



Slide 1 - Title



Slide 2 – Matt. Slide notes: Hi, I'm Matt, a librarian at Madison College Libraries, where we help you find, access, and evaluate the information you need for your assignments. This tutorial discusses the use of Google's searchable database of scholarly resources and why you might want to consider using it as a tool for expanding your research.



Slide 3 - Library databases in Research. Slide notes: If you have a writing assignment that calls for you to review the research literature on your topic, you would be wise to make your first stop library databases. Madison College Libraries have article databases that address most topics students write about.



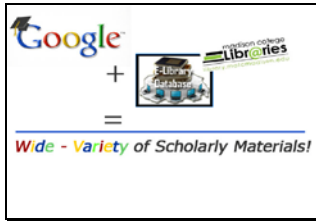
Slide 4 - Google Scholar supplements. For some who select more narrow or more obscure topics, however, it might make sense to expand your research beyond library materials to a broader source like Google Scholar.



Slide 5 – Definition

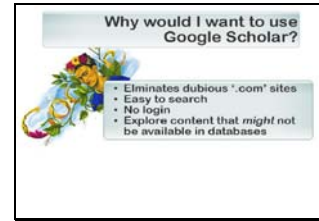


Slide 6 - What it's Not



Slide 7 - Combination

Instead, Google Scholar should serve as a supplement, rather than as a replacement for highly organized sources like library databases.



Slide 8 - Why?

Eliminates dubious, '.com' sites from your results. Easy to search. No login. Allows you explore content that MIGHT be available in library databases.



Slide 9 – Limitations. Of course, Google Scholar does have its limitations. For one, the citations you find might lead you to publisher's sites that ask you for money to purchase the full text of an article. Coverage of topics is uneven. Google Scholar has a broader definition of what constitutes a 'scholarly' resource, so you will probably have to do a bit of investigation to find out exactly what type of publication your article comes from.

Finally, Google still has its 'beta' product, which means it has bugs and quirks to its performance.



Slide 11 - more

From the Google search page, select the 'More' menu above Google's logo.



Slide 10 - Getting Started

Getting Started with Google Scholar



Slide 12 - scholar

From the list that appears, select 'Scholar'.



Slide 13 - Basic search.

From here you can do a basic search, or an advanced search. Notice that the basic search has a couple of options to choose from.



Slide 14 - Search options 1

Advanced searching makes it easier to direct Google Scholar toward the search results we want. There are search boxes for phrases, long lists of keywords and synonyms, and even unwanted words for either subtopics you wish to avoid or use of keywords using a meaning you did not intend.



Slide 15 - Advanced Search Screen. The green section shows you all the different options for inputting your search terms. Here we have the phrase, 'social networking'. We also looking for ONE of the terms 'online, web, or internet' to be in our results, since they are all synonyms of one another. This search also indicates some words we don't want to see in our results, such as Friendster, twitter, or linkedin. We can also select a date range and, finally, may indicate a certain subject area to eliminate some of the results we might consider less-relevant.



Slide 16 - Collections Limits

For this search, lets limit our results the social science, arts, and humanities.



Slide 17 - Search Button

Once we have our limits selected, click search.



Slide 18 - results

Even with our limits, we still get more than 18 thousand results. Although that's a lot, is far less than we would get in a typical Google or Yahoo search.



Slide 19 - author

Let's say you're interested in this article. The title is in blue, the author is listed below. This citation gives no journal name, at least on this page. If we click the title, we can learn more.



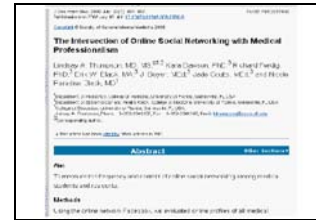
Slide 20 - website

In this case, clicking the title brought us to a website where the free, full-text can be found.



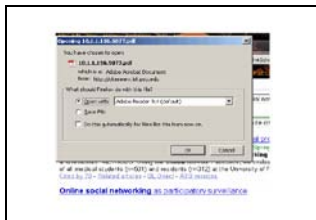
Slide 21 - links

Some of the citations will display links to the full text of articles to the right of the results.



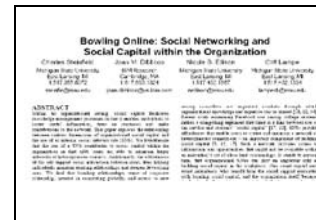
Slide 22 - full text

In some cases, clicking a text link will take you to a website that provides the full text.



Slide 23 - open

In other cases, you will find a free, full-text pdf version of the article. This might require you to have a more recent version of Adobe Reader.



Slide 24 - pdf

And here is that pdf.



Slide 25 - money

However, as mentioned earlier, many links will lead to a publisher's site that asks for a login or for money, in this case \$32. As a Madison College student, don't pay for access! We'll do our best to get you a copy.



Slide 26

Before you submit an interlibrary loan request, however, the question to ask is, "Do I have access to that particular journal in our library databases?"

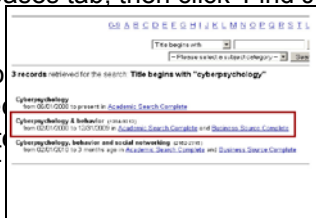


Slide 27

Here we have found a citation "Gender differences in social portraits reflected in MySpace profiles". The first author, Magnuson is listed, as is the publication name. This citation did NOT show a link to full text from Google Scholar, so let's check for one in Madison College Libraries' databases.

Select the databases tab, then click 'Find Journals by Title or Subject'.

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Slide 29 - journal title
Select the databases tab, then click 'Find Journals by Title or Subject'. Enter the journal title you are looking for. Notice the dates listed for this journal to make sure it covers the issue you are hoping to find. Click one of the database names to continue.

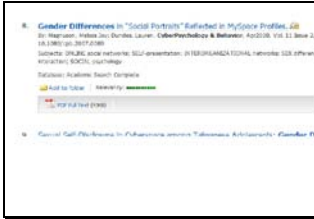


Slide 28 - dropdown

Using the dropdown menu 'title begins with', enter the journal title or the beginning of the journal title and click search.



Slide 30 information This page shows more information about the publication. Remember, it said that we had coverage from February 2000 to December of 2009, so even though this shows issues through 2011, we do not have the full text beyond 2009, just citations. From here, you can either click on the year of the article you're looking for, or select 'search within this publication' and search using the article's title. From here, you can either find the article by date.



Slide 31 - article with full text

Here's the article with the full text link at the bottom of the citation.



Slide 32 - help

As you research your topic, start with library databases, ask a librarian if you need assistance, and give Google Scholar a try if you find the need to broaden your search to see what other scholarship might exist on your topic.



Slide 33 - Friendly librarians

Of course if you need assistance, check with the information experts of the Madison College Libraries. We're here to help!



Slide 34 - end