Finding More Research –

Use the References, Bibliography, and Footnotes (Three Examples)

You will often be required to find not just one research article on a topic, but perhaps four, eight, or even a dozen or more research articles on that same topic.

If you can find one good research article you may well have a shortcut to finding many more.

Remember, a research article contains references, or a bibliography, or even footnotes. These point to other resources – often other research articles – that you can also add to your collection.

As you read the introduction of a research article the author(s) will refer to other similar research.

For instance, consider the excerpts from the introduction of the following article:


“College students, especially freshmen, are a group particularly prone to stress (D’Zurilla & Sheedy, 1991) due to the transitional nature of college life (Towbes & Cohen, 1996). …”

“… stress results from the interaction between stressors and the individual’s perception and reaction to those stressors (Romano 1992).”

“If stress is not dealt with effectively, feelings of loneliness and nervousness, as well as sleeplessness and excessive worrying may result (Wright, 1967).”

Each of these in-text citations can be matched to a full citation in the References that appear at the end of this paper. That means that from just reading the introduction you may now have four additional articles.

**Example 1**

Go to the References.

Find the articles in the list of References.

Take a portion of the title of the D’Zurilla & Sheedy article – “Relation between social problem-solving ability” – and search for it, in quotes, within Google Scholar.

If you are on campus you can just click on the title and access this via APA PsycNET.

**Example 2**

Now try another … say perhaps:


Again take a portion of the title of the Towbes & Cohen article - "chronic stress in the lives of college students" – and search for it, in quotes, within Google Scholar.

If you click on the title of this article you will be asked to purchase the article. Don’t do that! Instead click on the More option at the bottom of the record.
Once you’ve clicked on the More option you’ll get additional options including Find it! @ UNI.

When you click on the Find it! @ UNI you will be pointed to a link for full text … and all is well.

**Full Text Article Level Links**

Full text available via ABI/INFORM Complete 1992-02-01 to present (Embargo: 1 year)

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**Example 3**

Another article that can be found from our original research is:


Again, take part of the title, and search for it in Google Scholar:

![Google Scholar search](image)

Once again click on More and then click on the Find it! @ UNI that will appear.

This time ... there is no link to full text ...

... so try clicking on the link to OneSearch (Catalog)
Clicking on **OneSearch** (Library Catalog) will take you to the following screen:

![OneSearch Screen]

Click on **Find in Library** – the one with the Location UNI Compact Period. (Since you already know you can’t get it online, **don’t click** on the choice labeled Find Online).

Now you’ll see that the library owns the old paper (print) copies from 1941 – 2013. Print copies from 1941 – 1985 are in the (blue colored) Compact Periodicals shelving units on the first floor of the library. However, the article by Rocha-Singh is from 1994. Journals published after 1985 are in the (gray colored) Periodicals shelving units on the first floor of the library.
Jot down the call number **BF1 .E3**

... BF1 .E3 is found on the OneSearch record.

Bring the information contained in the article citation with you so that you will be able to find the article downstairs (first floor of library).


- You can head downstairs to the UNI Periodicals (gray colored shelves on floor 1)
- Find the location of the call number **BF1 .E3** in this area.
- Grab volume **54** (published in 1994)
- Turn to page **714**
- Cry out “Eureka” (if that helps)

Then take this volume to the nearest digital scanner and you’ll have a copy to read from your e-mail ... when you find time to read it.