Survey 1: 2009 Fall Survey Questions

IL Objective 1: The information literate student determines the nature and extent of the information needed. Students will identify a variety of types and formats of potential sources of information.

1. Typically a library's online catalog contains:
   a. Information about books, videos, and other nonprint items in the library
   b. The complete text of the journal articles in the library
   c. Information about the college's courses
   d. Full-text books
   e. Don’t know

2. Which of the following would be the best tool to use to obtain journal articles for your topic “autistic children”?
   a. The library’s online catalog
   b. A library’s database/index
   c. An encyclopedia
   d. Google
   e. Don’t know

3. You have gotten an assignment on “watersheds” which you know very little about. What's the first thing you should do to get started?
   a. Browse the library shelves for books on watersheds.
   b. Type "watersheds" in a web search engine for a complete list of references on the topic.
   c. Ask your friends if any of them know about your topic.
   d. Find out some basics on watersheds from an encyclopedia.
   e. Ask the professor if you can change topics.

4. Which of the following are characteristics of scholarly journals?
   a. Contain colorful, glossy pages and typically accept commercial advertising.
   b. Mainly for the general public to read.
   c. Report news events in a timely manner.
   d. Articles include detailed references.
   e. Don’t know.

5. What is the easiest way to find out if the library has the 1998 issues of Journal of Communication?
   a. Search the library’s periodical shelves.
   b. Search “Journal Holdings” on the library Web page.
   c. Search Google Scholar.
   d. Search NoodleBib.
   e. Don’t know.
IL Objective II: The information literate student accesses needed information effectively and efficiently. Students will recognize controlled vocabularies; illustrate search statements that incorporate appropriate keywords and synonyms, controlled vocabularies (when appropriate), Boolean operators, nesting of terms, and truncation, refining the search statement when necessary; and determine the most appropriate resources for accessing needed information.

1. To find the critiques on William Shakespeare’s play *Romeo and Juliet*, in the Online Catalog, I would do a search:
   a. By title
   b. By keyword
   c. By subject
   d. By author
   e. Don’t know

2. Which is the correct search strategy to combine terms with the operators (AND, OR)?
   a. Death penalty or capital punishment and women
   b. Death penalty or (capital punishment and women)
   c. (Death penalty or capital punishment) and women
   d. (Death penalty and women) or capital punishment
   e. I don’t know

3. **Truncation** is a library computer-searching term meaning that the last letter or letters of a word are substituted with a symbol, such as “*” or “$”. A good reason you might truncate a search term such as child* is that truncation will
   a. limit the search to descriptor or subject fields
   b. reduce the number of irrelevant citations
   c. yield more citations
   d. save time in typing a long word
   e. I don’t know

4. In order to find more documents on my topic I can include synonyms in my search statement. To connect those synonyms in my statement, I use:
   a. AND
   b. +
   c. NOT
   d. OR
   e. I don’t know

5. Choose the best place to find a reliable and detailed history of television in the US for a research paper.
   a. Book
   b. Website
   c. Magazine/newspaper
   d. Scholarly Journal
   e. I don’t know
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   d. Google
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   a. Search the library’s periodical shelves.
   b. Search “Journal Holdings” on the library Web page.
   c. Search Google Scholar.
   d. Search NoodleBib.
   e. Don’t know.
Survey 2: 2010 Spring Survey Questions

IL Objective II: The information literate student accesses needed information effectively and efficiently. Students will recognize controlled vocabularies; illustrate search statements that incorporate appropriate keywords and synonyms, controlled vocabularies (when appropriate), Boolean operators, nesting of terms, and truncation, refining the search statement when necessary; and determine the most appropriate resources for accessing needed information.

1. To find the critiques on William Shakespeare’s play *Romeo and Juliet*, in the Online Catalog, I would do a search:
   a. By title
   b. By keyword
   c. By subject
   d. By author
   e. Don’t know
2. Which is the correct search strategy to combine terms with the operators (AND, OR)?
   a. Death penalty or capital punishment and women
   b. Death penalty or (capital punishment and women)
   c. (Death penalty or capital punishment) and women
   d. (Death penalty and women) or capital punishment
   e. I don’t know
3. *Truncation* is a library computer-searching term meaning that the last letter or letters of a word are substituted with a symbol, such as “*” or “$”. A good reason you might truncate a search term such as child* is that truncation will:
   a. limit the search to descriptor or subject fields
   b. reduce the number of irrelevant citations
   c. yield more citations
   d. save time in typing a long word
   e. I don’t know
4. In order to find more documents on my topic I can include synonyms in my search statement. To connect those synonyms in my statement, I use:
   a. AND
   b. +
   c. NOT
   d. OR
   e. I don’t know
5. Choose the best place to find a reliable and detailed history of television in the US for a research paper.
   a. Book
   b. Website
   c. Magazine/newspaper
   d. Scholarly Journal
   e. I don’t know