## 2

00:00:00,233 --> 00:00:03,233
Welcome! My name is Meg Grotti and I am

## 3 <br> 00:00:03,233 --> 00:00:05,100

the library selector for the School of

4
00:00:05,100 --> 00:00:07,500
Education. This tutorial will show you

## 5 <br> 00:00:07,500 --> 00:00:09,600

how to find articles in an education

6
00:00:09,600 --> 00:00:12,333
related database. If you are unsure which

## 7

00:00:12,333 --> 00:00:14,300
databases are commonly used to search

## 8

00:00:14,300 --> 00:00:16,533
for education related research, please

9
00:00:16,533 --> 00:00:18,433
take a minute to view the introduction
10
00:00:18,433 --> 00:00:21,933
to education resources tutorial. The

11
00:00:21,933 --> 00:00:23,566
search tips that I'm going to show you

12
00:00:23,566 --> 00:00:25,733
our short cuts that can be added to the

13
00:00:25,733 --> 00:00:27,300
toolkit of strategies that you already

## 14

00:00:27,300 --> 00:00:29,933
use when you're searching online. Try

15
00:00:29,933 --> 00:00:31,800
mixing and matching these strategies and

16
00:00:31,800 --> 00:00:33,133
bringing them into your own search

## 17

00:00:33,133 --> 00:00:34,966
repertoire as you search the library

18
00:00:34,966 --> 00:00:38,100
databases. To locate a specific database

## 19

00:00:38,100 --> 00:00:41,100
click on the databases icon on the

20
00:00:41,100 --> 00:00:43,200
library homepage, and enter a known

21
00:00:43,200 --> 00:00:47,000
database name. Clicking on the name of
22
00:00:47,000 --> 00:00:49,200
the database will bring you directly to

23
00:00:49,200 --> 00:00:52,433
that resource. Most library databases

24
00:00:52,433 --> 00:00:54,600
will have a logic and appearance much

25
00:00:54,600 --> 00:00:56,466
like this one. First,

## 26

00:00:56,466 --> 00:00:59,366
there are keyword search boxes. This is

## 27

00:00:59,366 --> 00:01:02,000
where you will enter your search terms.
28
00:01:02,000 --> 00:01:05,533
Next, notice the drop-down menus next to
29
00:01:05,533 --> 00:01:08,200
each search box. These drop-downs

30
00:01:08,200 --> 00:01:10,033
allow you to choose where in the record
31
00:01:10,033 --> 00:01:11,300
you would like the database to search

32
00:01:11,300 --> 00:01:15,766
for your keywords. There are also options

33
00:01:15,766 --> 00:01:17,633
allowing you to select how you would

## 34

00:01:17,633 --> 00:01:19,500
like to connect to your search terms. If

## 35

00:01:19,500 --> 00:01:21,766
you want to try searching in whole

36
00:01:21,766 --> 00:01:24,400
sentences. you can select the "SmartText"

37
00:01:24,400 --> 00:01:26,933
search option. However, I recommend that

38
00:01:26,933 --> 00:01:28,766
you use this function in conjunction

39
00:01:28,766 --> 00:01:30,866
with the default - which are boolean

40
00:01:30,866 --> 00:01:32,933
options - so that you can be more specific
41
00:01:32,933 --> 00:01:37,200
about what you're looking for. Using the

42
00:01:37,200 --> 00:01:40,466
default AND will combine your terms so
43
00:01:40,466 --> 00:01:42,733
that both appear in each search result

44
00:01:42,733 --> 00:01:46,833
that you receive. Using OR will return

45
00:01:46,833 --> 00:01:49,100
either one of your search terms. For
46
00:01:49,100 --> 00:01:52,266
example you may wish to use OR to

47
00:01:52,266 --> 00:01:55,166
connect closely-related terms such as

48
00:01:55,166 --> 00:01:58,266
"international students OR foreign

49
00:01:58,266 --> 00:02:02,100
students". This is a great strategy
50
00:02:02,100 --> 00:02:03,833
because it allows you to cast a wider

51
00:02:03,833 --> 00:02:07,833
net when searching. Finally, you can also
52
00:02:07,833 --> 00:02:10,766
use NOT to keep unwanted items out of
53
00:02:10,766 --> 00:02:14,200
your search. Such as "portfolio

54
00:02:14,200 --> 00:02:17,766
NOT electronic". You'll note that one of the

## 55

00:02:17,766 --> 00:02:19,866
concepts I am searching here is a phrase

## 56

00:02:19,866 --> 00:02:22,933
made up of more than one word. When

57
00:02:22,933 --> 00:02:25,433
you're searching for a phrase, it's best

## 58

00:02:25,433 --> 00:02:27,833
to put the whole concept in quotation

59
00:02:27,833 --> 00:02:30,400
marks as I've done here. This tells the
60
00:02:30,400 --> 00:02:32,400
database to search for each of these

00:02:32,400 --> 00:02:36,700
words in this exact order. Below the

## 62

00:02:36,700 --> 00:02:39,300
search are limits, which filter your

## 63

00:02:39,300 --> 00:02:42,333
results and keep unwanted items out. Some

## 64

00:02:42,333 --> 00:02:44,366
of the most helpful limits here in the

65
00:02:44,366 --> 00:02:46,633
ERIC database are the limit to

66
00:02:46,633 --> 00:02:49,033
peer-reviewed publications - which will

## 67

00:02:49,033 --> 00:02:51,100
return only high quality scholarly

## 68

00:02:51,100 --> 00:02:54,166
results - and the limit for education

69
00:02:54,166 --> 00:02:56,433
level, which will allow you to select the
70
00:02:56,433 --> 00:02:57,900
area of education that you are

71
00:02:57,900 --> 00:03:01,633
interested in researching. In this search

72
00:03:01,633 --> 00:03:04,000
I am going to use an advanced search

73
00:03:04,000 --> 00:03:07,500
strategy called truncation. To truncate a

## 74

00:03:07,500 --> 00:03:09,633
word shorten the word to the point at

75
00:03:09,633 --> 00:03:11,933
which it does not change depending upon

76
00:03:11,933 --> 00:03:16,133
its variant forms. For example, if I type
77
00:03:16,133 --> 00:03:19,866
"comprehend" and add an asterisk (*) my search

78
00:03:19,866 --> 00:03:22,533
will return both my core term, "comprehend",

## 79

00:03:22,533 --> 00:03:25,866
and also variants such as comprehension,

80
00:03:25,866 --> 00:03:30,533
comprehending, and comprehended. Because

81
00:03:30,533 --> 00:03:33,100
in this search we want results with both

82
00:03:33,100 --> 00:03:35,400
the concept of verbal working memory and

83
00:03:35,400 --> 00:03:37,533
the concept of understanding or

84
00:03:37,533 --> 00:03:39,866
comprehension, we will connect the two

85
00:03:39,866 --> 00:03:44,966
search boxes with AND. Now we are ready

## 86

00:03:44,966 --> 00:03:48,833
to search. Here we are on the results

## 87

00:03:48,833 --> 00:03:51,800
screen. To view an item's abstract or
88
00:03:51,800 --> 00:03:54,266
summary, hover over the magnifying glass
89
00:03:54,266 --> 00:03:55,866
to the right of the record.

90
00:03:55,866 --> 00:03:58,333
Viewing the abstract is a great way to
91
00:03:58,333 --> 00:04:00,266
determine if this article will fit your
92
00:04:00,266 --> 00:04:03,500
research needs. Pay special attention

93
00:04:03,500 --> 00:04:05,600
to the words that you're finding in the

## 94

00:04:05,600 --> 00:04:07,966
abstract and also the subject headings

95
00:04:07,966 --> 00:04:10,833
in your results. Oftentimes this is how
96
00:04:10,833 --> 00:04:13,033
you will discover the best keywords and

97
00:04:13,033 --> 00:04:15,166
phrases to use in subsequent searches.
98
00:04:15,166 --> 00:04:17,933
Please remember that these strategies do

## 99

00:04:17,933 --> 00:04:19,633
not represent the only way to

100
00:04:19,633 --> 00:04:22,666
successfully search. However, I hope that

## 101

00:04:22,666 --> 00:04:24,866
you've come away from this tutorial with

102
00:04:24,866 --> 00:04:27,233
a few new tricks to use when conducting 103
00:04:27,233 --> 00:04:30,700
research. For more information on how to

## 104

00:04:30,700 --> 00:04:32,666
access the items that you find in

105
00:04:32,666 --> 00:04:35,466
library databases, please see the using

106
00:04:35,466 --> 00:04:39,566
"Get It" tutorial. Finally, please remember

107
00:04:39,566 --> 00:04:41,233
that I'm always happy to help you in
108
00:04:41,233 --> 00:04:43,166
your searching. If you aren't sure where

109
00:04:43,166 --> 00:04:45,300
to begin, or if you just need a little

110
00:04:45,300 --> 00:04:47,566
bit of help finding materials, please be

111
00:04:47,566 --> 00:04:51,166
in touch. I'm happy to help!

