

N.S.W. English Teacher
Association, 2008
Conference.

Wikipedia: a teachers' primer



Liam Wyatt

- Wikipedian for 3 years
- Member of Wikimedia Australia
- Co-host of Wikipedia Podcast
- Multimedia Coordinator of Dictionary of Sydney
- B. International Studies (Globalisation) UNSW
- Honours thesis

“The Academic Lineage of Wikipedia: Connections and Disconnections in the Theory and Practice of History”



WIKIMEDIA
AUSTRALIA

Wikipedia Weekly
the [[podcast]] for Wikimedians



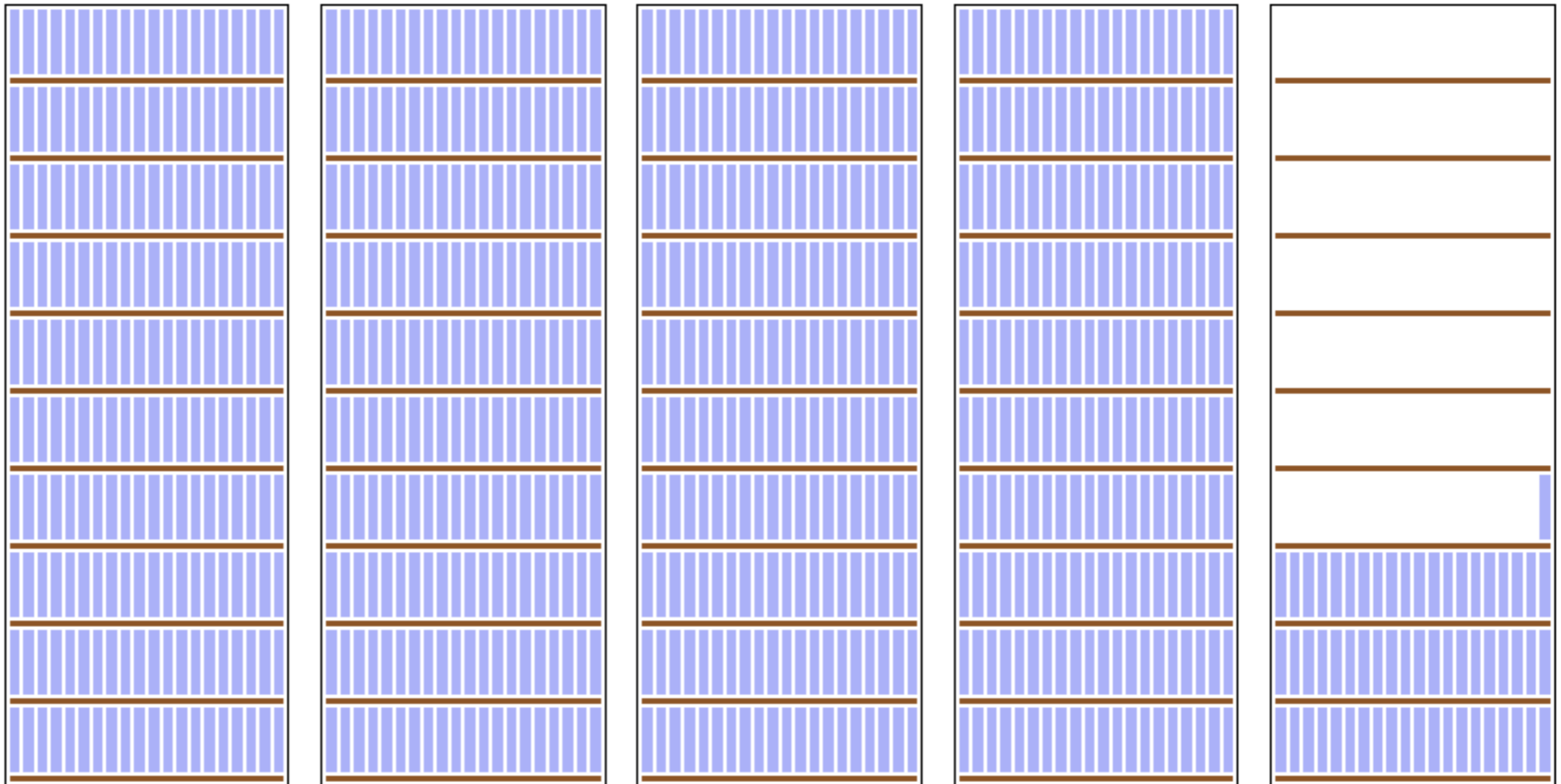
In this presentation

- As an English teacher, why do you need to know about Wikipedia?
- Anatomy of a Wikipedia article
- Ideas for interacting with Wikipedia in class
- demo

Why you need to know

- 1. It has something on everything

860 volumes



Why you need to know

- 2. It is free (x2), not for profit, uncopyrighted.



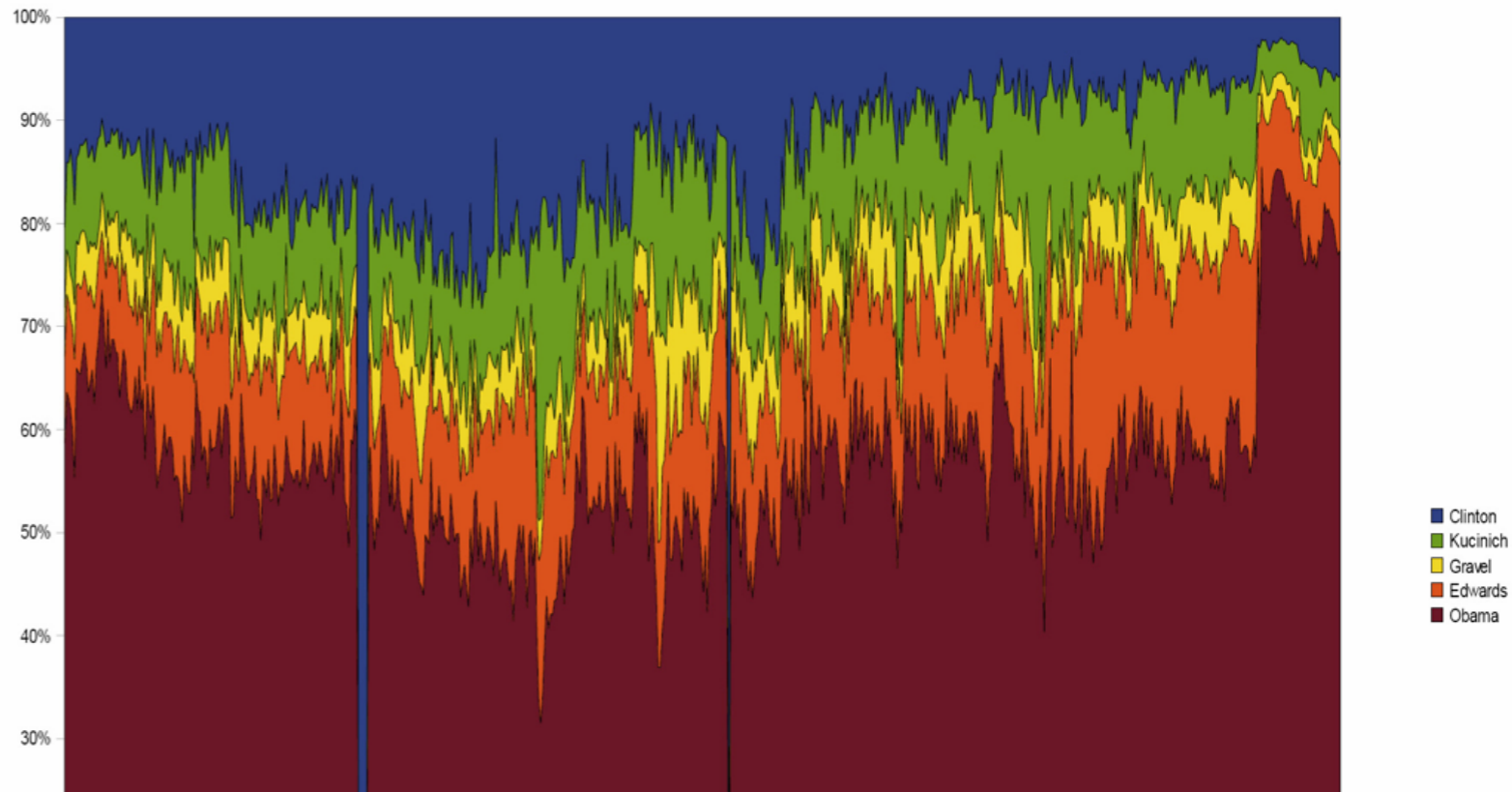
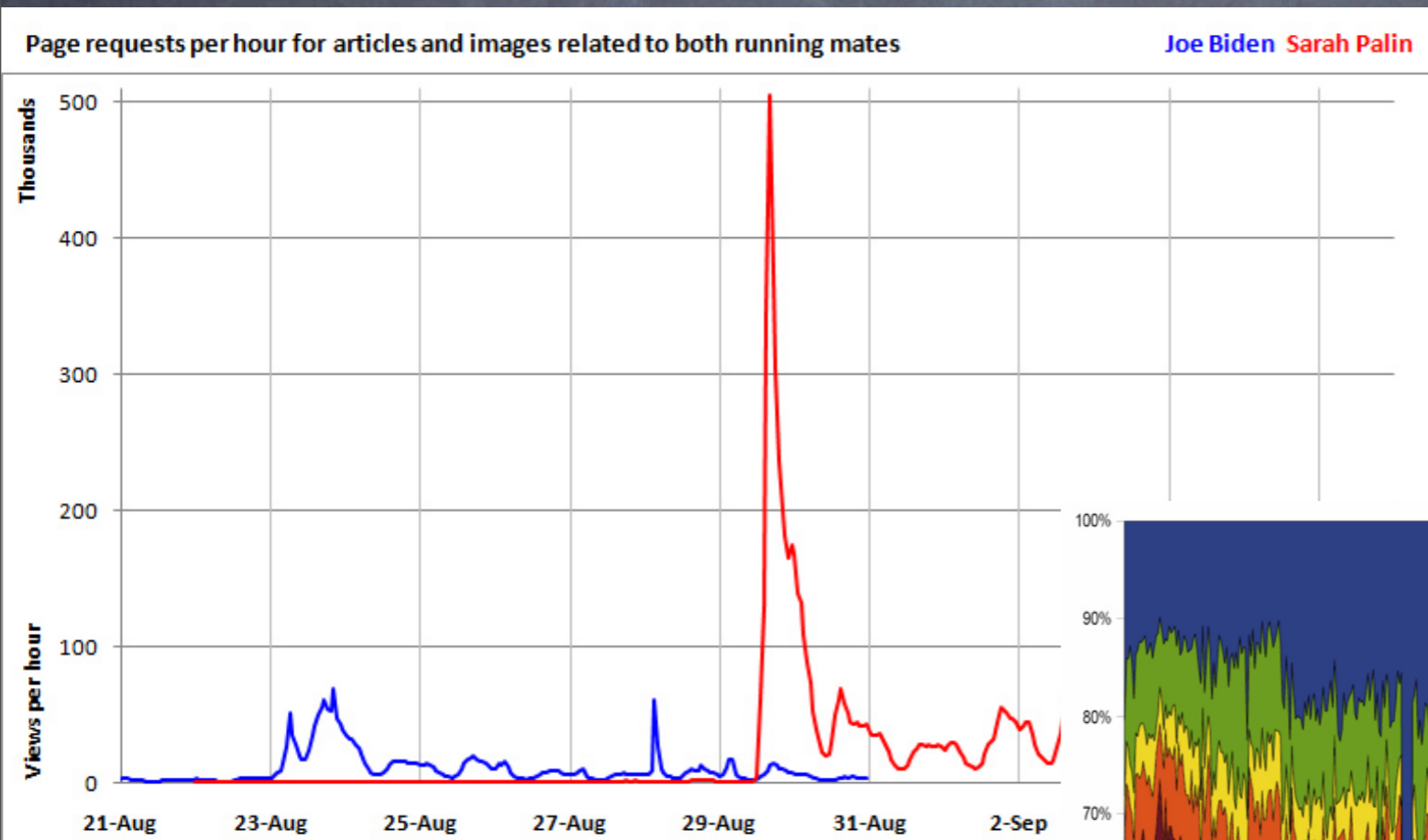
Why you need to know

- 3. It is a global community



Why you need to know

4. It is happening now



Why you need to know

- 5. Other institutions (that your students should be using) are already using it too



NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA



catalogue

new!

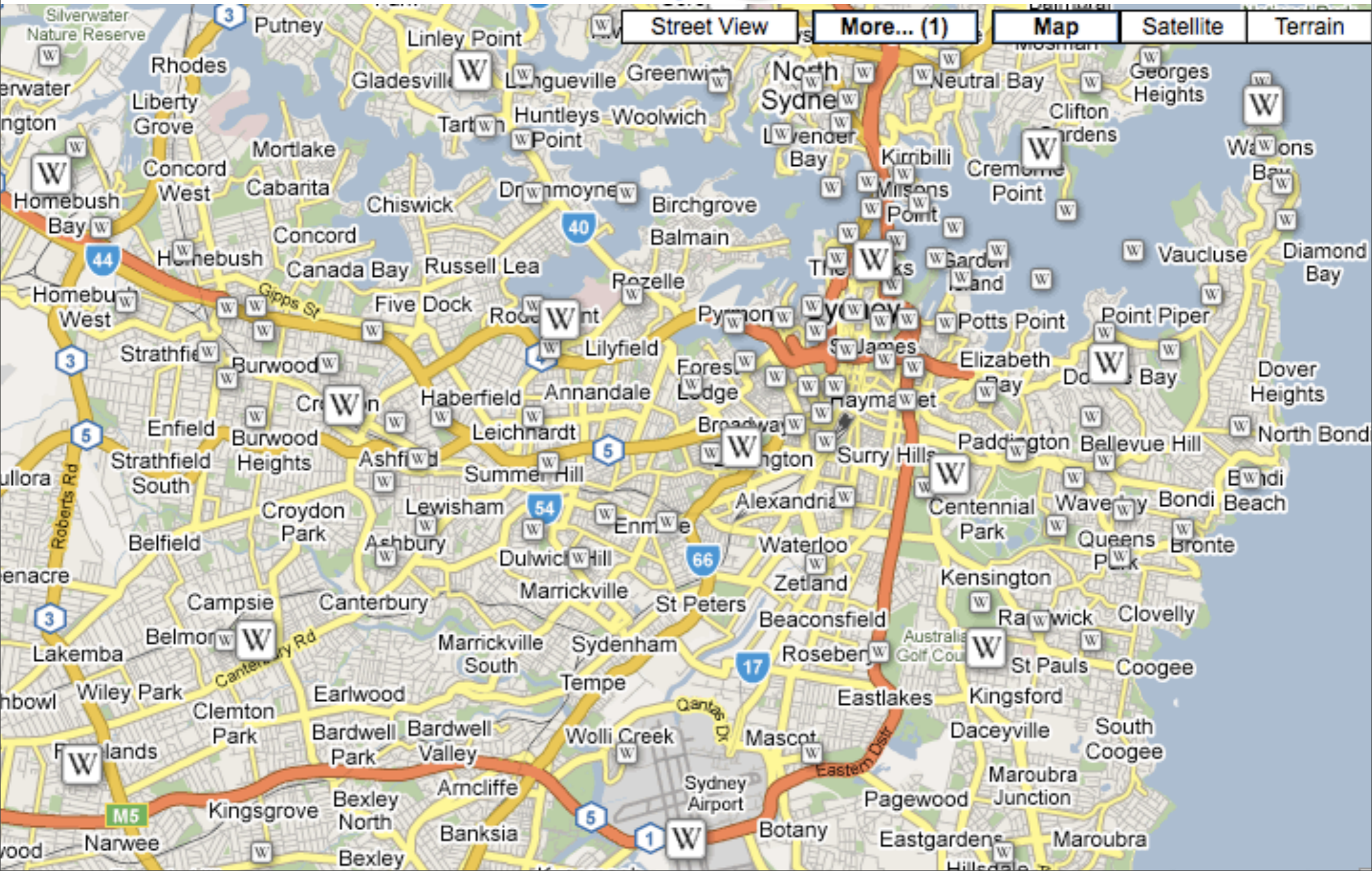
MEDIAWATCH

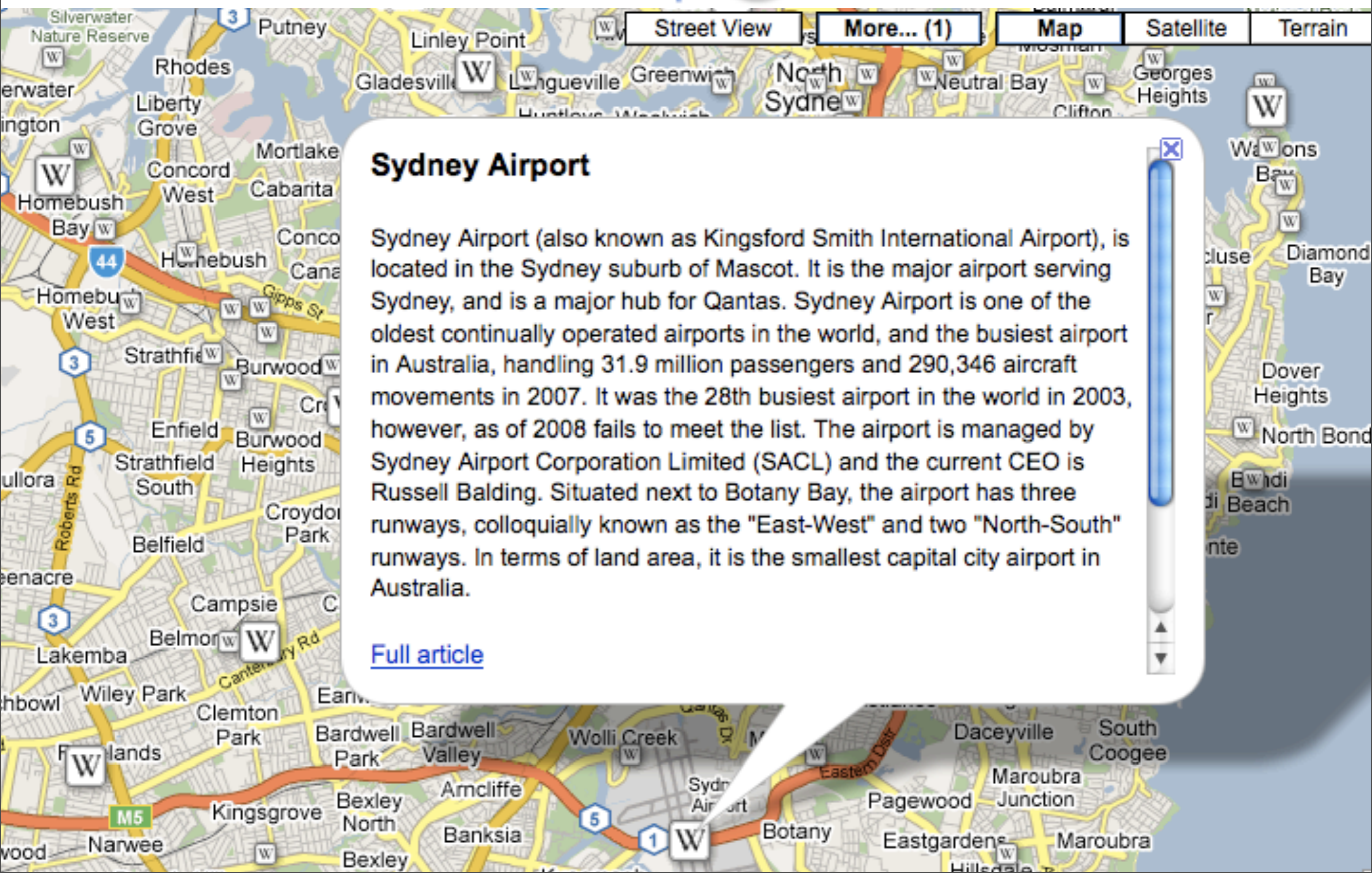
everyone loves it until they're on it



ABC
Television

Google™ Maps





Sydney Airport

Sydney Airport (also known as Kingsford Smith International Airport), is located in the Sydney suburb of Mascot. It is the major airport serving Sydney, and is a major hub for Qantas. Sydney Airport is one of the oldest continually operated airports in the world, and the busiest airport in Australia, handling 31.9 million passengers and 290,346 aircraft movements in 2007. It was the 28th busiest airport in the world in 2003, however, as of 2008 fails to meet the list. The airport is managed by Sydney Airport Corporation Limited (SACL) and the current CEO is Russell Balding. Situated next to Botany Bay, the airport has three runways, colloquially known as the "East-West" and two "North-South" runways. In terms of land area, it is the smallest capital city airport in Australia.

[Full article](#)



catalogue

[« Back to Search results](#)

James Spigelman

Provided by Wikipedia

James Jacob Spigelman AC QC (born 1 January 1946) is the [Lieutenant Governor of New South Wales](#) and [Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales](#) (the highest court in the State of New South Wales, Australia), which forms part of the [Australian court hierarchy](#).


Provided by Wikipedia

Library items by James Spigelman:

[The nuclear barons / Peter Pringle and James Spigelman](#)

by [Pringle, Peter](#)


Published New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston, c1981

 **Book**

[Are lawyers lemons? : competition principles and professional regulation / introduced by Simon Longstaff ; lectured delivered by JJ Spigelman](#)

by [Spigelman, James, 1946-](#)

Published Sydney : St James Ethics Centre, 2002

 **Book**

Why you need to know

- 6. It is in every language you've ever heard of.
- 7. It is available in many different ways.



Why you need to know

- 6. It can start many discussions in your class

[http://underdogpictures.com/wikidoc/
site/trailer.htm](http://underdogpictures.com/wikidoc/site/trailer.htm)

Documentary previews -
“Truth in Numbers”

Truth in Numbers - Issues raise in the preview

- censorship, communicating across languages/
cultures, reliability, the "other", types of
media, digital society, collaborative writing,
meaning construction, transparency...
- "Glocalisation"

Definitions of "use"

- read it

- cite it

- edit it

- research it

Definitions of "use"

• read it

→ the best place to start

• cite it

→ use its references instead

• edit it

→ a way to learn by doing

• research it

→ potentially enlightening!

Definitions of "true"

- Professionalism
- Fixity
- Verifiability
- Objectivity
- Neutrality

Definitions of "true"

• Professionalism

• amateur ≠ amateurish

• Fixity

• Older = more or less likely?

• Verifiability

• Outsourcing truth?

• Objectivity

• A "noble dream"

• Neutrality

• Equal weight to unequal arguments?

Who owns meaning?

Writer controls the meaning

or

Reader creates their interpretation?

When the reader IS the writer – what then?

Anatomy of an article

On the 'discussion' page for the article you'll find editors posing questions and comments about possible additions or edits – including recent research reports that the skin secretions of this frog may possess the ability to destroy HIV.

Number of edits since creation, 659

Article created: November 1, 2005

Tim Marskell [**User: Marskell**] is a Canadian citizen living in the United Arab Emirates working as a manager in the entertainment and food and beverage industry.

He made a number of significant 'quality' edits to this article, reverting vandalism and ensuring the accuracy of the information. Tim, one of over 1500 Wikipedia Administrators, started editing in February 2005. This is one of many Featured Articles that Tim has worked on as part of the dedicated 'Featured Articles Review' group on Wikipedia.

Page views in June 2008: 7071

Articles on the same topic can be viewed in 13 other languages, three of which were also selected as featured articles.

This "red link" is indicative of the unfinished nature of Wikipedia. No article has been created for this topic, an invitation to an aspiring writer to research the topic and create a 'stub' article.

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Australian Green Tree Frog". At the top, there are navigation tabs for "article", "discussion", "edit this page", and "history". The article title is "Australian Green Tree Frog" with a subtitle "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". The main text begins with "The Australian Green Tree Frog, simply Green Tree Frog in Australia, White's Tree Frog, o Australia and New Guinea, with introduced populations in New Zealand and the United States some species of the genus, particularly the Magnificent Tree Frog (*Litoria splendida*) and the (". Below this, there is a section for "Taxonomy" and a section for "Description". A red link is visible in the "Description" section. On the left side, there is a sidebar with navigation links, a search box, and a list of languages. Annotations with blue lines point from the text on the left to specific elements on the page: one points to the "discussion" tab, another to the "Number of edits" and "Article created" information, a third to the "User: Marskell" link, a fourth to the "Text" button in the search box, and a fifth to the "Description" section.




This article is part of the Spoken Wikipedia project. Volunteers provide spoken versions of high quality articles so those new to a language, or those with visual or reading challenges, can listen to the content.

Richard Glock [**User: Macropode**], is a Wikipedian living in Adelaide, Australia. Richard has volunteered much of his time on Wikipedia improving the quality of the Spoken Wikipedia project, with a particular interest in topics related to the Australian bush.

Log in / create account

White's tree frog



Conservation status

Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)⁽¹⁾

Scientific classification

Kingdom: *Animalia*
 Phylum: *Chordata*
 Class: *Amphibia*
 Order: *Anura*
 Family: *Hylidae*
 Genus: *Litoria*
 Species: *L. caerulea*

Binomial name

Litoria caerulea
 (White, 1790)

[edit]

izes of frog species endemic to Australasia. The common name of the
 ite's first description in 1790. The Green Tree Frog was the first Australian

a *caerulea*) despite its green colour. The original specimens White sent to
 ared blue. The colour of the frog is caused by blue and green pigments
 the yellow layer and left the frog with a blue appearance. The specific
 d.^[3] The frog is also known more simply as the "Green Tree Frog."
 in large green tree frog in a region, for example, the American green tree

[edit]

4 inches) in length. Its color depends on the temperature and color of the
 l surface is white.^[4] The frog occasionally has small, white, irregularly
 . The frog has large discs at the end of its toes, of about five;millimeters
 ally on glass. The eyes are golden and have horizontal irises, typical of the
 bed. The tympanum (a skin membrane similar to an eardrum) is visible.

), which inhabits only north-western Australia and can be distinguished by the presence of large parotoids and rostral
 the Green Tree Frog. The main difference is a distinct white stripe along the edge of the lower jaw of the Giant Tree

poles ranges from 8.1 millimeters (once hatched) to 44 millimeters. They are initially mottled with brown, which increases
 lightens, eventually to white in adults. The eggs are brown, in a clear jelly and are 1.1–1.4 millimeters in diameter.^[4]

tly, the skin must be moist. A disadvantage of moist skin is that pathogens can thrive on it, increasing the chance of
 rection from the Green Tree Frog contains caerins, a group of peptides with antibacterial and antiviral properties. It also
 and hunger suppressant.^[5] Several peptides from the skin secretions of the Green Tree Frog have been found to destroy

Australian Tree Frog is a featured article – one of over 2000 articles chosen by the Wikipedia community for its excellent writing, images, and references. Every day on Wikipedia a new Featured Article is profiled on the main page.

Article standards for biological topics include taxonomic, geographic, and conservation information.

Evan Pickett, [**user: LiquidGhoul**] from Newcastle, Australia, uploaded this image to the Wikimedia Commons on January 6, 2006. He is both a frequent contributor and one of the primary authors of this article. As a free, public domain image, it can be reused, modified, or duplicated for any purpose, by anyone, without any form of recognition or compensation.

Evan is in his last year of a BSc at the University of Newcastle, Australia; currently doing honors research in frog conservation. He made his first edit on Wikipedia on April 16, 2005.

Featured articles in Wikipedia



Featured articles are considered to be the best articles in Wikipedia, as determined by [Wikipedia's editors](#). Before being listed here, articles are reviewed at [featured article candidates](#) for accuracy, neutrality, completeness, and style according to our [featured article criteria](#).

At present, there are **2,311** featured articles, of a total of 2,633,151 pages on the English Wikipedia. Thus, about one in 1,130 articles is listed here. Articles that no longer meet the criteria can be proposed for improvement or removal at [featured article review](#).

A small bronze star (★) on the top right corner of an article's page indicates for non-logged-in readers and [most user settings](#) that the article is featured. Additionally, if the current article is featured in another language version, a star will appear next to the language page link, in the list on the left of the page (see also [featured articles in other languages](#)).

Featured content:

- **Featured articles** ←
- [Featured lists](#)
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- [Featured portals](#)
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- [Featured article criteria](#)
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Shortcut:
WP:FA

Contents

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Notes and references

- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} ^{[c](#)} ^{[d](#)} Hero *et al* (2004). *Litoria caerulea* [↗](#). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. IUCN 2006. Retrieved on 11 May 2006. Database entry includes a range map and justification for why this species is of least concern
- [^] Tyler, Michael J; Davies, Margaret (1994). "Family Hylidae [↗](#)" (PDF). *Fauna of Australia*. Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Australia. Retrieved on 2007-12-11.
- [^] "White's Tree Frog (*Litoria caerulea*) [↗](#)". The Children's Museum, Hartford, CT. Retrieved on 2007-12-11.
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} ^{[c](#)} ^{[d](#)} ^{[e](#)} Vincent, L. (2001). "Litoria caerulea [↗](#)" (PDF). James Cook University. Retrieved on 2005-06-12.
- [^] Salmon, AL; et al. (2000). "Isolation, Structural Characterization, and Bio activity of a Novel Neuromedin U Analog from the Defensive Skin Secretion of the Australasian Tree Frog, *Litoria caerulea* [↗](#)". *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **275**: 4549–54. doi:10.1074/jbc.275.7.4549 [↗](#). PMID 10671478 [↗](#).
- [^] "Frog secretions block HIV [↗](#)". Vanderbilt University. Retrieved on 2005-12-12.
- [^] "Litoria caerulea (White, 1790) [↗](#)". *Nonindigenous Aquatic Species*. U.S. Geological Survey (June 2002). Retrieved on 2007-12-11.
- [^] "Introduced frogs [↗](#)". New Zealand Frog Research Group (2006). Retrieved on 2007-12-11.
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} ^{[c](#)} ^{[d](#)} ^{[e](#)} ^{[f](#)} "Fact Sheet: White's Tree Frog [↗](#)". National Zoological Park. Smithsonian. Retrieved on 2005-12-12.
- [^] "Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 [↗](#)". The Attorney-General's Department, Australian Government. Retrieved on 2005-12-12.

Bibliography

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- Cogger, HG (1979). *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. A. H. & A.W. REED PTY LTS. ISBN 0-589-50108-9.
- Menzies, JI (1976). *Handbook of Common New Guinea Frogs*. Wau Ecology Institute.
- Tyler, MJ (1994). *Australian Frogs A Natural History*. Reed Books. ISBN 0-7301-0468-0.

External links

- Rainforest Australia - *Litoria caerulea* [↗](#)
- Introduction to Keeping White's Tree Frogs as pets [↗](#)
- White's Tree Frog feeding and care [↗](#)
- White's Treefrogs & Other Frogs Photo Gallery [↗](#)
- Frogs Australia Network - Australian Frog Database - *Litoria caerulea* - Australian Green Tree Frog [↗](#) - Frog call available here.

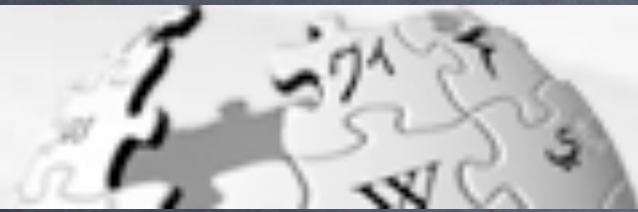
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The tabs



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Talk:Australian Green Tree Frog

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Australian Green Tree Frog is a **featured article**; it (or a previous version of it) has been *identified* as one of the best articles produced by the **Wikipedia community**. Even so, if you can update or improve it, **please do so**.



This article appeared on Wikipedia's **Main Page** as **Today's featured article** on January 10, 2006.

Article milestones

[show]



Australian Green Tree Frog is within the scope of **WikiProject Australia**, which aims to improve Wikipedia's coverage of **Australia** and **Australia-related topics**. If you would like to participate, visit the **project page**.



This article has been **rated** as **FA-Class** on the **quality scale**.

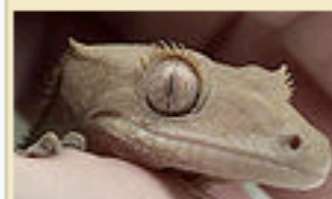
Low

This article has been **rated** as **Low-importance** on the **importance scale**.



This page is supported by **WikiProject Australian biota**.

This article has been rated but has no comments. If appropriate, please review the article and leave comments **here** to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the article and how best to improve it.



Australian Green Tree Frog is part of **WikiProject Amphibians and Reptiles**, an attempt at creating a standardized, informative, comprehensive and easy-to-use **amphibians** and **reptiles** resource. If you would like to participate, you can choose to edit this article, or visit the **project page** for more information.



This article has been **rated** as **FA-Class** on the **quality scale**.

Mid

This article has been **rated** as **Mid-importance** on the **importance scale**.



This **Natsci** article has been selected for **Version 0.5** and subsequent **release versions of Wikipedia**. It has been rated **FA-Class** on the **assessment scale** (**comments**).

Editing Talk:Australian Green Tree Frog

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a **talk page**. Please respect the [talk page guidelines](#), and remember to [sign your posts](#) by typing four tildes (~~~~).

You are not currently [logged in](#). Editing this way will cause your [IP address](#) to be [recorded publicly](#) in [this page's edit history](#). If you [create an account](#), you can conceal your IP address and be provided with many other [benefits](#). Messages sent to your IP can be viewed on [your talk page](#).

Please do not save test edits. If you want to experiment, please use the [sandbox](#).



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{{ArticleHistory
maindate=January 10, 2006
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action1link=Wikipedia:Peer review/White's Tree Frog
action1date=22:32, 1 December 2005
action1result=reviewed
action1oldid=29848094
action2=FAC
action2link=Wikipedia:Featured article candidates/White's Tree Frog
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{{AARTalk|class=FA|importance=Mid}}
{{V0.5|class=FA|category=Natsci}}
{{Talk Spoken Wikipedia|White's_Tree_Frog.ogg}}
```

==HIV==

According to [http://exploration.vanderbilt.edu/news/news_froghiv.htm this] article, the skin secretions of White's tree frog have the [ability](#) to destroy HIV. I am not [comfertable](#) with putting this in the article yet, as I think it is not really useful for an [encyclopaedic](#) article, until there is a use for the peptides. E.g., if it is used as a preventative or cure. What are your thoughts? --[[User:LiquidGhoul|liquidGhoul]] 03:42, 16 November 2005 (UTC)

Revision history of Australian Green Tree Frog

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Browse history

From year (and earlier): From month (and earlier): all

(Latest | [Earliest](#)) View (newer 50) (older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#).

External tools: [Revision history statistics](#) [Revision history search](#) [Page view statistics](#)

(cur) = difference from current version, (last) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

[Compare selected versions](#)

- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 01:29, 31 October 2008 [DragonflySixtyseven](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) **m** (*Protected Australian Green Tree Frog: linked from annual report ([edit=autoconfirmed] (expires 01:29, 1 December 2008 (UTC)) [move=autoconfirmed] (expires 01:29, 1 December 2008 (UTC))))*)

- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 21:49, 27 October 2008 [82.36.218.98](#) ([Talk](#)) (16,443 bytes)

- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 11:25, 26 October 2008 [Addshore](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) **m** (16,466 bytes) (*Reverted edits by 121.220.129.134 to last version by 216.56.7.98 (HG)*)

- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 11:25, 26 October 2008 [121.220.129.134](#) ([Talk](#)) (16,486 bytes) (*→External links*)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 11:24, 26 October 2008 [121.220.129.134](#) ([Talk](#)) (16,470 bytes) (*→External links*)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 18:46, 24 October 2008 [216.56.7.98](#) ([Talk](#)) (16,466 bytes)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 18:45, 24 October 2008 [216.56.7.98](#) ([Talk](#)) (16,456 bytes)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 14:06, 22 October 2008 [J.delanoy](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) **m** (16,443 bytes) (*Reverted edits by 205.178.234.229 to last version by DavidWS (HG)*)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 14:06, 22 October 2008 [205.178.234.229](#) ([Talk](#)) (13,650 bytes) (*→Distribution*)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 14:06, 22 October 2008 [205.178.234.229](#) ([Talk](#)) (15,560 bytes) (*→As a pet*)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 00:03, 21 October 2008 [DavidWS](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) **m** (16,443 bytes) (*Reverted edits by 203.97.227.241 to last version by Spencer (HG)*)
- [\(cur\)](#) [\(last\)](#) 00:02, 21 October 2008 [203.97.227.241](#) ([Talk](#)) (16,472 bytes) (*→Ecology, behaviour and life history*)

Australian Green Tree Frog



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[\(Difference between revisions\)](#)

Revision as of 11:25, 26 October 2008 (view source)

[Addshore](#) (Talk | contribs)

m (Reverted edits by *121.220.129.134* to last version by *216.56.7.98* (HG))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 21:49, 27 October 2008 (view source)

[82.36.218.98](#) (Talk)

[Next edit →](#)

Line 1:

- {{Taxobox | name = White's tree frog **yo yo yo !!!**

| status = LC | status_system = IUCN3.1

| trend = stable

Line 1:

+ {{Taxobox | name = White's tree frog

| status = LC | status_system = IUCN3.1

| trend = stable

Line 15:

| binomial_authority = ([[John White (surgeon)|White]], 1790)

}}

The "Australian Green Tree Frog", **yo yo yo !** simply "Green Tree Frog" in Australia, "White's Tree Frog", or "Dumpy Tree Frog" ("Litoria caerulea") is a [[species]] of [[tree frog]] native to [[Australia]] and [[New Guinea]], with [[Introduced species|introduced population]]s in [[New Zealand]] and the [[United States]]. The species belongs to the [[genus]] "[[Litoria]]". It is physiologically similar to some species of the genus, particularly the [[Magnificent Tree Frog]] ("Litoria splendida") and the [[Giant Tree Frog]] ("Litoria infrafrenata").

The Green Tree Frog is larger than most Australian [[frog]]s, reaching 10 centimetres (4 inches) in length. The average lifespan of the frog in captivity, about sixteen years, is long in comparison with most frogs. Green Tree Frogs are docile and well suited to living near human dwellings. They are often found on windows or inside houses, eating insects drawn by the light.

Line 15:

| binomial_authority = ([[John White (surgeon)|White]], 1790)

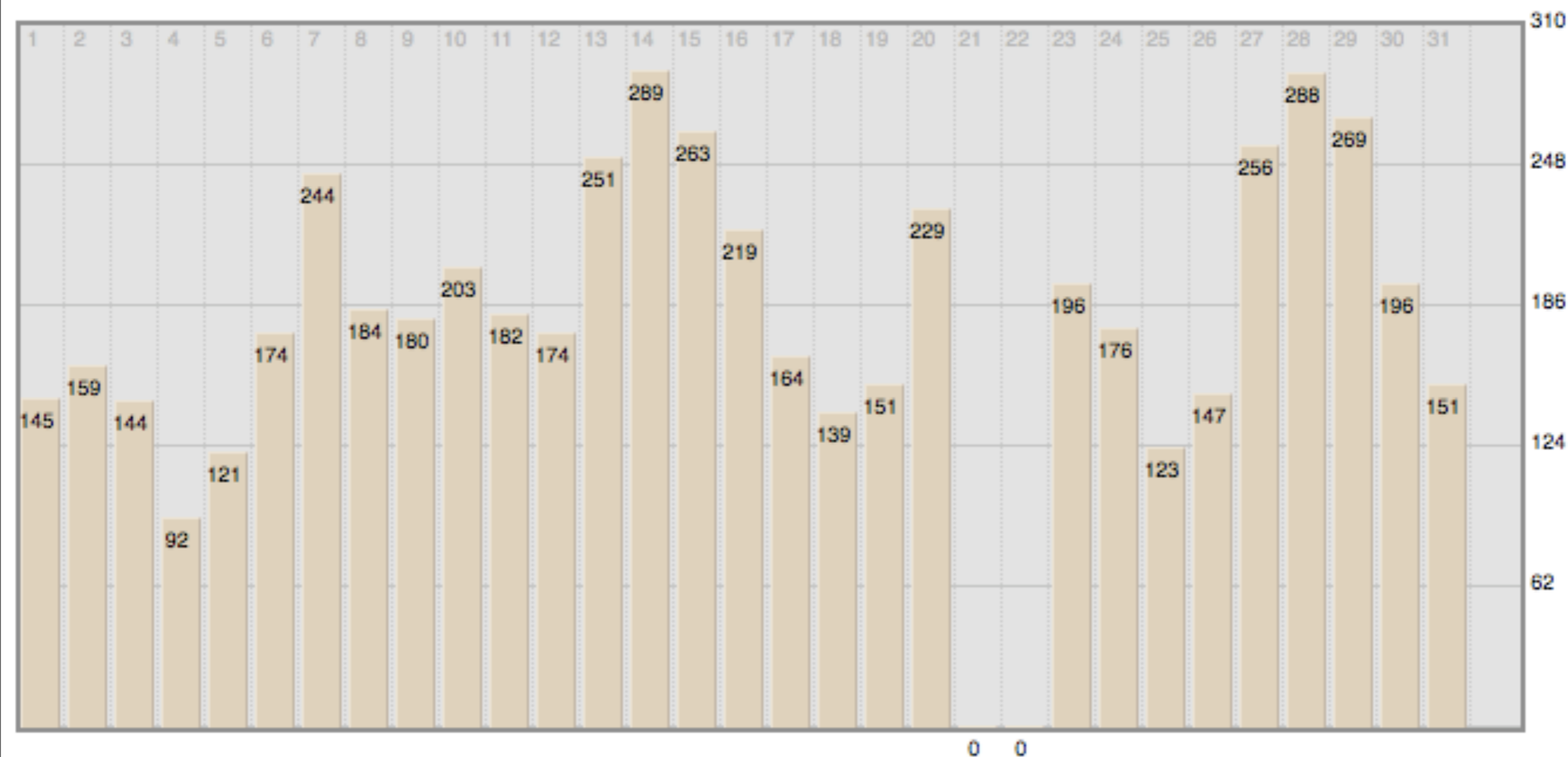
}}

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Wikipedia article traffic statistics

[Australian Green Tree Frog](#) has been viewed 5509 times in 200810.



Enter another wikipedia article title

This is very much a beta service and may disappear or change at any time. Questions or comments should go to [User:Henrik](#)

(took 0.005406 sec)

Ideas for Interacting with Wikipedia in a Classroom

- Read a relevant article as a class and review it
- Gather references for the text of an existing article
- Improve a shorter article as a class in one lesson
- Debate the discussion archive of a contentious article
- Discuss the language changes in the edit history
- Individuals improve an article over a term and report
- Compare articles across languages/encyclopedias

But make sure to publish your findings in the discussion page!

See also:

[www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
wikipedia:School_and_university_projects](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/wikipedia:School_and_university_projects)

WP:SUP

Demo

Thank you.

liamwyatt@gmail.com

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