Library Homepage

- FIND BOOKS & VIDEOS for finding academic books and audiovisual materials.
- LOOKING FOR RESOURCES SORTED BY SUBJECT DISCIPLINE for finding databases (which contain scholarly journal articles) and LibGuides.

RELS 3352 LibGuide

- Handouts, guides, and resources especially for RELS 3352.
- http://libguides.mtroyal.ca/content.php?pid=121865&sid=3530602

eBrary (for e-books)

- Wildcard search: (gandhi ethics) vs. (gandhi* ethic*)
  - The [*] character searches all possible variants of a base word (ex. ethic* = ethicS, ethicAL, ethicALLY, etc.).
  - When you’re getting TOO FEW results, you might try a wildcard search.
- Quoted search: (gandhian ethics) vs. (“gandhian ethics”)
  - The quotes [“ ”] ensure that your terms are searched together; without the quotes, the search might find, for example, (gandhian philosophy) and (western ethics).
  - When you’re getting TOO MANY results, you might try a quoted search.

Databases (for your scholarly articles)

- Same searching tricks that worked in eBrary will work in databases as well.
- Remember to filter your results (usually on the left-hand or right-hand menus) in order to ensure you’re getting scholarly, recent, or full-text results.
Worksheet

1) BOOKS: Using MRU’s eBrary, find a book relevant to your topic and record its information:

(2) or (3) keywords used in your search: _____________ / _____________ / _____________

Author(s) of the book: __________________________________________________________

Title of the book: _______________________________________________________________

Year the book was published (could be the most recent copyright date): ________________

Place of the book’s publication (city & province): ___________________________________

Publisher of the book: __________________________________________________________

2) SCHOLARLY ARTICLES: Using a database, find your article and record its information:

(2) or (3) keywords used in your search: _____________ / _____________ / _____________

Article author(s): _______________________________________________________________

Article title: __________________________________________________________________

Article publication date: _________________________________________________________

Article page numbers: __________________________________________________________

Journal title: __________________________________________________________________

Journal volume #: ______________________________________________________________

Journal issue #: ________________________________________________________________

Database you found the article in: _________________________________________________
# Popular vs. Scholarly Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Popular</th>
<th>Scholarly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Written by journalists, columnists, reporters, bloggers, etc.</td>
<td>• Written by scholars, academics, and researchers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Written for non-experts and the casually interested</td>
<td>• Written for, and by, those with expertise in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sometimes will be referenced, other times not</td>
<td>• Thoroughly referenced, with credible and reputable sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Written to entertain, inform, provoke, and often, make $$$</td>
<td>• Written to advance scholarship and academic knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Usually</em> reviewed by an editor, though freelance work may be unreviewed</td>
<td>• <em>Usually</em> reviewed by fellow academics and scholars; peer-reviewed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Indicators to Watch For

- Source Publication / Author Affiliation(s) / Reference List / Language / Article Aesthetics
# [Academic] Books vs. Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At publication date, usually 3-4 years behind cutting-edge research</td>
<td>At publication date, are on the cutting-edge of research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broader coverage; more fulsome discussion of a topic</td>
<td>Narrow coverage; deals with a particular aspect of a topic in great detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written for scholars, but might also be approachable by non-experts</td>
<td>Written for scholars, with few-to-no concessions made for non-experts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses one topic (though edited volumes may address more)</td>
<td>Can address many different (sub)topics in a single issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have comparatively more weight in the humanities and social sciences</td>
<td>Have comparatively more weight in the maths and hard sciences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Things To Consider

Journal articles are often expanded into books / Science journals can date quickly