Engine** Integration: Web browsers often have a search box or search bar where you can enter keywords or phrases to search the internet. They are usually connected to popular search engines like Google, Bing, or Yahoo, which help you find relevant information quickly.

f. **Extensions and Add-ons:** Web browsers provide the ability to extend their functionality through extensions or add-ons. These are small programs that you can install to enhance your browsing experience, such as ad-blockers, language translators, or productivity tools. By understanding the functions and features of web browsers, you will be able to navigate websites, search for information, and enjoy the vast resources available on the internet. In the next topics, we will dive deeper into web browsing skills, including how to open websites, navigate web pages, and use search engines effectively.

TOPIC 3: NAVIGATING WEBSITES

In this topic, we will explore the essential skills for navigating websites. We will discuss the steps to open a web browser and explore different websites, understand the basic components of a website, learn how to use hyperlinks to navigate between webpages, and engage in practice exercises to enhance your website navigation skills. We will explain these concepts using simple and easy-to-understand language, even if you have never used a computer or the internet before.

1. **Steps to Open a Web Browser and Explore Different Websites:**

To start exploring websites, follow these steps: • Turn on your computer
and wait for it to start up.

- Locate the web browser icon on your desktop or taskbar. It usually looks like a small compass or has the name of the web browser written on it.
- Double-click the web browser icon to open it.
- Once the web browser opens, you will see a blank space at the top, known as the address bar or URL bar. This is where you type the website address or URL.
- Type the address of a website you want to visit into the address bar. For example, you can type www.jolisacademy.com
- Press Enter or click the Go button next to the address bar.
- The web browser will retrieve the website and display it on your screen. You can now explore the website by scrolling up and down or clicking on links.

2. **Basic Components of a Website:**

Websites consist of several components that work together to present information. Here are the basic components of a website:

a. **Header**: The header is located at the top of the website and often contains the website's logo, title, and sometimes a navigation menu. It helps you identify the website and provides quick access to other pages within the website.

b. **Navigation Menu:** The navigation menu is usually found in the header or sometimes in a sidebar. It contains a list of clickable links that allow you to navigate to different sections or pages of the website.

c. **Content Area:** The content area is the main part of the website where the information or media is displayed. It can contain text, images, videos, or other types of content depending on the purpose of the website.

d. **Footer**: The footer is located at the bottom of the website and often contains additional information like copyright notices, contact details, and links to important pages or resources.

3. **Using Hyperlinks to Navigate Between Webpages:**

Hyperlinks, also known as links, are clickable elements on a webpage that take you to another webpage or a specific section within the same webpage. Here's how you can use hyperlinks to navigate:

a. Move your mouse cursor over a hyperlink. It may change to a pointing hand icon.

b. Click on the hyperlink to go to the linked webpage or section.

c. To go back to the previous webpage, you can click the back button on the web browser or use the backspace key on your keyboard.

4. **Practice Exercises to Enhance Website Navigation Skills:**

To enhance your website navigation skills, try the following practice exercises:

a. Visit different websites that you find interesting. Explore their content, click on links, and familiarize yourself with the different components of each website.

b. Try navigating within a website using its navigation menu. Click on different links to see where they take you.

c. Follow hyperlinks within articles or blog posts to explore related topics or sources of information.

d. Challenge yourself to find specific information on a website by using its search function, if available.

By practicing these exercises, you will become more comfortable with navigating websites and discovering the wealth of information available on the internet.

Remember, navigating websites is an exciting way to explore and learn. In the next topics, we will delve deeper into internet terminologies like URLs, links, and search engines, which will further enhance your understanding and skills in navigating the online world.

TOPIC 4: INTERNET TERMINOLOGIES

In this topic, we will explore essential internet terminologies to help you understand how the internet works. We will explain terms like URLs, links, and search engines using simple and easy-to-understand language. Additionally, we will discuss the structure of a URL, differentiate between internal and external links, and introduce the purpose of search engines in finding information online. This will help you navigate the online world with confidence, even if you have never used a computer or the internet before.

1. **Explanation of Essential Internet Terms:**

a. **URLs** (Uniform Resource Locators): A URL is the address used to locate a specific webpage or resource on the internet. It typically begins with http:// or https://, followed by the domain name (e.g., www.jolisacademy.com) and additional path or query parameters. URLs are used to access websites, download files, or link to specific webpages. They help us identify the exact location of online resources.

b. **Links**: Links, also known as hyperlinks, are clickable elements on a webpage that allow you to navigate to other webpages or resources. They are usually displayed as underlined or differently colored text, or as clickable buttons or images. When you click on a link, it takes you to a different webpage or a specific section within the same webpage.

c. **Search Engines:** Search engines are online tools that help you find information on the internet. They have vast databases of webpages and use algorithms to match your search queries with relevant results. Examples of popular search engines include Google, Bing, and Yahoo. You can type in keywords or phrases related to the information you are looking for, and the search engine will provide you with a list of relevant websites and resources.

2. **Understanding the Structure of a URL (Uniform Resource Locator):**

A URL consists of several parts that provide specific information about a webpage's location and how to access it. Let's break down the structure of a URL:

a. **Protocol**: The protocol is the first part of a URL, usually http:// or https://. It defines the rules for how data is transmitted between your web browser and the website's server. Http:// is the standard protocol, while https:// indicates a secure connection.

b. **Domain Name**: The domain name is the unique name that identifies a website. It usually begins with www. And ends with a domain extension such as ".com", ".org", or ".net". The domain name helps your web browser locate the specific website you want to visit

c. **Path**: The path is an optional part of a URL that specifies the specific location of a webpage within a website. It may resemble a file or folder structure and helps direct you to a specific webpage or resource on the website.

d. **Query Parameters:** Query parameters are additional information added to the end of a URL after a question mark "?". They are used to pass specific instructions or data to a webpage.

3. **Differentiating Between Internal and External Links:**

a. **Internal Links**: Internal links are hyperlinks that point to other webpages within the same website. They are used to navigate between different sections or pages of a website. Clicking on an internal link will take you to a different page or a specific section of the same website. For example, in a URL like https://www.jolisacademy.com/courses/

b. **External Links:** External links are hyperlinks that point to webpages on a different website. They are used to provide additional information or reference sources outside of the current website. Clicking on an external link will take you to a webpage on a different website.

4. **Introduction to Search Engines and Their Purpose:**

Search engines play a crucial role in helping you find information on the internet. They use specialized algorithms to search their vast databases of webpages and provide you with relevant results. The purpose of search engines is to make it easier for you to find specific information, answer questions, or explore different topics online. By typing in your **search queries,** you can quickly access a wide range of websites and resources that match your interests or needs.

Understanding these internet terminologies will empower you to navigate websites, follow links, and effectively search for information using search engines. In the next topics, we will delve deeper into web browsing skills, website interactions, and other essential concepts that will further enhance your understanding of the online world.

TOPIC 5: SEARCH QUERIES

Search queries are the words or phrases you enter into a search engine to find specific information or resources on the internet. To make your search more effective, consider the following key points:

1. **Specificity**: Be specific with your search query by using relevant keywords or phrases. For example, instead of searching for "cars," try searching for "electric cars for sale" to find more precise results.

2. **Clear and Concise** Language: Use clear and concise language in your search query to get accurate results. Avoid using complex or vague terms that may lead to unrelated information. For instance, instead of searching for "medical conditions," try searching for "common symptoms of the flu."

3. **Boolean Operators:** Utilize Boolean operators like "AND," "OR," and "NOT" to refine your search. For example, searching for "healthy recipes AND vegetarian" will give you results that include both keywords, while "healthy recipes OR vegetarian" will provide results with either keyword.

4. **Quotation Marks**: Place quotation marks around a specific phrase to find exact matches. For example, searching for "to be or not to be" will give you results related to the famous Shakespearean quote.

5. **Exclude Words:** Use the minus sign (-) to exclude specific words from your search results. For instance, if you search for "apple -fruit," you will find results related to Apple Inc. but exclude results related to the fruit.

6. **Search Engine Features:** Take advantage of search engine features like filtering options, image or video search, and advanced settings. For example, you can filter search results by date to find recent information or use the image search feature to find pictures related to your query.

By constructing effective search queries, you can save time and obtain more relevant information from search engines. Remember to refine your queries as needed to get the best results.

Additional Help

For additional support, please contact the **Jolis ICT Academy** Service Desk:

• Phone: +256 752 567374

• Email: info@jolisacademy.com

• Website: http://www.jolisacademy.com