1. Off campus access to databases. You can get the list of Hunter databases from http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/find/databases. To get into a database from off campus simply click on the name of the database. You’ll then need to enter your Hunter Net ID. To get your Net ID see https://netid.hunter.cuny.edu/login?next

2. Online encyclopedia: Gale Virtual Reference Library

3. Scholarly (refereed or peer reviewed) journals vs. trade journals:

4. Relevant databases. (All databases are available at http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/databases.)

   **Education Source (EBSCO):** indexes scholarly and professional literature in education as well as ERIC documents; has some full text; more comprehensive than ERIC
   
   **ERIC (EBSCO):** indexes scholarly and professional literature in education as well as ERIC documents; has some full text.
   
   **Google Scholar:** Indexes a prodigious number of scholarly articles; can be used as a citation index.
   
   **Psycinfo (EBSCO):** indexes scholarly and professional literature in psychology; has some full text.

5. Identifying keywords and putting a search together. Try to find between 30 and 300 articles in Eric for the topics below.

   a. The effectiveness of programs helping students with dysgraphia or dyscalculia

   b. Learning disabilities or nonverbal learning problems among autistic children

   c. Interventions for students with dyslexia

6. Connectors:

   * **and** narrows: learning and teaching retrieves only those records in which both terms occur.
   * **or** broadens: learning or aptitude retrieves articles containing either term.
   * **truncates:** learn* retrieves learn, learner, etc.

7. Limiting to peer reviewed articles. See box on right side of screen.

8. Where citations don’t link to the full text, they will feature this link. If Hunter has full text access to the article cited, Find it! will take you to it. If Hunter doesn’t subscribe to the full text, Find it! will take you to CUNY+ (Hunter’s catalog).
9. Other limits: ERIC also enables you to limit by level of education and date, among others:

10. Combining ERIC with other EBSCO databases. Click on Choose databases (towards top of screen)

11. Google Scholar:
   a. Find a full citation when you only have partial information.
   b. Use to find the full text.
   c. Use as a citation index: find articles that cite the article you’re interested in.

   d. Use to find other relevant articles.

   Note: When searched on campus or through http://library.hunter.cuny.edu, Google Scholar provides links to the full text of journals that Hunter subscribes to.

12. Refworks (http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/services/refworks): This software enables you to save all of your citations in one place, to access them anywhere, and then to format them in a given style. First you have to set up an account.

13. Working with folders and exporting citations from EBSCO into Refworks. You can put citations aside to read, print, or email later by clicking on the folder appearing right beneath each citation.

14. To look at the contents of your folder click on Folder View on the right side of your screen.

15. Saving citations in Ref Works:
   a. Select at least one article
   b. Click on Export (right side of the screen)
   c. Choose Ref Works.


17. Requesting books from other CUNY libraries:

18. Above the call number click on Request.
