Google and beyond: How to search the Internet effectively

http://unihub.mdx.ac.uk/your-study/library-and-it-support
The Internet is great

• Easy to use
• Available almost anywhere
• Find information on virtually any subject
• Latest news
• Connect with other people
• Share information
• Mobile

Most of us use Google to search the Internet
However…..

• Websites can be created by anyone
• Often no editorial control
• Information can be unreliable
• Information can be out-of-date
• Author or origin of information often unknown
• Search engines can manipulate your search results…….
You are not alone!

- Some companies or sites pay to get their website at the top of your search results e.g. Amazon and Wikipedia.
- You’re see adverts from companies trying to sell you things based on your previous searches
- How do you know you are finding the best information?

Use the Internet wisely and be cautious

Learn how

https://www.flickr.com/photos/vegas/414012553/
Find more relevant information on the Internet

The following search tips can be used to make your search more effective:

**USA OR America** (broaden search)

**comput** (broaden search eg. Computer, computers, computerisation, computation)

“human resource management” (phrase search)

+Ideo or “IDEO” (exact match)

**Define:** “oil fracking” (definition)

**Jaguar -Cat** (exclude words)

**Related:** www.designcouncil.org.uk (find similar sites)

**Scandinavian site:** design (find a subject in specific types of sites)

“Scandinavian design” site: ac (find a subject within academic websites)

“a * saved is a * earned” (fill in the gaps)
Broaden your search by adding an asterisk* to the trunk of the word eg. Comput* will find computer, computerized, computing, computation etc.
Adding “quotation marks” around a group of words will ensure that those words are found together as a phrase e.g. “Human Resource Management”. This is useful when the individual words are common (e.g. project management) and will ensure that your search results are more focussed i.e. “Project Management”.
This is useful if you want to find out what something means. The search results will often be from online dictionaries and encyclopaedia, as well as relevant websites and images.
Basic search techniques

1. Type in your keywords
2. Make it a phrase
3. Add extra keywords
4. Exclude things you don’t want
Taking your search further
Advanced search

Choose ‘Advanced search’ from the drop-down menu....

....enter additional information to make you search even more specific e.g. language and reading level.

We started off with 427,000,000 results and now we have 887!
Sometimes word order matters. Look at the search results to see how the order of the search terms (keywords) affects the search results.
# Evaluating websites

You can start to evaluate websites by looking at the URL e.g. www.nice.org.uk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the URL</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.com (US or anywhere)</td>
<td>Commercial organisation or company big or small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.co.uk (UK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.fr .au .uk .sa</td>
<td>The country where the organisation/company is located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.org</td>
<td>A non profit organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.edu (US)</td>
<td>Academic institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ac.uk (UK)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.gov</td>
<td>A government agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Be critical of websites

Things to consider:

• When was it last updated?
• Do the links work?
• Is it well designed?
• Are there errors or spelling mistakes?
• Who is responsible for the website?
• Can you contact them?
• Is there ‘About Us’ information?
However, there is an alternative

Google Scholar http://scholar.google.co.uk/

Google Scholar allows you to:

• Search for scholarly literature
• Search across many disciplines
• Search many sources
• Locate the full-text document through your library or on the web
• Keep up with recent developments in any area of research
• Save items in a personal library
Search Google Scholar

Find journal articles, theses, books, and more, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites.

Refine your search results here

You may be able to access the full-text here

Create an alert for your search, so you can keep up-to-date with new publications

Find out how to link to Middlesex University resources on Google Scholar. Next slide……..
Linking to Middlesex University Library

In Google Scholar, click on the drop-down menu and choose ‘Settings’.

Choose ‘Library links’.

Search for Middlesex University.
Continued on next slide....
….tick the box next to ‘Middlesex University’ and click on ‘Save’

You can now access the full-text courtesy of Middlesex University Library. Just click on this link.
The Library provides access to a huge range of quality resources such as books, journals, newspapers, conference papers DVDs, and CDs. You can search these resources using:

**Library Search:** Searches our book titles, journal articles, conference proceedings etc. Use if you want to search for information on a subject. Library Search does not cover all of our databases, so not good for a comprehensive literature review on its own.

**Databases:** Use to search subject specific collections of journals. Most of our databases are covered by Library Search. Many databases offer facility to save searches and set up RSS alerts. Essential for a comprehensive literature review.

Look at our Library Subject guides to learn more: [http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk](http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk)
Access our resources
MyUniHub > MyStudy > MyLibrary

Logging on to MyUniHub authenticates you as one of our students. This means that when you start searching you should have seamless access to full-text resources where available.
What is Library Search?

- Google-like search interface
- Searches most of our Library resources in one go
- Search across all subject areas
- Materials covered include books, DVDs, journals, journal databases, conference proceedings and reports
- Results are displayed with the most relevant first
- Access full-text where available

Find out more: http://bit.ly/LibrarySearchMDX
Library Search is particularly useful if you are searching for information on a subject, but how does it compare with Google?

**Google**
- Familiar and easy to use
- Finds lots of information of varying quality
- Fast results
- Access from any computer
- Access to some books and journals
- Designed to sell you things
- Search results sponsored
- Searches for info from any source
- Often pay for full text academic information
- Can create a reference (not Harvard)

**Library Search**
- Easy to use
- Finds lots of academic info
- Fast results
- Access from any computer
- Access to lots of books and journals
- Designed to find you information
- Search results ordered by relevance
- Searches quality resources
- Free access to full text academic info
- Can create Harvard references
And finally

Always evaluate the information that you find:

- **Authority**: *Who is the author, what is their knowledge base, how have they carried out their research?*

- **Relevance**: *Is it what you need, will it answer your question, is it at the right level?*

- **Intent**: *Why has the information been written e.g. financial gain, propaganda, academic reasons etc?*

- **Objectivity**: *Is the information balanced, are opposing views represented?*

- **Currency**: *How old is the information, when was it last updated and by whom?*
Need further help?

Contact your Librarian:
http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/liaisonlibrarians

Make an appointment: