

# WebQuests

A WebQuest is an inquiry-oriented lesson format in which most or all the information that learners work with comes from the web. The model was developed by [Bernie Dodge](#) at San Diego State University in February, 1995 with early input from SDSU/Pacific Bell Fellow [Tom March](#), the [Educational Technology](#) staff at San Diego Unified School District, and waves of participants each summer at the [Teach the Teachers Consortium](#). These Web-based projects use World Wide Web sites to help students develop problem-solving and decision-making skills. WebQuests are generally developed to be completed in groups, with each group member completing a specific portion of the research and project.

## Where to start:

Choose a topic, subject, and grade level. Decide to Adapt a WebQuest or Create from Scratch: Components of a WebQuest. Do searches for WebQuests already existing for your topic. You want to be unique, but can also gain lots of great ideas from others. Gather a list of internet resources for your students to use.

Every WebQuest has six basic components:

- Introduction. This is an overview (often a simple one) of what is to come.
- Task. This page details the assignment that is to come.
- Process. The Process is the meat of the quest — it is here that students work together, develop plans of action, and find ways to solve the presented problem. Often, quest processes may involve role-playing and other off-line methods.
- Evaluation. The evaluation phase centers on a “rubric,” a carefully designed chart listing goals for the quest and the standards by which performance will be measured.
- Conclusion. This is a brief summary, usually congratulatory in tone that wraps up the project.
- Teacher Page. Instructors are provided with their own subsection of the WebQuest site, with instructions for each of the above sections.



[Webquest.org](http://Webquest.org)

## WebQuest Samples:

Check out these WebQuests to see the different looks created by using different WebQuest sites or web site application software. These sites have all been created by [Sherri Desseau](#) or [Emily Bannon](#) from TPS Instructional Technology, and are also available on our web sites.

[Colonial America](#) (TeacherWeb)

[Lewis and Clark Expedition](#) (GoogleSites)

[Native Americans of the Pacific Northwest](#) (Zunal)

[State Reports Research](#) Project (TeacherWeb)

[United States Reports](#) WebQuests (GoogleSites)

[Washington State Report](#) (TeacherWeb)

[Washington State Report](#) (GoogleSites)

[The Plant Detective](#) (TeacherWeb)

[Plants](#) (Emily Bannon, Dreamweaver)

[Weather and the Four Seasons](#) (Emily Bannon, GoogleSites)



My favorite site for creating WebQuests is [google sites](#).

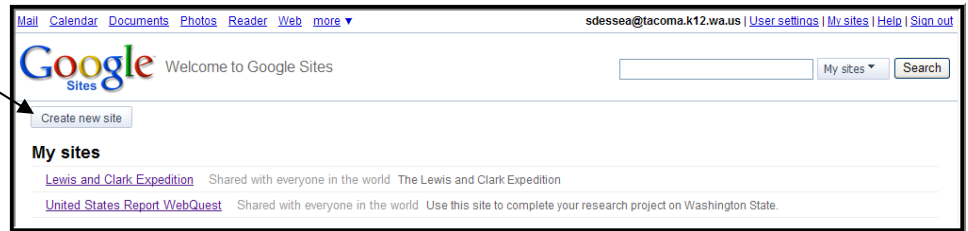
## Setting up a WebQuest in [Google Sites](#):

### Creating your account:

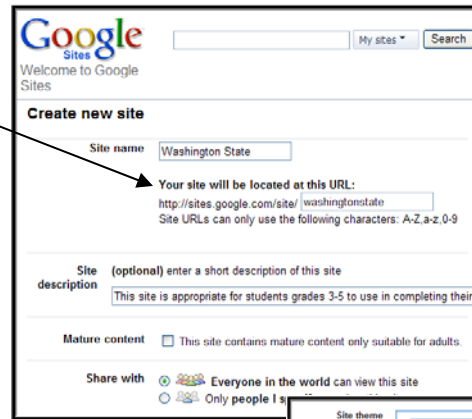
1. Click on [Sign up for Sites](#)
2. Complete all the fields with your information. You will need your email address (ex: [sdessea@tacoma.k12.wa.us](#)), and set a password. Use a password you use frequently so you don't have to remember another new one. Uncheck the "Set Google as my default Homepage" box.
3. Check [I accept. Create my account.](#) You are now ready to work.

## Creating your WebQuest:

1. Select Create new site.



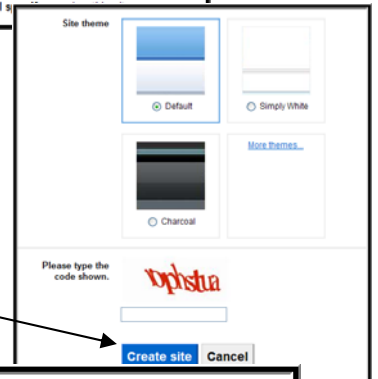
2. Complete fields for your site name. The URL address will automatically populate as you enter the site name.



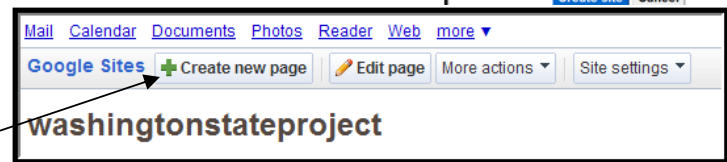
3. Remember, this is educational. No adult content.

4. Make sure you check Share with Everyone in the world so all your students always have access.

5. Select the style you like (this can be changed later).

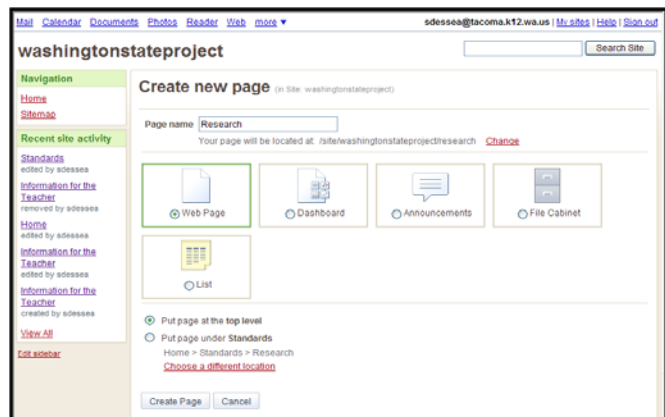


6. Type in the security code and click **Create site**.



## Creating your Web Pages:

1. Select **Create new page**.
2. Give the page a name and what type of page you need.
  - a. A **Webpage** is an unstructured page where you can insert text, images, tables, and embed spreadsheets, presentations, videos and more.
  - b. A **Dashboard** page is a two column webpage with four



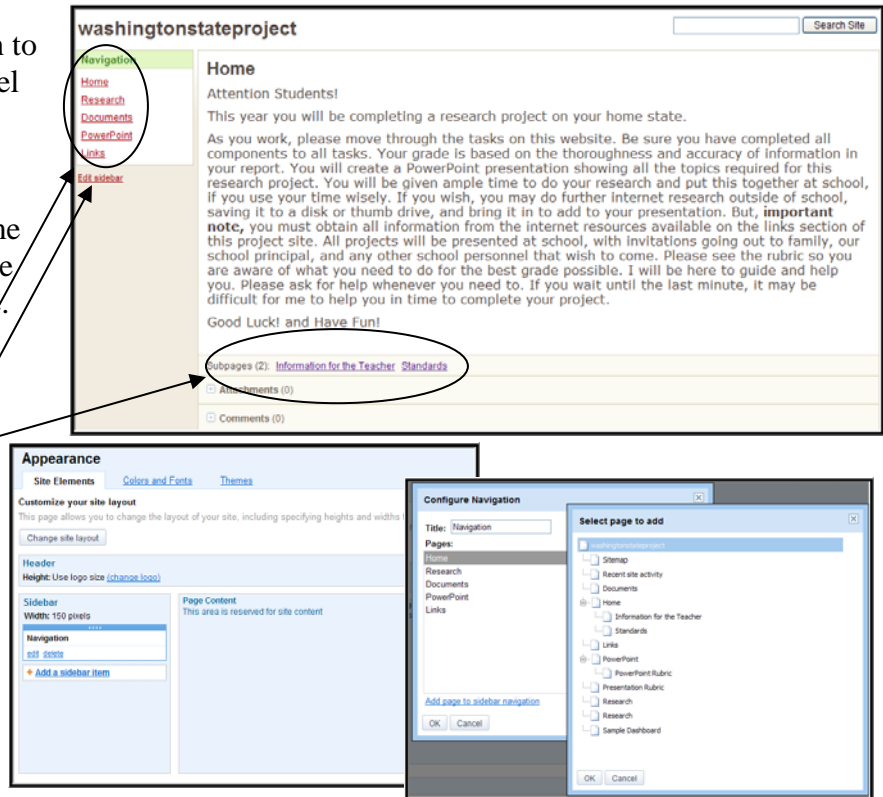
- placeholder gadgets to make it easy to get started creating an overview of information.
- c. An **Announcement** page is a page which makes it easy for an individual or group to post chronological information like news, status updates, or notable events.
- d. The **File Cabinet** allows you do manage documents from your hard drive and organize them into folders.
- e. The **List** page allows you to easily track lists of information.

Next, determine if you wish to have the page at the top level or under Home. Adding the page at the top level creates the page as its own page. Putting the page under Home adds the page as a link at the bottom of the “Home” page.

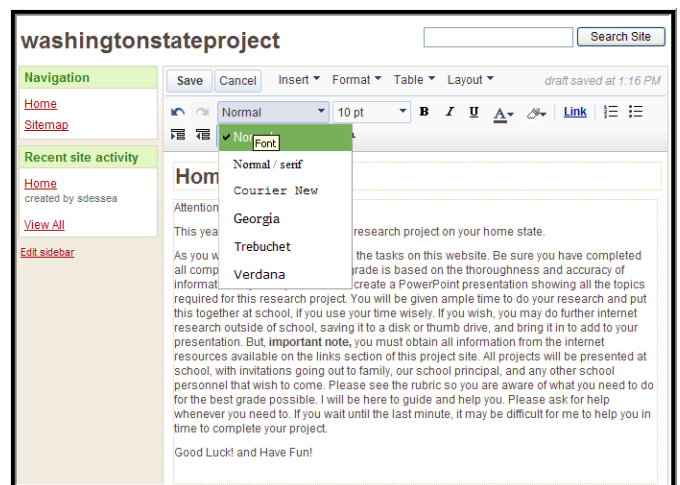
Pages added at **top level**

Pages added under **Home**

Use the **Edit Sidebar** option to manage the items and appearance of the sidebar column. Within the Appearance window, you can edit, add or delete items from view in the sidebar.



3. Use the Edit page button to make further editing changes after any saves. You can choose from a selection of fonts, sizes, and formatting options in the standard menu bar. Use the **Link** option to create hyperlinks within your page. Check out the drop down menus to find further options for inserting items, creating tables and formatting your page. Remember to **Save** when done.

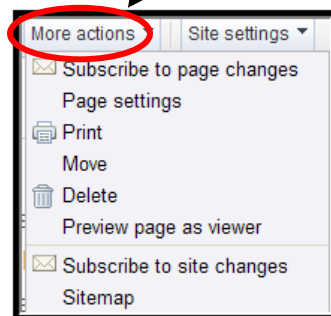


## More Options:



### More actions:

Use the More Actions to select options for pages. From here you can adjust page settings, print, delete, view the sitemap, and subscribe to site changes. Subscribing to site changes will notify you whenever a change has been made to the website. This is particularly handy if you have more than one owner of the account.



### Site Settings:

Site settings allows you to share with others, adding selected people as additional owners, collaborators, or views. You can also change the appearance, view the web address (copy and cut from here to post to your SWIFT site), edit the site name and basic account information for the site.

