NOTE: For an overview of the research process, see EMPOWER at 
http://library.wichita.edu/empower/

GENERAL TIPS FOR SEARCHING ELECTRONIC RESOURCES
(NOTE: The following techniques usually work with online library catalogs/OPACs, 
periodical databases, reference databases, search engines, and other standard library 
resources):

• To search for phrases, enclose them within double quotation marks. Otherwise, 
many databases will retrieve records in which all the words appear, but not 
necessarily together or in the same order.
  o “social media”
• To search for multiple endings of words, use an asterisk in place of the variant 
endings. This technique is known as truncation.
  o paint* (retrieves “painting,” “paintings,” “painter,” “painters,” etc.)
  o educat* (retrieves “educate,” “educated,” “education,” “educational,” etc.)
• To find all terms, use the “and” command. This command narrows your search.
  o “social media” and marketing
  o NOTE: Certain resources (e.g., Google products) assume an “and” between 
multiple search terms, so you don’t need to include it in those instances.
• To find synonymous/interchangeable terms, use the “or” command (and enclose the 
phrase within parentheses). This command broadens your search.
  o “social media” and (marketing or advertising)

GETTING STARTED
Because reference works provide (1) short answers to factual questions and/or (2) brief 
overviews of topics, they’re often a good place to start many research projects. Examples of 
types of reference sources include dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and directories. Mickel 
Library owns many good electronic reference databases, among the most useful of which 
are:

• Oxford Reference (http://0-www.oxfordreference.com.marie.converse.edu/)
  o over 100 subject-specific encyclopedias published by Oxford University Press
• Credo Reference (http://0-www.credoreference.com.marie.converse.edu/) 
  o over 900 reference resources from over 100 publishers
• Britannica Academic (http://0-www.search.eb.com.marie.converse.edu)
Reference Area: Another useful technique for finding overview-type resources is by physically browsing the library’s Reference Area (on the 2nd floor of the library) in the appropriate call number area(s).

- Mickel Library’s Reference Area is organized by the Dewey Decimal System (there are guides posted on the ends of the shelves there).
  - If you have any questions about a good place to look, feel free to ask one of the librarians.

The “Open Internet”: This is the free and unregulated Internet. Websites on the Internet often function as the equivalent of reference sources in that they provide short answers to specific questions or brief overviews of topics.

- Evaluating a Website: Because the content of the Internet isn’t necessarily edited for quality by any agency, researchers need to carefully evaluate these sources of information before accepting them as authoritative. To establish a website’s credibility, look for the following:
  - author’s credentials
  - the site’s sponsor or “owner”
  - “last updated” date (some credible sites may or may not contain this information)

- Google
  - probably the best, and certainly the best-known, Internet search engine.
  - some of the “general tips” (above) work in Google (e.g., bound phrase searching), but some do not (truncation)
  - try to use at least three or four (or more if you can think of them) search terms.
  - NOTE: Google assumes an “and” between search terms, so you don’t need to include it.

FINDING BOOKS
A “catalog” is a database made up of records of a particular library’s books, CDs, DVDs, VHS tapes, periodical titles, etc. Converse’s Mickel Library’s catalog is located here: [http://marie.converse.edu/screens/opacmenu.html](http://marie.converse.edu/screens/opacmenu.html).

- Author searches
  - Type in last name first (when in doubt, experiment; the catalog will usually give you a cross-reference to the “correct” form of the name)
  - Editors, composers, translators, illustrators, actors are often searchable as “authors.”

- Subject searches: use when searching for a single term and when you know the official Library of Congress subject heading:
  - dogs
  - democracy
  - glacial epoch

- Keyword searches: use when searching for multiple terms and/or you don’t know the official Library of Congress subject headings. This type of search looks for your word(s) in various sections of the book (etc.) records: title, subject headings, table of contents, etc.
Sample searches:

- technolog*
  - finds “technology,” “technologies,” “technological,” etc.
- technolog* and communicat*
  - finds both words (and their variant endings), not just one or the other
- single and (gender or sex) and (education or schools)
  - finds either “gender” or “sex,” as well as either “education” or “schools,” and then “single”

To find e-books, use the eBook Collection from EBSCOhost and Ebook Central from ProQuest on the E-Book Databases page on our library’s web site: [https://www.converse.edu/academics/mickel-library/research/e-book-databases/](https://www.converse.edu/academics/mickel-library/research/e-book-databases/)

To find (and borrow) books beyond our library, use a “union catalog” (a catalog that lists the holdings of multiple libraries) such as

- PASCAL DELIVERS [http://www.pascalcat.org/](http://www.pascalcat.org/) – lists all the books owned by South Carolina’s college and university libraries
- WorldCat [http://www.worldcat.org/](http://www.worldcat.org/) – lists books held by college/university and public libraries across the U.S. as well as major international libraries; the largest book catalog in the world

FINDING PERIODICAL ARTICLES

**Periodicals:** publications that are published “periodically” and regularly (e.g., annually, quarterly, daily) and are often designated **volume and/or issue numbers**, the latter of which often appear in parentheses beside the volume number [e.g., *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, Vol 120(4)]; can be subdivided into several categories:

- **Magazines** (e.g., *Newsweek, National Geographic, People, Sports Illustrated, Scientific American*) – information/entertainment for the general public; especially useful for information on current political and social issues.
- **Newspapers** (e.g., *New York Times, Spartanburg Herald Journal*) – information/entertainment for the general public; also useful for information on current political and social issues, especially **local-interest issues**.
- **Scholarly journals** (e.g., *New England Journal of Medicine, Journal of Modern Literature, Social Psychology Quarterly*) – contain articles written by academic specialists; convey specialized, in-depth knowledge to other academic specialists (i.e., professors, graduate students, and, in some cases, undergraduate students)

**Periodical Databases** (note: these are often simply called “databases” even though this designation is not technically correct): To find references to periodical articles, you’ll need to use some sort of periodical “index” or “database.” In many cases, these databases will provide **not only references** to articles, but also **“abstracts”** (summaries) of the articles and/or the **complete text and images** as well.

- General/Multidisciplinary Periodical Databases – Use these to find a good sampling of magazine, newspaper, and scholarly journal articles
• **Academic Search Complete** ([http://0-search.ebscohost.com.marie.converse.edu/login.aspx?authtype=ip.uid&profile=ehost&defaultdb=a9h](http://0-search.ebscohost.com.marie.converse.edu/login.aspx?authtype=ip.uid&profile=ehost&defaultdb=a9h)) – one of the world's largest multidisciplinary databases. Provides indexing to over 12k periodicals (mostly magazines and scholarly journals) and also includes the full text of over 8k of these periodicals.
  - Sample search:
    - Topic: What sort of impact has the recycling of personal computers had on the environment?
      - Possible search statements:
        - recycl* and computers and environment*
        - recycl* and computers


• **Locating Articles** - To find an article for which you’ve found only a citation and/or an abstract, you’ll need to click the “Periodicals Available at Converse” link ([https://www.converse.edu/academics/mickel-library/research/periodicals/](https://www.converse.edu/academics/mickel-library/research/periodicals/)) on the library’s home page:
  - Click on “E-Periodicals (in databases)” ([http://case.iii.com/iii/cascaz/home.do?site=convc](http://case.iii.com/iii/cascaz/home.do?site=convc) and key in the title of the journal (or at least the first word or two of the title) in the box to the right of the box with the words, “Title Begins With.” If the periodical is included in any of the databases the library owns, it will appear in a list informing you of the databases that include it and which issues they include.
  - If you don’t find the periodical via the “E-Periodicals (in databases)” link, click on “Print Periodicals, Microform Periodicals, and Individually Subscribed E-Periodicals” link ([http://www.marie.converse.edu/search/t](http://www.marie.converse.edu/search/t)) and search by “title” for the periodical title (**not** the title of the article). If the library owns the periodical in any of these formats, its record will appear here and provide information on the periodical’s format and the range of years for which the library owns it.
  - If you have any questions about finding an article, please contact one of the librarians.
CITING YOUR SOURCES

Students are often confused and intimidated by the process of citing the sources they use in a paper or other academic project. By bearing in mind the purpose of citations, you can save yourself a lot of worry; and this purpose is simply to

1. give proper credit to the creator of an idea you’ve used, whether you’ve quoted this idea exactly or merely paraphrased it

AND

2. allow your “audience” (whoever reads or observes your work) to trace this idea back to the source you got it from so that they can learn more about it.

Contrary to popular belief, there is no single correct way to cite your sources. Different academic disciplines tend to prefer certain methods, but there are several widely accepted methods within the academic world (the “correct” one is ultimately the one your professor asks you to use):

a. MLA style (often preferred in the humanities)
b. APA style (often preferred in the social sciences)
c. Turabian style (often preferred in music)
d. CSE style (often preferred in the biological sciences)
e. ACS style (often preferred in chemistry)

While there are web sites that purport to explain these styles, such as the well-known OWL (Online Writing Lab) at Purdue University (https://owl.purdue.edu/), you might be safest in going directly to their respective manuals:

- Turabian’s A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations (7th ed., 2007), Reference Area 808.02 T84m 2007.
- ACS Style: Effective Communication of Scientific Information (3rd ed., 2006), Reference Area 808.06654 Ac78 2006) or “References” (chapter 14) from this publication: https://pubs.acs.org/userimages/ContentEditor/1246030496632/chapter14.pdf

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