**Page 1**

**Replace each red XXXXXXXXXX in the statements below with the   
correct term from the list in blue.**

**Format the term in the list with the ‘strikethrough’ effect   
when you have finished using it.**

**The first one (‘internet’) has been done for you.**

**web pages**

**history**

**~~internet~~**

**browser**

**WiFi**

**search engine**

**1. The internet is a computer network that extends over the whole world.**

**2. You can use XXXXXXXXXX to connect wirelessly to a fixed connection.**

**3. A website is made up of many XXXXXXXXXX.**

**4. The program used to look at content online is a XXXXXXXXXX.**

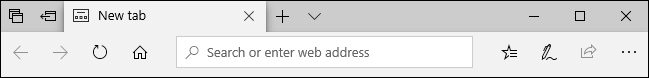
**5. To look for content online, we type keywords into a XXXXXXXXXX.**

**6. You can return to a page you visited a week ago, by using the XXXXXXXXXX.**

**Page 2**

**Drag each label to the correct matching part of the browser window.**

**The first one (‘Close the tab’) has been done for you.**



**Close the tab**

**New Tab**

**Forward**

**Back**

**Refresh**

**Address Bar**

**Page 3**

**Highlight the word ‘website’ in a different colour each time it is used.**

**The first one has been done for you.**

***Read the information carefully, as you will need to understand it   
for the activity on the next page.***

**Interpreting a URL (website address)**

The first part of a URL usually starts with http:// or https://. This is added automatically when you type in a web address, so there’s no need to remember this.

The second part of URL is the domain name. You can learn a lot about a website just by looking at its domain name. Learning to understand how to interpret this can really help you make informed decisions when you’re looking for information online.

http://www.hskwelanga.co.za/contactus

**Domain name**

**(website)**

**File path**

**(web page)**

Most website domain names start with www. It’s the bit after that, which is most important. Let’s look at a few examples.

https://www.wikipedia.org/

https://www.facebook.com/

https://www.education.gov.za/

https://ewn.co.za/

https://bbc.co.uk/

**Company / organisation**

This section points to the company or organisation such as Wikipedia, Facebook, the Department of Basic Education, EWN (Eye Witness News) or the BBC.

**Type of site**

.org an organisation (usually non-profit)

.com any commercial website / business

.gov a government website

.co.za or co.uk indicates commercial (.co) websites in specific countries like South Africa (.za) or United Kingdom (.uk).

This list is by no means complete – it only gives you the basic structure of a website address. There are many variants of this, but here at least you have a start.

**Underline the company/organisation’s name in   
each of the URL’s below.**

**Make the URLs of the South African websites bold.**

https://www.youtube.com/

https://www.netflix.com/

https://www.tripadvisor.co.za/

https://steamcommunity.com/

https://www.capetown.gov.za/

https://www.imdb.com/movies-in-theaters/

https://mybroadband.co.za/news/

https://www.amazon.de/gp/bestsellers/

https://www.khanacademy.org/computing/computer-science