Fullerton College
Library

Website: https://library.fullcoll.edu
Ask a Librarian: https://library.fullcoll.edu/askalibrarian.html
Voice: (714) 992-7039 FAX: (714) 992-9961
Fall/Spring Hours: Monday-Thursday (7:30 AM – 9:00 PM) Friday (7:30 AM – 4:00 PM) Saturday (10:00 AM – 2:00 PM)
Library closed for campus holidays.

Checkout

Current FC student ID card required to checkout materials. 20 item maximum.

- Books – limit 5 per subject (2-day – 2-week loan)
- Periodicals – (library use only)
- Reserves – (2 hour, 1 day, 2 days, overnight, 7 days)

Renew by phone during business hours: (714) 992-7039 option #4. Overdue items incur fines.

- Cassette – limit 2 (1-week loan)
- CDs/Records – limit 4 discs & 5 records (1-week loan)
- Videos/DVDs – as specified

Services

Group Study Rooms: A current FC, Cypress, or SCE student ID card is required to use the study rooms. FC students have priority.

- 2 IDs minimum required for a 4-person room.
- 5 IDs required for an 8-person room.

Computers

- Active ports labeled with colored circles are available in some study carrels and tables throughout the library.
- Adaptive workstations are available for students with disabilities. JAWS and/or FSReader are installed.
- Computers are available in the lobby for 10-minute sessions, in the research area for 1-hour student research sessions, and in the Computer Commons behind the 1st floor copy center for students and staff.
- Ethernet cables and other peripherals are available for check-out at the reserve counter.
- Laptops are available at the reserve counter with a current FC ID (2-hour loan, in-library use only).
- MS Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, etc.) is available in the Computer Commons for students and staff.
- Printing is available in the library for 10¢/page (B&W) and 25¢/page (color).
- Wi-Fi access and printing are available for students and staff.

Photocopying is available in the copy centers located on the 1st and 2nd floors. B&W copies are 10¢/page.

Research Instruction & Assistance

Ask a Librarian – For research assistance: Email or chat with a librarian during library hours by selecting “Ask a Librarian” on the library website at http://library.fullcoll.edu.

Research Guides & Tutorials – Looking for tools to help you find, evaluate, and cite sources for your research paper? Go to library.fullcoll.edu; select “Research Guides” to find specialized guides and tutorials.

Research Instruction Sessions & Tours – Faculty request forms are available on the library website “Faculty” page.

Student Research Consultations – Students can schedule a 30-minute, one-on-one meeting with an FC librarian for help with a research assignment. Online request forms are available through the library website: Select “Library Services” link, then select “Book a Librarian” link.
Resources


Subscription Databases – Search for and access periodicals, books, and other sources in e-format via https://fullcoll.libguides.com/az.php. Log in not required on campus. When off-campus, either: 1) Access databases under myGateway “Fullerton” tab; or 2) Select a database, then log in with your student/staff ID number and your last name.

America's Historical Newspapers, 1690-2000 – News articles covering topics in American history including government, politics, social issues, culture, discoveries, inventions and more from hundreds of primary sources.

Chronicle Career Library – Over 2,000 career information briefs.

CountryWatch – Basic country information (e.g., historic, economic, political, cultural).

CQ Researcher – Current and controversial topics. This database serves as a good starting point for student researchers.

EBSCOhost databases – Scholarly journals, eBooks, magazines, trade serials, newspapers, and reference books. Includes: PsycARTICLES from the American Psychological Association (APA); American Antiquarian Society Historical Periodicals; AutoMate, and two authoritative science and technology collections: Science Full Text Select and Science Reference Center.

Gale Opposing Viewpoints in Context – Pro/con viewpoint essays, statistics, images, primary sources, National Public Radio audio files (with transcripts), magazine & newspaper articles, and more. A good starting point for student researchers.

Gale Virtual Reference Library – Subject-specific encyclopedias, handbooks, and other reference books.

JSTOR – Academic journal articles dating from the 1800s through the present.

MathSciNet – Reviews, abstracts, and bibliographic information for mathematical sciences literature.

NexisUni – Legal, business, and news resources – from local to global, including OC Register and LA Times.

NoodleBib – Citation generator (MLA, APA, Chicago/Turabian). For sign-in information, visit: goo.gl/vFTPpW.

Science Online – Peer-reviewed journal Science, podcasts, videos, news, and photo galleries. Access is limited.

Springer – Open-access science journals and DRM-free Springer eBooks.

These databases include scholarly, peer-reviewed journals.

Archives – Search the library’s online archives. For details: go to library.fullcoll.edu; click “Library History”; select “Online Archives.”

Interlibrary Loans – Availability-permitting, the library will borrow a research-supporting book or obtain a copy of a periodical from another library for students, faculty, or staff. Go to library.fullcoll.edu; click “Borrowing Items”; select “Interlibrary Loan (ILL).”

Additional eJournal Subscriptions – Search for scholarly articles. Ask a librarian for usernames and passwords.

- American Political Science Review
- American Sociological Review
- Aztlan: Journal of Chicano Studies
- College English & English Journal
- Current History
- Daedalus
- Film Quarterly
- Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education
- Injury Facts
- Involve: Journal of Mathematics
- Journal of Chemical Education
- Newsweek Web Reader Issue Library
- Nuts & Volts
- PS: Political Science & Politics
- Perspectives on Politics
- Police Chief
- SB & F (Science Books & Films)
- Science
- Social Problems
- Times Literary Supplement
- Variety

Revised 8/2018
# Taxonomy of Periodicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Popular Magazines and Newspapers</th>
<th>Professional, Trade, and Industry or Special-Interest Periodicals</th>
<th>Scholarly, Academic, Peer-Reviewed or Refereed Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOOK AT THE...</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Frequently issued: weekly, biweekly, or monthly</td>
<td>Issued frequently: weekly, biweekly, or monthly</td>
<td>Issued less frequently: monthly, quarterly, or semiannually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Authors of articles: Often one author. Staff-written or written by freelance authors or guest contributors.</td>
<td>Often one author. Staff-written or written by freelance authors, guest contributors, or professionals in the field.</td>
<td>Frequently multiple coauthors. Scholars and researchers in the field, discipline, or specialty. Authors with university affiliations or professional titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article titles</td>
<td>Popular or catchy article titles</td>
<td>Straightforward article title, sometimes popular and catchy</td>
<td>Titles related to research question or results; often long, not catchy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Whole Periodical</strong>                                   |                                   |                                                               |                                                      |
| Audience                                               | Educated but non-expert readers; uses simple language in order to meet minimum education levels | Practitioners of a particular profession, members of a trade, or workers in an industry; language appropriate for an education readership; assumes a certain level of specialized knowledge | Scholars and researchers in the field, discipline, or specialty; language contains terminology and jargon of the discipline; reader is assumed to have a scholarly background |
| Purpose                                                | Designed to entertain or persuade readers with a variety of general interest topics in broad subject fields; also geared to sell products and services through advertising | Examines problems or concerns in a particular profession or industry; provides specialized information to a wide interested audience | To inform, report, or make available original research or experimentation in a specific field or discipline to the rest of the scholarly world: where “new knowledge” is reported |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper, illustrations, layout</th>
<th>Eye-catching covers, glossy paper, photos, illustrations, cartoons, sidebars</th>
<th>Eye-catching covers, glossy paper, photos, illustrations, cartoons, sidebars</th>
<th>Plain covers, usually plain matte paper; mostly text inside, with tables, figures, charts, graphs; little or no color or illustrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>Many ads for general-consumer products and services</td>
<td>Many ads for products and services related to a particular profession, trade, or industry</td>
<td>Few to no ads; if any, tend to be for other journals or specific services or products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Articles**                  |                                                                          |                                                                          |                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|                                                                          |                                                                          | Articles usually have an abstract at the beginning that summarizes the findings of the article                                                                                     |
| Abstracts                     | No abstract                                                              | No abstract                                                              |                                                                                                                                 |
| References                    | Sources are not cited; no references or bibliography at end of article   | Sources are not cited; no references or bibliography at end of article   | Scholarly references in the form of bibliographies, reference lists, and footnotes appear with each article                                                                  |

| **Examples**                  |                                                                          |                                                                          |                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|                                                                          |                                                                          |                                                                                                                                 |
| *Glamour, People, Reader's Digest, Newsweek* | *Beverage World, Restaurant News, Advertising Age* | *Science, JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, Academy of Management Journal, Psychological Bulletin* |                                                                                                                                 |
When evaluating Web resources, look for the 5Ws:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WHO</strong></th>
<th><strong>1) What are the credentials of the author or creator of the work?</strong></th>
<th><strong>Is this person or group an authority on the subject?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2) Who is the intended audience?</strong> Look for the tone, language, and assumptions made about the reader. Are they appropriate for your needs?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHERE</strong></td>
<td><strong>3) Where is this information from?</strong> Look for a “Home” link to get to the homepage or delete the URL to the top-level domain (e.g., .gov or .org).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4) Is the publisher or sponsor reputable?</strong> Look for an “About Us” link. Google the organization’s name to see what others have to say about the group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHEN</strong></td>
<td><strong>5) Is the publication date appropriate for your needs?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6) How recently has the website been updated?</strong> Are links current, or are there many dead links?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHAT</strong></td>
<td><strong>7) What type of web page is this?</strong> (e.g., news blog entries, online magazine articles, organization pages)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8) Is the content fact, opinion, or propaganda?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9) Are the sources of presented facts included?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10) Is enough evidence offered?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHY</strong></td>
<td><strong>11) Why was this information written or published?</strong> To inform/convey knowledge, promote a particular belief or cause, persuade, or sell a product?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12) Does the author or organization have a particular reason to try and convince the reader of their point of view?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13) Are other viewpoints acknowledged or is the work biased?</strong> Is the language objective or emotional?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After you've done some research and found some related ideas, your concept web might look like this:

![Complex Concept Webs](image)

Complex Concept Webs

Consider our Rain Forest concept web once again. Every one of the related ideas in the small circles is an interesting research topic in itself. So, let's do some research using the related idea words as our search words. As we do this, we'll discover more concepts that are worth exploring. For example, if we search on **biological diversity** and **endangered species**, we can find a few more meaningful ideas related to this topic. Here's how our concept web looks now:

![Complex Concept Webs](image)

Got the idea? Good! Now you're ready to make your own concept webs!

Need more help? Ask your librarian!
Opposing Viewpoints In Context

Search Tips

Opposing Viewpoints In Context, part of Gale’s family of In Context knowledge portals, is the premier online resource covering today’s hottest social issues, from Offshore Drilling to Climate Change, Health Care to Immigration. It provides an engaging online experience for researchers to explore issues from all perspectives.

On the homepage, you will find the following options for beginning your research:

- **Spotlighted Topics**
- **Browse Categories & Topics**
- **Featured Video & News**
- **Basic Search**
- **Advanced Search**

**SPOTLIGHTED TOPICS**

There are five (5) spotlighted topics within the image carousel that rotate continually. Use the dots to move through the featured spotlights. To get more information on a specific topic, select the VIEW MORE link in the image caption.

**BROWSE CATEGORIES & TOPICS**

The categories and topics featured in Opposing Viewpoints In Context are arranged into eight (8) categories (topics may appear in more than one category). Select View All next to the category to display an alphabetical list of all topics within that category. From there you can click on a specific topic.

**FEATURED VIDEO & NEWS**

The featured video allows you to view the video by selecting the caption. To view all articles from the featured newspaper section, select the publication title and browse the articles. Recent articles are available with one click from the Home Screen.
BASIC SEARCH with SEARCH ASSIST

Basic Search offers a straightforward way to search featuring a single search box. Search Assist will help suggest keyword phrases to efficiently find information. This search is ideal when keywords and phrases are too specific to be found in the Browse Categories and Topics. The system will look for a Topic page that matches your search criteria — Popular topics will be in a **Bold Italicized** print; if the system is unable to find an exact or a near-match with a popular topic, the system will perform a keyword search of the resource and display a standard results list. If no results can be found, you will get a message asking you to revise your search.

ADVANCED SEARCH

**Opposing Viewpoints In Context** supports an Advanced Search that combines criteria such as keyword, document title, publication title, author, subject, entire document, person name, place name, named work, company name, and more. This option allows you to conduct a search on a particular field. You can also limit search results by document type, publication date, content type, Lexile reading levels, and more.

WORKING WITH TOPIC PAGES

Each topic page will include 3 areas of hand selected areas:

1. **Image**: This image represents the topic selected. It will provide an image caption when hovered over.
2. **Overview**: Essay providing an intellectual framework for understanding the topic: why it’s important, controversies surrounding it; what should be focused on while conducting research.
3. **Featured Viewpoints**: Viewpoint essays hand selected by picked by Gale’s expert editorial team to help discovery or related content.

**Based on available content, topic pages may also include:**

**Viewpoints**: Opinion based articles framing issues from different perspectives. Each article’s title displays its opinion and the citation at the bottom of the article provides its original author and source.

**Reference**: Resources including topic overviews, event overviews, biographies to provide background information on relevant topics.

**Primary Sources**: Excerpts from transcripts of interviews, legislative acts, resolutions, speeches, testimonials, treaties and more.

**Statistics**: Interactive and static graphs, tables, and charts providing empirical data supporting the different pro/con arguments.

**Images, Audio, and Video**: Streamed video content, nearly 70,000 images, and audio files from reputable research sources.

**News, Magazines, and Academic Journals**: Articles from over 450 full-text English-language international sources.

**Websites**: Overviews of what is included in each website and direct links to the site itself.
SEARCH RESULTS

In some cases your search will not find a matching Topic Page, but the system will still display keyword results matching your search terms. Your results will be grouped by the same categories found in topic pages.

DOCUMENT VIEW

Clicking on a document title takes you to the full content of the record, be it a magazine article, a video, a reference book essay, a transcript, and so on.

TOOLS BOX

To help you manage the document you are currently viewing on the Document page and make its contents more accessible, use the features listed in the document Tools box. Featured tools include:

Citation Tools: Gale will generate the citation within the product, simply select the citation needed (e.g.: APA, MLA, etc.) to open an html version to copy and paste into a citation or bibliography page.

Email: Send the document via email; customize the email by including the senders email address and a message.

Download: Download and save the open document to a memory stick, desktop, CD, zip drive, etc.

Print: Print the open document to a local printer.

Highlights & Notes: Displays the passages highlighted within the text and notes you’ve added to the document.

Save: Move the open document into a folder, available during the session, to save documents needed for your research. You may print, e-mail, cite, or download these documents in a batch – great time saver!

Share: Share the document using many different sharing technologies such as Facebook, Twitter, and MANY more.

Translate: Translate the open document into many different languages including Spanish, French, Chinese, Arabic and many more. Please note that this is a machine translation.
LISTEN
An audio player appears below the title of each document. Listen to all, or part of a document, read aloud by a computer-generated voice. If you want to hear the audio version of the whole document, click the play button. Note that if you have any part of the document selected on the page, you will hear just that highlighted text. Setting links allow you to change the speed of the audio, and the highlighting options. You can also download an audio version of the document as an MP3 file by selecting download.

BOOKMARKS & MORE

By using the Bookmark feature, you and others can revisit practically any page you choose after you've ended your current session. The Bookmark feature is available for an individual document, topic page, search results, etc. While viewing a page, simply click Bookmark in the top black banner. A separate window will open, allowing you to copy and paste the Bookmark link into another document, web site, teaching tool, you may add it your favorites list and/or e-mail it.

Select More from the banner to access other tools such as:
- Highlights and Notes – View all the highlighted sections & personal from your current session
- My Folder – Where all the documents saved during your session will be held.
- Help – View tutorials for using Student Resources in Context, title lists for what appears in the resource, lesson plans, and more.

If you require further assistance with Opposing Viewpoints In Context please ask your librarian.

Please note, Opposing Viewpoints In Context will adjust to accommodate your device & screen size. All Menu and Tool options will become icons that can be opened by clicking or tapping.
How to Search JSTOR (jstor.org)

OVERVIEW

JSTOR supports full-text keyword searching across all of the content on jstor.org. JSTOR generally includes all the content from articles, books, and pamphlets, cover to cover. This makes it possible to search front matter and back matter, letters to the editor, advertisements, and other types of material along with scholarly articles and book chapters. The default setting for search results is to show matches for only content licensed or purchased by the library, but a researcher may choose to change this setting for their own session.

There are two search forms on JSTOR.org, a Basic Search (on the main page at http://www.jstor.org/ and at the top of most pages) and an Advanced Search (www.jstor.org/action/showAdvancedSearch). This guide will cover each of these forms, as well as how to understand search results.

BASIC SEARCH

Quick Tips

The Basic Search form appears on the main page of www.jstor.org and also at the top of most content pages on the site. You can type any search terms into the Basic Search box and JSTOR will search for those terms across all of the content licensed or purchased by the library. Here are a few things you can do to easily improve your search results:

- Place words within quotation marks to search for exact phrases ("to be or not to be").
- Use Boolean operators to search for alternate terms (microcredit OR microfinance).
- Use ti: to search for the title of an article or book (ti:"body ritual among the nacirema")

While we call the simple search form a "Basic Search," you can perform fairly complex queries with it using special codes and Boolean operators. These options are explained in more detail below.

See the online version of this guide at http://guides.jstor.org/howto-search
Combining Search Terms & Boolean Logic

You may combine search terms and fields using AND, OR, and NOT (Boolean logic). In JSTOR, Boolean operators must be entered in uppercase letters.

**AND:** When you combine search terms with AND in a full-text search, your results contain everything in which both terms appear. Combining search terms makes your search results more precise. You can explicitly denote AND in the following ways: cat AND dog, cat & dog, +cat +dog, (cat dog)

**OR:** Using OR between search terms allows you to find all items that contain either term. Using OR will search for items that contain either the word "cat", the word "dog", or both. For example: cat OR dog

**NOT:** Searches using NOT will only find items that do not contain the search term following it. NOT must be capitalized. To find all items with the word cat that do not contain the word dog, search for: cat NOT dog, cat -dog (Be sure to include a space before the dash, but not after).

Grouping Combined Search Terms

Parentheses allow you to determine the order in which terms are combined. The search "currency reform" AND (russia OR "soviet union") will search for items that contain the phrase currency reform and that contain either russia or soviet union. Without grouping parentheses, the search is interpreted as "currency reform" AND russia OR "soviet union," which returns items containing either both currency reform and russia or containing soviet union. By using parentheses, you may control the grouping of search terms. Additional examples:

- (finch OR sparrow) AND exotic will search for items that contain the word exotic and either the word finch or the word sparrow
- (birds OR butterflies) NOT sparrow will search for items that contain either the word birds or butterflies and do not contain the word sparrow
- birds NOT (sparrow AND robin) will search for items that contain the word birds but do not contain both the words sparrow and robin
- birds NOT (sparrow OR robin) will search for items that contain the word birds but do not contain either the word sparrow or the word robin

Searching for an Exact Phrase

If you want to include more than one term in a field search, use parentheses () to enclose your search terms, or quotation marks (" ") to search for an exact phrase. The example above ("american revolution") searches for the exact phrase "american revolution" rather than treating it as a phrase search (american AND revolution).
Refining Your Search

Proximity Searching
JSTOR search allows you to find terms that are within a set number of words of each other using the tilde ("^") symbol. In this example ("debt forgiveness"^10), you will only get results with the terms debt and forgiveness within ten words of each other.

Boosting Term Relevance
You may increase the importance of any term in your search by using the caret (^) symbol followed by a number that represents the rise in relevance. In the example above (cat^7 dog), an occurrence of the word cat in an item is seven times more important than the word dog.

Using Field Abbreviations
You can narrow search results to a variety of item or journal information. This is possible because JSTOR uses fields for categorization of metadata. Each field is represented in a search by its abbreviation. The example above (au:smith) will find all items for which Smith is listed as an author. Appending ty:fla to a search ("great gatsby" ty:fla) will limit a search to full-length articles, and ty:brv will limit a search to book reviews.

Other frequently used field abbreviations are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Returns results from:</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jo:</td>
<td>Journal title field</td>
<td>jo:econometrica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:</td>
<td>Article title field (does not search books title field)</td>
<td>ta:modernism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab:</td>
<td>Item abstract field (please note that only about 10% of</td>
<td>ab:microfinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca:</td>
<td>Illustration caption field</td>
<td>ca:rembrandt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vo:</td>
<td>Journal Volume field</td>
<td>vo:134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other less commonly used field abbreviations include:

- cty:(book) = book
- cty:pamphlet = pamphlet
- rt: title of a reviewed work
- so: or jo: journal title
- no: issue or number
- sn: or in: International Standard Serials Number (ISSN).

Last updated August 18, 2017
Limiting a Search to Content in a Specific Language

JSTOR uses the Library of Congress’s three letter MARC language codes in our metadata. You can append these codes to a search to limit the results to content in a specific language. An example: camus la:fre

la:ara = Arabic
la:chi = Chinese
la:dut = Dutch
la:eng = English
la:fre = French
la:ger = German
la:gre = Greek Modern
la:heb = Hebrew
la:ita = Italian
la:jpn = Japanese
la:lat = Latin
la:por = Portuguese
la:rus = Russian
la:spa = Spanish
la:swe = Swedish
la:tur = Turkish

Searching for Multiple Spellings of a Term

Using the tilde symbol

You can find words with spellings similar to your search term by using the tilde (~) symbol at the end of a search term. For example, ti:dostoyevsky~ helps find items with dostoyevsky in the item title field, as well as variant spellings such as dostoevsky, dostoievski, dostoevsky, dostoyevski, dostoevskii, dostoevski, etc. Note: This way of searching encompasses a very large number of words. Narrowing this kind of search to the item title or another field is recommended. The first letter always remains the same.

Wildcards

Wildcards take the place of one or more characters in a search term. A question mark is used for single character searching. An asterisk is used for multiple character searching. Wildcards are used to search for alternate spellings and variations on a root word. Wildcard characters cannot be used in place of the first letter of a word or within an exact phrase search. For example:

wom?n finds the words woman, women, womyn,
bird* finds bird, birding, birdman, birds, and other words that start with bird
organi?ation finds organization or organisation
behavior* searches for behavior, behavioral, behaviorist, behaviorism, or behaviorally

Last updated August 18, 2017
You can combine search terms containing wild cards (wom?n AND "science education") and they may be used in a field search: au:sm?th or ti:shakespeare*

ADVANCED SEARCH

Limiting a Search to a Specific Field

Use the drop-down boxes to limit search terms to the title, author, abstract, or caption text. Important to know:

- If you limit your search to the abstract field, you will search only a subset of the journal content on JSTOR. JSTOR doesn't create abstracts for content that was published without them; abstracts exist for only about 10% of the articles. Abstracts tend to be more common in certain disciplines (social sciences, sciences) and in more recently published content.
- Captions are searchable for much, but not all of the image content on JSTOR. Some images do not contain captions.

Combining Search Terms

Use the drop-down boxes to combine search terms using the Boolean operators, AND/OR/NOT and NEAR 5/10/25. The NEAR operator looks for the combinations of keywords within 5, 10, or 25 words places of each other. Important to know: The NEAR operator only works when searching for single keyword combinations. For example, you may search for cat NEAR 5 dog, but not "domesticated cat" NEAR 5 dog.

Narrowing a Search

Use the “Narrow by” options to search only articles, include/exclude book reviews, search for content published during a particular time frame, or in a particular language.

Limit an Article Search to a Specific Discipline(s)

Focus an article search in specific disciplines and titles using checkboxes. Important to know: Discipline searching is currently only available for searching journal content. Selecting this option will exclude ebooks from the search.

Last updated August 18, 2017
UNDERSTANDING SEARCH RESULTS

Organizing and Filtering Search Results

The format and display of search results is the same for Basic and Advanced searches.

- Use the options on the left to filter results by journal articles, ebook chapters,
- Use the sorting options to view search results by relevance, oldest items, or newest items.
- Check the "Show snippets" option to see a short excerpt from the text.
- Change the "Access level" option to "All Content" to see results across all content on not just the content licensed/purchased by the library.
- Select citations from the search results and use the "Export Selected Citations" feature to email or export citations in a variety of formats.

Search Relevance

Relevance on JSTOR is a combination of many things. Key elements include:

- More unique terms in the text result in higher scores when searches contain those terms. For example, the keyword “epistemology” gets a greater boost than “university” because it is less common.
- Phrase matches are boosted higher than just keyword matches. A search for "the quick brown fox" will assign higher relevance to a document containing the exact words "the quick brown fox" than a document containing "the brown fox is quick."
- More recent content is given a slight boost.
Top 10 Nexis Uni™ Features to Explore

1. Search across all content types in a single search
Nexis Uni™ offers a search experience familiar to Millennials—broad searching across all content types. Start your search on Nexis Uni using the top search box and with a single-click search across all content types. Or, you can select specific content categories, topics or favorite sources.

2. Conduct advanced searches
For the more experienced researcher, Nexis Uni offers several Advanced Search templates. For example, selecting the News category in Advanced Search provides options to search by document segment. Document segments include headline, title, lead sections, publication, date, section, publication type, company name and classification. Searching by document segment can be helpful in finding specific results.

TIP: There are Advanced Search forms for numerous content categories, including news, company and financial, directories and legal content.

3. TIP: Use connectors to get more relevant results.
When searching in Nexis Uni, a space is an implied "OR" between two terms. This is different than LexisNexis Academic, where a space was an implied "AND" connector.

Use Connectors

- **"** Exact phrase
- **and** 2 or more words anywhere in the document (alternative: &)
- **or** Include one or more words
- **not** Exclude documents containing the word or phrase; should be the last connector, or may produce unexpected results
- **/n** First word within "n" words of the second (alternative: w/n or near/n)
- **!** Word variations using this as the root word (alternative: *)

View all connectors and commands ➤

Or let us help you find it...

What are you interested in?

- News
- Cases
- Law Reviews
- Company Info
- A Publication

Enter Search Term

Enter keywords or subject

Choose date range

All available dates

Search
How to Limit Your Search

Below are examples of options that are available to help you focus your search. If you scroll down past the fielded search you will find these limiters, and more.

**Age Group:** the age of human research subjects.

**Document Type:** document types, such as bibliography, editorial, review, etc.

**Methodology:** the methodology used in a research study, such as literature review, meta analysis, etc.

**Population Group:** the group of subjects (human, animal, female, male, etc).

**Publication Type:** specific publication types, including peer reviewed journal, encyclopedia, etc.

Record Display

The record displays a wealth of bibliographic data, including the title, author(s), author contact information, abstract, publication source, publisher, ISSN, language, keywords, digital object identifier, and much more.

Print/Save/Email

Add any items you are interested in to your folder by clicking the folder icon next to the item's title.

My EBSCOhost

Click Sign In to My EBSCOhost to create a free personalized area for saving searches, journal alerts, and much more.

Search History/Alerts

Click the Search History link to combine recent searches with AND or OR Boolean operators. You can also save searches to My EBSCOhost and use them to create alerts for new results.

Citation Matcher

Click the Citation Matcher link to find citations.
PsyNFO® is an electronic bibliographic database that provides abstracts and citations for the scholarly literature in the field of psychology and behavioral sciences. It contains over 4 million references of peer-reviewed literature from the early 1800s to the present.

About this Guide
Access EBSCOhost through your library's website. It you need assistance, please contact your librarian.

This quick reference guide will demonstrate how to search PsycINFO on the EBSCOhost platform in Advanced Search mode.

Search Basics
Boolean Operators (And, Or, Not) combine search terms to narrow or broaden results.

Wildcard (#): The "#" replaces any extra characters that may appear in alternative spellings. For example, "colo#r" finds both color and colour.

Wildcard (?): The "?" replaces one character, for example ne?t finds neat, nest, or next, but will not find net.

Truncation (*): The "*" replaces any number of characters and will find all forms of a word root, for example, therap* finds therapy, therapists, therapist, therapeutic, therapeutically, etc.

Definitions of Selected Fields
Default Field: automatically search Abstract, Author, Keywords, Classification Codes, Subjects, Title and Translated Title.

AB Abstract: brief summary of the article

AF Author Affiliation: institutional affiliation of authors

KW Keywords: natural language terms describing document's content

PB Publisher: organization/company that publishes the journal or book

TM Tests & Measures: lists the tests used in the methodology of a study

Source Search (Journal/Book Title)
Enter the journal title or book title in the search box. Choose SO Publication Name from the drop-down list.

For example, typing "American Psychologist" will bring back results from that journal.

Subject (Index Term) Search
Index Terms are taken from the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. The Thesaurus provides the controlled vocabulary for the database.

In EBSCOhost, Index Terms are referred to as Subjects. Select SU Subjects from the drop-down list and enter your search terms in the search box.

You can access the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms by clicking on the Thesaurus link.

Cited References
Cited Reference searching allows you to find out what other research has cited a particular article.