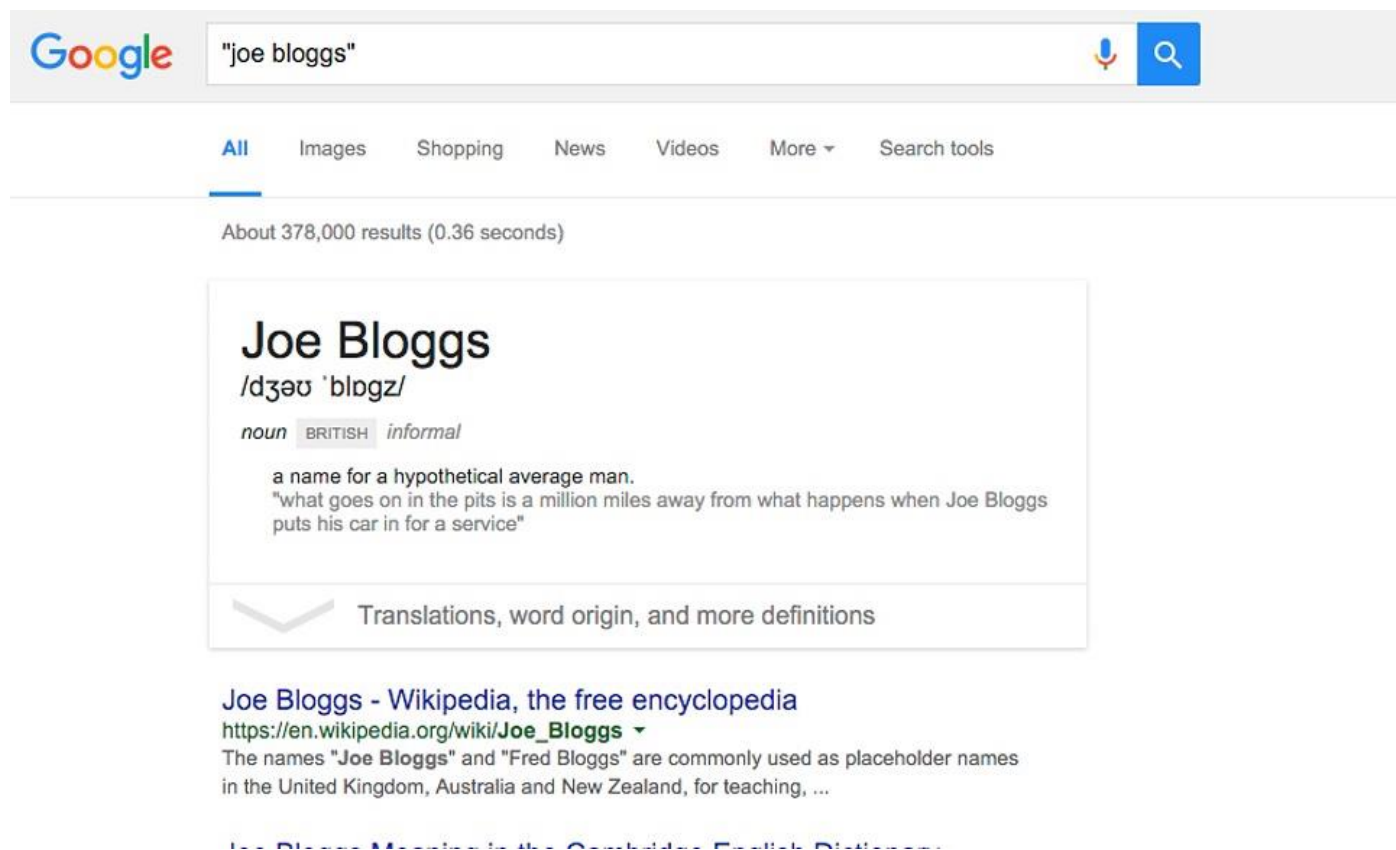


Google 搜尋引擎技巧

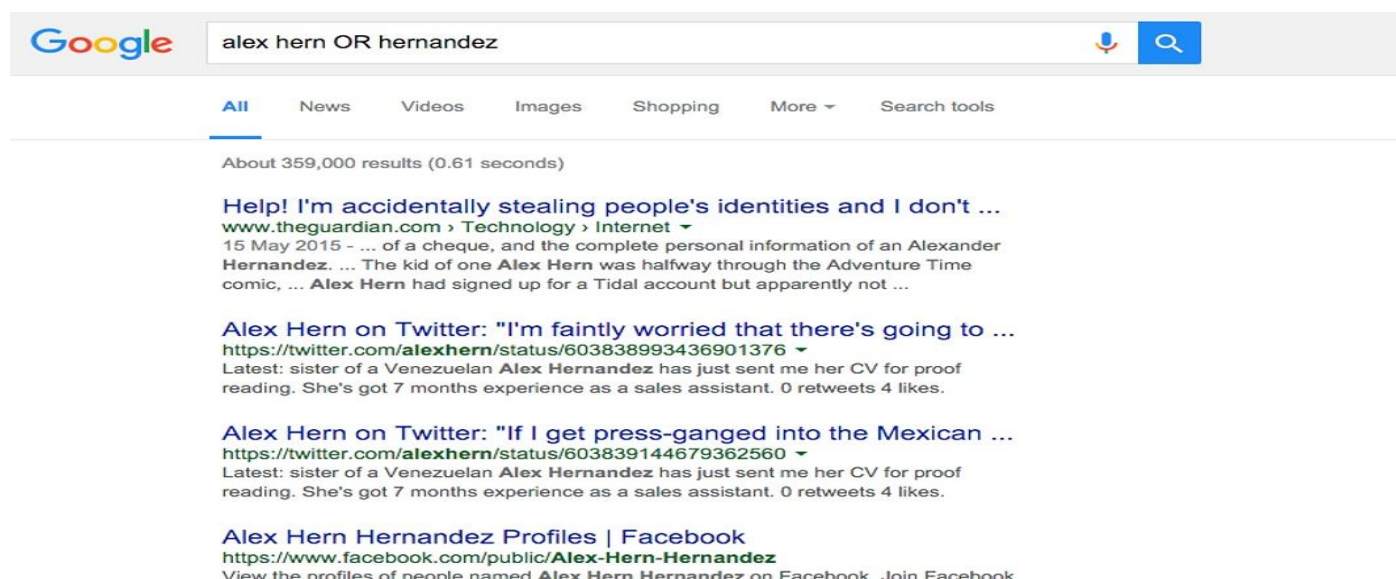
仁德國小資訊組

- 1.一般搜尋 直接在 Google 瀏覽器網址列上輸入要找的資料
- 2.精準搜尋 在關鍵字上加上“雙引號”，在這種情況下，搜尋引擎只會回饋和關鍵字完全吻合的搜尋結果。



The screenshot shows a Google search for "joe bloggs". The search bar contains the text "joe bloggs" and a search icon. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for "All", "Images", "Shopping", "News", "Videos", "More", and "Search tools". The search results show "About 378,000 results (0.36 seconds)". A prominent definition card for "Joe Bloggs" is displayed, including its phonetic transcription /dʒəʊ 'blɒgz/, its classification as a noun (BRITISH informal), and a definition: "a name for a hypothetical average man. 'what goes on in the pits is a million miles away from what happens when Joe Bloggs puts his car in for a service'". Below the definition card, there is a link to the Wikipedia page for "Joe Bloggs - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" with the URL https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Bloggs. The Wikipedia snippet states: "The names 'Joe Bloggs' and 'Fred Bloggs' are commonly used as placeholder names in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, for teaching, ...".

- 3.「OR」 使用「OR」邏輯，你可以得到和兩個關鍵字分別相關的結果，而不僅僅是和兩個關鍵字都同時相關的結果。巧妙使用「OR」搜尋可以讓你在未能確定哪個關鍵字對於搜尋結果起決定作用時依然可以確保搜尋結果的準確性。



The screenshot shows a Google search for "alex hern OR hernandez". The search bar contains the text "alex hern OR hernandez" and a search icon. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for "All", "News", "Videos", "Images", "Shopping", "More", and "Search tools". The search results show "About 359,000 results (0.61 seconds)". The first result is a news article titled "Help! I'm accidentally stealing people's identities and I don't ..." from www.theguardian.com, dated 15 May 2015. The article discusses a case involving an Alexander Hernandez and an Alex Hern. The second result is a tweet from Alex Hern: "I'm faintly worried that there's going to ..." with the URL <https://twitter.com/alexhern/status/603838993436901376>. The third result is another tweet from Alex Hern: "If I get press-ganged into the Mexican ..." with the URL <https://twitter.com/alexhern/status/603839144679362560>. The fourth result is a Facebook link titled "Alex Hern Hernandez Profiles | Facebook" with the URL <https://www.facebook.com/public/Alex-Hern-Hernandez>.

4.善用星號 正如拼圖遊戲「Scrabble」的空白方塊一樣，在搜尋引擎中，我們可以用 星號填補 關鍵字中的缺失部分，不論缺失的是一連串單字的其中一個還是一個單字的某一部分。此外，當你希望搜索一篇確定性偏低的文章時，也可以使用星號填補缺失部分。

例如，如果你在搜尋引擎中輸入「**architect***」，你所得到的回饋結果將會是所有包含 architect、architectural、architecture、architected、architecting 以及其他所有以「architect」作為開頭的詞彙項目。

5.「-」 在想要查詢的關鍵字後加上「-」與想要排除搜尋的項目，搜尋引擎就會自動排除不去搜尋該項目。



6.輸入「site:網站網址 + 查詢關鍵字」即可搜尋該網站內容資訊。



7. 在兩個數值之間進行搜尋 在尋找問題的答案時，一個很好的方法是在一定範圍內尋找和關鍵字相關的資訊。例如想要找出 1920 至 1950 年間的英國首相，直接在搜尋引擎中輸入

「英國首相 1920.. 1950」即可得出想要的結果。記住，數值之間的符號是兩個英文句點加

一個空格鍵。

資料來源 <https://www.kocpc.com.tw/archives/167471>

<https://buzzorange.com/techorange/2016/02/04/10-skills-of-search/>