Four Ways to More Powerful Searches in Google Scholar and Search It

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|  | Google Scholar | Search It |
| 1. Search for a Phrase

Systems will retrieve items that contain the typed words unless deliberately enclosed in quotation marks to designate a phrase. | Use quotations marks“global warming” | Use quotation marks “global warming” |
| 1. Boolean Search Terms

Grouping Terms with a QueryThese terms work like shorthand for the system to treat the typed words accordingly. | + (AND) , OR, -( )"student writing" + (assessment OR evaluation) -ESL –EFLNote: + or AND will create equal results and can be used interchangeably.  | AND, OR, NOT( )“student writing” AND assessment NOT (ESL OR EFL) |
| 1. Use Wildcard Characters
 | \*Used as a stand-in for 1 or more words:culture \* women for culture affects every women cultural view of women ?Zero or several characterssaccharide? for saccharide hepta-saccharide saccharide-bindingNote: Wildcards work at the beginning of a word! | \*Multiple characters: culture\* for cultures, cultural, culturally ?One character:wom?n for woman, women Note: Wildcards never work at the beginning of a word! |
| 1. Select Search Scope

Some systems define a search scope dependent on log-on that must be manipulated to focus on peer-reviewed articles or Summit borrowing. | Automatic | Use the drop-down list  |

Google Scholar users, please remember to configure your laptops in order to take advantage of the Libraries’ substantial content. Go into Settings and click on “library links” from the left-hand sidebar. Type ”Washington State University Libraries” into the box to reveal the “Find It@ WSU Libraries” option.

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