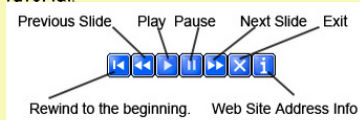


Georgia State University Library

Online Tutorial:
PsycINFO Help

1. Navigation buttons appear at the bottom of the screen so you may fast-forward, rewind, pause, or exit the tutorial.



2. Information screens will guide you through the tutorial. Blue screens will indicate that you should take some action (like clicking); yellow screens will provide information for you.

3. At the end of the tutorial there is a quiz so you can apply what you have learned. A screen will appear immediately before the quiz to let you know when the quiz will begin.

[Begin This Tutorial](#)

Slide 1

Learning Objectives:

At the end of this module, you should be able to:

1. Access the Help screens to find information about searching PsycINFO
2. Use operators "and", "or", "not" to combine sets
3. Use wildcard and truncation symbols to substitute letters in a word or search variations on a word stem

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost Basic Search interface in Mozilla Firefox. The browser's address bar displays the URL: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/search?vid=1&hid=7&sid=87f49346-052a-4e6f-83d8-7d0b5f1111fe%40>. The navigation menu includes links for Keyword, Thesaurus, Cited References, Indexes, Sign In to My EBSCOhost, Folder, New Features!, Ask a librarian, Help, and Exit. The Help link is highlighted with a yellow box.

Two yellow callout boxes provide additional information:

- The top callout states: "This help link provides general information about searching the EBSCO family of databases, which includes PsycINFO."
- The bottom callout states: "Most databases like PsycINFO provide Help screens to assist you in constructing your search. Help information for PsycINFO is linked from the Help button and question marks (?) on the screen."

The search interface includes a search bar, a "Reset" button, and various filters such as "Published Date from" (Month and Year dropdowns), "Publication Type" (All, All Journals, Peer Reviewed Journal, Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown), "Peer reviewed scholarly publications" (checkbox), "English" (checkbox), and "Age Groups" (All, Childhood (birth-12 yrs)).

Slide 3

EBSCOhost: Basic Search - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/search?vid=18&hid=7&sid=82f49346-052a-4e6f-83d8-7d01b5f1111fe%40

Getting Started Latest Headlines

Keyword Thesaurus Cited References Indexes

Ask a librarian Help Exit

Searching: PsycINFO Choose Databases >

Search Clear ?

Search Options Advanced Search Visual Search Search History/Alerts Preferences

Search Options

Search modes ?

- Boolean/Phrase
- Find all my search terms
- Find any of my search terms

Limit your results

Linked Full Text

Journal

Published Date from Month Year to Month Year

Publication Type

- All
- All Journals
- Peer Reviewed Journal
- Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown

Publication Year from to

Peer reviewed scholarly publications

English

Age Groups

- All
- Childhood (birth-12 yrs)

Done

Your turn.
Click on the question mark to find pointers on performing a Basic Search.

If you click on the question mark, you will find pointers for searching PsycINFO.

Slide 4

http://support.ebsco.com - Database Help - EBSCO Help - Mozilla Firefox

EBSCO Research Databases

Welcome

- Choosing Databases
- Trying New Features
- Ask-A-Librarian
- Setting Preferences
- Accessibility

Translation

- Changing the Language of the Interface
- Translating an Article

Searching

- Basic Search
- Advanced Search-Guided
- Visual Search
- Search History
- Images
- Videos
- Companies
- Search Modes
- Booleans
- Expanders
- Field Codes
- Limiters
- Proximity Searches
- Improving Search Results
- Including Phrases in a Search
- Single vs. Plural Searching
- Wildcard and Truncation Symbols
- NAICS by Description
- NAICS in SIC Code Order
- Multi-Database Limiters

Booleans

Boolean logic defines logical relationships between terms in a search. The *Boolean search operators* are **and**, **or** and **not**. You can use these operators to create a very broad or very narrow search.

- **And** combines search terms so that each search result contains all of the terms. For example, **travel and Europe** finds articles that contain *both* travel and Europe.
- **Or** combines search terms so that each search result contains at least one of the terms. For example, **college or university** finds results that contain *either* college or university.
- **Not** excludes terms so that each search result does not contain any of the terms that follow. For example, **television not cable** finds results that contain television but *not* cable.

Note: When executing a search, **And** takes precedence over **Or**.

The following table illustrates the operation of Boolean terms:

And	Or	Not
Each result contains all search terms.	Each result contains at least one search term.	Results do not contain the specified terms.
The search heart and lung finds items that contain both heart and lung.	The search heart or lung finds items that contain either heart or items that contain lung.	The search heart not lung finds items that contain heart but do not contain lung.

Using Booleans and Parentheses

To make even better use of Boolean operators, you can use *parentheses* to nest query terms within other query terms.

You can enclose search terms and their operators in parentheses to specify the *order in which they*

Reset

Transferring data from support.ebsco.com...

Publications

English

Age Groups All Childhood (birth-12 yrs)

Publication Type All Journals Peer Reviewed Journal Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown

javascrip:openWideTip("http://support.ebsco.com/help/?int=ehost&lang=en&feature_id=Databases&TOC_ID=Always&SI=0&BU=0&GU=1&P5=0&ver=live&ds=psyH")

Here are examples of Boolean operators, which you can use to combine terms in your search.

Boolean Searching
Move your mouse over the buttons to the left.

AND

OR

NOT

Family Violence

Antisocial Behavior

Animation
(550 x 739)
(X:242; Y:28)

Click When Finished with the Boolean Explanation to Complete the Tutorial

The diagram features two overlapping circles. The left circle is purple and labeled 'Family Violence'. The right circle is green and labeled 'Antisocial Behavior'. The intersection of the two circles is shaded in a darker purple. To the left of the circles are three blue circular buttons with white text: 'AND', 'OR', and 'NOT'. Above the circles, the text 'Boolean Searching' is followed by a red arrow pointing left and the instruction 'Move your mouse over the buttons to the left.' Below the circles, there is a small text block: 'Animation (550 x 739) (X:242; Y:28)'. At the bottom of the diagram area is a light blue rectangular button with the text 'Click When Finished with the Boolean Explanation to Complete the Tutorial'.

Slide 6

http://support.ebsco.com - Wildcard and Truncation Symbols - EBSCO Help - Mozilla Firefox

EBSCO Research Databases

Print Close

Google

Welcome

- Choosing Databases
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- NAICS in SIC Code Order
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Browsing

Done

Wildcard and Truncation Symbols

Use the wildcard and truncation symbols to create searches where there are unknown characters, multiple spellings or various endings. Neither the wildcard nor the truncation symbol is the first character in a search term.

The **wildcard** is represented by a question mark (?). To replace each unknown character with a ?, EBSCOhost replaces the character with a letter.

For example, type **ne?t** to find all citations containing the word **net** because the wildcard replaces a single character.

Truncation is represented by an asterisk (*). To truncate the ending of a word, replace the ending with an *. EBSCOhost finds all variations of that word.

For example, type **comput*** to find the words **computer**, **computers**, **computing**, etc.

Note: When searching for a title that ends in a question mark, use a question mark followed by a space to ensure results will be returned.

A wildcard symbol (a "?" in PsycINFO) will replace an unknown character.

For example, **wom?n** will pick up references to **woman** or **women**. The truncation sign (*) in PsycINFO at the end of a word stem will pick up variations on that sign: **child*** will pick up references to **child**, **children**, and **childhood**. Be sure to read help screens before you begin to use a database with which you are not familiar, as specific search protocols vary among databases.

Publications

English

Age Groups

All Childhood (birth-12 yrs)

Publication Type

All Journals Peer Reviewed Journal Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown

javascrip:openWideTip('http://support.ebsco.com/help/?int=ehost&lang=en&feature_id=Databases&TOC_ID=Always&S1=0&BU=0&GU=1&P5=0&ver=live&db=psyh')

Slide 7