

Advanced Search

If you're not finding what you want using Google or you are getting too many results then:

1. Use synonyms for the search terms,
2. Use more terms, or
3. Use Advanced Search

The problem with advanced searching is that unless you use it often you may not remember the syntax for specifying how to refine the results.

The “work-around” is to:

Start a search with basic terms, then scroll to the bottom of the hits, and click the “Advanced Search” button.

Advanced Search

Find pages with...		To do this in the search box.
all these words:	<input type="text" value="catalyst"/>	Type the important words: <code>tri-colour rat terrier</code>
this exact word or phrase:	<input type="text"/>	Put exact words in quotes: <code>"rat terrier"</code>
any of these words:	<input type="text"/>	Type OR between all the words you want: <code>miniature OR standard</code>
none of these words:	<input type="text"/>	Put a minus sign just before words that you don't want: <code>-rodent, -"Jack Russell"</code>
numbers ranging from:	<input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	Put two full stops between the numbers and add a unit of measurement: <code>10..35 kg, £300..£500, 2010..2011</code>

Then narrow your results by...		
language:	<input type="text" value="any language"/>	Find pages in the language that you select.
region:	<input type="text" value="any region"/>	Find pages published in a particular region.
last update:	<input type="text" value="anytime"/>	Find pages updated within the time that you specify.
site or domain:	<input type="text"/>	Search one site (like <code>wikipedia.org</code>) or limit your results to a domain like <code>.edu</code> , <code>.org</code> or <code>.gov</code>
terms appearing:	<input type="text" value="anywhere in the page"/>	Search for terms in the whole page, page title or web address, or links to the page you're looking for.
SafeSearch:	<input type="text" value="Show most relevant results"/>	Tell SafeSearch whether to filter sexually explicit content.
reading level:	<input type="text" value="no reading level displayed"/>	Find pages at one reading level or just view the level info.
file type:	<input type="text" value="any format"/>	Find pages in the format that you prefer.
usage rights:	<input type="text" value="not filtered by licence"/>	Find pages that you are free to use yourself.

Google Scholar

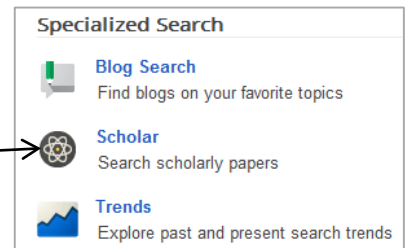
Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text search of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines.

The Google Scholar index includes most peer-reviewed online journals for Europe and the America's largest scholarly publishers, plus scholarly books and other non-peer reviewed journals.

It is similar in function to the freely available Scirus from Elsevier, CiteSeerX, and getCITED. It is also similar to the subscription-based tools, Elsevier's Scopus and Thomson ISI's Web of Science.

To access Google Scholar:

1. In a web Browser go to www.google.ca
2. At the right end of the Black Bar across the top of the Google page click More and then Even More
3. In the Specialized Search category click on Scholar.



The Google Scholar main page offers several options:

 My Citations  Alerts  Metrics  Settings

Google
scholar



- My Citations - Track citations to your publications, View publications by colleagues, Appear in Google Scholar search results
- Alerts - are emails sent to you when Google finds new results - such as web pages, newspaper articles, or blogs - that match your search term
- Metrics - Google Scholar Metrics provide an easy way for authors to quickly gauge the visibility and influence of recent articles in scholarly publications
- Settings – personalize settings for Collections, Results per page, Where results open, Bibliography manager

Google Translate

Google Translate is a free multilingual machine-translation service provided by Google and designed to “translate text from one language into another”.

Features and limitations:

The service limits the number of paragraphs, or range of technical terms, that will be translated. It is possible to enter searches in a source language that are translated to a destination language allowing you to browse and interpret results from the selected destination language in the source language.

Google Translate, like other automatic translation tools, has its limitations. While it can help the reader to understand the general content of foreign language text it does not always deliver exactly accurate translations. Google Translate can make intelligent guesses as to what an appropriate translation should be. This process of seeking patterns in large amounts of text is called "statistical machine translation".

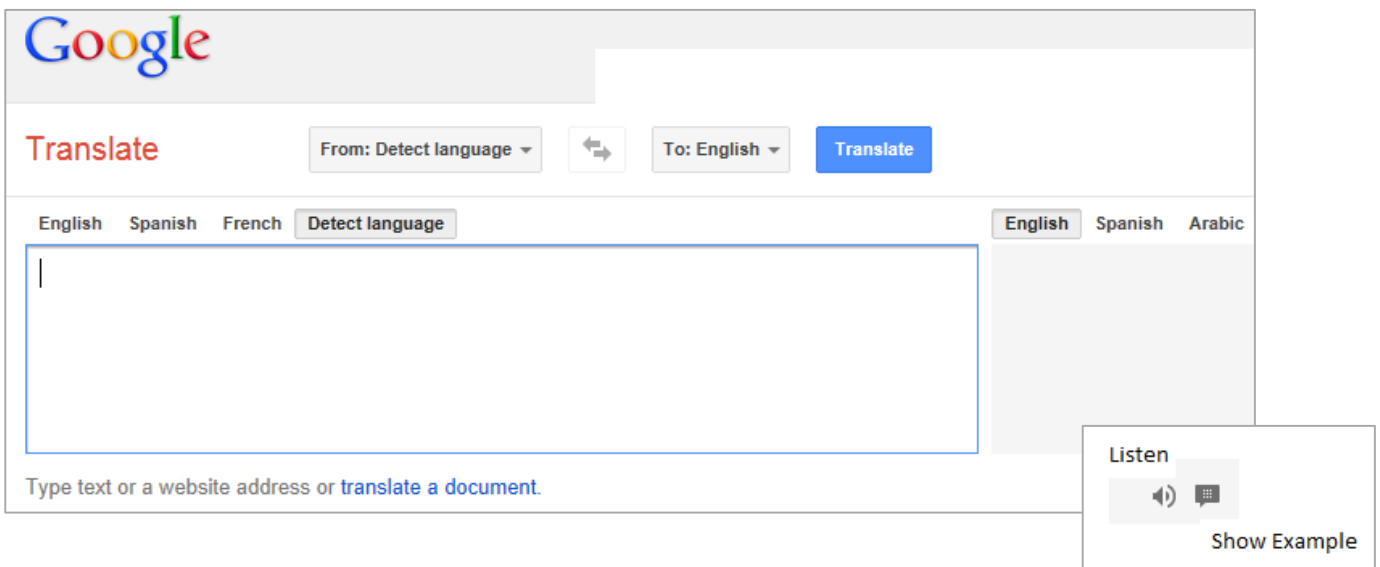
Some languages produce better results than others. Google Translate performs well especially when English is the target language and the source language is one of the languages of the European Union.

Translate can interpret web pages as well as entire documents, shows an example of word usage, and plays audio of the text.

To access Translate go to the Google Home Page (www.google.ca) and then click the “More button” and then select Translate.

More -

Translate



Getting Help with Google Programs

To get help on the wide variety of other programs that are provided through Google go to:
<http://support.google.com>

Simply pick a product and get help information.