

## Set Up Your Library Links

You must set up your preferences in Google Scholar to link to the full text. To set up the preferences for the River Valley Community College Library, please follow these steps:

1. Go to Google Scholar at <http://scholar.google.com/>
2. Click on the **Settings** link at the top of the page
3. In the **Library Links** section, type **River Valley Community College** in the search box
4. Click **Find Library**
5. Put a check mark in the boxes that read:
  1. River Valley Community College – Proquest Full Text
  2. Open WorldCat - Library Search
6. Click Save to save the settings

**Search Tips:** Get the most out of Google Scholar with some helpful tips on searches, email alerts, citation export, and more.

## Finding recent papers

Your search results are normally sorted by relevance, not by date. To find newer articles, try the following options in the left sidebar:

1. click "Since Year" to show only recently published papers, sorted by relevance;
2. click "Sort by date" to show just the new additions, sorted by date;
3. click the envelope icon to have new results periodically delivered by email.

## Locating the full text of an article

Abstracts are freely available for most of the articles. Alas, reading the entire article may require a subscription. Here're a few things to try:

1. click a library link, e.g., "FindIt@Harvard", to the right of the search result;
2. click a link labeled [PDF] to the right of the search result;
3. click "All versions" under the search result and check out the alternative sources;
4. click "Related articles" or "Cited by" under the search result to explore similar articles.

If you're affiliated with a university, but don't see links such as "FindIt@Harvard", please check with your local library about the best way to access their online subscriptions. You may need to do search from a computer on campus, or to configure your browser to use a library proxy.

## Getting better answers

- If you're new to the subject, it may be helpful to pick up the terminology from secondary sources. E.g., a Wikipedia article for "overweight" might suggest a Scholar search for "pediatric hyperalimentation".
- If the search results are too specific for your needs, check out what they're citing in their "References" sections. Referenced works are often more general in nature.
- Similarly, if the search results are too basic for you, click "Cited by" to see newer papers that referenced them. These newer papers will often be more specific.
- Explore! There's rarely a single answer to a research question. Click "Related articles" or "Cited by" to see closely related work, or search for author's name and see what else they have written.