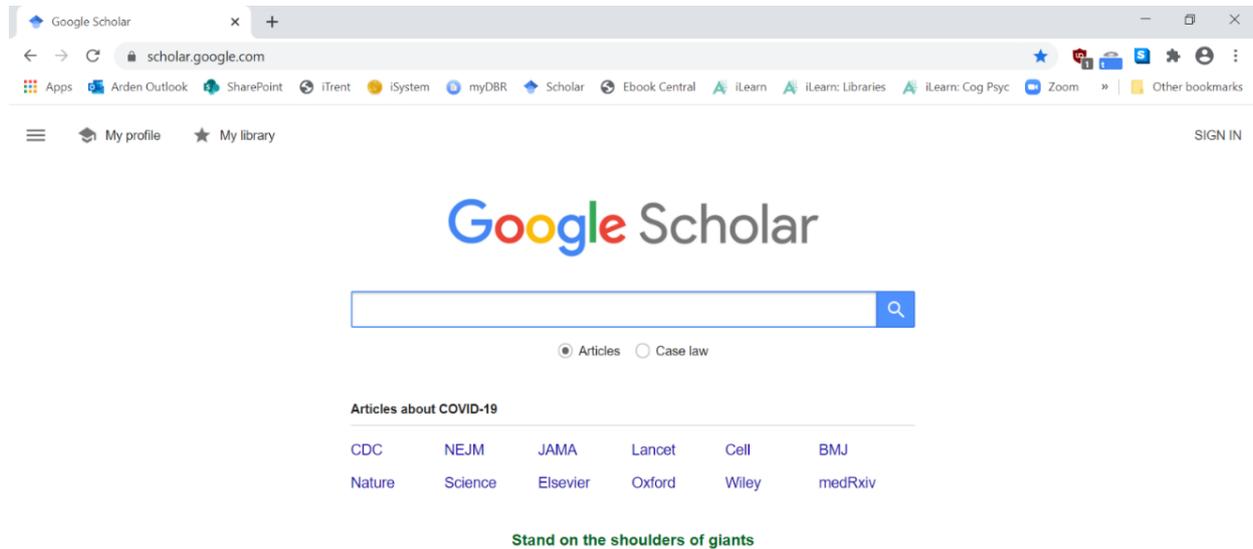


How to use Google Scholar

This document outlines the basics of using Google Scholar, a great tool for searching for academic papers/journal articles and other resources.

You can access Google Scholar at: <https://scholar.google.com/>

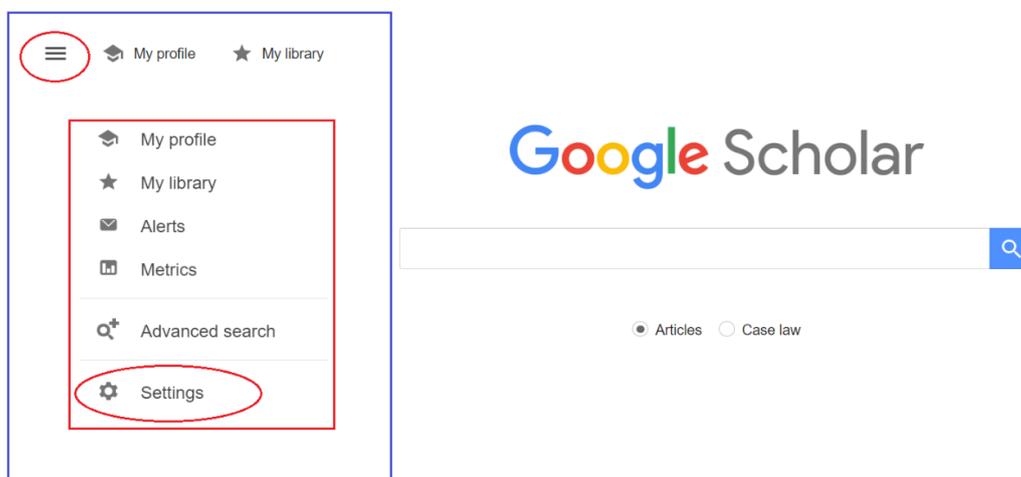


Simply enter your search terms into the search bar and hit Enter!

You can use Google Scholar to search across many disciplines, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other websites. You can also adjust your settings to ask Google Scholar to take you back to Arden's library if there is full text availability.

Linking Google Scholar to Arden University

Library When linking Arden University's library provision to Google Scholar, you will need to select "settings" in the top left-hand corner:



Under 'settings' you will find an option for 'library links' – this will then produce a search bar where you will need to search for 'Arden'. A tick box for 'Arden University Limited – Arden University' should appear. Select this option and save your settings:

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar settings page. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation options: 'Settings', 'Search results', 'Languages', 'Library links' (circled in red), 'Account', and 'Browser extensions'. The main content area is titled 'Show library access links for (choose up to five libraries):'. Below this is a search bar containing 'Arden University' (circled in red) with a search icon to its right. Below the search bar, two options are listed with checked boxes: 'Arden University Limited - Arden University' and 'Open WorldCat - Library Search'. At the bottom right, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. A note at the bottom states: 'To retain settings, you must turn on cookies'.

Once the link has been made with Arden's Library, you will see 'Arden University' next to any articles included in the Library collection. Clicking on this will take you to the full-text options. You can see this in the basic search results below:

The screenshot shows search results for 'Healthcare engineering' on Google Scholar. The page title is 'Articles' and it shows 'About 2,650,000 results (0.05 sec)'. On the right, there are links for 'My profile' and 'My library'. The search results list three articles. To the right of the results, a red circle highlights three links: '[PDF] hindawi.com Arden University', '[HTML] hindawi.com Arden University', and '[HTML] hindawi.com Arden University'. The first article is 'Healthcare engineering defined: a white paper' by MC Chyu, T Austin, E Calisir, et al. (2015). The second is '[HTML] Healthcare engineering: a Lean management approach' by AA Abdallah (2020). The third is '[HTML] Computer vision in healthcare applications' by J Gao, Y Yang, P Lin, DS Park (2018).

Useful search tools

In addition to the basic search, Google Scholar has lots of very useful tools you can use to make your search much more efficient and accurate!

Custom date range

You can tell Google Scholar only shows you journal articles and resources for specific dates. In the left-hand bar, click “Custom range...” and two boxes will appear. Enter your preferred date restriction and hit Enter.

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar search interface. The search bar contains the text "cognitive psychology memory theories". The left-hand navigation bar is visible, with the "Custom range..." option selected and highlighted by a red box. Below this, two input boxes are shown, with "2000" entered in the first and an empty box in the second. A "Search" button is located below the input boxes. The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the title of the article, the author, the journal name, and the year. The first result is "Working memory: theories, models, and controversies" by A. Baddeley, published in the Annual Review of Psychology in 2012. The second result is "Dual-process models in social and cognitive psychology: Conceptual integration and links to underlying memory systems" by ER Smith and J DeCoster, published in Personality and Social Psychology Review in 2000. The third result is "Executive attention, working memory capacity, and a two-factor theory of cognitive control" by RW Engle and MJ Kane, published in Psychology of Learning and Motivation in 2004. The search results are sorted by relevance, and the "include citations" checkbox is checked.

Here I have asked for papers published from 2000 onwards, but you can restrict your search however you want. This is particularly useful for finding very recent papers e.g., try entering “2015” in the first box and “2020” in the second!

Search functions/filtering

There are lots of symbols (also called “Boolean operators”) that you can use in Scholar to refine your search. Here are some of the most useful for academic searches:

Symbol	Example	Function
Quote marks “ ”	“cognitive”	This tells Scholar that all resources it returns must include this specific word – here, cognitive. You can also use this for author names!
Dash or minus -	-auditory	This tells Scholar that none of the resources it returns should include this specific word – so here, none of the resources will include the word auditory. You can use this function to restrict your results, for example, here we might be interested only in visual studies and so want to remove “auditory” from our search. This is also useful if you keep seeing a pesky paper in your search that really isn’t relevant – you can put a dash in front of the irrelevant word and remove it from your search!
Star *	psycholog*	* is a “wildcard” – this means that Scholar will return resources with variations of this word. For example, you might want to include papers that feature the words “psychology” or “psychological” or “psychologically”, but not know which to pick. These two words differ after the letter g, so put the star after this letter and you can use the wildcard to include all of these in your search, without having to pick which one you want!
Tilda ~	~recall	This tells Scholar that you want it to search both the word “recall” and also any synonyms of this word, such as “remember”. This will help to include papers in your search that don’t necessarily use this exact word but may still be relevant to your search.

Here's an example search using these **symbols**:

You can also use the operators AND and OR to refine your search:

The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search interface. The search bar contains the query: "cognitive psychology memor* "visual" -auditory "word" -picture ~recall". The results show approximately 5,890 results. Three results are visible:

- Result 1:** "Is the hippocampus necessary for visual and verbal binding in working memory?" by A Baddeley, R Allen, F Vargha-Khadem. Published in *Neuropsychologia*, 2010. Available as a PDF from academia.edu.
- Result 2:** "Why is test-restudy practice beneficial for memory? An evaluation of the mediator shift hypothesis." by MA Pyc, KA Rawson. Published in *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 2012. Available as a PDF from semanticscholar.org.
- Result 3:** "Recalling taboo and nontaboo words" by T Jay, C Caldwell-Harris, K King. Published in *The American Journal of Psychology*, 2008. Available as a PDF from mcla.edu.

Additional search filters and options are visible on the left side of the page, including filters for time (Any time, Since 2020, etc.), sorting options (Sort by relevance, Sort by date), and checkboxes for "include patents" and "include citations".

Operator	Example	Function
AND	learning AND memory	This will tell Scholar to return results that include both the terms "learning" and "memory". This search would be useful, for example, if looking for a review article on these processes and you wanted to read about them both in the same paper.
OR	pictures OR words	This will tell Scholar to return results that can include either the term "pictures" or "words". This search would be useful, for example, if you were looking for visual memory studies but didn't mind whether the stimuli were pictures or words.

Using Google Scholar with Open Access Tools

Google Scholar alongside Open Access tools can be great for locating hard-to-find papers.

If you want a particular resource, but it's not available through EBSCO or a database on the [Library Portal](#), you may encounter publisher paywalls when you try to access the full-text links.

Downloading a browser extension such as LibKey Nomad will help you to easily locate any content that is available Open Access or in the Arden collection, when you visit the article on the publisher pages, PubMed or Wikipedia.

Instructions on how to download LibKey Nomad are here: [LibKey Nomad Instructions.pdf \(arden.ac.uk\)](#)

Libkey Nomad works with a range of browsers including Chrome, Firefox, Microsoft Edge, Brave and Vivaldi.

Once you are on the publisher's website for the article, the green LibKey Nomad icon will appear if there are options to access the article from the Arden Library or an Open Access source:

The screenshot shows the ScienceDirect website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ScienceDirect logo, 'Journals & Books', a search icon, and buttons for 'Register' and 'Sign in'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'View PDF', 'Access through your institution', and 'Purchase PDF' options, along with a search box labeled 'Search ScienceDirect'. The main content area features the Elsevier logo and the journal title 'Technovation' (Volumes 92–93, April–May 2020, 102012). The article title is 'The digital transformation of business models in the creative industries: A holistic framework and emerging trends' by Feng Li. A red circle highlights a 'Manuscript PDF' button with the Arden University logo. To the right, there is a sidebar with 'Part of special issue: Stimulating Innovation and Entrepreneurship in High-Technology Sectors -the Role of Cultural and Creative Industries' and a list of 'Other articles from this issue'.

Expanding your literature search

If you have identified a key paper for your literature review but are struggling to find similar ones, Scholar can be useful for helping you find related papers!

There are two tools to do this on Scholar:

- 1) Click the “Cited by” link.
- 2) Click the “Related papers” link.

Here is where you can find these links:

The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search for 'cognitive psychology memory forgetting'. The search results are displayed in a list format. The first result is 'Retrieval-induced forgetting in eyewitness memory: Forgetting as a consequence of remembering' by M MacLeod, published in 2002. Below the title, there is a 'Cited by 172' link circled in red, and a 'Related articles' link also circled in red. The second result is 'The Processing of Memories (PLE: Memory): Forgetting and Retention' by NE Spear, published in 2014. Below the title, there is a 'Cited by 583' link circled in red, and a 'Related articles' link also circled in red. The page includes a search bar at the top, a filter for 'Articles' with 'About 45,700 results (0.12 sec)', and a sidebar with filters for 'Any time', 'Since 2020', 'Since 2019', 'Since 2016', and 'Custom range...'. There is also a 'Sort by relevance' and 'Sort by date' option.

The “cited by” link will show you other papers and resources that have referenced this study. Very useful for finding related more recent research on a topic!

You can also search within each of these cited articles to hone your search even further. When you have clicked the “Cited by” link, tick the “Search within citing articles” box and enter some search terms into the search bar:

The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search for 'eyewitness'. The search bar contains 'eyewitness' and the results show 'About 154 results (0.05 sec)'. On the left, there are filters for 'Any time' (with sub-options: Since 2020, Since 2019, Since 2016, Custom range...), 'Sort by relevance' (with sub-option: Sort by date), 'include citations' (checked), and 'Create alert' (checked). The main results list includes:

- Retrieval-induced forgetting in eyewitness memory: Forgetting as a consequence of remembering** (with a red circle around the 'Search within citing articles' checkbox).
- Eyewitness evidence: Improving its probative value** [PDF] academia.edu. Authors: GL Wells, A Memon, SD Penrod. Description: The criminal justice system relies heavily on eyewitnesses to determine the facts surrounding criminal events. Eyewitnesses may identify culprits, recall conversations, or remember other details. An **eyewitness** who has no motive to lie is a powerful form of ...
- Eyewitness Recall and Testimony.** [PDF] semanticscholar.org. Authors: APansky, A Koriat, M Goldsmith. Description: In this chapter, the authors have taken a somewhat unorthodox approach to the topic of **eyewitness** recall. First, they emphasize the basic distinction between two properties of memory-quantity and accuracy-and examined the factors affecting memory in terms of both ...
- Selective retrieval and induced forgetting in eyewitness memory** [PDF] researchgate.net. Authors: M Migueles, E Garcia-Bajos. Description: This study analyses retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) in **eyewitness** memory. Selective retrieval of specific information about an event could cause eyewitnesses to forget related contents. Based on a video of a man being robbed while withdrawing money from a cash ...
- Script knowledge modulates retrieval-induced forgetting for eyewitness events** [PDF] ehu.eu. Authors: E Garcia-Bajos, M Migueles, MC Anderson. Description: Memory, 2009 - Taylor & Francis

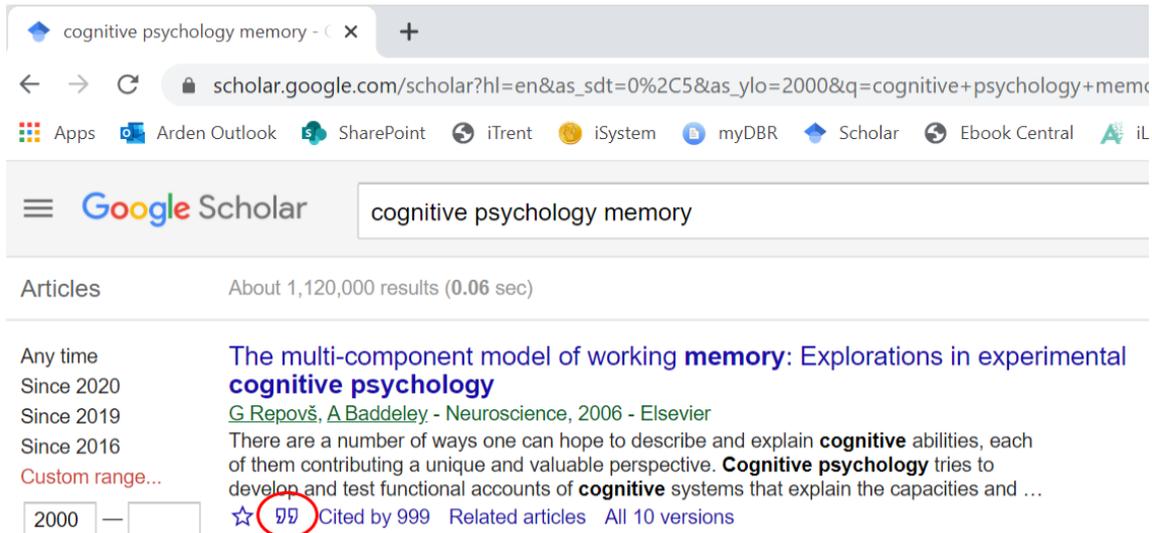
This search shows all papers that have referenced the original paper *and* include the word “eyewitness”. The “related articles” link will show you other papers and resources that are similar to this one, and you can also search within these results too.

Referencing

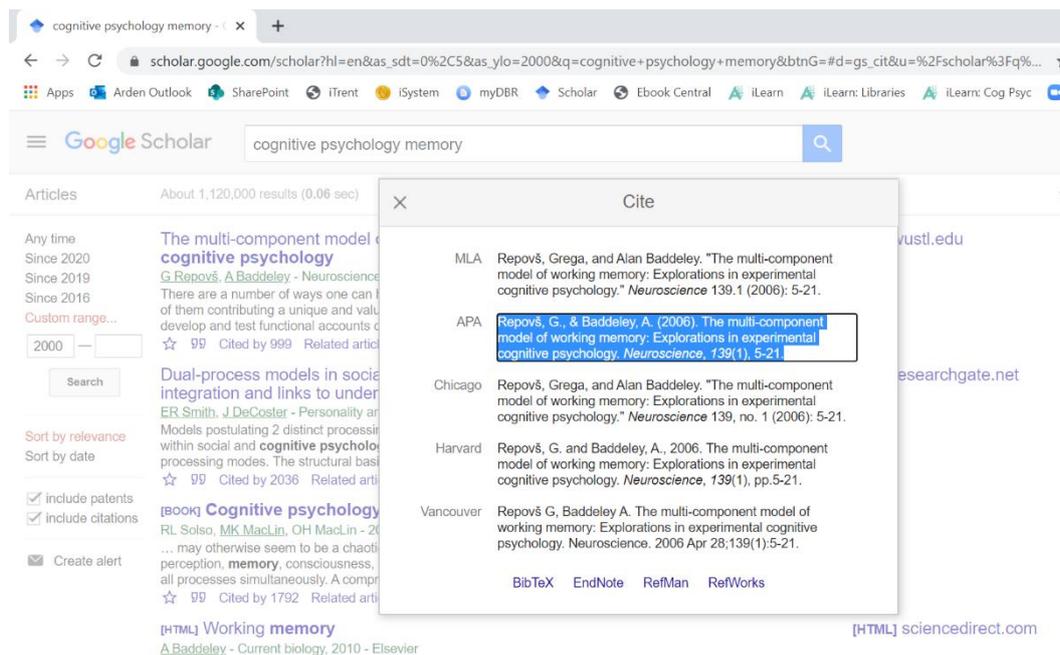
Google Scholar does provide a referencing tool, which allows you to export the reference for a paper quickly and easily. **However, please be aware that the format won't always be a perfect match to the official Arden University Referencing Guide for your subject.**

While using Google Scholar's referencing tool can be useful for keeping a quick record of papers you have read or want to read for an assessment, **we recommend you always check and refer back to your official Arden University Referencing Guide, which will be linked on your Subject Guide within the Library Portal.**

To use the Google Scholar referencing tool, under the search result that you want to reference, click the “Cite” button, which is a quote mark:



This will produce a list of citations for you to copy:



We hope you found this guide useful!

You can find more tips and tricks here: <https://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/help.html>

If you're struggling with your literature search or you can't find the resource you're looking for, please, contact our friendly Assistant Librarians for help: libraries@arden.ac.uk

If you need help with your academic study skills or would like to book a 1:1 with an Academic Skills Tutor, you can find more information and available workshops [here](#), or you can email: study-skills@arden.ac.uk