ACCESS ON CAMPUS: Go to www.vinu.edu/shake-library. Bookmark this page, and add it to your favorites for easy access in the future.

ACCESS OFF CAMPUS: Go to www.vinu.edu, click the MyVU link, upper left, and log in to your account; then access the Library link.

OneVU: Find Books and Articles

OneVU is the Library’s catalog that allows students to search all of the Library’s resources in one place. Just select “Vincennes University” from the OneVU drop-down menu to search all VU collections. Select “Shake LRC” to find physical items (such as books) in the campus library only.

Recommended Print Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>503 G151L 2014</td>
<td>Gale Encyclopedia of Science</td>
<td>See page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503 V269v 2008</td>
<td>Van Nostrand’s scientific encyclopedia</td>
<td>See page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570.3 H662d 2015</td>
<td>A dictionary of biology (Oxford)</td>
<td>See page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570.3 L418h 2016</td>
<td>Henderson’s dictionary of biology</td>
<td>See page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595.78 S427</td>
<td>The Butterflies of North America</td>
<td>See page 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended eBooks

How to Find Articles

You can find articles by using OneVU or you can access one of our many databases geared towards general or specific subjects. A great way to start your research is to go to “Databases A-Z” and choose a general database like “Academic Search Premier”. You can also choose a specialty database, which are sorted by college. You’ll find databases for your program under “Science, Engineering & Math Databases” located on our Find Articles page. Below is a search example using Academic Search Premier.

Recommended Databases

**Academic Search Premier** – A great starting point for any type of research with full text journals on topics from all academic disciplines.

**Associates Programs Source** – Access to over 1,000 full-text journals and 11 full-text books that cover a wide variety of topics.

**Credo Reference** – Full-text articles from nearly 800 reference eBooks.

**Gale Virtual Reference Library** – Collection of reference eBooks.

**ProQuest Research Library** – A good starting point on any topic. Provides access to over 3,600 full-text journals on a wide variety of topics.

**Science in Context** – Includes 1.5 million periodical articles, two dictionaries, over 200 detailed experiments, and thousands of biographies, images, and videos.

**Science Reference Center** – A research database providing easy access to a wealth of full-text, science-oriented content. Contains full text for hundreds of science encyclopedias, reference books, periodicals and other reliable sources.

Need Help? Contact a VU Librarian

⇒ Email Us: libref@vinu.edu
⇒ Call Us: 812-888-4165
⇒ Facebook: Shake Library, Vincennes University
⇒ Twitter: @ShakeLibrary
⇒ Chat With Us Online: Livechat via Library webpage (left side of home page under "Ask a Librarian").

Shake Library Hours

Monday-Thursday: 7:30AM – MIDNIGHT
Friday: 7:30AM – 6:00PM
Saturday: 11:00AM – 6:00PM
Sunday: 2:00PM – MIDNIGHT
When researching articles for a paper, it is the responsibility of every researcher from student to tenured faculty to evaluate their resources. A simple test you can run on each of your resources to make sure that they are appropriate for you is the CRAAP Test. CRAAP stands for Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, and Purpose. Below is why all of these points must be checked:

**Currency: The timeliness of the information.**
- When was the information published or posted?
- Has the information been revised or updated?
- Is the information current or out-of-date for your topic?
- Are the links functional?

**Relevance: The importance of the information for your needs.**
- Does the information relate to your topic or answer your question?
- Who is the intended audience?
- Is the information at an appropriate level (i.e. not too elementary or advanced for your needs)?
- Have you looked at a variety of sources before determining which one you will use?
- Would you be comfortable using this source for a research paper?

**Authority: The source of the information.**
- Who is the author/publisher/source/sponsor?
- Are the author's credentials or organizational affiliations given?
- What are the author’s qualifications to write on the topic?
- Is there contact information, such as a publisher or email address?
- Does the URL reveal anything about the author or source? examples: .com .edu .gov .org .net

**Accuracy: The reliability, truthfulness, and correctness of the informational content.**
- Where does the information come from?
- Is the information supported by evidence?
- Has the information been reviewed or refereed?
- Can you verify any of the information in another source or from personal knowledge?
- Does the language or tone seem biased and free of emotion?
- Are there spelling, grammar, or other typographical errors?

**Purpose: The reason the information exists.**
- What is the purpose of the information? To inform? teach? sell? entertain? persuade?
- Do the authors/sponsors make their intentions or purpose clear?
- Is the information fact? opinion? propaganda?
- Does the point of view appear objective and impartial?
- Are there political, ideological, cultural, religious, institutional, or personal biases?
Power Searching with Search Symbols

Tip #1 – “Quotation Marks”
When you put search terms between quotes, you search for the exact phrase contained within the quotes, as opposed to each word individually.

- **Google Example** – Search “John Smith” to find pages that contain the name exactly as it is within the quotes, avoiding results like “John R. Smith” or “John the blacksmith.”
- **Research Example** – Search “Bourne Identity” rather than *Bourne Identity* to avoid retrieving articles that are about identity in general and not the film *The Bourne Identity*.

Tip #2 - **AND, OR, NOT**
Using the words **AND**, **OR**, or **NOT** between search terms can either broaden or narrow your search results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATOR</th>
<th>EXAMPLE SEARCH</th>
<th>THE SEARCH WILL FIND…</th>
<th>VENN DIAGRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>butterflies AND moths</td>
<td>Items containing “butterflies” and “moths.” AND narrows a search, resulting in fewer hits</td>
<td>операторы AND, OR, NOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Africa OR Asia</td>
<td>Items containing “Africa” or “Asia.” OR broadens a search, resulting in more hits.</td>
<td>операторы AND, OR, NOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>virus NOT computer</td>
<td>Items containing “virus” but not “computer.” <em>Caution!</em> It’s easy to exclude relevant items.</td>
<td>операторы AND, OR, NOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Google Example** – To search for pages about John Smith AND Jen Jones, type “John Smith” and “Jen Jones” in the search box.
- **Research Example** – Search “action films” AND masculinity to retrieve only articles that contain both search terms (articles about stereotypes of masculinity in action films, for example.) This will not retrieve any articles that are only about action films or only about masculinity.

Tip #3 - ✔
Don’t forget to check the box marked “Peer-Reviewed” before you click the search button – this will ensure that your search results are all articles from a scholarly journal.
**Activity**

In this short activity, we are going to evaluate three different websites about pharmaceuticals in class. Using the information you have been given, you and your group will evaluate and then choose the website they think is the most credible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengths</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weaknesses</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Most Credible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Least Credible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise I.

Advanced Searching Using OneVU

On the library home page, go to the OneVU search box at the top of the page.
Click the Advanced Search link located in the lower left-hand corner.
Using the different search options, perform a search that finds articles that:

- Use the keyword Butterflies
- Were written in 2010 or after
- Are in English
- Peer reviewed

How many search results do you get? __________________________________________

Repeat the search, but this time search for books. How many results do you get? __________________

Exercise II.

Research Databases

Research databases are electronic resources used for finding scholarly journal articles, magazine articles, newspaper articles, and other information that has been published in periodicals. You can skip the OneVU Discovery Tool if you desire to search a specific, familiar resource.

Access the Shake Library website.
Click the Databases A-Z link.
Select the Academic Search Premier database from the list.
Search for “monarch butterfly” by typing your topic in the first search textbox.
Click the Search button.

How many results did you retrieve? __________________________________________

In the sidebar to the left you will see the limiters that are available (HINT: All databases offer limiters to help you manage your search results). Under Limit To, select Full Text and Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals. Use the Publication Date slider bar to limit your results to 2010-2018. Under Source Types, limit your results to Academic Journals.

How many results? __________________________________________

Select one article from your search results. Provide the following information about that article:

Title of Article: __________________________________________
__________________________________________

Two Subject Terms: __________________________________________
__________________________________________