**Exploring web pages with JAWS**

Press Control + Home to make sure you are at the top of the web page.

If you know what you are looking for, use the JAWS Find command, Insert + Control + F. Just type the word or words you want to look for (including the names of links), and press Enter. If the first match was not the one you wanted, pressing F3 will take you to the next occurrence of the matching words.

To find the search box on a website, press Insert + Control + Home. When you hear Search term colon edit search, press Enter to turn on forms mode and then type your search term. It will look for that information anywhere within the web site (in other words, on any of the web pages that make up the whole web site). Example: you go to the CNN web site and want to search their site for an article on “three missing women” that you heard about on the news. This is different from doing a JAWS Find, which only looks for the search term on the particular web page you have on the screen at the moment.

If you want to explore a webpage, first use H to go through the headings. Once you hear a heading that interests you, see if Tab will take you through the article titles.

To jump to headings at a certain level, just press that number. Example: press 2 to go to every occurrence of heading level 2. This is helpful if there are a lot of headings at different levels and pressing H would make you go through every single heading (on some web pages, the article titles are also headings). You could also press Insert + F6 to get a list of all the headings.

Once you have pressed enter to open an article, here are some options for trying to get to the actual text of the article:

1. Use H to see if the article title might be a heading.

2. If not, press N for non-link text until you get to the article.

3 Another option is to Press Insert + Control + F for the JAWS find command, type in some words in the title, and press Enter.

4. If you remember the name of the title, you could press Insert + F7 and press the first letter of the article name until you hear it.

4. You could see if there is a link for Skip to Content. Press Insert + F7 for the links list, and then hit S until you hear Skip to Content.

5. And, of course, you could forget all that and open Read Now from your Favorites to isolate the article. (After Readability has finished reformatting the page, you will still need to press N for non link text to get to the article title and then read down from there).

When you search for something on Google, pressing H for headings will move to the beginning of each search result. A search result has three parts: the link to the article, the web address of the article (which is not a link), and the description of the item. If you want to hear the description of the item, press the down arrow until you get there. If you decide you do want to read the article, just go back up to the link and press Enter. Don’t forget; once you press Enter to open the link, and the new web page opens, either use H to move through the headings, or use Insert + Control + F to search for some words in the title or article (see previous paragraph about finding the text of an article).

To go back to the previous web page, press Alt + Left arrow, or backspace.

If you hear something about a notification bar when you are on a web page and JAWS tells you to press Alt + N, you do really have to press Alt + N to go to it and then make a choice. It may be on the button to resume your previous browsing session, and you can just press the space bar to activate the button. Or, if you are downloading a file, pressing Tab will take you through options to Run or Save or cancel. This bar could also come up if you get some kind of pop up notification on a web site.

Remember that “mobile” versions of web pages are easier to navigate than the full versions. Examples: m.facebook.com, amazon.com/mobile, mobile.walmart.com, m.cnn.com. Unfortunately there is no common convention for where the m or mobile appears within the web address. You can try doing a search for the website name and the words “mobile site.” Example: CNN mobile site.

In addition to pressing H for headings and N for non-link text, here are some other letters you may want to use (there are other letters but these are the ones I think are the most helpful):

Pressing B looks for any buttons on the web page.

Pressing C looks for any combo boxes on the web page.

Pressing E looks for any edit field on the web page.

Pressing F looks for any form field on the web page (this is not only edit fields, but buttons, combo boxes, check boxes, etc.).

Pressing X looks for any check boxes on the web page.

Freedom Scientific has webinars on internet navigation, and has some sample web sites in their Surfs Up exercise, which is available from the Help menu in JAWS.