



Curriculum Development Team Training

Instructional Scenario

Title Ideas: Exploring Internet Fundamentals

Duty/Concept Area(s): 6670/73-80

Scenario:

Paul is trapped inside the Internet, and he needs your help escaping. In order to save Paul, all of the questions in the attached scavenger hunt must be completed.

Big Question:

- What terms do students need to know?
- How familiar do students need to be with the inside workings of a computer?

Focused Questions:

- How does the Internet work?

SOL Correlation:

English 9.5, 10.5

Resources:

- Computer/laptop with Internet capability
- Print out of worksheet



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Internet Fundamentals Scavenger Hunt

1. _____ is the exchange of computer-stored messages by telecommunication.
2. The internet uses a set of protocols called _____.
3. Another shorter name for the Internet is _____.
4. A _____ contains the basic software one needs to find, retrieve, view, and send information over the Internet.
5. Every server on the Internet has a/an _____.
6. When you explore the World Wide Web, your browser keeps track of the pages you've visited and saves them on your hard disk so they will load faster when you return to them. The pages are saved in the _____.
7. A group of web pages is called a _____.
8. A worldwide system of computer networks is _____.
9. _____ is the most widely used application on the Internet.
10. The World Wide Web started in what decade?
11. You can also carry on live "conversations" with other computer users, using _____.
12. _____ used in web browsers consists of buttons that are shortcuts for menu commands.
13. Another term used for the Internet address is the _____.
14. Common top-level domains are:
15. When using a search engine, use the _____ signs in front of words to force their inclusion and/or exclusion in searches.
16. _____ is a network developed by the Department of Defense.



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17. The first page of a website is often called the _____.
18. Each country linked to the web has _____ a domain (e.g., fr is France).
19. HyperText Transport Protocol (http://) moves graphical_____.
20. URL stands for _____.



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1. Email (electronic mail)
2. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
3. the net
4. web browser
5. IP number
6. Cache
7. Website
8. Internet
9. Electronic Mail
10. 1990s
11. Internet Relay Chat (IRC).
12. Toolbars
13. URL
14. .com—commercial enterprises
 - .mil—military site
 - .org—organization site (e.g., non-profits, etc.)
 - .int—organizations established by international treaty
 - .net—network
 - .biz—commercial and personal
 - .edu—educational site (e.g., universities, schools, etc.)
 - .info—commercial and personal
 - .gov—government organizations
15. plus (+) and minus (-)
16. Arpanet
17. home page
18. two-letter, top-level
19. hypertext files
20. *Uniform Resource Locator*