

# Research Skills - 2021

## Important:

**Explore the concept and related terminology** before you decide on the most appropriate approach or search terms.

- Have a clear understanding of the task, and what the trainer is trying to assess.
- Keep to the task!

## What is out there?

- Libraries, including their physical and online collections
- Internet (Wikipedia / Google scholar / Google Advanced search/ PubMed / Cochrane Library)
- Online Databases

## How do I get it? Some examples...

- ILL (Inter Library Loan) – through your local libraries
- PubMed – some articles are open source, others need to be purchased
- Cochrane Library – online collection of medical evidence-based databases, including results of medical trials, reviews etc. Free to use in Australia.
- Databases – usually full text and fairly extensive collections. But...not all journals are included and specific topics may not be covered by all databases.  
Databases can be found via Nature Care College, local libraries, State Library, some associations etc.

## Is the information authentic and creditable?

- Can the author be validated?  
(Is their name fully published? Is it trackable? What is their background? Are they just voicing their own opinion? What are their qualifications?)
- Is the publisher/publishing institution well known and accepted?
- Is the date of publication revealed? Is it current? And is it relevant to your topic?
- If it is a website, what is its purpose? Is it biased? Trying to sell products?
- Is the information of a 'primary' nature or a 'secondary' nature?
- If secondary, are the references of quality, and are they disclosed? Fully cited and trackable?

## What are primary and secondary sources?

- **Examples of primary sources** are diaries, letters, original documents (birth certificate etc), interviews, speeches, case law, journal articles on NEW research or findings, government documents, creative artworks.
- **Examples of secondary sources** are journal articles that comment on or analyse research, textbooks, dictionaries/encyclopaedias, dissertations, critics.

## Hint:

### Don't leave your research to the last minute!

- It takes time to find the “quality” resources. You may not come across them during your first search.
- It takes time for you to assimilate the ideas and knowledge and formulate your own assessment.
- Use mind maps and tables etc to organise your information

# Nature Care College Study Resources

Digital files (via your Moodle units)  
Online Databases

## Using a database

Download the Database Password sheet from your Moodle ‘Useful Student Resources’ section. It includes instructions on how to access the databases.



### Database Search Strategies:

#### *Wide or basic search*

- useful to see if there is much published on your topic
- use ‘keyword’ search term

#### *More specific search*

- use Advanced Search option and two or more ‘keyword’ search terms

#### *Most specific search*

- use subject headings  
(Subject heading schemes – LCSH (Library of Congress Subject Headings) and MeSH (Medical Subject Headings))  
**BUT** how do you know what term is actually a ‘subject heading’? Look them up in your Advanced Search section in ProQuest

Limit results by narrowing the publication date, subject, publication title etc.