Information Literacy Program

PSYC1003
Library resources and databases

2018
# Table of Contents

- Learning Outcomes............................................................................................................. 1
- Topic Analysis..................................................................................................................... 1
- Brainstorming .................................................................................................................... 1
- Background Material ........................................................................................................ 2
- Using Boolean operators to narrow your topic .................................................................. 3
- ANU Library Catalogue ..................................................................................................... 4
- Websites vs Journal Articles ............................................................................................ 6
- Peer Review ....................................................................................................................... 6
- Using Databases to Find Journal Articles ......................................................................... 7
- Useful Databases for Psychology ...................................................................................... 8
- PsycINFO ............................................................................................................................ 9
- SuperSearch ....................................................................................................................... 14
- Scopus .................................................................................................................................. 15
- Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts (LLBA) ..................................................... 18
- ANU Library’s ArticleReach .............................................................................................. 19
- Off-campus access .............................................................................................................. 19
- For Further Assistance ....................................................................................................... 20
- Other resources .................................................................................................................. 20
Learning Outcomes

This handbook will assist students in being able to:

- Analyse a topic about which they need to locate information.
- Apply an effective search strategy to locate books and journal articles on this topic.
- Combine terms and use the limit options to revise the search strategy as appropriate.
- Locate books and journal articles using the ANU Library Catalogue, PsycINFO SuperSearch and Scopus.

Topic Analysis

We shall explore the following topic:

**Is the Stroop Effect different in monolingual compared to bilinguals? What cognitive (and neural) factors are implicated?**

Note that this exercise will not be directly assessed, but is designed to teach the skills that you need to be able to research a topic for other assignments.

Brainstorming

The idea with brainstorming is that you write down anything that comes into your mind related to the topic. Try not to be critical initially. Write down everything you can about the topic. Omit nothing, no matter how bizarre, and don't stop until you are completely out of ideas. Don't worry about grammar or editing. Remember that this is a starting point and then you can decide which of the ideas that you have come up with in your brainstorming session seem most appealing to research. You might like to brainstorm with a friend or small group to increase the range of ideas initially available.
Background Material

Do you understand the topic and the associated keywords? Ideas to consider:

- Read about the topic in your textbook
- Read about the topic in other books
- Consult a psychology dictionary or encyclopedia such as the ones listed at the ANU Psychology Subject Guide under the Reference sources tab:

For our example topic, the following resources have good background information.

1. Your textbook (Psychology, Burton et al, 4th ed, 2015) has a section on “Consciousness” including the Stroop Effect on page 175.

In addition the following reference sources are particularly useful for scholarly definitions of psychology terms.

- Corsini encyclopedia of psychology
  http://library.anu.edu.au/record=b2679429

After you have completed your background reading, list synonyms, alternate spellings and related terms that may help refine your search.

Terms to search

After reading the above articles, we are now prepared to locate additional information on our topic. Some of the terms that we might use are:

- Stroop effect
- Stroop task
- Stroop colour-naming task
- Bilingual
- Bilingualism
- Monolingual
- Monolingualism
- Multilingual
- Cognition
- Cognitive
- Neural
- Brain
- Consciousness
- Control
Using Boolean operators to narrow your topic

Databases and search engines use Boolean Logic to process searches. Boolean logic uses Boolean operators to connect search terms.

Simple Boolean Operators

**AND:** Combining search terms with AND narrows your search results, by finding articles that match all the terms combined with AND.

**OR:** Combining search terms with OR broadens your search results, by finding articles with either or both terms in the same article.

**NOT:** Combining search terms with NOT will exclude the search term following NOT. You may use NOT to exclude inappropriate articles, however use the operator NOT carefully as you may exclude useful articles from your search results.

Parentheses

Use parentheses ( ) to group words or phrases together when combining the OR operator with an AND operator in the same search. For example - Play AND (imaginary OR pretend).
Truncation

Most databases allow the use of a truncation character like *(asterisk). For example, searching on cogni* will pick up cognition, cognitive, etc.

Wildcard symbols

Use the wildcard symbol (generally either * or ?) within a word as a substitute for a specific character. For example Behavio?r finds records containing behaviour and behavior.

ANU Library Catalogue

You can search the ANU Library Catalogue from the ANU Library Homepage, http://anulib.anu.edu.au/

If you want to search by title, author, words, subject, or course go to advanced catalogue search.

The default is a keyword search. If you know a title, select title search instead.

To search for books, type words that you wish to search for and click Go.

Remember to be fairly broad with the terms that you use to search for books. Books tend to be more general than journal articles. You need to use the table of contents or index of a book to locate the specific subject that you need.
The Catalogue record includes Location (the Library building where the book is located), Call No., and Status for the book as well as the Subject Headings assigned to the book.

**Book Exercise**

Locate one book on your topic in the ANU Library Catalogue. Follow the example below and give the citation, location, call number and status for the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Call number</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHIFLEY</td>
<td>P116.P662.1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>DUE 30-02-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BF (Psychology) books are located in the Hancock Library.**

**QP (Physiology) books are located in the Basement of the Hancock Library.**

**HM251-291 (Social Psychology) books are located in the Chifley Library.**

**HV (Social Pathology) books are located in the Chifley Library.**

**Your book here:**

Citation:
Websites vs Journal Articles

Question: Why worry about finding journal articles? Everything you need is available for free on the Internet, right?

Answer: no 😞

A great deal of academic material is available by subscription only. You need to be able to locate and access this material. This includes peer reviewed material.

Peer Review

Peer reviewed journal articles are reviewed by academics in the same discipline chosen by the journal. It is an organised method for evaluating journal articles, certifies the correctness of procedures, and establishes the plausibility of results.

Popular magazines may be interesting and informative, but tend to gloss over important details and provide overly simplistic explanations.

A peer-reviewed journal will normally include an “instructions to authors” section that outlines the editorial policy and peer review process. Other clues include:

- may include the word journal in the title
- articles are substantial, written by an academic and include a list of references
- scholarly journals generally aren’t as glossy and “pretty” as popular magazines

Example of an “Author Guidelines” section from the Australian Journal of Psychology:

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AIMS AND SCOPE

Australian Journal of Psychology is the premier scientific journal of the Australian Psychological Society. It covers the entire spectrum of psychological research and receives articles on all topics within the broad scope of the discipline. The journal publishes high quality peer-reviewed articles with reviewers and associate editors providing detailed assistance to authors to reach publication.

The journal publishes reports of experimental and survey studies, including reports of qualitative investigations, on pure and applied topics in the field of psychology. Articles on clinical psychology or on the professional concerns of applied psychology should be submitted to our sister journals, Australian Psychologist or Clinical Psychologist. The journal publishes occasional reviews of specific topics, theoretical pieces and commentaries on methodological issues. There are also solicited book reviews and comments.

Annual special issues devoted to a single topic, and guest edited by a specialist editor, are published. The journal regards itself as international in vision and will accept submissions from psychologists in all countries.

EDITORIAL REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE

The acceptance criteria for all papers are the quality and originality of the research and its significance to our readership. Except where otherwise stated, manuscripts are double-blind peer reviewed by two anonymous reviewers and the Editor. Final acceptance or rejection rests with the Editorial Board, who reserves the right to refuse any material for publication.
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Using Databases to Find Journal Articles

Journals come in either electronic format or hard copy. To find journal articles on your topic, you need to use a database.

What is a database?

A database is an index to journal articles. It contains information about the article including author, title, source, year, and often an abstract. The database doesn’t contain the article itself, instead containing the information you need to find the article. Many databases have links to the full-text of the article.

How can I access databases?

Databases are linked from the Library website. Click on the first letter of your database to get to the database you need.
Alternatively, you can search SuperSearch directly from the Library homepage.
Useful Databases for Psychology

Please remember that no database covers everything (not even Google!), so you may need to check more than one. All of the ones listed are accessible through the E-resources and databases link on the ANU Library Homepage.

Psychology Databases

- **PsycINFO**: the leading bibliographic database of peer-reviewed literature in the behavioral sciences and mental health. Searching PsycINFO will retrieve results from the following full text related resources:
  - **PsycARTICLES**: articles from journals published by APA and allied organizations since 1988. Covers general psychology and specialized basic, applied, clinical, and theoretical research in psychology.
  - **PsycBOOKS**: scholarly book titles published by the American Psychological Association (APA).

Multidisciplinary Databases

- **SuperSearch**: A multidisciplinary database; results are ranked by relevance. It is a very useful service for undergraduates looking to search a wide range of material through a single search box.
- **Scopus**: A large multidisciplinary database with a strength in the sciences and a focus on scholarly and peer reviewed literature. Sort on "Cited by" to find the articles most cited by other researchers.
- **PubMed**: The key database for Medicine and related fields, PubMed comprises more than 21 million citations from approximately 5,200 biomedical journals published in the U.S. and other countries. It is freely available to anyone via the Internet.
- **Web of Science** is a multi-disciplinary database covering science, technology and medicine; social sciences; and arts & humanities. Contains current and retrospective coverage from 1900 in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities. Reference Cited Searching an extremely useful feature of this database.
- **Family**: Australian Family & Society Abstracts produced by the Australian Institute of Family Studies, is a bibliographic database that indexes and abstracts articles from published and unpublished material on research, policy and practice issues about, or of relevance to, Australian families.

Subject-Specific Databases

- **ABI/Inform Complete**: Economics and social sciences
- **APA-FT**: Australian Public Affairs - Full Text
- **Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts**: abstract and index database which covers all aspects of the study of language
- **Social Services Abstracts**: Sociology
- **Sociological Abstracts**: abstracts for international literature in sociology and related disciplines in the social and behavioural sciences
PsycINFO

Scope
The database contains citations and summaries of journal articles, book chapters, books, dissertations, and technical reports, all in the field of psychology and the psychological aspects of related disciplines, such as medicine, psychiatry, nursing, sociology, education, pharmacology, physiology, linguistics, anthropology, business, and law.

More than 4.2 million records are included in PsycINFO. Journal coverage, spanning the 1800s to the present, includes international material selected from more than 2,500 titles written in 29 languages. Current chapter and book coverage includes worldwide English-language material published from 1987-present. Over 100,000 references are added annually through weekly updates.

Accessing PsycINFO
Select the first letter (P for PsycINFO) of the database name from the E-resources & databases list on the Library home page. (http://anulib.anu.edu.au/)

Click on the link for PsycINFO
On the Wolters Kluwers | Ovid SP page, click continue. In the Select Resource(s) to Search window, scroll down and click on one of the PsycINFO options on the screen and then click through to the search window.

Searching PsycINFO
Enter the search term in the Search Window, ensure that the Map to Subject Heading box is checked and click on the Search button.
Your search is automatically mapped to Subject Headings in the PsycINFO thesaurus. Select the subject heading **Language Development** then click on Continue to search.

- You may click on a Subject Heading to view more general and more specific terms within the PsycINFO thesaurus.
- Select the Focus box if you wish to limit your search to those documents in which your subject heading is considered the major point of the article.
- If your search did not map to a desirable subject heading, select the box Search as Keyword.
- If you select more than one term, you can combine them using a Boolean operator (AND or OR).
- If you wish to see the scope note for any term or heading, click on the information “i” icon, when available.

Our search on the subject heading retrieves over 20,000 records in the complete version of the PsycINFO database. Begin to narrow the search by adding another term. **Type** the term ‘bilingualism’ in the search window and click on search.

Click on the heading **Bilingualism** this will show the subheading terms that will be searched.
Combining Searches

We now have 2 searches, one with 1468 records and the other with 9536 records.

We’ll now combine the 2 searches using AND to narrow the search and retrieve more relevant material. Select boxes 1 and 2. Combine selections by clicking AND.

There are now 25 records for the combined search.

Using Limits

Limits can be used to narrow a search further if required.

Searches can also be filtered by date range and by subject using the filter options, found on the left hand side of the display.
PSYC1003 Library resources and databases

Click on the Additional Limits button.

After selecting the limits to be applied, click on Limit a Search and the limits will be applied to the last search.
Displaying records

We have 25 records. Click on Display or scroll down the page to view the records. PsycINFO shows a brief description of the records retrieved by your search terms. Click on **Complete Reference** to view more details about a record. Complete reference will show an abstract (summary of the article) and provide all the subject headings used for that record.

**Abstract:** Bilinguals have been shown to be less susceptible to Stroop interference in their first language than monolinguals, though the cause is currently being debated. In two experiments, we explored how cognitive control and word recognition contribute to the Stroop effect by contrasting cognitive control (via a Stroop task), word recognition speed (via a Chinese/English word recognition task) and Stroop susceptibility (via a verbal Stroop task) between proficient and non-proficient Chinese-English bilinguals. Compared to non-proficient bilinguals, proficient bilinguals showed better cognitive control at inhibiting irrelevant information, and they were slower at recognising Chinese words but quicker at recognising English words. Critically, we also showed that proficient bilinguals showed a smaller Stroop effect than non-proficient bilinguals in Chinese but a comparable Stroop effect as non-proficient bilinguals in English. The results cannot be accounted for by cognitive control or word recognition speed alone, instead, they are best accommodated by assuming that cognitive control and word recognition speed jointly determine the Stroop effect. Thus, we conclude that enhanced cognitive control and delayed word recognition combine to reduce Stroop effect in bilinguals as compared to monolinguals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved.)

**Subject Headings:** Bilingualism, Stroop effect, Cognitive control, Word recognition
Use **Find it at ANU** to access full text. This brings up the HTML version of the article. Click on the PDF link to access full-text of the article as a pdf file.

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**SuperSearch**

**Why would I use it?**

SuperSearch provides a single search across the Library’s print and electronic collections, with direct links to full text articles. It is a Google-type search.

Go to the Library website ([http://anulib.anu.edu.au](http://anulib.anu.edu.au)) and enter your search in the SuperSearch window.
You will then see your initial results. Use the options on the left to refine your results, for example limiting to scholarly material.

Click on Full Text Online to view the article, or to get more information about the resource.

Scopus

Why would I use it?

Scopus is a multi-disciplinary database, providing access to quality web sites in science and technology. It also has coverage of more than 18,000 peer reviewed journals in science, social sciences and humanities.

Select ‘S’ for Scopus from the alphabetical list under E-resources & databases on the ANU Library homepage http://anulib.anu.edu.au/
PSYC1003 Library resources and databases

Scroll down and click on the link for **Scopus**.

Enter your search strategy e.g. "stroop effect" and (monolingual or bilingual). Note the Boolean operators AND and OR. Remember you can also use the asterisk to search for words with variant endings if required.

Also note the double quotes that are used to search for a phrase e.g., “stroop effect”.

When you see your results, scroll down to see brief records of the citations your search has found, including the title of the article, the author(s), the journal in which the article appears and the date of publication.
You can also use the limits on the left-hand side of the results to limit your search results.

To view more information about an article, click on the title.

You can now see more information about the article, including the abstract and any citing or related documents.

Click on the Find it at ANU button to view the different options for accessing full text. Once you have the full text up you can download the pdf.
Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts (LLBA)

LLBA is an international abstract and index database which covers all aspects of the study of language including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics from 1973 onwards. Complete coverage is given to various fields of linguistics including descriptive, historical, comparative, theoretical and geographical linguistics.

Select ‘L’ from the alphabetical list under E-resources & databases on the ANU Library homepage http://anulib.anu.edu.au/

Scroll down and click on the link for Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts (LLBA).

Enter your search strategy e.g. "stroop effect" and (monolingual or bilingual) and cogn. This search retrieves 15 results. Results can be further refined using the Narrow results filters.

If full text is unavailable there will be a link to find a copy. A preview of the may be available if the item is a dissertation or a thesis.
If the full text is unavailable suggestions for alternate ways to access the article are provided. This may include locating the print copy of the journal in the Library catalogue or requesting a copy via ArticleReach.

ANU Library’s ArticleReach

ArticleReach is a journal article supply service available free of charge to ANU staff and students. It is able to supply pdf copies of journal articles normally within a 2 day period.


Off-campus access

Databases and electronic journals and books can be accessed from off-campus via Virtual. Go to http://virtual.anu.edu.au and log in using your student ID and password.
For Further Assistance

If you need additional help with any of the material covered in the Library lectures or tutorial sessions on Internet resources or finding key journal resources for your essay, please feel free to contact:

ANU Hancock Library Information Desk
science.library@anu.edu.au (ph: 612 53517)

Other resources

Research & learn how-to guides
• Explore and learn with the ANU Library’s how to guides (ql.anu.edu.au/howto).
  
  - Citations & abstracts
  - Data Management
  - EndNote
  - Finding books and more
  - Finding journal articles and more
  - Finding theses
  - Increasing your research impact
  - NVivo
  - Topic analysis
  - Using Google scholar

Subject guides
• Find subject-specific guides (ql.anu.edu.au/subjectguides) and resources on broad range of disciplines. Such as:
  
  - History, indigenous studies, linguistics and philosophy
  - Criminal, human rights and tax law
  - Biochemistry and molecular biology, neurosciences and psychology
  - Asia Pacific, Southeast Asia and East Asian studies
  - Engineering
  - Astronomy and astrophysics, earth sciences, mathematical sciences and natural hazards

Online learning
• Online learning is available through ANU Pulse (ql.anu.edu.au/pulse), which can be accessed from both on and off campus by all ANU staff and students.
  
  - IT skills development modules available in ANU Pulse
  - Microsoft Office (Access, Excel, OneNote, PowerPoint, Project, Visio, Word)
  - Microsoft Office (Mac)
  - Adobe suite (Illustrator, Photoshop)
  - Other IT (Concepts of IT, FrontPage, Internet Explorer, Type IT, Windows)

Training calendar
• Select Events » near the bottom of the Library homepage to access our events calendar with upcoming training opportunities displayed day by day (ql.anu.edu.au/cal).