

TexShare Databases Program

Using TexShare Databases for Homework Help
Instructor Guide



Module Outcomes and Objectives

Learning Outcomes	Learning Objectives
<p>Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to identify the steps of search process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will identify the patron's information needs following a reference interview. ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to identify reasons to use the databases vs. web search engine. ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to show the library patron how to access TexShare database locations at the public library and away from the library. ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to show the library patron how to formulate a search strategy. ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to show the library patron how to identify database(s) to use for a search. ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to show the library patron how to perform the search process.
<p>Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to aid library patrons in accessing homework help information using age/grade appropriate databases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to show the library patron how to access common grade/age appropriate databases. ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to show the library patron how to find additional information about the common grade/age appropriate databases. ✓ Given this lesson material, the librarian will be able to show the library patron how to conduct a search using the common grade/age appropriate databases.

Training Outline

Trainer Notes:

Times noted below are recommendations. Depending upon variables in training environment (Internet connection speed, number of learners, engagement level of the learners, etc.), teaching time may be longer or shorter than indicated.

Duration: 3 hours, with a 10-minute break

Module Introduction *5 min.*

Lesson 1: The Search Process *45 min.*

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Module Summary *5 min.*

Module Assessment *30 min.*

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Supplemental Materials

- ✓ Library of Texas website (<http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>)
- ✓ Student Guides
- ✓ TexShare Databases
 - Searchasaurus
 - EBSCO Kids Search
 - EBSCO Student Research Center
 - Gale Literature Resource Center
 - Newspaper Source
 - MasterFILE Premier
 - Academic Search Complete

Trainer Notes:

For the ILT two separate modules will be taught: Basic Reference databases and Homework Help databases. Each of these modules has a lesson on the search process which is identical in both modules.

The Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI) modules are complete modules, containing the same content and assessments as the TTT and ILT. The IMI does not contain group activities, but instead allows the learner to conduct the activities individually. The IMI modules will also be included on the CD included with the module training material. The trainer and instructors can access material in the IMI if needed. Computers may or may not be available for all students; if they are, some of the exercises can be done independently, in small groups, or as an entire group (trainer's preference).

Introduction

Trainer Notes

Training Time: 5 minutes

In the Search Process lesson, the following will be covered:

Reasons to use the TexShare databases

Steps of the search process, which include

1. Conducting a reference interview
2. Formulating a search strategy
3. Accessing the databases
4. Identifying the appropriate databases
5. Performing the search

Library patrons routinely arrive at the reference desk with information needs that require the librarian to evaluate which library resources could best provide answers to their questions. Thus, the search process begins with a query from a patron, proceeds with information gathering by the librarian and ends with a list of resources which can help answer the patron's query. In this lesson, the librarian will learn how to assist library patrons in locating useful research resources that can satisfy their information needs.

Steps of the search process include:

1. Conducting a reference interview
2. Formulating a search strategy
3. Accessing the databases
4. Identifying appropriate databases
5. Performing the search

While the TexShare website provides access to a large number of subscription-based databases, this training module will present information about how to use the most common TexShare databases for homework help:

- ✓ Academic Search Complete
- ✓ MasterFILE Premier
- ✓ Newspaper Source
- ✓ Searchasaurus

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- ✓ EBSCO Kids Search
- ✓ EBSCO Student Research Center
- ✓ Gale Literature Resource Center

In this lesson, you will learn how to tailor the search process to meet the needs of a student. The student's age and/or grade level and the nature of their search question influences which database the librarian chooses to search.

This lesson provides information on the most common TexShare databases available for homework help. As a general guideline:

- Most elementary students will use Searchasaurus or EBSCO Kids Search.
- Most middle and high school students will use EBSCO Student Research Center or the Gale Literature Resource Center

Most high school or college students will use MasterFILE Premier, Academic Search Complete, Newspaper Source, EBSCO Student Research Center, and Gale Literature Resource Center.

Lesson 1: The Search Process

Training Time: 45 minutes

Trainer Notes:

Overview the steps of the search process:

1. Conducting a reference interview
2. Formulating a search strategy
3. Accessing the databases
4. Identifying the appropriate databases
5. Performing the search

Introduction

The search process lesson provides you with information about why electronic databases can be a superior reference choice over print and Web-based content. This lesson guides you in using the reference interview to determine when a database is the best source to meet a patron's needs.

Additionally, you will learn how to help the patron formulate a search strategy, access the TexShare databases, identify appropriate databases, and perform a search. You will then be able to teach the patron how to conduct the search process on his own.

Reasons to Use the TexShare Databases

Trainer Notes:

Query the participants on additional differences, other than those listed below, between a database and a search engine and print resources. Emphasize the advantages of TexShare databases.

Before we begin learning about the steps of the search process, it is essential to understand the importance and advantages of using electronic databases versus Web search engines (such as Google) and print resources.

Electronic databases, specifically the TexShare databases, have several advantages over Web search engines:

- ✓ Electronic databases provide access to information that has been written by professionals, and reviewed by peers and subject matter experts.

Web searches often yield unreliable or inappropriate information. Information from many of these resources is not verified, is incorrect, or unsubstantiated. Results from searches often yield results that are not appropriate for the information needs or age of the library patron.

- ✓ Electronic databases are free for the library patron to use and often include full text and color graphics. As always, copyright laws apply.

Resources from websites may not be free. Often full text resources, graphics, and other information require you to pay a fee to access them.

- ✓ Electronic databases have features that allow patrons to conduct focused searches.

Trainer Notes:

Some learners may point out that Google advanced search has a number of limiting fields; however, this section is discussing the advantages of electronic databases over web and print sources. We are not discussing any specific search engines, such as Google.

Web searches often yield too many results. Too many results make it difficult to find specific information. "Limiters," similar to the ones used in electronic databases, are uncommon, so narrowing your search is not as easy as it would be using a database.

- ✓ Electronic databases often have age-appropriate interfaces and the ability to narrow searches by Lexile level that can yield more meaningful results.

Web searches combine all results into a single list regardless of whether or not they are appropriate for each patron's age and reading ability.

Electronic databases also have several advantages over print resources:

- ✓ Electronic databases provide both historical and up-to-date information.

Information in print resources can quickly lose its currency and relevance.

- ✓ Electronic databases are stored electronically and require no shelf space.

Print resources require shelf space, which can be at a premium in some library facilities.

- ✓ TexShare databases allow both small and large libraries to access the same resources.

Acquisition of print resources is often driven by budgetary constraints.

- ✓ Electronic databases allow the patron to search many sources at once, saving valuable research time, and they also allow keyword searches and advanced searches, which can make finding information faster and easier than simply using a book's index and table of contents.

Searching print resources is a cumbersome and time-consuming process and often yields incomplete search results.

- ✓ Electronic databases provide portable information to library users -- users may print, save or email articles. Patrons can also copy and paste article content to word processing software (as long as the source document is appropriately cited).

Print resources must be checked out and returned.

Electronic Databases support educational standards for all students:

- ✓ According to the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for English Language Arts, students in grades K-12 are expected to generate their own research topics, formulate a research plan, and collect information from a variety of sources including online searches.
- ✓ Students are also expected to clarify research questions, evaluate and synthesize collected information, and improve the focus of research as a result of consulting expert sources (e.g., reference librarians).

As a public librarian, you can assist students in meeting these educational standards.

Conducting the Reference Interview

Trainer Notes:

Discuss the importance of the reference interview and emphasize the role of the patron.

The reference interview is a critical tool used to determine the information needs of a library patron. Information gathered during the reference interview allows you to establish exactly what information is needed to help the patron form the relevant keywords and search terms. Once patron needs are understood, you can guide the patron to the appropriate database where they can locate timely, useful, and correct information to satisfy their information needs.

A thorough reference interview, which includes the use of open-ended questions, generates the following information:

- ✓ The patron's information need
- ✓ Patron's purpose (or desired outcome)
- ✓ Type and amount of information needed
- ✓ Types of sources needed
- ✓ The patron's knowledge of the subject
- ✓ Previous searching efforts
- ✓ Project deadline
- ✓ Teacher demands for types of materials, if any
- ✓ Final product – report, essay, debate, poster, etc.

At the end of the reference interview, rephrase the patron's questions and responses to ensure that both you and the patron have an understanding of the information needed. Keep the following factors in mind during the reference interview:

- ✓ Communicate with the patron in a receptive and polite manner
- ✓ Avoid using jargon
- ✓ Make sure the query you enter into the database is free of spelling or other errors.
- ✓ Explain the search strategy and sources
- ✓ Help to narrow or broaden the search as needed

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

During the ILT session, allow the learners to develop their own list of open-ended questions. Recommend to learners that they take notes of these questions to use in their own training and reference interviews. Depending on the media available (white board, word processor, etc.), the trainer will list the open-ended questions.

As a group, generate a list of open-ended questions to obtain the following information:

- ✓ The patron's information need
- ✓ Patron's purpose (or desired outcome)
- ✓ Type and amount of information needed
- ✓ Types of sources needed
- ✓ The patron's knowledge of the subject
- ✓ Previous searching efforts
- ✓ Project deadline
- ✓ Teacher demands for types of materials, if any
- ✓ Final product – report, essay, debate, poster, etc.

Accessing the Databases

Trainer Notes:

Verify access to the Library of Texas website. Contact the TexShare Technical Operations Specialist at (512) 463-7402 with any Library of Texas or TexShare database website issues.

Determine the audience's database experience with a show of hands.

Point out that for training purposes, access to TexShare will be performed by using libraryoftexas.org.

Be prepared to provide examples. Ask learners to share personal experiences and examples.

Accessing TexShare

The TexShare databases can be accessed in several ways. This training will cover access through the Library of Texas website at <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.

The Library of Texas website allows you to search through multiple databases and library catalogs using a single search engine. The Library of Texas search interface contains the following tabs:

- ✓ Search
- ✓ Advanced Search
- ✓ Pick Collections to Search
- ✓ View Results
- ✓ View Items
- ✓ TexShare Database Menu

Libraries have the option of integrating the TexShare databases along with their own electronic resource subscriptions. By doing so, patrons are offered access to all electronic resources from a single place. Contact TSLAC if you would like your database descriptions added to the Library of Texas website.

Accessing the TexShare databases through the Library of Texas website provides you with a federated search of your databases. This allows patrons to conduct quick searches when using the 'Search' tab of the Library of Texas site. If a specific resource is needed or a more focused search is called for, patrons can utilize the TexShare Database Menu to access specific resources.

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a program of the [Texas State Library and Archives Commission](#)

★ LIBRARY OF TEXAS

Search for Books and Articles

Login

About the Library of Texas | Help

Search | [Advanced Search](#) | [Pick Collections to Search](#) | [View Results](#) | [View Items](#) | [TexShare Database Menu](#)

This page allows you to find information within a group of libraries, online collections of journal articles and other information collections with a single search. Materials from the TexShare Databases are included in this search.

Searching Tips:	Examples:
Use quotes to search for phrases.	"star fish" "nuclear power" "dark matter"
Use an question mark '?' for right truncated wild card searches.	fish? (includes fishing, fishes, fishy, etc)
Use the tags ti for title, au for author and su for subject searches.	legislat? (includes legislature, legislative, etc.)
Combine terms using and, or, not, or parentheses.	ti=mockingbird au=Lee su=trial
	mercury and planet not (automobile or metal)

Site map | Policies | Contact Us | State of Texas | Texas Homeland Security | TRAIL statewide search

TexShare Database Menu Tab

Accessing the TexShare Database Menu tab requires the patron to log in.

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate this process in class.

To log in to the TexShare Database:

1. Click the **login page** link.
2. Fill in the **User** and **Password** fields.
3. Click the **Log in** button. The following note displays, "You have gained access to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission special resources."
4. Click the TexShare Database Menu tab to access the TexShare database website.

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★ LIBRARY OF TEXAS

Search for Books and Articles

Login

About the Library of Texas | Help

We are experiencing technical difficulties and some searches may fail. If that happens, please try again in a few minutes.

Search | [Advanced Search](#) | [Pick Collections to Search](#) | [View Results](#) | [View Items](#) | [TexShare Database Menu](#)

The Texshare database page is only accessible for Texshare member organization logins.
You might want to use the [login page](#) to gain access to these resources.

Site map | Policies | Contact Us | State of Texas | Texas Homeland Security | TRAIL statewide search

Formulating a Search Strategy

Trainer Notes:

Describe the various types of search strategies and the results yielded: keyword search, key phrase search, and subject descriptor search.

When formulating a search strategy, you and the library patron should brainstorm a list of keywords and phrases to use during the search. It is also important that you decide which limiters to apply during your search. For example, if the library patron is searching for current information on the impact of global warming on the Arctic region, you may need to limit dates for articles to the last 3 years since older articles may be irrelevant.

Types of Searches

The type of search that you conduct for the library patron depends on the topic. Some topics are too broad for a simple keyword search. For example, using *sports* as a search term yields many irrelevant results, whereas searching for *invention of sport* may yield more pertinent information. Using limiting factors helps to narrow the results. Here are some common types of searches:

Keyword search: Most basic searches are keyword searches. A keyword search looks through titles, subtitles, abstracts, author names, for all terms entered in the search field.

Phrase search: You can search for a phrase by placing quotation marks around the search terms in order to search for terms next to one another (i.e., “constitutional amendments”).

Subject/Subject Term search: You can find subject terms by browsing the subject thesaurus.

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Allow 5 minutes for brainstorming searches using keywords and limiters. Discuss what the keyword and limiters are and why they were chosen.

Break into pairs and select an example from the list below. Brainstorm a list of keywords and phrases and determine possible limiting factors. Discuss your list of keywords, phrases, and limiting factors and why you chose them.

- How do our Thanksgiving Day celebrations compare to those of the past? (elementary school)
- Should Pluto really be considered a planet? (elementary school)
- Should people be allowed to build homes in an area prone to natural disasters? (middle school)
- How is geometry reflected in nature? (high school)
- How does the Electoral College work, and is it necessary? (high school)

Selecting the Databases Needed for the Search

Trainer Notes:

Use the Library of Texas website 'TexShare Database Menu' to demonstrate how to locate databases by category and description.

After you have formulated your search strategy, determine which databases to access to help the library patron find the information. Before we look at how to access information regarding specific databases, it is important to understand the types of databases listed on the TexShare website.

Overview of Types of Databases Listed on the TexShare Website

On the main TexShare databases page, the databases are organized by categories.

General Information and Periodicals

Generally, these databases cover many topics and can be used for most searches. They include many different types of sources, such as scholarly journals, magazines, newspapers, books, and many other resources. The TexShare website includes the following general information databases:

- ✓ Academic Search Complete
- ✓ MasterFILE Premier
- ✓ Funk and Wagnall's New Encyclopedia
- ✓ NetLibrary
- ✓ Newspaper Source
- ✓ Psychology and Behavioral Science Collection
- ✓ Religion and Philosophy Collection

Example use: Searching for general reference questions ranging from Animals to Zeus.

Homework and Education

These databases are designed for students and teachers. They include age-appropriate interfaces for students at the primary and secondary levels, as well as teacher resources and professional development articles. The TexShare website includes the following homework and education databases:

- ✓ EBSCO Kids Search
- ✓ Searchasaurus
- ✓ EBSCO Student Research Center
- ✓ Middle Search Plus
- ✓ ERIC
- ✓ Teacher Reference Center Index
- ✓ Professional Development Collection

Example use: Helping elementary, middle, and high school students with school homework projects such as identifying the contributions of Hispanic Americans to our society, understanding how electricity is produced, or preparing an emergency plan for a hurricane.

History and Genealogy

These databases are designed specifically for historical research. The TexShare website includes the following history and genealogy databases:

- ✓ Handbook of Texas
- ✓ HeritageQuest Online
- ✓ Texas Digital Sanborn Maps
- ✓ Texas Reference Center
- ✓ World History Collection

Example use: Researching historical records such as letters from the heroes of the Alamo, or family tree information.

Health and Medical

This group of databases contains health and medical information for both health professionals and consumers. Some of the databases contain scholarly, academic articles and research, while others include health information written for the general public. The TexShare website includes the following health and medical databases:

- ✓ EBSCO Consumer Health Complete
- ✓ EBSCO Natural and Alternative Treatments
- ✓ Health and Wellness Resource Center
- ✓ Health Reference Center Academic
- ✓ Health Source: Consumer Edition
- ✓ Health Source: Nursing/Academic Edition
- ✓ Medline
- ✓ Salud en Español

Example use: Students are looking for diagrams of the different body systems or need to evaluate the nutritional value of fast food.

Business Resources

These databases provide information on topics related to business, including marketing, management, accounting, finance, economics, etc. They also provide scholarly journals on business and business reports. The TexShare website includes the following Business Resources:

- ✓ EBSCO Enhanced Business Search
- ✓ EBSCO Business Source Complete
- ✓ Economía y Negocios
- ✓ InfoTrac Custom Newspapers
- ✓ Regional Business News

Example use: Students need to analyze economic trends in Texas.

Books and Literature

These databases contain information regarding authors and their works. Some provide full text of poems or other works, while others provide scholarly criticism. Author information and biographies are also accessible in this section of databases. The TexShare website includes the following Books and Literature databases:

- ✓ 20th Century Poetry Collections
- ✓ Contemporary Authors
- ✓ Contemporary Literary Criticism
- ✓ Dictionary of Literary Biography
- ✓ Literature Resource Center with Scribner and Twayne's
- ✓ WorldCat

Example use: Students need to analyze and find criticism of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, or need to find biographical information about William Shakespeare.

Locating Information about the Types of Sources and Information Available

Trainer Notes:

Emphasize that this process allows librarians and patrons to find information about the databases.

Use the TexShare Database Menu tab to demonstrate the processes in this section. Trainers can select any database to use as a demonstration.

The TexShare website provides details about each of the databases to which the Texas State Library and Archives Commission subscribes. To learn more about the databases and the types of sources and information that they contain:

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1. From the TexShare website, click the **Complete List of Databases** link.

The screenshot shows the TexShare Databases website. At the top, it says "a program of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission". The main heading is "Exclusive Online Resources for Texas Library Patrons". Below this, there are navigation links: "Bridge to TexShare", "Complete List of Databases", "TDNet Journal Locator", and "Troubleshooting". A note indicates that "SP" denotes databases with Spanish language content available. The page is organized into several categories: "General Information and Periodicals" (including Ebsco MasterFile and Academic Search, ProQuest eLibrary), "Homework and Education" (including Ebsco Student Research Center and Ebsco Kids Search), and "History and Genealogy" (including HeritageQuest Online, Digital Sanborn Maps, Handbook of Texas Online, and Texas Reference Center).

2. Click **more info** under the database you want to learn more about. The TexShare Core Database Descriptions page opens to the informational paragraph for the selected database.

The screenshot shows the "Complete List of Licensed Databases" page. It features two columns of database listings. The left column is titled "GENERAL INFORMATION" and lists databases such as "All Ebsco Databases", "Academic Search Complete", "eLibrary SP", "Fuente Academica SP", "Funk and Wagnall's New Encyclopedia", "InfoTrac Custom Newspapers", "Legal Collection", "MasterFile Premier", "Military and Government Collection", "Net.library (27,000 eBooks)", "Newspaper Source", "Psychology and Behavioral Science Collection", and "Religion and Philosophy Collection". The right column is titled "HOMEWORK AND EDUCATION" and lists databases such as "Ebsco Student Research Center", "Ebsco Kids Search", "ERIC", "MAS Ultra: School Edition", "Middle Search Plus", "Primary Search", "Professional Development Collection", "Searchasaurus", "Teacher Reference Center Index", "TOPIC Search", and "Vocational and Career Collection". Each listing includes a "more info" link. A note at the top indicates that "SP" denotes databases with Spanish language content available.

Initiating the Search Process

Trainer Notes:

Refer to **Formulating a Search Strategy** for a review of the search types. This section describes basic and advanced interfaces, limiting search features, Boolean operators, and subject/subject term searches. For additional activities, a referral to **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** provides practice with keywords.

Performing a Search

By now, you and the patron should have a list of keywords and phrases and have a general idea of the limiting features that may be applied to the searches. Recall there are three common types of searches:

- ✓ Keyword
- ✓ Phrase
- ✓ Subject / subject term

Basic Searches

A basic search allows you or the patron to search using a keyword or phrase. Most searches can be done using a basic keyword search.

Advanced Searches

The advanced search interface allows the patron to search using keywords or phrases and also contains limiting features and Boolean operators. The advanced search also allows searching by subject. Using these options may result in a more useful list of citations for your patron.

Limiting Features

Performing a search using limiting features is carried out in the same manner as the basic keyword search, but the results can be narrowed by applying the limiters.

Most databases include limiting features which can be used to refine a search.

Full Text: Search only articles that are available in full text.

Date range: Search only articles published within a certain date range.

Publication type: Specify the material(s) in which to search, such as magazines, books, journals, etc.

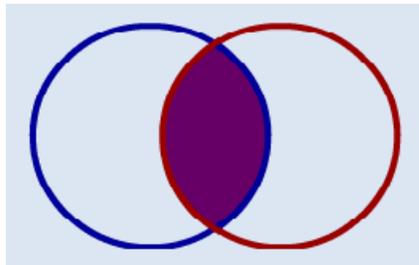
Article type: Choose to search for only scholarly articles or include magazine and newspaper articles.

Image searching: Some electronic databases include an image collection. You can choose to search only for images.

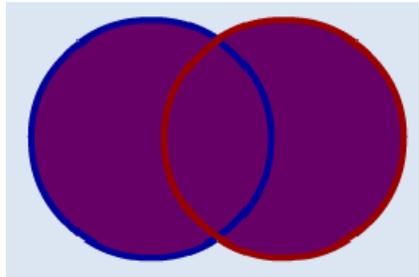
Boolean Operators

Boolean operators define the relationship between words or phrases. Most TexShare databases include the following Boolean operators:

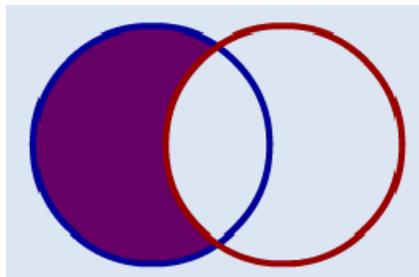
AND: Narrows a search to results containing all words separated by this operator. For example, *animal AND adaptation* finds all results that contain both terms.



OR: Broadens a search to include results containing any word separated by this operator. For example, *global OR world* finds results that contain either term. This operator is effective when search terms have synonyms or spelling variations.



NOT: Narrows a search to exclude words following this operator. For example, *desert NOT animal* finds results about the desert that do not include animals.



Quotations

Enclose a phrase with double-quotation marks and the exact phrase is searched, for example, “*global warming*”. Boolean operators may be combined with quotations to perform more precise searches, for example: “*George Washington*” AND *revolution*, or “*child labor*” AND *immigration*.

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate Boolean Operators using the examples below.

Pretend a third grade student needs to learn about the planet Saturn. Search for *Saturn*. Many results in your search are about Saturn vehicles. Revise the search to *Saturn AND planet*. Now the results are narrowed to those that are relevant. (Other examples: *energy AND renewable*; *Texas AND railroad*)

A sixth grade student is researching the Inuit culture. Search for *Inuit*. Few results are found. To expand the search results, try searching for *Inuit OR Eskimo*. The operator OR is useful when there are synonyms for the main search term or if the search term has multiple spellings. (Other examples: *rainforest OR “rain forest”*; *folktale OR fable*).

A seventh grade student wants to learn about the daily life of cowboys on the cattle trails in Texas. Try searching for *cowboys*. Many results are about the Dallas Cowboys football team. To eliminate those results, try searching for *cowboys NOT Dallas*. (Other examples: *bees NOT spelling*; *Jurassic NOT park*).

Subject/Subject Terms Search

Trainer Notes:

For the Subject Term example, go to Academic Search Complete. Type the term into the **Browse** field, and then click **Browse**. You can use the keyword *dog* or one of your own.

You can also use a subject or subject term search. The subject search generates a list of specific publication types, such as newspapers, trade publications, etc. and may show a hierarchy of subdivisions relating to your search.

A subject term search generates a list of related terms, like a thesaurus. If you are having difficulty finding relevant search terms, this is a useful search. The subject term search allows you to see the controlled vocabulary used in the database. The subject terms may contain a scope note, which describes how the term is used in the database, and may provide lists for broader terms, narrower terms, and related terms.

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New Search | Publications | **Subject Terms** | Cited References | More ▾

Searching: **Academic Search Complete** | [Choose Databases >](#)



[Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search History/Alerts](#) | [Preferences >](#)

Subjects | Places | People

Browsing: **Academic Search Complete -- Subject Terms**

Term Begins With Term Contains Relevancy Ranked

Page: [Previous](#) | [Next](#)

Select term, then add to search using:

(Click term to display details.)

- [DOG Use DOGS](#)
- [DOG adoption](#)
- [DOG attacks](#)
- [DOG barking Use DOGS -- Barking](#)
- [DOG breeders](#)
- [DOG breeders' societies Use DOGS -- Breeding -- Societies, etc.](#)
- [DOG breeding Use DOGS -- Breeding](#)
- [DOG breeds](#)

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

For training purposes, use the Academic Search Complete database to complete this example.

Ask the learners to provide 2-3 possible keywords (Examples: *learning AND "Down's syndrome"*, *technology AND "student achievement"*.) to use in the search. Go to the Academic Search Complete database, and then type in the keywords provided by the learners. Discuss the following:

What were some of the controlled vocabulary words and phrases?

Did any of the words or phrases seem as though they would help to narrow the results?

A parent wants to know more about learning for children with Down's syndrome. The keywords she has been trying have yielded too many results. You recommend that she use a subject term search to generate some possible search terms to help narrow the results. Discuss as a group the following:

What were some of the controlled vocabulary words and phrases?

Did any of the words or phrases seem as though they would help to narrow the results?

Interpreting the Results

Trainer Notes:

Describe the various ways to interpret the search results and the options available to expand the results. Stress to the learners that the search process is iterative and often results are not perfect. This is not a reflection on the librarian's ability to conduct effective searches.

State that patrons can use an abstract to determine if the article is relevant to their information needs, but that they can also go directly to the full text in html or pdf (as available).

After entering keyword terms and clicking on the **Search** button, a results list of citations displays. To view further information about an article citation, click the article title in the results list. Detailed information about the citation, including the article abstract and subject terms is displayed. The abstract provides a summary of the content of the article.

The detailed citation contains useful information such as the source name, document type, and subject terms. Many citations allow you to click the source name to determine whether it is scholarly or peer reviewed. The document type label provides information about whether the source is an article, book, newspaper, dissertation, or other content type. The subject terms listed in the citation indicate the topics that are covered in the article and can be useful in determining if the article contains information to satisfy the user's query.

◀ 1 of 9590 ▶ [Return to Result List](#) | [Refine Search](#)

 Citation
  **HTML Full Text**







Title:	The Battle of Yorktown.
Authors:	Badertscher, Eric
Source:	Battle of Yorktown ; 2009, p1-2, 2p, 1 chart
Document Type:	Article
Subject Terms:	YORKTOWN (Va.) -- History -- Siege, 1781 UNITED States -- History -- Revolution, 1775-1783 CORNWALLIS, Charles Cornwallis, Marquis, 1738-1805 WASHINGTON, George, 1732-1799 GREAT Britain -- History -- 1760-1789 VIRGINIA -- History -- Revolution, 1775-1783
Abstract:	<p>Presents an overview of the 1781 Battle of Yorktown, Virginia. Decision of British General Charles Cornwallis to take his army in Yorktown while attempting to secure South Carolina; How the forces of General <i>George Washington</i> and his French allies surrounded Cornwallis; Organization of the Continental Army; Cornwallis' surrender after his forces were besieged for three weeks; Details of British casualties; Impact of the American victory on the remainder of the war.</p>
Lexile:	1200
ISBN:	1-4298-0426-2
Accession Number:	17914767
Persistent link to this record (Permalink):	<input type="text" value="http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direc"/>  BOOKMARK 
Database:	MasterFILE Premier

Narrowing, Refining, and Revising Searches

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate using the example below.

1. Go to the MasterFILE Premier database.
2. Pretend a student wants to find out the economic impact of Hurricane Katrina. The student just types *hurricane* in the **Search** field.
3. On the results screen and under Narrow Results by, click **Subject: Hurricane Katrina, 2005**.

The Results pages of many TexShare databases contain menus for narrowing the results. These menus are typically located on the left or right side of the results screen. For example, searching for the topic *hurricane* in MasterFILE Premier returns numerous results. The patron can narrow the results by using the Source Types menu by selecting Periodical, Newspapers, or Country Reports. He can also narrow the results by subject by selecting Hurricane Katrina, 2005.

The screenshot displays the search results interface for the MasterFILE Premier database. On the left, a 'Narrow Results by' sidebar is visible, with the 'Subject' category expanded to show 'HURRICANE Katrina, 2005' selected. The main results area shows 'Results: 1-10 of 42519' and 'Page: 1 2 3 4 5 Next'. The search term is 'hurricane' and the sort order is 'Date Descending'. Four search results are listed:

1. [fall into style.](#) *Woman's Day*, 11/3/2009, Vol. 72 Issue 17, p94-98, 4p, 3 color; (AN 44643887)
Database: MasterFILE Premier
[Add to folder](#)
2. [Big Money in Muckraking.](#) (cover story) By: Fahey, Jonathan. *Forbes*, 11/2/2009, Vol. 184 Issue 8, p80-83, 4p; Reading Level (Lexile): [1210](#); (AN 44695015)
Database: MasterFILE Premier
[Add to folder](#)
[HTML Full Text](#)
3. [Grand Visions for a Faded Bronx Boulevard.](#) By: NICOLAI OUROUSSOFF. *New York Times*, 11/02/2009, p1, 0p; Reading Level (Lexile): [1320](#); (AN 44917978)
Database: MasterFILE Premier
[Add to folder](#)
4. [Texas battlefield recovers from hurricane.](#) *America's Civil War*, Nov2009, Vol. 22 Issue 5, p10-10, 1/4p; Reading Level (Lexile): [1260](#); (AN 44053112)
Database: MasterFILE Premier
[Add to folder](#)
[HTML Full Text](#) [PDF Full Text](#) (436KB)

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If narrowing your results on the Results page does not yield pertinent results, you may want to revise your search terms, search the subject thesaurus, or add limiters. Many of the databases contain an advanced search with more options for narrowing and refining. Some of the most common limiters are Full Text and Publication date. Try this search again using “hurricane Katrina” AND economy.

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'New Search', 'Subjects', 'Publications', 'Dictionary', and 'More'. The search is performed in the 'MasterFILE Premier' database. The search terms are 'hurricane Katrina' and 'economy', connected by 'and'. The search results are displayed in a list format, sorted by 'Date Descending'. The first three results are:

- [Organizers of Boo Halloween parade say efforts to provide housing for New Orleans first responders are going well](#)
By: Stephen Maloney. New Orleans CityBusiness (LA), 10/26/2009; (AN L54534669NOCB)
Database: MasterFILE Premier
[Add to folder](#)
[HTML Full Text](#)
- [After A Year Off, 'Idol Gives Back' Returns](#)
By: WYATT, EDWARD. New York Times, 10/8/2009, p2, Op; Reading Level (Lexile): 1290; (AN 44501046)
Database: MasterFILE Premier
[Add to folder](#)
- [Port perks: Coffee business strong in New Orleans but competition brews along the Gulf](#)
By: Susan Buchanan. New Orleans CityBusiness (LA), 10/05/2009; (AN L54528572NOCB)
Database: MasterFILE Premier
[Add to folder](#)

The left sidebar shows 'Narrow Results by' with categories like 'Source Types' and 'Subject'. Under 'Subject', there are options like 'HURRICANE Katrina, 2005' and 'UNITED States -- Economic aspects'.

Trainer Notes:

After each point below, discuss as a group some personal examples of searches that yielded too many, too few, and irrelevant results. Ask learners how they resolved each of those situations.

Remind learners that limiters and Boolean operators were discussed in a previous section (Initiating the Search Process).

When a search yields too many results, too few results, or irrelevant results, try the following techniques.

For too many results, try the following:

- ✓ Use more specific keywords, phrases, and/or subject terms
- ✓ Apply limiters such as full text and/or date range
- ✓ Use Boolean operators

For too few results, try the following:

- ✓ Use broader keywords and/or phrases
- ✓ Use different keywords and/or phrases
- ✓ Avoid using plurals
- ✓ Check the spelling
- ✓ Use different Boolean operators
- ✓ Remove some or all of the limiters
- ✓ Use expanders

For irrelevant results, try the following:

- ✓ Use different keywords and/or phrases
- ✓ Search in a different database
- ✓ Use the “more like this” feature

Checkpoint

As a group, brainstorm additional techniques for narrowing results, expanding results, and irrelevant results. Add the techniques to the above list.

Viewing the Final Results

Trainer Notes:

Remind library staff that patrons have several means of viewing and saving the citations. This section describes the process for saving citations in a folder to print or email later. Demonstrate how to view results from the previous search: “hurricane Katrina” and economy.

Many patrons prefer to search only articles that are full text, so when conducting the search, it is recommended that you use the Full Text limiter.

Show learners both of the processes below for accessing the full text of an article.

Keep this browser session open to use for the discussion of printing, emailing, etc.

After the patron has settled on the resources that are acceptable, he or she can view the full citation and/or text of a resource. To do this, open the citation:

1. Click the article title in the results list.

In most databases, a citation with an abstract displays. Sometimes the full text of the article is included with the detailed citation and other times either the abstract alone is supplied or a link to a pdf or html version of the full text article is provided.

2. Click the full text link for the article. This article can be html or pdf.
3. If you want to access the full text without first going to the citation, on the results page, click the link for full text under the link for the citation.

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The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: "New Search", "Subjects", "Publications", "Dictionary", and "More". A "Sign In to My EBSCOhost" link and a "Folder" icon are also visible. The search criteria are: "hurricane Katrina" in "Select a Field (optional)", "and" "economy" in "Select a Field (optional)", and "and" in "Select a Field (optional)". The search results page shows "6 of 548" results. The selected result is titled "Good times for New Orleans tourism are rolling once again" by Kitty Bean Yancey, published in USA Today on 08/28/2009. The citation page includes fields for Title, Authors, Source, ISSN, Accession Number, Persistent link to this record (Permalink), and Database. A folder icon is visible in the top right of the citation page.

The EBSCO databases contain an option to group desired results into a folder. This option is accessible from the Results page by clicking on the folder icon under the result title. It is also accessible from the result's citation page by clicking on the folder icon on the right-hand side of the menu.

This screenshot is similar to the one above, showing the citation page for the same article. A red circle highlights the folder icon in the top right corner of the citation page, which is used to save the article to a folder.

Trainer Notes:

For each of the following discussions, demonstrate the process to the class.

- ✓ Add: Saves articles to a folder to access later. To add, click the folder icon. The folder comes in handy when the patron has several articles to save.

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- ✓ **Print:** Prints the selected article. To print, click the print icon. On the Print Manager page, ensure the number of copies and printing options are set to your specifications, and then click the **Print** button. Follow the standard procedures for printing.
- ✓ **Email:** Emails the article to an email address. To email, click the email icon. Complete the forms and options and then click the **Send** button.
- ✓ **Cite:** Displays different citation formats for the article. To cite, click the citation icon. A window displays that lists the citation for the article in various formats. From this window, you can also export the citations to a bibliographic management software program, such as EndNote, ProCite, etc. To close the window, click **Close** or click the **X** button.
- ✓ **Export:** Exports the article to a bibliographic management software program. To export, click the Export to Bibliographic Manager icon. On the Export Manager page, click the citation formatting option and then click the **Save** button.

Lesson Summary

Congratulations! You have completed the Search Process lesson. In this lesson, you learned:

- ✓ The components of the reference interview and why conducting the reference interview is a vital step in the search process
- ✓ When to use databases rather than web search engines or print sources
- ✓ How to access all TexShare databases
- ✓ How to formulate a search strategy, the types of searches available, database limiting features, and basic and advanced searching techniques
- ✓ How to conduct a database search, interpret search results, refine results, and view, print, email or save final results

Lesson 2: Homework Help Databases

Introduction

Training Time: 95 minutes

Trainer Notes:

Describe databases that are covered in the training. Explain that the lesson describes five common TexShare reference databases. Each database discussed includes an overview, how to access the database, and an example search.

In Lesson 1, you learned how to use the search process to help patrons access information for their research needs. Now that you know how to help a patron undertake database searching, let's discuss how to guide him/her to the correct database.

It is important to guide students to grade-level appropriate databases. For example, a second grader might be lost trying to research Christopher Columbus in Newspaper Source but find exactly the kind of information they need through Searchasaurus. In this lesson, you will learn how to guide patrons to the age- and grade-level appropriate database or interface. You will be able to show the patron how to access these databases, find additional information about them, and how to conduct searches using the databases.

This lesson discusses the following databases:

- ✓ Searchasaurus
- ✓ EBSCO Kids Search
- ✓ EBSCO Student Research Center
- ✓ Gale Literature Resource Center
- ✓ Newspaper Source
- ✓ MasterFILE Premier
- ✓ Academic Search Complete

Overview of the TexShare Homework Help Databases

Trainer Notes:

NOTE: This is also covered in the Basic references databases section and can be skipped if you believe the trainers are confident with the process. During the ILT, this information must be covered again because the two modules may be taken separately.

Remind participants that all databases should be accessed from the Library of Texas website.

Introduction

Librarians and patrons can access the TexShare databases via the Library of Texas website at <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.

To access the TexShare databases via the Library of Texas website:

1. Click the **login page** link.
2. Fill in the **User** and **Password** fields.
3. Click the **Log in** button. The following note displays, “You have gained access to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission special resources.”

a program of the *Texas State Library and Archives Commission*

★ LIBRARY OF TEXAS  Search for Books and Articles 

[About the Library of Texas](#) | [Help](#)

[Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Pick Collections to Search](#) [View Results](#) [View Items](#) [TexShare Database Menu](#)

This page allows you to gain access to your home library specific additional TexShare resources and search functionality.

If you are in doubt about your login credentials, please contact your local librarian for this information.

In case your login failed, you are still allowed to search all public targets. Please proceed to the [search page](#), the [advanced search page](#), or the [subject category selection page](#).

User

Password

[Log in](#)

[Site map](#) [Policies](#) [Contact Us](#) [State of Texas](#) [Texas Homeland Security](#) [TRAIL statewide search](#)

4. Click the TexShare Database Menu tab to access the TexShare database website. From the TexShare databases menu page, you can access the databases.

The screenshot shows the top portion of the TexShare website. At the top, it says "a program of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission". Below this, there is a dark blue header with the "LIBRARY OF TEXAS" logo on the left, the "TexShare" logo in the center, and the text "Search for Books and Articles" on the right. A "Login" button is also visible. Below the header, there is a navigation menu with links for "Search", "Advanced Search", "Pick Collections to Search", "View Results", "View Items", and "TexShare Database Menu". A message indicates technical difficulties: "We are experiencing technical difficulties and some searches may fail. If that happens, please try again in a few minutes." Below the message, there is a note: "The Texshare database page is only accessible for Texshare member organization logins. You might want to use the login page to gain access to these resources." At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a footer with links for "Site map", "Policies", "Contact Us", "State of Texas", "Texas Homeland Security", and "TRAIL statewide search".

Locating the Types of Sources and Information Available in Databases

To find information on the types of sources and information available in a database:

1. From to the TexShare databases menu, click **Complete List of Databases**.
2. Click the **more info** link listed under the database title link.

Elementary Databases/Interfaces

Searchasaurus

Trainer Notes:

Explain that this section provides an overview of Searchasaurus, instructions on how to access the interface and an example search. Conduct examples in class.

Overview of Types of Sources and Information Available

The Searchasaurus interface:

- ✓ Provides access to popular elementary databases including Primary Search and EBSCO Animals.
- ✓ Offers Lexile limiters so that students can search for reading level appropriate materials. Lexiles are discussed later in this lesson.
- ✓ Is designed to keep young users engaged during research.

Accessing the Database

To access the TexShare databases:

1. Navigate to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.
2. Log in and then click the TexShare Database Menu tab.
3. On the TexShare databases homepage, click **Complete List of Databases**.
4. Under the Homework and Education header, click **Searchasaurus**. The Searchasaurus interface opens.

Searchasaurus

[Search Other Databases](#) | [Teacher Resources](#) | [Help](#) [Exit](#)

powered by EBSCOhost TEXAS STATE LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Home
Dictionary
Encyclopedia
Pictures
Visual Search

Search or Select a Topic

Find: SEARCH CLEAR

Lexile:

All	▲
200 - 400	
300 - 500	
500 - 700	▼

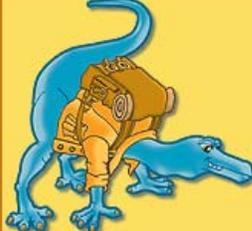
Full Text


[Animals](#)


[Art & Music](#)


[Health](#)


[History](#)


[People & Places](#)


[Science & Math](#)


[Sports](#)


[Stories](#)

Top Searches

- [Sand Castles](#)
- [Pirates](#)
- [Flag](#)
- [Summer Fun](#)
- [Bugs](#)

Fun Facts



Is lightning found on other planets?

Lightning is an electricity that you can see. It happens during thunderstorms and starts between rain clouds. Some scientists think that ice is needed to create lightning. Earth is not the only planet where lightning can be seen. Scientists think that lightning is also found on Venus, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. [Read more about lightning ...](#)

[Top of Page](#)

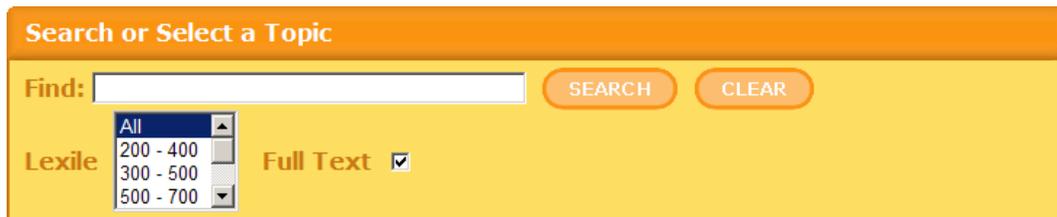
Searchasaurus can also be accessed by viewing the database titles sorted under the heading *Homework and Education*.

From the TexShare databases homepage, under the *Homework and Education* heading, click the **Searchasaurus** link.

Overview of Search Interface Features/Buttons

The Home tab of Searchasaurus allows you to conduct a basic keyword search or a search by subject. Enter the search topic in the **Find** field and click the **Search** button. If you need to start over, use the **Clear** button to clear the search criteria in the **Find** field.

You can limit the search to reading level by selecting the desired Lexile level in the Lexile scrollbar. You can limit the results to those only containing full text by checking the Full Text checkbox. TexShare's Searchasaurus defaults to full text only.



Lexile rankings correspond to the level of reading difficulty and the approximate grade level required for comprehension. Lexile rankings are only a guide and do not necessarily reflect the student's actual grade level. Listed here are the Lexile Rankings:

Grade	Text Measures (from the Lexile Map)
Grade 1	200 to 400
Grade 2	300 to 500
Grade 3	500 to 700
Grade 4	650 to 850
Grade 5	750 to 950
Grade 6	850 to 1050
Grade 7	950 to 1075
Grade 8	1000 to 1100
Grade 9	1050 to 1150
Grade 10	1100 to 1200
Grade 11 & Grade 12	1100 to 1300

(Source: http://support.ebsco.com/help/index.php?help_id=655, accessed 20 July 2009.)

To conduct a basic search:

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate the search process using the following scenario: A first grade student is learning about bears and how their lives change during the seasons. Search for the keyword: *bear*. (You might also try *bear AND season* and compare results).

Choose an article to demonstrate printing and emailing.

1. Enter the keyword *bear* in the **Find** field.
2. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
3. Click on any of the results to view its information. The article opens.
4. The student or parent can print or email the article. To print, click the **Print** icon and follow the standing printing instructions.

To email, click the email icon. Type the email address to send the article to, and then click **Send**.

5. Users can also access the full text of the article in either HTML or PDF. To do this, click the full text link below the Dictionary and Encyclopedia tabs.

To search by subject:

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate the following process using the example below.

1. On the homepage of Searchasaurus, subject titles are located below graphic illustrations of dinosaurs. Note that the dinosaurs are dressed as examples of the subjects they represent. Click the **Animals** subject title. A page showing subtopics displays.
2. Click **Mammals**. A Results page displays.
3. Click **Bear**. The results open.

Searchasaurus also contains tabs for the following: Dictionary, Encyclopedia, Pictures, and Visual Search.



Dictionary Tab

The Dictionary tab allows you to search for the definition of words in *The American Heritage Children's Dictionary*. The tab contains a scrollbar along the left-hand side where you can scroll to the desired word. You can also search for a definition.

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate the following process using this example. While reading an article about bears, a student sees the word *hibernate*. Search for the definition of *hibernate*.

To search for a dictionary definition:

1. In the **Look up** field, type *hibernate*.
2. Click the **Dictionary** button. The definition of *hibernate* displays.

The American Heritage Children's Dictionary

Look up: in [Dictionary](#) [Search for your word in Searchasaurus](#)

hibernate

Main Term:
hibernate

Definition:
verb:
To spend the winter sleeping, as some animals do: Woodchucks, frogs, snakes, and bears usually hibernate in cold climates.

Word Forms:
hi-ber-nate · verb hibernated, hibernating

Word History:
hibernate
Hibernate comes from the Latin word for winter. Winter is, of course, the time when some animals hibernate.

Copyright:
The American Heritage® Children's Dictionary by the Editors of the American Heritage® Dictionaries.
Copyright ©1998 by Houghton Mifflin Company.
Published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

Encyclopedia Tab

The Encyclopedia tab allows you to search information in the *Funk and Wagnalls New World Encyclopedia*.

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate using the following example: A second-grade student needs to learn facts about Texas, such as the state symbols. Search for Texas in the encyclopedia. Choose the first article.

To search for an encyclopedia entry:

1. In the **Look up** field, type *Texas*.
2. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
3. Click either the title or the full text link to access the entry.

The screenshot shows the Searchasaurus website interface. At the top, the logo "Searchasaurus" is displayed in a stylized font, with "powered by EBSCOhost" underneath. To the right of the logo are links for "Search Other Databases", "Teacher Resources", "Help", and "Exit". Below the logo, the text "TEXAS STATE LIBRARY & ARCHIVES - SCHOOLS" is visible. A navigation bar contains buttons for "Home", "Dictionary", "Encyclopedia", "Pictures", and "Visual Search". Below this bar, the text "Funk & Wagnalls New World Encyclopedia" is shown. A search input field contains the text "texas", with "SEARCH" and "CLEAR" buttons to its right. Below the search bar, the results section shows "All Results 1-10 of 218" and "Page: 1 2 3 4 5 Next". A "Sort by:" dropdown menu is set to "Relevance". The results list includes five entries, each with a title and a link to "HTML Full Text":

1. [TEXAS](#) .
[HTML Full Text](#)
2. [TEXAS, UNIVERSITY OF](#) .
[HTML Full Text](#)
3. [TEXAS RANGERS](#) .
[HTML Full Text](#)
4. [TEXAS CITY](#) .
[HTML Full Text](#)
5. [AUSTIN, Stephen F\(uller\)](#) .
[HTML Full Text](#)

Pictures Tab

The Pictures tab allows you to search for photographs and images from various licensed sources.

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate searching for a picture using the following scenario. A third grade student needs to make a poster about the planets of the solar system. He would like to find pictures of the planets and sun. Search for the term *planet* (or the name of a specific planet).

To search for a picture:

1. In the **Look up** field, type *planet*.
2. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays with a thumbnail of each image.
3. Click on a result to view the full-sized image and its information. Like articles, images can be printed or emailed.

Visual Search Tab

The Visual Search tab presents results in an interactive, visual map.

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate the following process using the same example: *planet*. The same third grade student also wants to find facts about each planet. Use the visual search to find articles about specific planets.

In the training sessions, click each of the filters to show how the information organization changes.

To conduct a visual search:

1. In the **Find** field, type *planet*.
2. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
3. Use the filters under the **Find** field to select your preferred method of viewing results.
 - a. Group Results allows you to group by subject or publication.
 - b. Sort Results allows you to sort by date or relevance.
 - c. Filter Results by Date allows you to adjust the date ranges of the results.

Using TexShare Databases for Homework Help - Instructor Guide

- d. Display Style allows you to show the results in blocks or columns.
- 4. To narrow the results, click on a topic or subtopic in your visual map.

The screenshot shows the TexShare database search interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons for Home, Dictionary, Encyclopedia, Pictures, and Visual Search. A search bar contains the word "planet" with "SEARCH" and "CLEAR" buttons. Below the search bar are filters for Group Results, Sort Results, Filter Results by Date, and Display Style. A Relevance Key indicates that the results are sorted from greatest to least relevance. The search results are displayed in a grid format with three columns of topic lists and a right-hand panel for article details.

PLANETS	SOLAR system	OUTER planets	Collect Articles
SOLAR system	PLUTO (Dwarf planet)	PLANETARY rings	To print, email, or save Add to Folder
EARTH	ASTRONOMERS	SOLAR system	
PLUTO (Dwarf planet)	ASTRONOMY	PARTICLES	Summary
MARS (Planet)	STARS	MILKY Way	
UNITED States	EARTH	JUPITER (Planet)	Title: What Makes the Rings of Saturn?
ASTRONOMY	SATURN (Planet)	INNER planets	Date: Nov 2007
ASTRONOMERS	MERCURY (Planet)	MARS (Planet)	Journal: Science News for Kids
UNITED States. National Aeron...	MARS (Planet)	ASTRONOMY	Author: None
SPACE vehicles	JUPITER (Planet)	5 Results (1 - 4)	Abstract: The article focuses on the rings of Saturn and suggests an experiment to investigate how different types of particles can become unique rings of the planet. Saturn is a unique planet because of the disc-shaped ring system surrounding it. Saturn is surrounded by a huge network of rings,
250 Results (1 - 3)	60 Results (1 - 3)	Milky Way Mystery Word.	
Did Extra Planet Orbit the Sun?	Did Extra Planet Orbit the Sun?	Musselman, Kelly	
None	None	Mar 1, 2008 Highlights for	
May 1, 2009 Current Science	May 1, 2009 Current Science	Full Text: PDF, HTML	
Full Text: PDF, HTML	Full Text: PDF, HTML	What Makes the Rings of Sa	
Planet Roundup.	Planet Roundup.	None	
None	None	Nov 7, 2007 Science News	

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Choose one of the scenarios below or divide participants into groups and assign each a different scenario. Navigate to the Searchasaurus search interface and type your keywords; for example, *seasons AND change*; *butterfly AND life cycle*; *water cycle*; *science AND project*, and other limiters as discussed by the learners. Note: In Searchasaurus all phrases are exact phrases and therefore do not need to be written in quotations.

Click the **Search** button. The Results page opens.

Discuss the results. Are there too many? Too few?

Do they have the appropriate Lexile level?

Ask for suggestions to obtain better results and then try the new suggestions.

A kindergarten student needs to know how plants and animals change during the four seasons.

A first grader must be able to compare the life cycle of a butterfly to the life cycle of a frog.

A second grade student wants to learn the steps of the water cycle and ways to help conserve water.

A third grade student is struggling to find an idea for a science fair project.

EBSCO Kids Search

Trainer Notes:

Explain that this section provides an overview of KidsSearch, instructions on how to access the database and an example search. Conduct the examples in class.

Overview of Types of Sources and Information Available

The EBSCO Kids Search database:

- ✓ Has a youth-friendly search interface
- ✓ Has a graphically-rich design
- ✓ Automatically searches across applicable EBSCO databases, including:
 - Middle Search Plus
 - Funk & Wagnall's New World Encyclopedia
 - Newspaper Source
 - Primary Search
 - TOPICsearch

Accessing the Database

1. Navigate to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.
2. Log in and then click the TexShare Database Menu tab.
3. On the TexShare databases homepage, click **Complete List of Databases**.
4. Under the Homework and Education header, click **EBSCO Kids Search**. The EBSCO Kids Search interface opens.

EBSCO Kids Search can also be accessed by viewing the database titles sorted under the heading Homework and Education.

From the TexShare databases homepage, under the Homework and Education heading, click the **EBSCO Kids Search** link. The EBSCO Kids Search interface opens.

Kids Search
powered by EBSCOhost

Sign In Folder Settings Help Exit Language

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Home Dictionary Encyclopedia Images Teacher Resources

Detailed Search | Visual Search | Search Other Databases | Title Lists

Find: Go Clear

Search by Topic

Animals Arts & Music Geography Health In the News

Language Arts Math Science Social Studies Sports

Top Searches

- Summer Camp
- Pets
- Arts and Crafts
- Summer Reading
- Barack Obama

Spotlight Topic

Our Oceans

Earth's oceans still hold many mysteries. We know they play a vital role in the life of the planet, and are home to thousands of species of fish, plants and animals. Today, pollution and environmental change pose an increasing threat to the oceans and the life they support. [Read More](#)

[Top of Page](#)

Kids Search is designed especially for youth in grades K-8 - powered by EBSCOhost®



[EBSCO Support Site](#)

[Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms of Use](#) | [Copyright](#)

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Overview of Kids Search Features/Buttons

The Home tab of EBSCO Kids Search allows you to conduct a basic keyword search or a search by subject using the **Find** field. Use the **Go** button to begin your search and the **Clear** button to clear the search criteria in the **Find** field.

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following search process using this example. A sixth grade student wants to understand how global warming affects life in the Arctic region of the world. Search for “global warming” AND Arctic.

Demonstrate each of the steps.

Trainer may choose any article to demonstrate printing, emailing, saving, and adding to folder.

To conduct a basic search:

1. Enter “*global warming*” AND Arctic in the **Find** field.
2. Click the **Go** button. A Results page displays.
3. Results can be narrowed by using the Subject and Publication limiters on the left side of the results screen.
4. To save an article to your folder without opening it, click the Add icon to the right of the result. The icon changes to Added.
5. Click on a result to view the article. Click the full text link to go directly to the full text or click the title. The article is listed below the citation.
 - a. To print, click the print icon. On the Set Up Print screen, select the settings and then click **Print**. Follow the standard printing instructions.
 - b. To email, click the email icon. Complete the field, and then click **Send**.
 - c. To save the article, click the Save icon. On the Set Up Save page, select the settings and then click **Save**.
 - d. To add the citation to a folder to print later, click the Add to folder icon. This changes the icon to Added.

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following process using this scenario: A fifth grade student needs to write a report about an invention that has made a difference in people’s lives. She is having a hard time thinking of an invention to choose.

To search by subject:

1. The subject titles are located below graphic illustrations. Click the Science icon. A page showing subtopics displays.
2. Check the box next to Scientists & Inventors. Then click the **Go** button.
3. Narrow the results by choosing the subtopic **Inventions**.

The screenshot shows a search results interface. At the top, there is a 'Filter results by' section with various category icons: All Results, Magazines, Newspapers, Books & Encyclopedias, Animals, Biographies, Radio & TV News Transcripts, Photos, and Maps & Flags. Below this, a summary bar indicates 'All Results: 1-10 of 4112', 'Page: 1 2 3 4 5 Next', and 'Sort by: Relevance'. A 'Narrow Results by' sidebar is on the left, with 'Subject' expanded to show subtopics: SCIENTISTS, WILDLIFE conservation, ASIA, BIOGRAPHY, WOMEN mathematicians, and INVENTIONS (circled in red). The main results area lists three articles, each with an 'Add' button and an 'HTML Full Text' link.

Narrow Results by	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ Subject SCIENTISTS WILDLIFE conservation ASIA BIOGRAPHY WOMEN mathematicians INVENTIONS More » 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Publication 	

1. McCain Vows New Push On Global Warming Bill This Spring . By: Patton, Zach; <i>CongressDaily AM</i> , 3/4/2004, p4, 3p, Reading Level (Lexile): 1380 HTML Full Text	Add
2. How Smart Is AP? By: Wallis, Claudia and Miranda, Carolina A.; <i>Time</i> , 11/8/2004, Vol. 164 Issue 19, p54, 2p, 3 color, Reading Level (Lexile): 1270 HTML Full Text	Add
3. LETTERS . By: Chakravarthy, Manisha and Madsen, Laura McLain and Steele, Cathy and Baker, Colin C. and Rusonis, Shana and Lee, James S. and Bowen, Bob and Victor, David J. and Nolan, Robert L. and Schmidt, David and White, James M. and Sierer, Todd and Agnew, Lee and McLaughlin, Laurie and Haffner, Debra W. and Bundonis, Andrea and Glimcher, Marc; <i>Time</i> , 3/28/2005, Vol. 165 Issue 13, p10, 3p, 2 color, Reading Level (Lexile): 1210 HTML Full Text	Add

4. Click on a result to view.

Detailed Search

Trainer Notes:

Briefly review some of the limiters for each database.

In addition to the options included in the basic search, users are given special limiters for certain databases, such as Middle Search Plus, Funk & Wagnall’s New World Encyclopedia, Newspaper Source, Primary Search, and TOPICsearch.

Visual Search

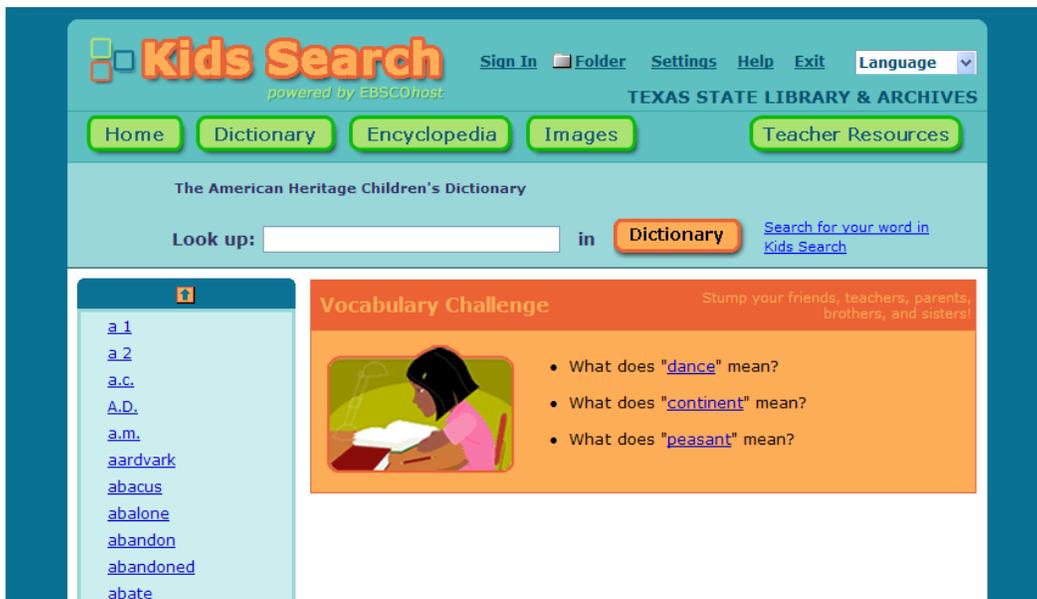
Trainer Notes:

No need to cover the information again. Simply point out that the visual search is the same as the one used in Searchasaurus.

The Visual Search tab presents results in an interactive, visual map. The visual search in Kids Search operates in the same way as the visual search in Searchasaurus.

Other Features

EBSCO Kids Search also contains tabs for the following: Dictionary, Encyclopedia, Images, and Teacher Resources.



Teacher Resources Tab

From the Teacher Resources tab, you can search curriculum standards from U.S. states, U.S. Department of Education websites, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), the EBSCO Professional Development Collection, and EBSCO's Academic Search Complete. This tab is targeted toward teachers or college-level education students looking for academic articles or professional development material. Teachers who are conducting subject-matter research have access to Academic Search Complete and all the other TexShare resources outside of this search interface through EBSCOhost.

The Teacher Resources interface has search features that are geared toward the needs of a teacher and search within ERIC and the Professional Development Collection. For example, this interface can apply general limiters, such as Peer Reviewed and Journal Name. It can also apply limiters used in ERIC. These include availability on microfiche, ERIC number, education level, publication type, intended audience, and even language. Furthermore, special limiters for

Using TexShare Databases for Homework Help - Instructor Guide

the Professional Development Collection are also available. These include publication type, document type, and number of pages.

Teacher Resources [Search History / Alerts](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search Other Databases](#) | [Title Lists](#)

Find:

All
 ERIC
 Professional Development Collection

Curriculum Standards

- United States
- Canada
- DoDEA Schools

Additional Links

- [U.S. Department of Education Web Sites](#)
- [DoDEA Web Site](#)

Limit your results:

Full Text

Peer Reviewed

Journal Name

Date Published from Month: Year: to Month: Year:

Special limiters for ERIC

Available on microfiche

ERIC Number

Journal or Document
Documents (ED)
Journal Articles (EJ)

Educational Level
Adult Basic Education
Adult Education
Early Childhood Education

Publication Type
Opinion Papers
Reference Materials (All)
Reference Materials - Bibliographies

Intended Audience
Administrators
Community
Counselors

Language

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following search process using the following topic: *ADHD AND strategies*

Try several limiters according to suggestions from learners. Other suggested searches are *webquest AND learning*; *autism AND diagnosis*.

To search in the Teacher Resources tab:

1. Type *ADHD AND strategies* in the **Find** field.
2. Select the desired radio button under the **Find** field. Options are All, ERIC, and Professional Development Collection.
3. If desired, limit your results. The Limit Your Results options include special features for ERIC and the Professional Development Collection.
4. Click the **Go** button. The Results page displays.

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Choose a scenario below for participants to practice or divide participants into groups and assign each group a different scenario.

Brainstorm search strategies for the scenario. Then search for results.

Discuss the results. Are there too many? too few?

Do results have an appropriate Lexile level?

Ask for suggestions to obtain better results and then try the new suggestions.

A fifth grade student wants to learn about earthquakes. He needs to know why earthquakes occur and which areas of the United States and the world have the most earthquakes.

A fourth grade student is researching animal adaptations. She has decided to compare land turtles and sea turtles. She would like help finding articles about these different types of turtles and how their bodies are designed to survive on land or in the ocean.

A seventh grade student must design a travel brochure about the one of the major regions of Texas. He's not sure which region he wants to choose. He needs help locating information about the landforms, major cities, and climate of the region. The student also wants to find photographs to use in the brochure.

Middle School and High School Databases

Trainer Notes:

Explain that this section provides an overview of Student Research Center, instructions on how to access the database and an example search. Conduct the examples in class.

Student Research Center

Overview of Types of Sources and Information Available

The Student Research Center database:

- ✓ Is specifically designed for secondary school students.
- ✓ Allows you to predetermine which content sources (e.g. magazines, books, etc.) to search.
- ✓ Gathers information from several EBSCO databases, including:
 - Consumer Health
 - Middle Search Plus
 - Newspaper Source
 - TOPICsearch
 - MAS Ultra – School Edition
 - Vocational and Career Collection
 - Texas Reference Center
 - World History Collection

Accessing the Database

1. Click the TexShare icon on the library's homepage. If you are not in a public library, you must navigate to the library's homepage and then locate the TexShare databases icon.
2. On the TexShare databases homepage, click **Complete List of Databases**.
3. Under the Homework and Education header, click **EBSCO Student Research Center**. The EBSCO Student Research Center interface opens.



EBSCO Student Research Center can also be accessed by viewing the database titles sorted under the heading Homework and Education.

From the TexShare databases homepage, under the Homework and Education heading, click the **EBSCO Student Research Center** link. The EBSCO Student Research Center interface opens.

Overview of Search Interface Features/Buttons

The home page of Student Research Center allows you to conduct a basic search. You can limit the search by type of content source by checking or unchecking each source type. You also can refine your results by full text, publication title, publication date, cover story, Lexile reading level, or Lexile score.

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following search process using this scenario. A group of high school students need to find out what life was like for immigrants in the early 1900s. They are going to write a diary journal as if they are an immigrant during that time period. They must know reasons why people came to America, how they were treated once they arrived, and what their living conditions were like.

Search for *immigrant AND "ellis island"*.

Narrow results by subject area – Immigrants United States.

The trainer can choose which articles to use for the demonstration.

To conduct a basic search:

1. In the **Find** field, type *immigrant AND "ellis island."*



The screenshot shows a search interface with a light blue header. On the left, it says "Basic Search". To the right are four links: "Advanced Search", "Visual Search", "Search Other Databases", and "Title Lists". Below the header is a search bar with the label "Find:" and an empty text input field. To the right of the input field are two orange buttons: "SEARCH" and "CLEAR".

2. Check or uncheck your preferred content sources to search. Choose your limiters if desired.
3. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
4. Click on a result to view.

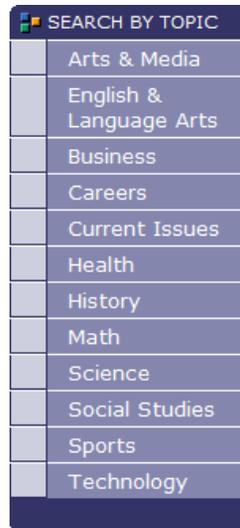
Narrowing results and printing, viewing, and saving results operates the same as Kid Search.

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following search process using the following scenario. A high school student needs to choose a controversial topic in the news to discuss in a debate class.

To search by topic:

1. In the menu on the left-hand side, click **Current Issues**. A subtopic page displays.



2. Check any box next to a subtopic, such as *Animal Rights*. You can check more than one box.
3. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
4. Click on a result to view.

Student Research Center also allows users to conduct an advanced search, visual search, or search other databases.

Advanced Search

Trainer Notes:

Briefly review some of the limiters for each database.

In addition to the options included in the basic search, users are given special limiters for certain databases, such as Consumer Health, Middle Search Plus, Newspaper Source, TOPICsearch, MAS Ultra – School Edition, Vocational and Career Collection, Texas Reference Center, and World History Collection.

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The screenshot displays the Student Research Center search interface. At the top, it features the logo and navigation links like 'Sign In', 'Folder', 'Preferences', 'Help', 'Exit', and 'Language'. Below this, there are tabs for 'New Search', 'Dictionary', 'Encyclopedia', and 'Teacher Resources'. The main search area is titled 'Advanced Search' and includes a 'Find:' field with three rows for search terms, each with a dropdown menu to select a field. There are 'SEARCH' and 'CLEAR' buttons. To the left, a 'SEARCH BY TOPIC' sidebar lists various subjects. On the right, the 'Include when searching:' section has a 'Check All' button and a list of document types with checkboxes. Below that, the 'Limit your results:' section has a 'Reset' button and various filters including 'Full Text', 'Publication', 'Published Date from', 'Cover Story', 'Lexile Reading Level', 'Lexile Reading Score', 'Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals', and 'Publication Type'.

Visual Search

Trainer Notes:

Point out that the visual search operates in the same way as in through the Kid Search interface.

The Visual Search tab presents results in an interactive, visual map. To conduct a visual search:

1. Use the filters under the **Find** field to select your preferred method of viewing results.

2. In the **Find** field, type your desired topic (ex. *renewable AND energy*).
3. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
4. To narrow the results, click on a topic or subtopic in your visual map.

The screenshot shows a search interface with a search bar containing 'renewable AND energy' and buttons for 'SEARCH' and 'CLEAR'. Below the search bar are navigation options: 'Group Results', 'Sort Results', 'Filter Results by Date', and 'Display Style'. A 'Relevance Key' is also visible, ranging from 'least' to 'greatest'. The main content area is a visual map with three columns of topic buttons. The first column includes 'RENEWABLE energy sources', 'CARBON sequestration', 'SOLAR energy -- Research', 'RENEWABLE energy sources -- ...', 'MASSACHUSETTS Institute of T...', 'HOCKFIELD, Susan', 'GEOTHERMAL resources', 'CLEAN energy investment', 'TECHNOLOGICAL innovations --...', and 'SOLAR power plants'. The second column includes 'GEOTHERMAL resources', 'CLEAN energy investment', 'TECHNOLOGICAL innovations --...', 'SOLAR power plants', 'TIDAL power-plants', 'WIND power plants', 'ENVIRONMENTAL protection', 'CANCER -- Risk factors', 'MINES & mineral resources', and 'NUCLEAR facilities'. The third column shows '1 Results (All)' for 'A PATH TO SUSTAINABLE EN' by Jacobson, Mark Z., dated Nov 1, 2009. A 'Collect Articles' section on the right offers options to print, email, or save, and includes a 'Summary' for the article 'A PATH TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ...' from Scientific American, dated Nov 2009, by Jacobson, Mark Z. The abstract discusses alternative energy sources like wind, water, and solar power.

Search Other Databases

Click the **Search Other Databases** link to exit Student Research Center and select a new EBSCO service.

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Select one of the following scenarios for participants to practice, or divide participants into groups and assign each group a different scenario. Examples: *Texas AND “natural disaster”*; *algebra AND career*; “Miguel de Cervantes”; “electoral college.”

Formulate a search strategy and search for results.

Discuss the results. Are there too many? too few?

Do they have an appropriate Lexile level?

Ask for suggestions to obtain better results and then try the new suggestions.

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Seventh grade Texas history students have been asked to create a list of natural hazards that occurred in Texas in the last 5, 10, 20 or more years. They must include hazards, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, dust storms, red tides, droughts, wildfires, hail, lightning, and insect infestations. Based on what they learn, they must then determine why certain regions of Texas are better equipped to overcome natural disasters than others.

An eighth grade algebra student has been asked to research a career in which algebra skills are beneficial. He must describe how someone would obtain a job in that field and what it involves.

A high school student is reading *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, written by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. She must research the author and create a timeline of significant events in his life that influenced his literary works. Why is he referred to as the “Spanish Shakespeare?”

A team of students in a high school government class must decide whether the Electoral College is necessary. They need to know how the electoral college works, why it was created, and the pros and cons of the system, so they can debate the issue in class.

Gale Literature Resource Center with Scribner and Twayne's

Trainer Notes:

Explain that this section provides an overview of Gale Literature Resource Center, instructions on how to access the database and an example search. Conduct the examples in class.

The Gale Literature Resource Center with Scribner and Twayne's database

- ✓ Is the most comprehensive and current online database on authors and their works
- ✓ Provides full-text literature criticism, biographies, bibliographies, and work overviews
- ✓ Combines Gale's most-used literary databases in a single online service
- ✓ Covers more than 130,000 novelists, poets, essayists, journalists, and other writers such as philosophers, filmmakers, and anthropologists

Accessing the Database

1. Navigate to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.
2. Log in and then click the TexShare Database Menu tab.
3. From the TexShare databases homepage, under the Books and Literature heading, click the **Gale Literature Resource Center** link. The Gale Literature Resource Center interface opens.



Gale Literature Resource Center can also be accessed by clicking on the **Complete List of Databases** link on the TexShare databases homepage.

Under the Books and Literature header, click **Literature Resource Center with Scribner and Twayne's**. The Gale Literature Resource Center search interface opens.

Overview of Search Interface Features/Buttons

Trainer notes:

Perform the following search process using the topic *Cornelia Funke*. Other suggested searches are *Edgar Allen Poe*, or *F. Scott Fitzgerald*.

The trainer can choose which articles to use for demonstration.

Many community college and university instructors prefer material from Twayne's or Scribner to that from the other Gale resources. We default to searching all material. Show learners that they can change this information by going to the Gale home page and clicking on **Change Databases** in the top right corner of the page.

The Gale Literature Resource Center provides icons to access the following features:

- ✓ Bookmark – Allows you to bookmark the page.
- ✓ Dictionaries - Allows you to look up a definition in either Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature or Collegiate Dictionary.
- ✓ Title List – Displays a searchable database title list.
- ✓ Help – Displays help on using the Gale Literature Resource.
- ✓ Tips – Provides tips about the Gale Literature Resource Center.
- ✓ Guided Tour – Provides a guided slideshow of the Gale Literature Resource Center.

Gale Literature Resource Center provides the following types of searches: Basic, Advanced, Person, Works and Gale Literacy Index.

Basic Search

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following search process using the following topic: *Cornelia Funke*.

The trainer can choose which articles to use for demonstration.

Basic Search allows you to search using the **Find** field and the **Search** button. The most common type of basic search is by keyword. The keyword search is a broad search and is recommended as a starting point for your research.

Basic Search is the default search of Gale Literature Resource Center. To perform a basic search:

1. In the **Find** field, type *Cornelia Funke*.
2. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
3. Click a result to view Literature Criticism, Biographies, Topic & Work Overviews, Reviews & News, Primary Sources & Literary Works, or Multimedia related to that work.

Basic Search

Find :

Search for words in: Person - By or About Name of Work Keywords All Text

limit results:

to peer-reviewed publications

by publication date(s) All Dates Before On After Between

Day *Month* *Year* and
 Day *Month* *Year*

by publication century:
 21st Century A.D.
 20th Century A.D.
 19th Century A.D.

by content type: All

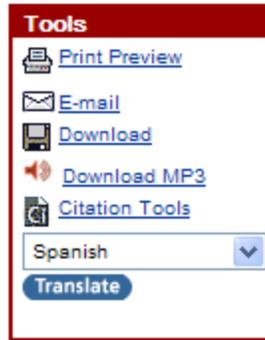
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature Criticism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multimedia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary Sources & Literary Works
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviews & News	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topic & Work Overviews

by publication title:

Search in:
 Literature Resource Center
 Scribner Writers Series
 Twayne's Authors Series

[Hide Search Options](#)

Use the Tools menu on the results page, to print, email, and download the results. Results that are audio files can also be downloaded. Patrons also have citation tools available to help them use the correct citation. Click each link and follow the instructions.



Advanced Search

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following search process using the following: type *imagery* in the Keyword box and *Great Gatsby* in the Name of Work box.

The trainer can choose limiters and other search criteria if desired.

The Advanced Search allows you to search with simple or complex search terms. You can search for terms by selecting an index, using Boolean operators and setting search limits.

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Advanced Search
Select index(es) and enter term(s) to search (*indicates a browseable index)

Keyword (ke)		
And	Name Of Work (w0) *	Browse
And	Person-By or About (pz) *	Browse

[Add a Row](#) **Search** **Clear**

limit results:

to peer-reviewed publications

by publication date(s) All Dates Before On After Between

Day	*Month*	*Year*	and	*Day*	*Month*	*Year*
-------	---------	--------	-----	-------	---------	--------

by publication century:

None selected
21st Century A.D.
20th Century A.D.
19th Century A.D.

by content type: All

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature Criticism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multimedia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary Sources & Literary Works
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviews & News	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topic & Work Overviews

by publication title: [Browse](#)

by document type: *None selected* [Browse](#)

by language: *None selected*

English
French
German

by target audience: *None selected*

Academic
Children's
Children's--Upper elementary

Search in: All electronic resources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature Resource Center	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scribner Writers Series
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twayne's Authors Series	

[Hide Search Options](#)

Search **Clear**

To perform an advanced search:

1. From the Gale Literature Resource Center home page, click the **Advanced Search** link. The Advanced Search interface displays.
2. Enter your search terms in any of the search fields.
3. Select an index type using the drop-down menu
4. Select your Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT).

5. Limit your search by document type or database, if desired.
6. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.
7. Click a result to view Literature Criticism, Biographies, Topic & Work Overviews, Reviews & News, Primary Sources & Literary Works, or Multimedia related to that work.

Person Search

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following search process using the following topic: *Cornelia Funke* or a different author, such as *Ernest Hemingway* or *Harper Lee*.

The trainer can choose limiters and other search criteria if desired.

Person Search allows you to find information related to an individual or group of individuals matching your search criteria. Person Search allows you to search on the following types of attributes:

- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Nationality
- ✓ Ethnicity
- ✓ Birth Date

To perform a person search:

1. From the Gale Literature Resource Center home page, click the **Person Search** link. The Person Search interface displays.
2. In the search field, type a keyword.

3. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays.

Person Search

If you know the name of the person you're looking for, enter it here

OR use any combination of the options below to create a list of people who match your criteria

Gender: ▼

Nationality: ▲
Afghan
Albanian
Alexandrian

Ethnicity: ▲
African American
Arab American
Asian American

Occupation:

Literary Movement:

Genre:

Subject/Theme:

Place of Birth:

Place of Death:

Date of Birth: All Dates Before On After Between

Day ▼ *Month* ▼ A.D. ▼ and
 Day ▼ *Month* ▼ A.D. ▼

Date of Death: All Dates Before On After Between

Day ▼ *Month* ▼ A.D. ▼ and
 Day ▼ *Month* ▼ A.D. ▼

Century: ▲
20th Century A.D.
19th Century A.D.
18th Century A.D.

[Top of page](#)

Works Search

Trainer Notes:

Perform the following process using the following topic: *Inkheart*. Other suggested searches include *To Kill a Mockingbird*, *Grapes of Wrath*, or *Don Quixote*.

The trainer can choose limiters and other search criteria if desired.

Works Search lets you search for information about written works. You can also use Works Search to find the actual work.

Works Search

If you know the name of the work you're looking for, enter it here

[Search](#) [Clear](#)

OR use any combination of the options below to create a list of works that match your criteria

Type of Work:
Artwork
Audiobook
Autobiography

Author: [Browse](#)

Publication Year:

Century:
21st Century A.D.
20th Century A.D.
19th Century A.D.

Full Text of Work available

by original language:
Acholi
Afrikaans
Anglo Saxon

Author Gender:

Author Nationality:
Afghan
Albanian
Alexandrian

Author Ethnicity:
African American
Arab American
Asian American

[Search](#) [Clear](#)

[Top of page](#)

To perform a Works Search:

1. From the Gale Literature Resource Center home page, click the **Works Search** link. The Work Search interface displays.
2. Enter *Inkheart* using one or more of the search options.
3. Click the **Search** button. A Results page displays with a list of works.
4. Click a result to view, literary criticism, biographies, topic & work overviews, reviews & news, primary sources & literary works, and multimedia related to that work.

Gale Literary Index

The Gale Literary Index allows you perform an Author Search, Title Search or Custom Search of the major literature products published by Gale. It combines and cross-references over 165,000 author names, including pseudonyms and variant names, and listings for over 215,000 titles into one source.

Gale's Literary Index provides access to author and title listings from over 130 literature products from Gale and the imprints Charles Scribner's Sons, St. James Press, and Twayne Publishers. The referenced products contain complete biographies on authors and critical essays on their writings.

Click the Help tab to display the following details on the Gale Literary Index:

- ✓ Description
- ✓ Search Path
- ✓ What Your Search Results Mean
- ✓ Citing Gale Sources
- ✓ Technical Support

The screenshot shows the Gale Literary Index website. At the top, the title "Literary Index" is displayed in a gold, serif font against a dark blue background. Below the title, there are three search options: "Author Search" (Find which Gale literature series include entries on an author.), "Title Search" (Search for the title of a literary work to see who wrote it and/or where it's discussed in Gale's literature criticism series.), and "Custom Search" (Look for authors in the Index by name, birth date, death date, or nationality.). At the bottom of the page, the Gale logo (a stylized 'G' made of blue dots) is followed by the text "GALE CENGAGE Learning™" and a link for "Copyright and Terms of use". On the left side of the page, there is a dark blue vertical sidebar with two buttons: "Help" and "Comments", both in white text.

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Navigate to the Gale Literature Resource Center search interface and type your keywords, for example, *Mark Twain* and other limiters as discussed by the learners.

Click the **Search** button. The Results page opens.

Discuss the results. Are there too many? too few?

Ask for suggestions to obtain better results and then try the new suggestions.

A high school student is doing a report on Mark Twain and needs biographical information as well as literary criticism. After conducting the reference interview and formulating a search strategy with her, you decide that Gale Literature Resource Center would be a useful database to use for the search.

As a group, discuss what keywords and limiters to try. After conducting this search, discuss the results.

Newspaper Source

Trainer Notes:

Explain that this section provides an overview of Newspaper Source, instructions on how to access the database and an example search. Conduct the examples in class.

Overview of Types of Sources and Information Available

The Newspaper Source database:

- ✓ Provides full text for 28 U.S. and international newspapers.
- ✓ Provides full text for more than 260 regional U.S. newspapers.
- ✓ Contains full text television & radio news transcripts provided from ABC, CBS News, CNN, CNN International, FOX News, NPR, and others.

Accessing the Database

To access the Newspaper Source database:

1. Navigate to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.
2. Log in and then click the TexShare Database Menu tab.
3. On the TexShare databases homepage, click **Complete List of Databases**.
4. Under the General Information section, click **Newspaper Source**. The Newspaper Source search interface opens.

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Choose a scenario below for participants to practice searching, or assign groups of participants a different scenario. Examples: *employment OR job AND Austin*; *“swine flu” AND outbreak*; *earthquake OR volcano*.

Formulate a search strategy, then conduct the search.

Discuss the results. Are there too many? too few?

Ask for suggestions to obtain better results and then try the new suggestions.

A middle school student needs help writing a report on employment opportunities in major cities within Texas, such as Austin.

Students in a health class want to keep track of outbreaks of diseases, such as the swine flu. They want to compare which countries or cities have the highest number of outbreaks and determine why.

A student in a geology class is tracking the number of major volcanic eruptions and earthquakes that occurred during the past several years and comparing this number to historical records. Is the seismic activity of the earth increasing or staying the same? Are earthquakes becoming more severe?

As a group, share and discuss search strategies and results.

MasterFILE Premier

Trainer Notes:

Explain that this section provides an overview of MasterFILE Premier, instructions on how to access the database and an example search. Conduct the examples in class.

Overview of Types of Sources and Information Available

The MasterFILE Premier database:

- ✓ Is designed specifically for public libraries.
- ✓ Contains full text for nearly 1,730 periodicals on topics of general reference, business, health, education, general science, etc.
- ✓ Contains full text for an extensive amount of reference books, biographies, primary source documents, and images.

Accessing the Database

Trainer Notes:

If you are already logged in to the Library of Texas website, you can go directly to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/texshare>.

1. Navigate to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.
2. Log in and then click the TexShare Database Menu tab.
3. On the TexShare databases homepage, click **Complete List of Databases**.
4. Click **MasterFILE Premier**. The MasterFILE Premier search interface opens.

MasterFILE Premier can also be accessed by viewing the database titles sorted under the headings *General Information and Periodicals*, *Homework and Education*, etc.

1. From the TexShare databases homepage, under the *General Information and Periodicals* heading, click the **EBSCO MasterFile and Academic Search** link. The EBSCOhost Choose Databases page opens.

Choose Databases

To search within a single database, click the database name listed below databases and click *Continue*.

[Continue](#)

Select / deselect all

Academic Search Complete
Academic Search Complete is the world's most valuable and comprehensive school database. This database offers indexing and abstracts for more than 11,000 journals and a total of 1887, with the majority of full text titles in native (searchable) PDF format. Search [Title List](#) [More Information](#)

MasterFILE Premier
Designed specifically for public libraries, this multidisciplinary database provides full text for nearly 500 reference books of interest. *MasterFILE Premier* also contains full text for nearly 500 reference books. Click here for a complete title list. Click here for more info. Click here for a complete title list. [Title List](#) [More Information](#)

2. Click the **MasterFILE Premier** checkbox. Make sure Academic Search Complete is unchecked, unless you want to search that database at the same time.
3. Click **Continue**. The MasterFILE Premier search interface opens.

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Navigate to the MasterFILE search interface and type your keywords, for example, *“gun control” AND “United States”, climate AND change, pandemic.*

Click the **Search** button. The Results page opens.

Discuss the results. Are there too many? too few?

Ask for suggestions to obtain better results and then try the new suggestions.

A high school student is researching euthanasia laws in the United States in preparation for a debate class. After conducting the reference interview and formulating a search strategy with him, you decide that MasterFILE Premier would be a useful database to use for the search.

A team of high school biology students is researching the impact of climate changes on the earth’s ecosystem.

A student in a health career class is studying the causes of pandemics and how our society is able to prevent them or deal with them.

As a group, discuss possible keywords and limiters to use in each scenario. Discuss the relevance of the results.

Academic Search Complete

Trainer Notes:

Explain that this section provides an overview of Academic Search Complete, instructions on how to access the database and an example search. Conduct the examples in class.

Overview of Types of Sources and Information Available

The Academic Search Complete database:

- ✓ Is a comprehensive scholarly, multi-disciplinary, full-text database
- ✓ Contains more than 5,300 full-text periodicals and 4,400 peer-reviewed journals
- ✓ Includes indexing and abstracts for more than 9,300 journals and a total of 9,810 publications (monographs, reports, conference proceedings, etc.)
- ✓ Is an excellent database for high school students in Advanced Placement (AP) or dual-credit courses.

Accessing the Database

Trainer Notes:

If you are already logged in to the Library of Texas website, you can go directly to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/texshare>.

1. Navigate to <http://www.libraryoftexas.org/>.
2. Log in and then click the TexShare Database Menu tab. **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
3. On the TexShare databases homepage, click **Complete List of Databases**.
4. Click **Academic Search Complete**. The Academic Search Complete search interface opens.

Academic Search Complete can also be accessed by viewing the database titles sorted under the heading *General Information and Periodicals*.

1. From the TexShare databases homepage, under the *General Information and Periodicals* heading, click the **EBSCO MasterFile and Academic Search** link. The EBSCO Host Choose Databases page opens.

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Host 'Choose Databases' page. The page has a blue header with navigation links: 'New Search', 'Subjects', 'Publications', 'Dictionary', 'More'. On the right, it says 'Sign In to My EBSCOhost', 'Folder', 'New Features!', 'Help', and 'Exit'. Below the header is the 'Choose Databases' section with the EBSCO logo and a sub-header 'Choose Databases'. A note says: 'To search within a single database, click the database name listed below. To select more than one database to search, check the boxes next to the databases and click Continue.' There are two database options: 'Academic Search Complete' (checked) and 'MasterFILE Premier' (unchecked). Each option has a brief description and links for 'Title List' and 'More Information'. At the bottom, there are links for 'Top of Page', 'EBSCO Support Site', 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', 'Copyright', and '© 2009 EBSCO Industries, Inc. All rights reserved.' There is also a green bar at the very bottom with a recycling symbol and the text 'EBSCO Publishing Green Initiatives'.

2. Click the **Academic Search Complete** checkbox. Make sure MasterFILE Premier is unchecked, unless you want to search that database at the same time. Searching both databases at the same time can yield better results.
3. Click **Continue**. The Academic Search Complete search interface opens.

Checkpoint

Trainer Notes:

Demonstrate the following search: *teen AND driving AND texting*.

A high school student needs to write a persuasive paper to urge peers not to text while driving. He has asked for help to locate current magazine or newspaper articles on the subject.

1. Navigate to the Academic Search Complete search interface and type the keywords you decided to use; for example, *teen AND driving AND texting*.
2. Click the **Search** button. The Results page opens.
3. View any of the articles, such as, *Teens and texting: It's not OK behind the wheel*.

Lesson Summary

Congratulations! You have completed the Homework Help Databases lesson. In this lesson, you learned:

- ✓ How to guide a patron to the best database for his/her grade level
- ✓ How to access the appropriate databases
- ✓ How to find more information about a specific database
- ✓ About different age/grade level databases and their various purposes and functions
- ✓ How to conduct a search on the different databases

Homework Help Databases Module Assessment

Trainer Notes:

Assessment questions can be conducted in a group or as an individual exercise. Some of the questions should be answered. Encourage discussion about the approach to answering.

During the ILT, though, learners will be working on their own. After learners have completed the assessment questions, go over the correct answers and encourage discussion to clarify answers and the ways in which they arrived at the correct answers.

A 2nd grade student is writing a report on her favorite president, George Washington. Using Searchasaurus, which of the following results is at the appropriate Lexile reading level for her grade?

Trainer Notes:

Use the following keywords: "George Washington"

George Washington. By: Goldman, Phyllis Barkas. Monkeyshines on the United States Presidents, Games, Puzzles & Trivia, 1990, p7-8

George Washington. By: Badertscher, Eric. George Washington, 2005, p1-4

Life in George Washington's Time. Scholastic News -- Edition 1, Feb2009, Vol. 65 Issue 5, Special section p1-4 (correct)

Trainer Notes:

Use the following keywords: (on the Title search tab) *To Kill a Mockingbird*

A student is writing a book report on *To Kill a Mockingbird*. He needs some background information on the author, Harper Lee. Using Gale Literature Resource Center, which of the following articles lists the awards she has won?

"Harper Lee", in Contemporary Authors Online. (A profile of the author's life and works) (correct)

"Harper Lee." Writers for Young Adults. 3 vols. Ted Hipple, editor. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1997.

"(nelle) Harper Lee," in Contemporary Literary Criticism-Select. (A brief review of the author's life, works, and critical reception)

A middle school student needs to find Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address as a primary source document for a school report. Using EBSCO Student Research Center, locate the citation *Second inaugural address*. By: Lincoln, Abraham. *Second Inaugural Address (Lincoln)*, 2009, p1, 1p.

What is the document type for this citation?

Article (correct)

Transcript

Book

Electronic databases have several advantages over print resources. Here are some of the advantages of electronic databases over print resources:

- ✓ Provide historical and up-to-date information
- ✓ Require no library shelf space
- ✓ Allow the patron to search many sources at one time

Which of the following is another advantage of electronic databases over print resources?

References arranged by standardized classification system

Good for conducting quick searches for "rapid reference" information

Allow both small and large libraries to access to the same resources (correct)

A high school student is conducting research for a report comparing Texas' wind energy program to other states. He locates the following citation: Kan. *College's Wind Energy Program Can't Keep Up With Demand*. Community College Week, 7/13/2009, Vol. 21 Issue 22, p8-8.

What are the available full text formats?

Trainer Notes:

Use the following keywords: "*wind energy*"

HTML only

HTML and PDF

PDF only (correct)

A high school student is writing a paper on Texas border security for a political science class. He is specifically interested in the impact border security has on Mexican students enrolling in U.S. universities. Using Academic Search Complete, which of the following articles would be a good resource for him to read?

Trainer Notes:

Use the following keywords: *Texas AND border AND security*

On the Texas border, every would-be crosser is a terror threat. By: Jo McConahay, Mary. National Catholic Reporter, 11/17/2006, Vol. 43 Issue 5, p7-8

Border Studies. By: Arnone, Michael. Chronicle of Higher Education, 9/3/2004, Vol. 51 Issue 2, pA24-A26 (correct)

A BORDER TRANSFORMED. By: Smith, Geri. BusinessWeek, 8/1/2005 Issue 3945, p44-46

A 4th grader is trying to locate information on juvenile diabetes. Using Kids Search, which of the following citations has a Lexile level most appropriate for his grade level?

Trainer Notes:

Use the following keywords: *juvenile AND diabetes*

Juvenile Diabetes: SAVING A LIFE. By: Bodach, Vijaya Khisty. Odyssey, May2004, Vol. 13 Issue 5, p37-37 (correct)

Taking steps to help find a cure. Sports Illustrated for Kids, Jun97, Vol. 9 Issue 6, p22

Germs and chronic illness. (cover story) By: Watson, Traci. U.S. News & World Report, 3/27/95, Vol. 118 Issue 12, p58

A high school student is looking for the latest news stories on baseball player Alex Rodriguez's doping case. Using Newspaper Source, you find an article titled *Rodriguez Gives Yanks a Positive Sign*, by Tyler Kepner. Who is the publisher for this article?

Trainer Notes:

Use the following keywords: *"Alex Rodriguez" AND doping*

New York Times (correct)

Sports Illustrated

USA Today