

Scholarly (peer reviewed) articles

Scholarly (peer reviewed) articles have been read/reviewed by experts in the field who approve of them and said they're "Legitimate." You always have to know who has written the article (or website or whatever) that you're reading and that they have the credibility to be believed. Scholarly articles are the best for this; thus, **two of your ten resources** will be scholarly (peer reviewed) articles.

Here's how you find them:

1. Go to binghamminers.org and on the top menu bar, click on Resources and scroll down to Media Center.
2. Once in the Media Center, use the left hand menu and click Online Resources. Click on Utah's Online Library This will take you to www.onlinelibrary.uen.org (username: online password: research)—this is 2016-17's info. If this is another year, check the password.

Now, there are a number of good sources from here. This sheet goes over Ebsco, although the Gale Collection (9-12) is good too and works much the same way. The techniques in this sheet will work on most search engines. Now, on to Ebsco.

3. Click on "Ebsco" (second in the list)
4. Click on "Colleges/Universities" (second on the new list)
5. Select all and continue
6. You should now be on a basic search page in Ebsco, underneath the search box is a button that say "Advanced Search." Click it
7. From here you can search, but before you do so, look at the bottom of the screen (not the bottom of the whole page), you'll see to boxes: Full-Text, and Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Articles, select both before doing any searching.
8. Now, you can search: you'll want to dissect your questions into parts, for example, if I'm going to look at whether school uniforms are effective behavioral modifiers in high school students (if they help control bad behavior), I might type *school uniform* into the main box and *behavior* into the second and maybe *effective* into the third (don't have to use all three).
9. A couple of search helps:
 - a. To expand a search, type and asterisk (*) after the main part of the word to get various endings (e.g. teach* pulls up teacher, teaches, teaching etc. run* bring up runner, runs, running)
 - b. To limit a search
 - i. Use quotations to look for an exact phrase/term
 - ii. After hitting the search button and seeing that you have 50,000 results (not uncommon), look at the left bar. One option to open is "subject"—click on it and view a variety of sub-topics that if clicked on will further limit your searching
 - c. What if I'm not coming up with anything?
 - i. Do a quick search on google and find better terminology then use those terms to search Ebsco
 - d. I need help in coming up with something to search
 - i. Remember that you are going to be ARGUING for something (e.g. that either tap or bottled water is better)...so I need to look at the "smaller" questions that will help me pick a side/stance. I might look at one of the various things we discussed in class. Start with the smaller questions and work your way up.
 - e. Do I have to cite everything?
 - i. Yes. Most programs in Ebsco will cite for you. Click "email" (which I recommend doing anyway so you can finish reading the article at home), it should have a citation option (usually it's not in MLA automatically, so you'll have to go to the box with options and scroll down to MLA).
 - f. How do I cite my other sources?
 - i. We'll talk about that in class next time
 - g. What am I supposed to do with my sources?
 - i. Use them to inform and support your argument. We'll talk more next time, for now, gather information and educate yourself on the topic.
 - h. What if I need to use Ebsco again...can I get on www.onlinelibrary.uen.org at home? I'm not sure. My suggestions:
 - i. Ask the librarian if there's a password for it
 - ii. You are slcc students, and slcc should provide "off campus" access to similar databases. You will have to go to their library website for more information (or call them).
 - iii. Or, use Bingham's library computers at another time.