The internet is an excellent mechanism for presenting, researching, and communicating information. It is a vast ocean of information. Experts suggest that over 50 million people currently use the internet, a number that grows daily.

Deciding ethical practices and moral values. While using the internet seems simple, students should understand its benefits and pitfalls, know internet safety rules, and how to avoid improper images and becoming trapped in scams. Software filters cannot totally safeguard students against improper internet sites. Part of the citizenship of learning values includes communicating and guiding youth with old-fashioned applications of parenting and family values.

Why the internet? The internet affects the business of education and the relationships between students and teachers, parents and schools, and administrators and voters. It affects how, when, and where students learn about the world. Here are some of the benefits for learning that the internet offers students:

- It’s accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Students can access information anywhere, anytime, in or out of the classroom.
- Learning is self-paced and interactive. Accessing information is fun; when the medium is interactive, offers opportunity for feedback, and covers many learning styles.
- It allows for more instruction time with fewer resources.
- Websites are continuously updated and revised. Dynamic by its very nature, the internet allows students to find, almost daily, new sources of information on their topics.
- It creates opportunity for change and rekindles a passion for learning. Keenly aware of new technology, students need opportunities to involve themselves in learning with it to learn about it.
- It is relatively easy to use. Ease of use depends upon familiarity. Schools can develop students’ internet skills.
- It nurtures students’ imagination, creativity, and willingness to explore. Because the internet is quick and expanding rapidly, students’ exposure to the ways in which information can be expressed is multiplied a hundred-fold.
- Learning is fun when students feel they are in control. Using a keyboard and mouse to travel the world provides an unbelievable sense of power for students.
- Students develop computer literacy skills. Society is computer driven, and computer literacy skills build more productive citizens.

The internet, when used correctly, offers many positive experiences that enhance student learning. Students still require direction for their long-term, personal, and professional gain. They must be shown, taught, and exposed to this technology with that end in mind. With guidance, students will become responsible when searching for and discovering information on the internet. More importantly, they will become better interpreters about what they read from websites to websites.

How the Internet Affects Society and Education

It is changing the business of education. Many examples of online learning provide easy access to and flexible instruction with interactive responses, questioning by and of the teacher. Many subjects will continue to develop online, with the advantage of education gaining both new and reinforcing content.

It is changing the relationships between students and teachers, parents and schools, administrators and voters. Information is now...
If it is true that students believe everything they read, how do we help them become better connoisseurs of information? Is there a way to make sure that students can critically analyze information they encounter?

This question is important because it helps students become better citizens and learners. By teaching them to critically analyze information, we can help them make informed decisions and understand the world around them. Therefore, it is crucial to teach students how to critically analyze information they encounter.

**Exercise One—Acronyms and Navigation**

As students find their way around the internet, they need to know how to navigate effectively. This exercise helps students develop their ability to critically analyze and evaluate information they encounter.

**Exercise Two—Complex Searches Using Boolean Techniques**

Using complex searches with Boolean techniques can help students locate relevant information quickly and efficiently. This exercise teaches students how to use Boolean expressions to search for specific information.

**Exercise Three—Returning to Previously Viewed Websites**

In today’s digital world, it is essential to be able to return to previously viewed websites. This exercise helps students learn how to use bookmarking tools to save their favorite websites for future reference.

**Exercise Four—Evaluating Websites**

Evaluating websites is crucial because not all websites are reliable. This exercise helps students learn how to evaluate the credibility of websites they encounter.

**Internet Safety Rules for Students**

The vast amounts of materials available on the web can expose students to dangers. There are individuals who exploit children, and their targets are often young people. Therefore, students need to follow safety rules when using the internet.

**Rule One.** Stay away from websites that contain inappropriate content.

**Rule Two.** Use passwords to protect your personal information.

**Rule Three.** Be wary of phishing scams.

**Rule Four.** Do not share personal information online.

By following these rules, students can enjoy the benefits of the internet while avoiding potential dangers.
for adolescents. As with any other activity, rules become the method by which processes function. Violating educational rules is a detriment to the process and affects all operations pertaining to it.

Rule Three. Students must not give their full name, age, phone number, or street or email addresses to anyone until they first ask their teachers and parents. Personal safety involves maintaining privacy. Kids must be reminded of this rule, whether they are shopping in a mall or surfing online.

Rule Four. Use software filters to prevent students from visiting adult websites. They are not 100 percent effective, so you must still monitor their use.

Rule Five. Students should not put personal pictures or videos online without permission. Pictures are a basic, part of websites, but they must be used with discretion. Pictures are personal links to an individual, much as are addresses, phone numbers, and other personal information. In addition, pictures involve a higher level of technical expertise that must come with additional web design education.

Rule Six. Students should not meet anyone in person that they meet online, unless their teachers and parents know who the particulars are. Basic rules of personal guardianship require a person to safeguard himself. While a contact through the Internet may seem like a friendly introduction, students must be advised to maintain their personal safety at all times.

Rule Seven. Students should not believe that everyone online is honest. Relationships at all ages and levels are often mixed with untruths. Communication on the Internet may not differ from exposure to other forms of untruths.

Rule Eight. If anyone online, in email or chat rooms, ever says anything that makes a student feel uncomfortable, she should immediately stop communications. This is good advice at any level or form of communication. Students must know how to quickly avoid an uncomfortable dialogue.

Rule Nine. Show students how to watch for viruses. Educate all users to possible applications and use virus protection software to guard against unwanted intruders.

Rule Ten. Surfing the web should be a classroom and family activity. Students should be supervised, as with any new activity. Teachers and families can, together, build relationships and strengthen values and ties. Students need assurance from teachers and parents as they venture out to make discoveries.

Make surfing the web a classroom activity. Talk to your Internet Service Provider (ISP), or visit www.medialfamily.org (The National Institute on Media and the Family), www.fbi.gov/library/pguide/pguide.htm (A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety), or soc.csusb.edu/justcarcella/kidsonline.htm (Kids and Parents and the Internet), to view tools and resources for monitoring your students' use of the Internet. Many available online tutorial websites help all learners gain expertise. As you locate these websites, bookmark them.

To learn about HyperText Markup Language (HTML), review the material at www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html.

Many other tutorial and learning sites are readily available as students expand their interests and abilities.