USING DISCOVERY

Marjon Library

HELP GUIDE

Welcome to Plymouth Marjon University Library!

This guide is an introduction to using Discovery the Library's search facility – we hope you find it useful but please do let us know if there's anything you feel we've missed or something you'd like improved.

Online versions of all the Library help-guides are available through the Library webpages: http://bit.ly/MJLhelp; or speak to staff at the main counter if you need a printed large format version.

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Before you start using Discovery – A Top Tip:

Before you start searching it's important to realise that your choice of search terms will have a **big** effect on the results you get. Therefore, it's a good idea to brainstorm the words, and combinations of words, you will search for before you start.

You may be used to using certain words or phrases but try to think of alternatives that others might use. Pay attention to thinking of synonyms (different words that mean the same thing), near-synonyms and related terms. For instance, try "soccer" as well as "football", "treatment" as well as "therapy", and "dementia" as well as "Alzheimer's".

This applies to searching for phrases too. For example, searching only for "primary education" will not provide a comprehensive search result. In other countries, particularly the USA, they use the term "elementary education", so for a complete picture you would have to search for both terms.

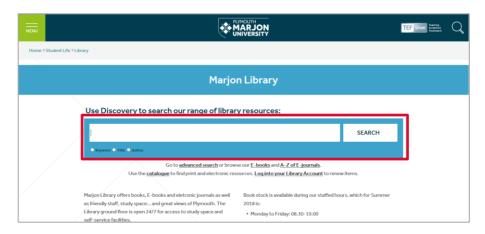
Sometimes even subtle differences can have a big effect. Try searching for "sport development" and then "sports development" (both with the double quote marks) to see how big a difference there can be.

Basic Searching:

To make it easy to find resources for your assignments, the Library has a single search point allowing you to search for books, E-Books and journal articles in the one place - Discovery.

Discovery is available on the Library website homepage: https://www.marjon.ac.uk/student-life/library/

On the front page the search bar is near the top, in a pale blue box. Type your search term into the white bar and click 'Search':



If you are looking for a specific resource, it is best to use the title or author option below the search bar. For a more general search on a subject use the keyword option – if you don't click any of the radial buttons, the search will still run.

If you are accessing Discovery off-campus, before your results are displayed, you will be asked to log in. This is to confirm which university you are studying at to ensure that you are allowed access.

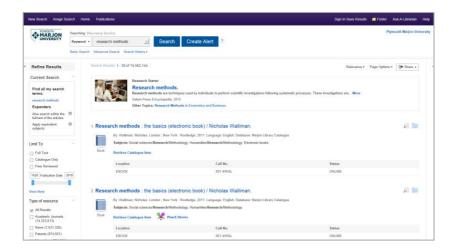
After you have clicked search the Marjon login page will load, where you can enter your standard University username and password:



If you have any problems at this stage – check that you can access Learning Space and your University email. If you can't access these either it is mostly likely a problem with your log in details and you would need to contact Computing and Media Services http://www.marjon.ac.uk/student-life/computing-and-media-services/

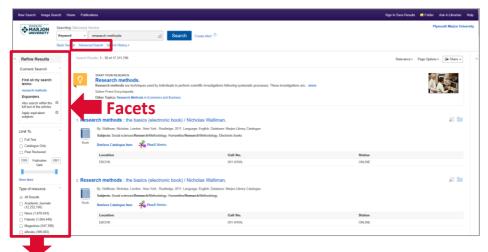
If it is definitely a problem with the Library resources then please contact us at libraryenquiries@marjon.ac.uk so that we can investigate.

Once you have logged in, or if you are on campus you will be taken immediately to the results page:



Refining your search

There are two main ways to narrow down your search in Discovery: the facets, which is the tool bar to the left-hand side of the search result list, and 'Advanced Search', which is one of the clickable options underneath the search bar.



Facets

This is a **very easy** way of refining your search as it is pretty much just ticking boxes!

The facets can be found on the left-hand side of your results list, as shown on the previous page. There are six really useful ones:

Catalogue Only

This is found in the 'Limit To' section of the facets. By ticking this box your results are limited to printed books on the Library shelves and E-Books.

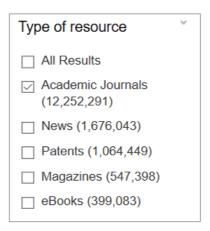


Ticking both 'Catalogue Only' and 'Electronic Resources' (in the 'Type of resource' section in the facets) shows only E-books:



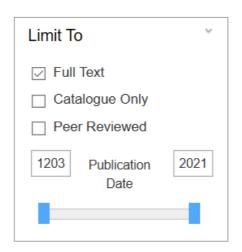
Academic Journals

If you're after academic journal articles, ticking this box in the 'Type of resource' section of the facets will get rid of books, E-books, magazines and a lot of other stuff you don't want.



Full Text

Not all the hits on your result list give access to the full text of the article. Some of your hits will be 'abstract only' which, as the name suggests, means you can only see the citation material and the abstract (a brief summary). Ticking 'Full Text', in the 'Limit To' section of the facets, will mean all your hits will have full text access.

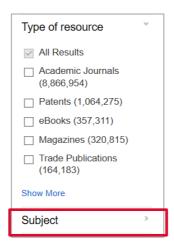


Search Tip - Clicking full text will give access to items you can view now but remember that you might be losing results that could be very useful to you. The Library can usually get the full text of an article for you, if we don't subscribe to the journal, by requesting it as an Inter-Library Loan from another library.

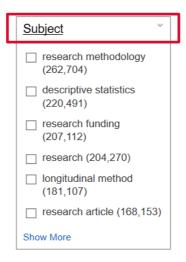
Fill out the Google form to apply for an Inter-Library Loan here: http://bit.ly/MJLills

Subject

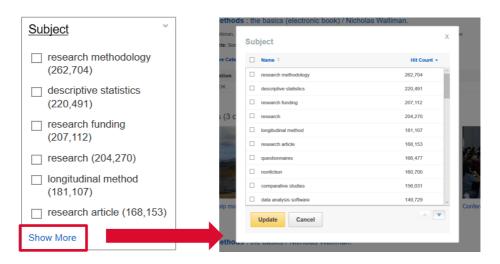
Possibly the most useful and powerful of the facets, the 'Subject' facet is below the 'Type of Resource' facet and is usually collapsed like this:



Click anywhere within the box that the word 'Subject' and the small grey down facing arrow are, to expand the selection:



The expanded box will display a short list of subjects. Click on the blue 'Show More' option at the bottom to see a fuller list display in a pop-up box:



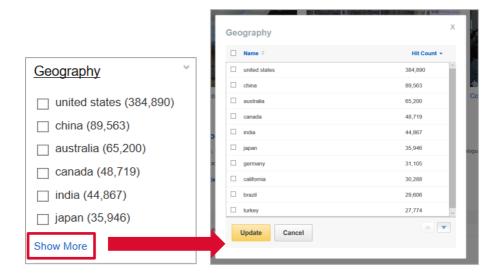
Scroll down the list until you see a relevant subject. Ticking a box and clicking the yellow 'Update' button beneath the scrolling list will now limit your results to hits specifically tagged with that subject term. If you still have too many results, go back to the Subject facet and search for another relevant term. You can do this multiple times.

Search Tip - Once you've gone through the results generated from selecting one 'Subject', remove it from the search and try another. Play around with different combinations of 'Subject' terms to get different results.

Geography

This might seem an odd one, but what this really means is 'restrict my search to results from, or about, a specific country'. This can be particularly useful if you are looking for something that has to do with subjects like law, social policy, regulatory bodies (or similar) where selecting Great Britain or England would exclude information about other countries.

Like the 'Subject' facet, it is usually collapsed in the left-hand bar and can be expanded to show a short list of locations. To show the full list in a pop-up, click on the blue 'Show More' option at the bottom:



The Date Slider



If your lecturer has said only to use information published within the last five or ten years, then you can use the 'Publication Date' slider in the 'Limit To' section to restrict the date range.

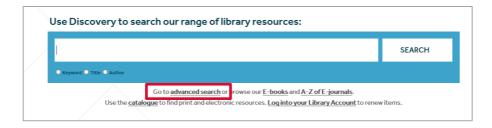
Just left click and drag the blue 'handle' bar on the left of the slider and let go when the desired year is displayed (if nothing happens just give it another click).

Alternatively, just type your required date ranges in the boxes above the bar i.e. 2016 in the left box and 2021 in the right box.

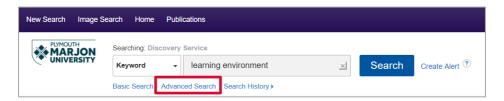
Advanced Search

Advanced Search complements the facets and can be used in combination with them.

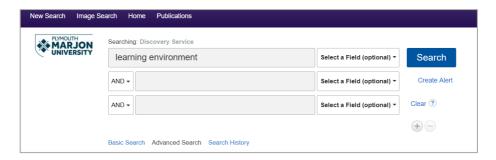
You can access it either by clicking the 'advanced search' link below the Discovery search bar on the Library webpage:



Or, if you have already run a basic search, you will find 'Advanced Search' above your results list, and underneath the search bar:



Once you have clicked 'Advanced Search' on either page, you will see an expanded search area with your original search terms in the top bar (and a drop down menu at the end of this bar), and two other search bars with drop down menus either side of them:



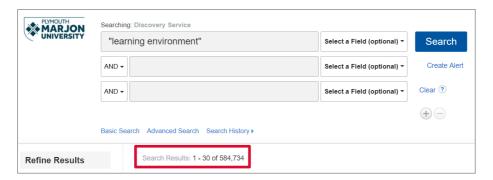
Using advanced search, you can go from millions of hits to something much more manageable with just a few easy steps.

Imagine we are interested in how the learning environment a teacher creates can affect behaviour management in the classroom. If we run our first search with the keywords 'learning' and 'environment', we get over 4 million hits – as shown in the 'Search Results' number at the top of the results list.



As 'learning' and 'environment' go together as a phrase, we can make Discovery search for that **exact phrase** by placing them within double quote marks – so "learning environment".

After re-running the search, notice that the 'Search Results' total has now changed after getting rid of over 3.5 million irrelevant hits:



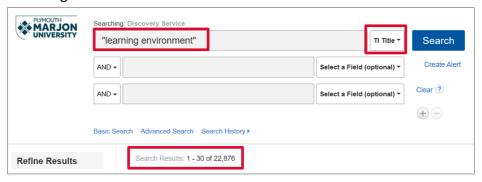
Phrases and Quotation Marks – A Top Tip:

Using double quote marks (shift+2 on your keyboard) to contain a phrase is a great way to force Discovery to search for a set phrase, rather than separate words.

Make sure though, that you only use quote marks with stock phrases i.e. phrases that are well used in your field of study, or everyday life. For example, although "British Army fitness" is a phrase, it is not really a stock phrase and will yield only 2 results when restricting the search to academic journals. However, modifying the search to "British Army" fitness gives us 617 academic journal articles.

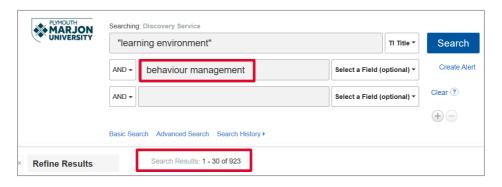
Over half a million hits is still a lot to sort through, so let's try another trick and restrict our results to those where the search phrase occurs in the title.

To do this, click the drop-down menu next to your search term "learning environment" and select the option 'TI Title'. Then run the search again:



"Learning environment" is still a bit general, so we still have 22,000 hits. To make the search more specific let's **add some more keywords** related to the specific aspect of learning environments we are interested in - behaviour management – to the second search box.

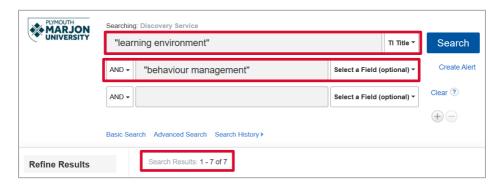
Keep the 'TI Title' option in the drop-down menu next to the first search box, and leave the drop-down menu next to the left-hand side of the second search box set to 'AND', and the drop-down box at the right of the search box set to 'Select a Field (optional)' - then run the search again:



This reduces the results to 923 hits - still a lot to look through, but we can use the same trick as we did before and try putting behaviour management in double quote marks, so Discovery only shows us hits that contain both our two exact phrases.

So, search box one will have "learning environment" in it and its drop-down box set to 'TI Title'. Search box two will have the left-hand drop menu set to 'AND', "behaviour management" in the search box and the right-hand drop-down menu set to 'Select a Field (optional)'.

The search can then be run:



Now we're down to a much more manageable 7 hits.

This would probably be too few, but we can tweak our search to try and find other relevant hits.

For instance, if we take off the title restriction in the drop-down box next to "learning environment", changing it back to 'Select a Field (optional)', and tried the 'TI Title' restriction in the drop-down box next to "behaviour management" – when we run the search again, this gives us 30 hits:



Constructing your Searches – A Top Tip:

Using double quote marks for stock phrases, restricting the search to title, and adding other keywords/phrases to the search give you powerful tools for refining your search.

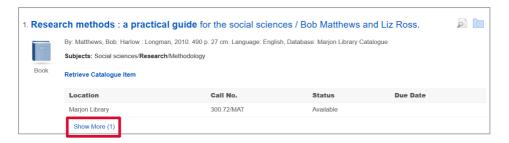
Use these tools iteratively – that is, repeat the search over and over, each time tweaking it slightly to get slightly different results.

Accessing your results

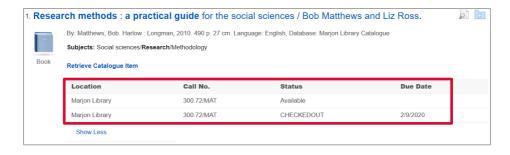
Print Books

If the book you are looking for is held in the Library Discovery will show the shelf number in the basic information displayed in the results list.

Discovery will only display information for one copy of the book so to see the availability of all copies, click on the blue 'Show More' link at the bottom of the record:



In this example, by clicking 'Show More' we can see that one copy is available on the Library shelves- as its status is 'Available' - and the second copy has been checked out – as its status is 'CHECKEDOUT'.



Search Tip - Discovery won't show you the loan period of the book in the status column, so if all other copies are showing as 'CHECKEDOUT', the 'Available' copy may be the Reference copy.

To find the book in the Library, make a note of the code in the 'Call No.' column (we also call this the shelf number) - in the example above this is 300.72/MAT.

All the books are shelved in number order:

- 000-372 are all kept on the 1st floor
- 373-999 are all kept on the 2nd floor
- Teaching Practice is located off the 1st floor
- Oversize Books of all numbers are on the 2nd floor

Books with the same number are shelved alphabetically according to the three letters that follow the number.

So in the case of our example book - 300.72/MAS is shelved on the 1^{st} Floor of the Library and, at the time the photo of books with their shelf

numbers was taken below, is shelved between 300.72/MAS and 300.72/MAX.



If you can't find the book you're looking for, please ask Library staff to double check for you.

If you're sure the Library doesn't have it, you can make a purchase request through our 'More Books' scheme. Information about the scheme, and the online application form, can be found here: http://bit.ly/MJLmore

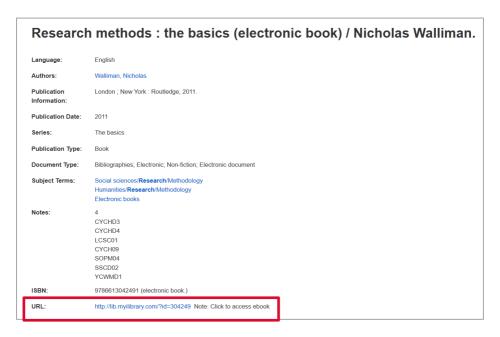
E-Books

E-Books owned by the Library can easily be identified in a general search because they have (electronic book) at the end of their title, and their location is set to 'EBOOK' rather than 'Marjon Library'.

They can be accessed straight away by clicking on the title (in blue):



The full record will then open and the link to access the E-Book will display next to the 'URL' heading, towards the bottom of the record:



Once the link has been clicked, you may have to log-in again to access the book. Full details about how to log-in and access E-Books though different providers can be found in our separate E-Book Help Guide. This can be found, with all the Library's other guides, here: http://bit.ly/MJLhelp

Electronic Academic Journal Articles

Unless you have ticked 'Full Text' in the facets (see pages 7 and 8) not all your results will have full text access right away. For those that don't, you will have to make a request through Inter-Library Loans: http://bit.ly/MJLills

If there is a full text option, the links are displayed in the generated results list and can be found at the bottom of:

PDF Full Text

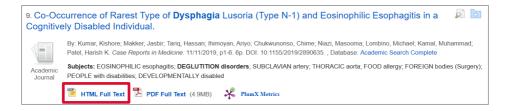
Clicking on the PDF full text link will bring up the article:



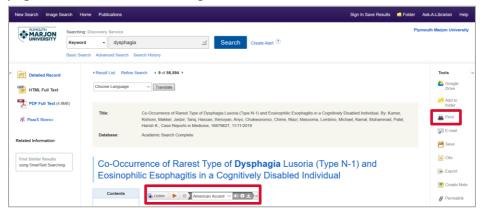
Once opened, to save or print the article use the Adobe toolbar within PDF. This may appear at the top or bottom depending on your version of the software and you may need to move your mouse cursor around the screen to make it appear.

HTML Full Text

Clicking HTML Full Text presents you the full text of the article in a standard web page format. Although easy to view, these can be more awkward to save than a PDF - so if the article has a choice of download formats, this is something you may want to take into account.



However, HTML articles have a couple of benefits. They can easily be printed - just click on the article title in the results list, and on the next page select 'Print' from the right-hand Tools menu:



HTML articles also have a text-to-speech reader built in on this page. You can find the controls underneath the article title, including a drop-down menu to change the accent.

ERIC

Links to full text articles in the ERIC (Education Resources Information Centre) database don't display in the same place as links to other databases and download methods.

The link appears just below the citation information and above the subjects, with the words 'FULL TEXT FROM ERIC':

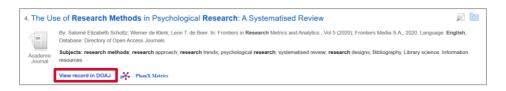


Clicking on this link will open an new page to the database record where you can download a PDF version of the article from the 'Download full text' link on the right-hand side of the page:

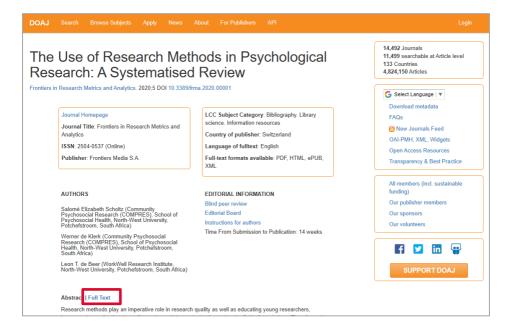


DOAJ

This is the Directory of Open Access Journals – the link to access the article is at the bottom of the record on the results list as 'View record in DOAI':



After clicking this link the DOAJ web site will load the article record. There will be a blue 'Full Text' link for you to click, mid-way down the page, and above the abstract:



This will usually take you to the journal's website where you can either view or download the article, or both. In the example below, the article loads in its entirety on the webpage, but there is also a 'Download Article' link to download a PDF version on the right-hand side of the page, above the total views number:



Occasionally, once you're taken to the journal's website, you may have to re-search for the article you want by selecting in turn the year, volume and issue number and then looking through the contents of that issue to find the specific article.

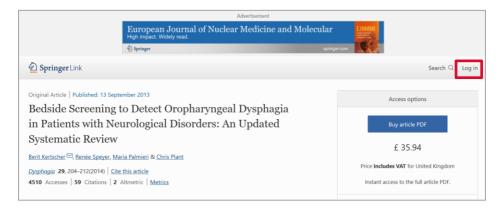
Linked Full Text

Clicking the 'Linked Full Text' link will take you to the article page on the journal website, where you can download a PDF version of the document article.

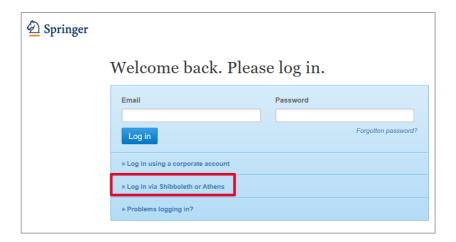


Some journal providers may not log you in automatically, so you may need to log in again to access the article.

In the example, the journal is provided by Springer so you will need to click the 'Log in' option at the top right of the page.

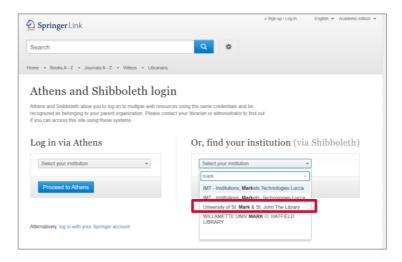


Then click the 'Log in via Shibboleth or Athens' link in the blue box, below the main log in option.



On the 'Athens and Shibboleth login' page you should the click the drop-down menu, underneath the 'Or find your institution (via Shibboleth)' option on the right-hand side of the page.

In the available search bar you should type 'mark' and then click 'University of St. Mark and St. John The Library':



The Marjon login box will display and you can enter your standard University username and password.



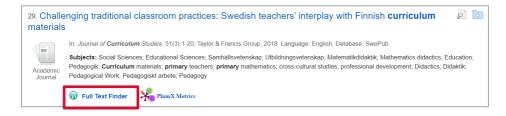
The journal page will then reload, taking you back to the original article where you can download a PDF version using the link on the right-hand side of the page:



Although this is just an example, most journal providers will ask you to login in a similar way. But for help with specific providers, the A-Z of E-Journals Help Guide gives in depth step-by-step instructions on how to log in to the main E-Journal suppliers and is available here: http://bit.ly/MJLhelp

Full Text Finder

Clicking the 'Full Text Finder' link has a different outcome, depending on which database/journal the article comes from.



Example 1:

Usually, clicking on Full Text Finder takes you to a page with another link to the journal provider.

In this example you would need to click on the blue link that reads 'Find this article in full text from Taylor and Francis':



This will take you to the article page on the journal publisher website, where — in this case - the article can be read on that page, or downloaded as a PDF using the PDF option in the tool bar above the abstract:

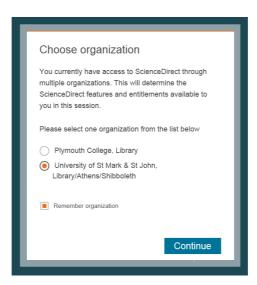


You may have to login to the journal provider at this point, to be able to access the article.

If this is the case, a run through of logging into the Springer site begins on page 27 of this guide, which is very similar to how to log-in to other sites. But for help with specific providers, the A-Z of E-Journals Help Guide gives in depth step-by-step instructions on how to log in to the main E-Journal suppliers and is available here: http://bit.ly/MJLhelp

Example 2:

Here, clicking on 'Full Text Finder' has taken us to a screen where we need to select the radial button next to the 'University of St Mark & St John, Library/Athens/Shibboleth' option, then click the 'Continue' button:



At this point you may see a redirect page. In this example you should click the blue 'View this article at Science Direct' link:



This will take you to the article page on the journal publisher website, where – in this case - the article can be read on that page, or downloaded as a PDF using the PDF option in the tool bar above the article:



You may have to login to the journal provider at this point, to be able to access the article.

If this is the case, a run through of logging into the Springer site begins on page 27 of this guide, which is very similar to how to log-in to other sites. But for help with specific providers, the A-Z of E-Journals Help Guide gives in depth step-by-step instructions on how to log in to the main E-Journal suppliers and is available here: http://bit.ly/MJLhelp

PlumX Metrics

Although this looks like a link to access a journal article it's not. PlumX Metrics provides researchers with bibliometric statistics about the article, so unless you specifically want to know about the metrics you can safely ignore this one.



"None of the Above"

If you've limited your search to full text and there's an article on your results list that has none of the previously described access methods (or maybe just a PlumX Metrics link), try clicking the article title in the results list:

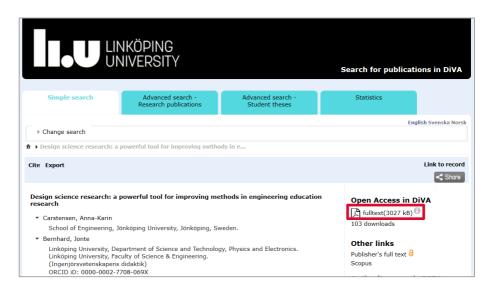


The article record will display, and if you scroll down this record, towards the bottom there is an 'Access URL' link or links:



Clicking on any of these will give you access to the article, by linking out to another website.

In the example above, for instance, the top link takes you to a University repository web page, where you can download the article using a link on the right-hand side of the page under the heading 'Open Access in DiVA':



The second link in the Discovery record takes you to the journal publisher website – in this case Taylor & Francis - where the article can be read on that page, or downloaded as a PDF using the PDF option in the tool bar above the abstract:



The final link on the example opens a PDF version of the article directly into your web browser.

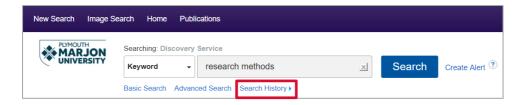
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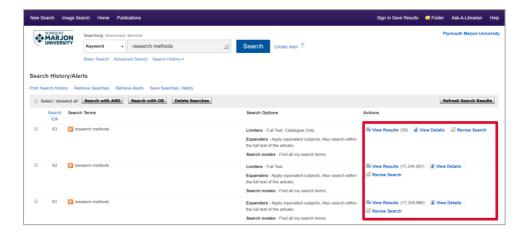
Organising your Searches

Search History

You can go back and see the searches you have done in a session by clicking on the 'Search History' link, below the search bar on the results list:



From the next screen you can save searches (see pages 37 to 45) view results, rerun searches or modify previous searches by using the tools in the 'Action' column of the Search History/Alerts table:



Search Tip - Leaving Discovery - closing your tabs, logging out of your computer or your 'session' expiring - will mean that your search history will be permanently lost. If you need to record your search strategy as part of your methodology, make sure that you save or make a record of your searches before closing your browser window.

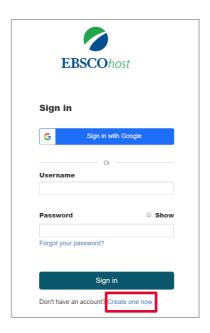
Saving 'Hits' to a Folder and Creating New Folders

To save individual records (hits) or entire searches you will need to create an account with EBSCO.

To do this click 'Sign In Save Results', in the top right of the screen:



On the next page click on the 'Create one now' link, underneath the main 'Sign in' boxes:



To create a new account, simply fill out your details in the form that loads and then click 'Continue' when you've completed it.

You can choose your own username and password, so you might want to use your student number and network password, so it's easy for you to remember.

Once signed in, you will be able to save any of your 'hits' by clicking on the blue folder icon, with a plus symbol in it, at the top right of the record in the results list:



A new box will appear next to the folder where you can select the location you'd like to save the 'hit', in this example it's 'My Folder':

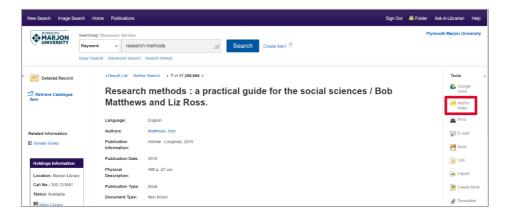


Once the 'hit' has been saved, the icon will change to a yellow folder:

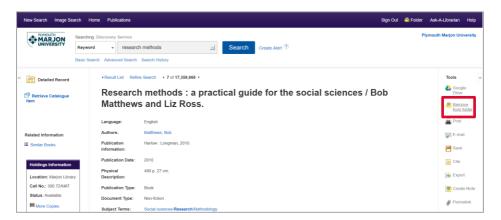


Search Tip - If you click on the folder icon it will turn yellow whether you are logged in to your account or not. However, **for your 'hits' to be saved you must be logged in to your account**.

You can also save results from the full item record page on Discovery, if you've clicked the title to view it. Once the item record is open, you can click the 'Add to folder' option (next to a picture of a yellow folder) in the 'Tools' menu on the right hand side of the page:



Once it's been added the text will change to 'Remove from folder' and the yellow folder icon will have an item in it:

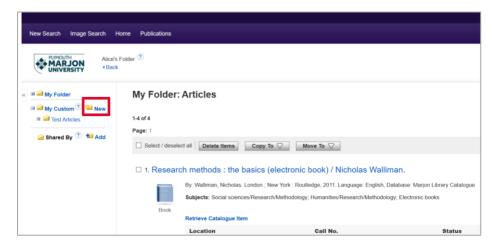


To access your saved results, click the 'Folder' option in the top toolbar or the right-hand side:



Once your saved items load in the main folder, you can also create separate folders to help you better organise your results – for instance you might want to create folders for individual pieces of work or for different module codes.

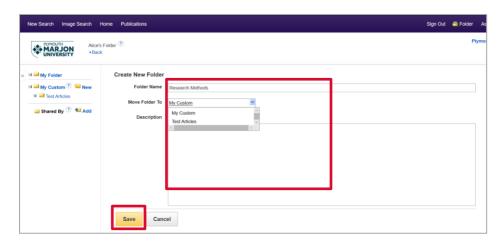
In the left-hand tool bar, you need to find the folder option that is labelled 'My Custom'. Next to this is another icon of a folder and the Word 'New', click this link to open the folder creation page:



On the 'Create New Folder' page, enter a name in the 'Folder Name' box - in this example I've just called the folder 'Research Methods'. Then select a location that the folder will be located from the dropdown menu next to 'Move Folder To' – you can create subfolders

within your own filing system, but most folders will usually just be kept in the main part of the 'My Custom' folder. You can also add a description for the folder.

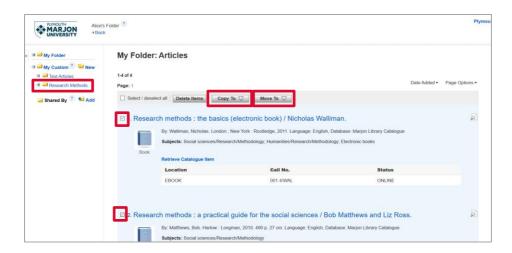
Click on the 'Save' button underneath the description box once you have entered the details you want:



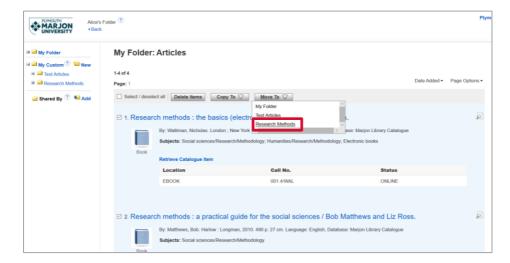
The 'My Folder' page will reload, and your new folder will appear in the 'My Custom' folder on the right-hand side.

To move or copy your saved results into this folder, use the check boxes next to the result list to select the items.

Then click on either the 'Copy To' (if you want to keep a copy of the result in the main folder and in the new folder) or the 'Move To' (if you just want the result in the new folder) button at the top of your saved list:

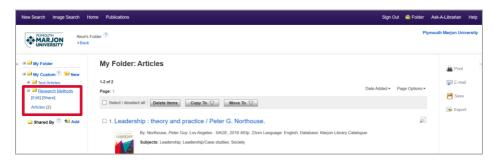


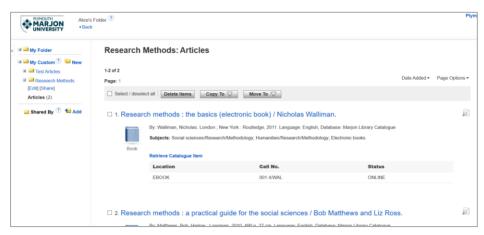
A drop-down menu will appear, and you can click the required destination folder – in this example the 'Research Methods' folder:



I selected the 'Move To' option, so the results I selected will disappear from the main 'My Folder' and move to the 'Research Methods' sub folder in 'My Custom'.

Click on the 'Research Methods' sub folder in the left-hand bar to expand the folder for editing options and view the contents, which are displayed by clicking the blue 'Articles' text:





Once your new folder is created it will become a save location that you can select from the blue folder on the search results, without having to move the article around afterwards:



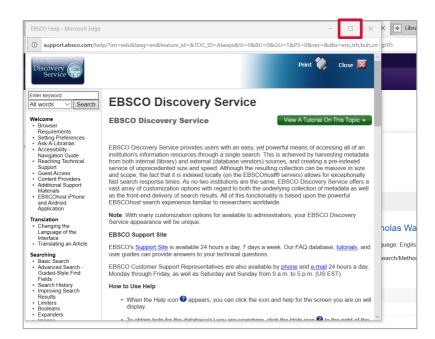
Help

If you are having problems using Discovery, there is a help option in the far right of the top toolbar that can be accessed from any page on Discovery:



The EBSCO Discovery Service help page will open in a smaller browser page, but it can be enlarged to full screen using the 'Restore Up' (looks like a square) option at the top right of the new box.

You can search for help by typing in a keyword in the search bar at the near the top left, or by browsing the help subjects in the left-hand column below this:



Further Questions

If you have any questions about using Discovery or would like a member of staff to provide you with a tutorial, please pop in and speak to staff at the Library reception desk.

You can also email with any queries at libraryenquiries@marjon.ac.uk or telephone 01752 761145 during staffed hours, which can be found on the Library webpages.

Useful Contacts

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