

LITERATURE REVIEW ASSIGNMENT
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Library Class Outline & Practice Questions
Centennial College Libraries homepage
<http://library.centennialcollege.ca/>

ABOUT THE LIBRARY

- Library accounts
- Library homepage – gateway to all library collections (print & electronic) and services
- Services – see library homepage for details (Book a Tutor, Ask the Library, Book a Study Room, etc.)

APA STYLE

- Help available: APA Style Guide on Libraries homepage, library databases, Word “References” function

YOUR LITERATURE REVIEW ASSIGNMENT

- "The purpose of a literature review is to offer an overview of significant literature published on a topic."
- Concordia University. *How to Write a Literature Review* (2010)

FINDING AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION

- **LIBRARY**
 - E-Resources & E-Books / Journals full text for journal & newspaper articles, ebooks, online encyclopedias & dictionaries, specialized databases
 - Search Everything search engine - for *most* library materials (basic & advanced search modes)
 - Library Catalogue for print books, many ebooks, & videos on the shelf
 - Video / DVD Search options for all media, including streamed video from CBC, NFB, TVO, etc.
- **INTERNET**
 - Google Basic & Google Advanced Search
 - Google Scholar & Google Scholar Advanced Search for journal articles
 - Google Images and Google Images Advanced Search

Our focus today

Our focus today

Practice Questions

1. Go to Centennial [Libraries homepage](#).

2. Find the Libraries' [GUIDES](#) on its homepage for
 - a. APA Style
 - b. Articles Search Assistance
 - c. Literature Review
 - d. Annotated Bibliography

3. Preparing to search using [keyword method](#) (see handout (here)),
 - a. Write down your research question that you have already developed. Express it in one a full sentence
 - b. Identify the main concepts (usually nouns) in your research question
 - c. Language matters. Before you begin to search, anticipate that you may need to use a variety of terms to get the information you need. Terms do not need to be exact synonyms, but simply related in meaning

4. What is an academic article? What is a “peer reviewed” article? Are all academic or peer reviewed articles primary sources?

5. What is the difference between “full text” and “abstract”?

6. From the Libraries homepage, click on [E-Resources & E-Books / Journals \(Full Text\)](#) and find a listing of e-Resources (“databases”)

[E-Resources & E-Books / Journals \(Full Text\)](#)

7. Which Library E-Resource SUBJECT(S) is/are likely to be useful to you for your literature review assignment?

8. In the database you have chosen, search for publications that will provide answers to your research question. Use the precision tools (limiters and expanders) discussed to get relevant articles:

***What we covered today doing
direct database searching***

- **Limit tools:**
 - Full Text limit
 - Scholarly (Peer Review) limit
 - Using more concepts
 - Field limits
 - More limits (publication date, etc.)
- **Expand tools:**
 - Multiple database searching
 - Using terms provided in database thesauri
- **Managing results:**
 - How to print, email, save, & use database citation help
- **Browsing tip:**
 - Page options for efficient browsing

9. Email at least one article to yourself in APA format.

9. Searching the Internet: Search for academic journal articles in Google Scholar and Google Advanced Scholar. (Remember NOT to pay for any articles there – try library databases instead for the same article, or another that will meet your need.)

INTERNET

Google Basic & Google Advanced
Google Scholar & Google Advanced Scholar
Google Images & Google Advanced Image

Academic journal articles on the Internet

| RESEARCH TIPS: LIBRARY | RESEARCH TIPS: INTERNET |
|---|--|
| <p>FOR SIMPLE TOPICS: Choose the Library's Google-like "Search Everything" engine. Learn to use search refinement tools & Advanced search page to get good results.</p> <p>FOR COMPLEX TOPICS, or if you want greater precision in searching:</p> <p>Choose "E-Resources & E-Books / Journals Full Text" Select a database (for journal & newspaper articles, eBooks, etc.) Then simply lay on your KeyConcept Search Strategy that you have developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use one row for each concept. "<u>Add a Row</u>" (+) or more, if more needed • Use as many of your search terms you want • For speed, you can often search more than one database at a time. Look for "<u>Choose databases</u>" (EBSCOhost) or "<u>Change databases</u>" (ProQuest), or "<u>Gale databases</u>" (Gale). Then select the databases you want. • Play with the many precision tools in databases. For example, <u>field limits</u> are popular and powerful tools. By limiting search terms to the TITLE, SUBJECT or ABSTRACT field you will get fewer results with increased relevancy. • Use the thesaurus found in most databases for helpful search terms • Use citation tools to help you format your documented sources (e.g. APA style) • Explore the database(s) to learn how to save, email, print, cite, use sort and page options, and create a personal account. <p>Choose the "Library Catalogue" for books & videos on the shelf, and many eBooks (also searchable in Search Everything engine) Choose "Videos & DVD Search Options" for media – including streamed CBC, NFB, etc.</p> | <p>Choose a SEARCH ENGINE (Google, Yahoo!, Bing, Exalead, etc.) (Know what is available; e.g., Wikipedia provides listings...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become expert! in using the search engine of your choice. • If using Google, try for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Google Advanced Search</i> (offers search refinement tools, like the Library's Search Everything engine) • <i>Google Scholar</i> (for scholarly digital journal articles – including Centennial's). <u>Use only free content.</u> • <i>Google Advanced Scholar</i> (page offers refinement tools. <u>Use only free content.</u>) • <i>Google Images</i> • <i>Google Images Advanced Search</i> <p>Keyword & Natural language Searching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do keyword searches • Do natural language searches (to maximize adjacency algorithms used by the search engine) <p>Use only reliable sites. Library advice on evaluating websites: http://library.centennialcollege.ca/research/searchtheinternet/evaluatingwebsites</p> |
| | NOT GETTING THE RESULTS YOU WANT? |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <u>quotation marks</u> to lock in phrases. This will ensure more relevant results; e.g. "new technology". • Remember that <u>language matters</u> – use a variety of search terms (several searches, or using long keyword strings) • Reframe your research strategy – <i>divide it into parts</i> (perhaps your question is too complex), or <i>think of a different strategy</i> to get at the same question. Ask for help from the Library staff. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Ask the Library Online research help available Summer Schedule: Mon – Fri noon to 5 pm</p>  </div> |

BROAD THEME:
Racism in Canada

Describe your research question clearly (in one complete sentence ideally):
 Example: **What does contemporary research reveal about how racism is expressed in our Canadian democratic society?**

Identify main concepts:

CONCEPT #1: example:

racism

CONCEPT #2: example:

canada

CONCEPT #3: example:

democratic

CONCEPT #4:

Think of synonyms & related words to use when you start to search

- You can sometimes use "truncation" (also called wild cards) to speed your searches: Use the * when searching databases and \$ when searching library catalogues. E.g. Canad* in a database will produce all records that start with those 5 letters – Canadian, Canada, Canadians, etc.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #1 | Racis* or race relations or race discrimination (etc.) |
|------------------------------|---|

AND

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #2 | Canad* |
|------------------------------|---------------|

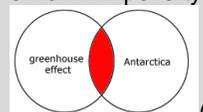
AND

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #3 | democra* or liberal* or multicultural* or language (etc.) |
|------------------------------|--|

AND

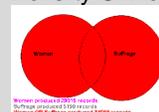
| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #4 | |
|------------------------------|--|

child **AND** poverty



(shaded area is what you get)

Poverty **OR** low income



(shaded area is what you get)

BROAD THEME:

Describe your research question clearly (in one complete sentence ideally):

Identify main concepts:

CONCEPT #1:

CONCEPT #2:

CONCEPT #3:

CONCEPT #4:

Think of synonyms & related words to use when you start to search

You can sometimes use "truncation" (also called wild cards) to speed your searches: Use the * when searching databases and \$ when searching library catalogues. E.g. Canad* in a database will produce all records that start with those 5 letters – Canadian, Canada, Canadians, etc.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #1 | |
|---------------------------------|--|

AND

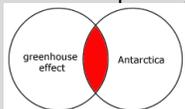
| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #2 | |
|---------------------------------|--|

AND

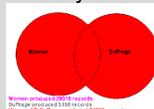
| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #3 | |
|---------------------------------|--|

AND

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| KEYWORD STRING Concept #4 | |
|---------------------------------|--|

child **AND** poverty

(shaded area is what you get)

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