Barnard Library: Finding the Best Resources
Psychology of Personality Lab
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1. **Starting Your Research**
   - **Request a one-on-one consultation** with me if you have trouble finding the resources you need.
   - **Online Research Guide:** library.barnard.edu/find-books/guides/PSYC/PSYC.

2. **Web searching**
   - Use to brainstorm ideas and find vocabulary, synonyms, useful keywords to search.
   - Wikipedia can be a good starting off point, but not scholarly.

3. **What is meant by "scholarly"?**
   - **Scholarly journals and books** are written for specialized readership,
     - by scholars or experts in a field of study, describing "cutting edge" research,
     - are "peer reviewed" or "refereed" by other experts as a quality control mechanism,
     - articles have citations and bibliographies
     - they give the affiliation of the authors (university, research institution),
     - and articles have abstracts (in the sciences and social sciences).
   - **Popular magazines** are written for a general audience,
     - the vocabulary is less specialized, and they are not peer reviewed,
     - and they do not have bibliographies and citations.

4. **Google Scholar** – scholar.google.com
   - Searches the full text, so it finds many articles not very relevant to the topic.
   - Use **allintitle:** to search in the titles only. There is no way to search in the abstracts only.
   - Set up e-Link to show links to full-text at Columbia (go to Settings – Library links).
   - Google Scholar doesn't have as many search refinements as the scholarly databases that we subscribe to via Columbia.
   - The "Cited by" info can be useful – more influential articles will be cited more often.

5. **APA Style examples**
   - **A book**: Ninivaggi, F. J. (2013). *Biomental child development: Perspectives on psychology and parenting*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
     - Notice that the place of publication and publisher are given.
   - **A section, chapter or essay in a book**: Angold, A., Worthman, C., & Costello, E. J. (2003). Puberty and depression. In C. Hayward (Ed.), *Gender differences at puberty* (pp. 137-164). New York, N.Y.: Cambridge University Press.
     - Notice the words "In" , "Ed." (short for "editor"), and the place of publication and publisher.
   - **An article in a journal**: Shors, T., Anderson, M., Curlik, D., & Nokia, M. (2012). Use it or lose it: How neurogenesis keeps the brain fit for learning. *Behavioural Brain Research*, *227*(2), 450-458. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbr.2011.04.023.
     - Notice the volume and issue number, and the DOI, but no place of publication or publisher.

6. **CLIO**
   - **Quicksearch** searches the Catalog, Articles, the Academic Commons and the CUL website.
   - **Catalog** (clio.columbia.edu/catalog) searches all the holdings of the CUL system (but NOT the articles in journals).
     - Remember to use quotes for a phrase, and ***** for truncation, to find variant endings.
   - **Dissertations** searches for items in the Catalog that are labeled "Thesis." These are mostly Columbia University theses. For dissertations from other institutions, use Proquest Dissertations and Theses (columbia.edu/cgi-bin/cul/resolve?AQP0595)
   - **For keyword (All Fields) searching**, use the Boolean operators AND and OR,
     e.g. **(love OR sex*) AND "attachment style*"** – see tinyurl.com/barnard-boolean-guide.

7. **Zotero**
   - Bibliographic management software for managing citations and organizing research.
   - Guide at library.barnard.edu/find-books/guides/zotero
   - Set up an online account at zotero.org. You can sync the citations from your Zotero Standalone program to your online account.
   - The Zotero menu is automatically installed in Word when you download Zotero. When using Word on a Mac, the Zotero menu is under the Tools menu.

8. **Scholarly Databases**

   - **PsycINFO:** the best database for psychology, it gives you the ability to do much more focused searching than Google Scholar.
     - The quickest way to get to it is to enter Psycinfo in the Quicksearch box on the library home page, and click on the CLIO resolver, columbia.edu/cgi-bin/cul/resolve?ALD2284. Notice there is no "H" in Psycinfo!
     - This is an Ovid database in which you do sequential searches and then combine them with the Boolean operators AND and OR – see tinyurl.com/barnard-boolean-guide.
     - If "Map Term to Subject Heading" is checked, PsycINFO will show you a list of subjects related to the keyword you entered, which can help you to narrow down your search to articles that are actually on the topic you're interested in (rather than just containing the keyword).
     - Click on the word "Expand" on the right hand side of the search screen if you can't see all your previous searches.

   - **Other databases to try:**
     - Medline (also an Ovid database – switch to it, within Ovid, by clicking on "Change" where it says "1 Resource selected." Medline can also be searched via PubMed.
     - Web of Science.