MHS LIBRARY RESOURCE GUIDE

Science Edition 1.0

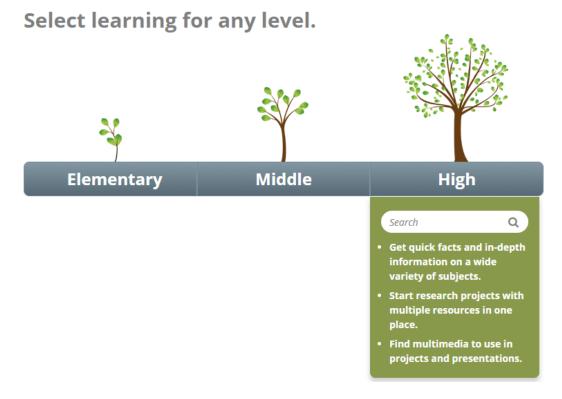
URL: http://www.galepages.com/mlin_c_milfhs



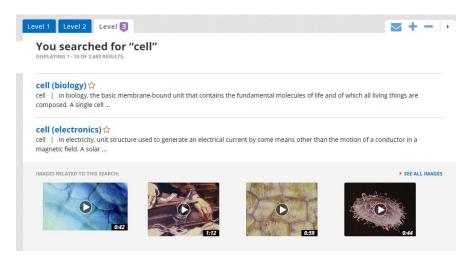
Also available through the library's homepage at milfordpublicschools.com



Use this for general overviews of particular topics (any discipline). This is a good alternative to Wikipedia, especially Wikipedia entries that are still under development.



Start with High School. For students having difficulty you can adjust the reading level within the search results by selecting a different level (1= Elementary School; 2=Middle School; 3= High School).



The article itself has many features:

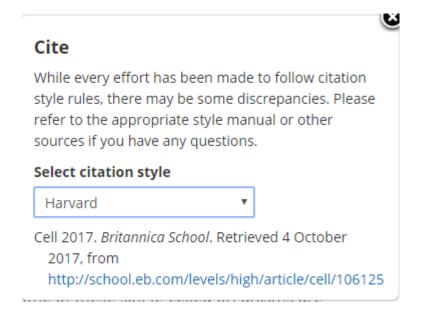


Cell, in biology, the basic membrane-bound unit that contains the fundamental molecules of life and of which all living things are composed. A single cell is often a complete organism in itself, such as a bacterium or yeast. Other cells acquire specialized functions as they mature. These cells cooperate with other specialized cells and become the building blocks of large multicellular organisms, such as animals and humans. Although cells are much larger than atoms, they are still very small. The smallest known cells are a group of tiny bacteria called mycoplasmas; some of these single-celled organisms are spheres about 0.3 micrometre in diameter, with a total mass of 10^{-14} gram—equal to that of 8,000,000,000 hydrogen atoms. Cells of humans typically have a mass 400,000 times larger than the mass of a single mycoplasma bacterium, but even human cells are only about 20 micrometres across. It would require a sheet of about 10.000 human cells to cover the head of a pin, and each human

It can be translated to virtually any language by selecting the $^{••}$ icon.

It can be read aloud by clicking the , which is especially useful for EL students

It can be cited by clicking the $\ ^{ullet}$ icon. The system can cite in APA, MLA, Chicago and Harvard:

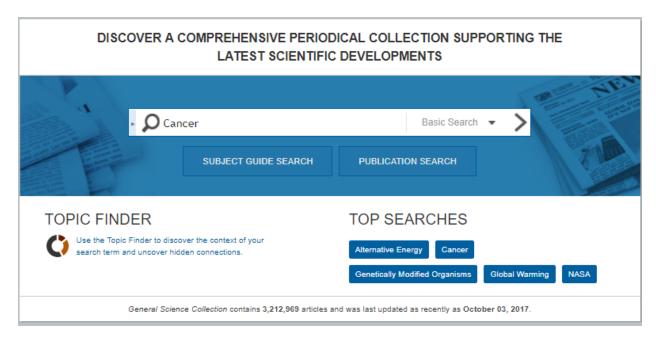


You can also email an article to your entire class by selecting the \square , and adding a special email list.

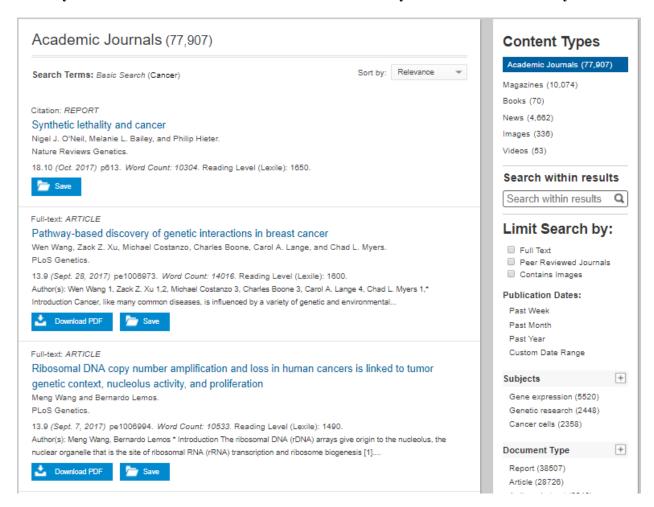


General Science Collection is for finding articles from periodicals (academic journals, magazines, etc.) about different topics in science.

Search by keyword or use the more advanced search functions (author, periodical title, etc.). You can also use "Topic Finder" which will select resources for you (discussed below).

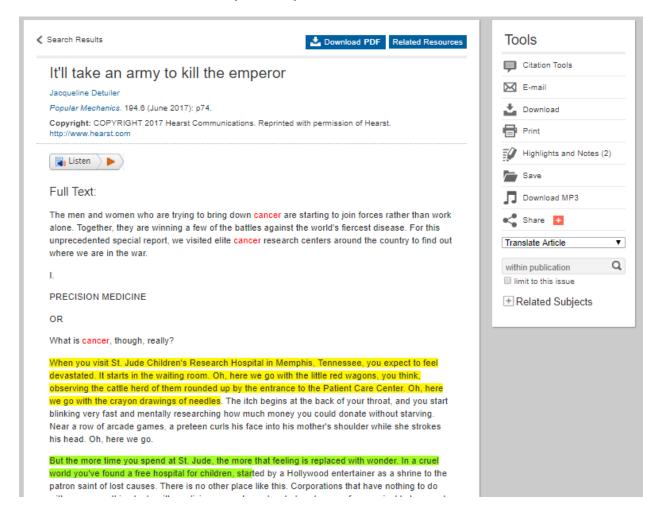


Articles can be sorted by date or relevance. See the variety below. If it says "Citation" it means you don't have access to the entire article. If it says "Full-Text" it means you do.



NOTE: Academic journals (e.g. *PLoS Genetics*) are very advanced. Magazine articles (e.g. *Popular Mechanics*) are more engaging, and usually summarize different advances that are formally written-up in academic journals.

Each article has several "tools" you and your students can use.



To add highlights, simply click the mouse and scroll over the text you want to highlight. A box will appear that lets you choose the color and add notes.

To view all highlights and notes, select Highlights and Notes from the tool bar.

To cite the source (APA, MLA, Chicago, Harvard) select Point from the tool bar.

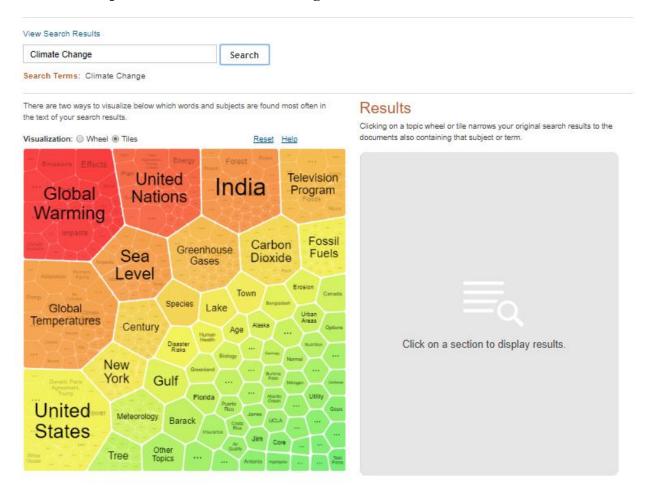
To save to your Google drive, select download from the toolbar.

To share an article via Social Media select share from the toolbar.

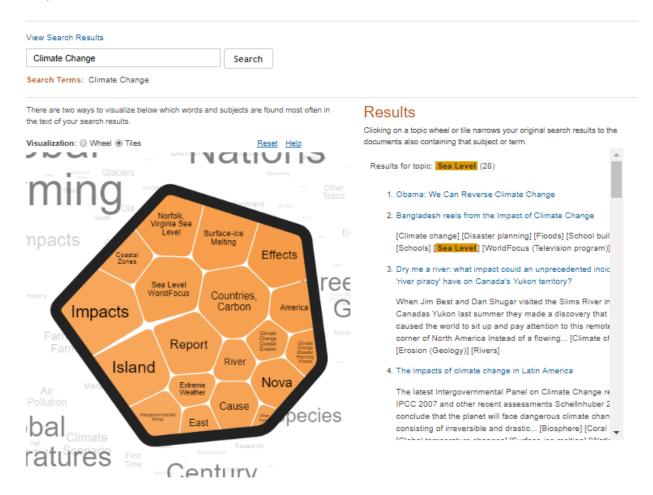


Environmental Studies and Policy Collection works like all the other databases and has the same tools available, so here we will explore the "Topic Finder".

Start by typing in a keyword. After the initial analysis, you will get a word-graphic with various sub-topics related to "Climate Change".



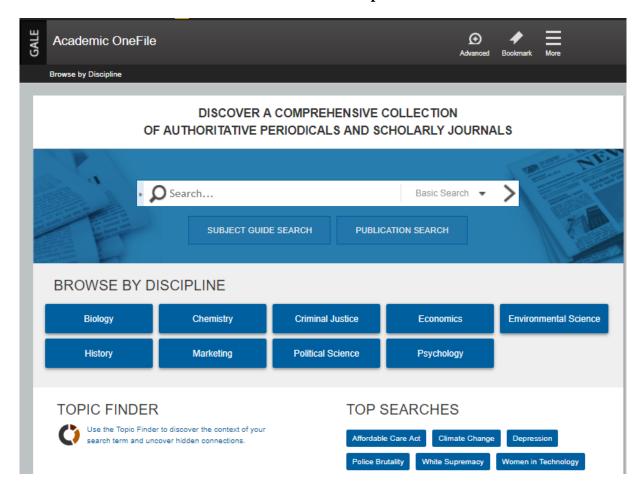
Selecting one of those begins to show articles on the right (I chose "Sea Level", so the articles that appear will cover Climate Change and in some way incorporate issues in sea level)



You can further refine your topic by continuing to select words from the word-graphic on the left.

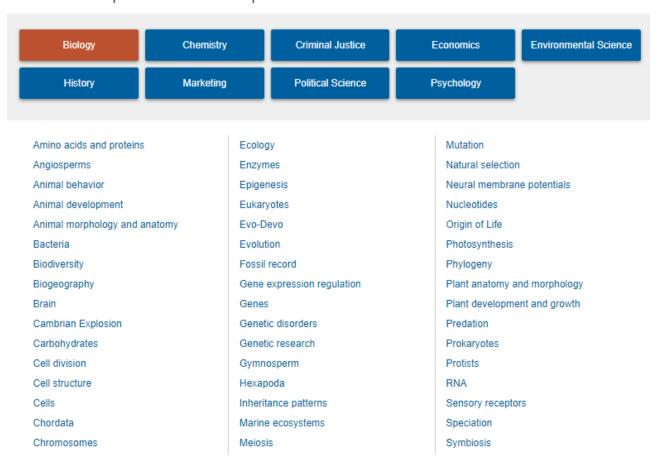


Academic OneFile searches all databases across disciplines.

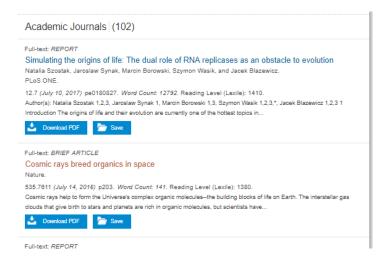


The best use of Academic OneFile, aside from general searches, is to 'Browse by Discipline'. By selecting a discipline, you'll then see that discipline divided into several sub-categories:

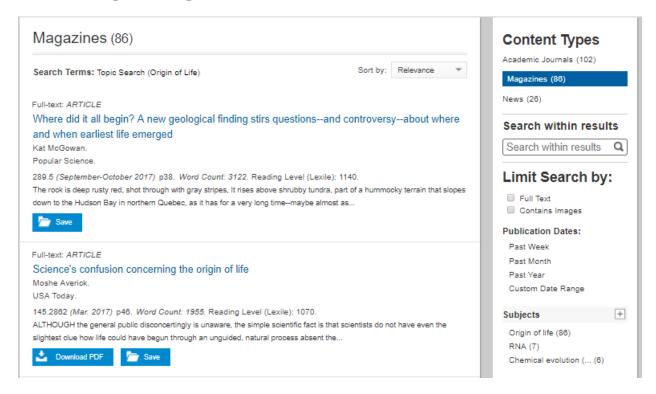
Select a discipline and choose a topic to view articles.



Selecting any of these sub-categories will reveal articles:

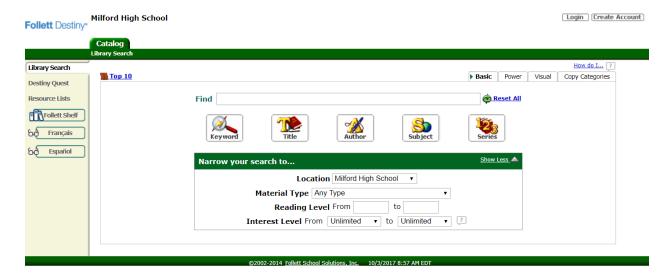


For certain projects or groups of students, it makes sense to skip the academic articles altogether and utilize the magazine articles, which provide more engaging readings that summarize important implications of various studies:

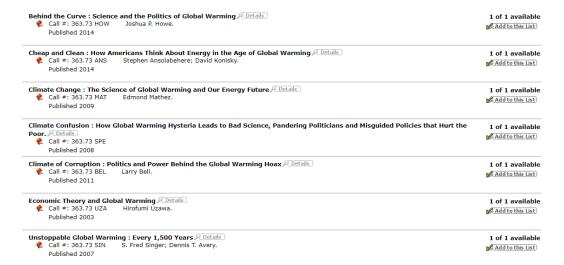


For books and eBooks in the library, use Destiny:

https://milfordpublicschools.follettdestiny.com



Search by keyword (e.g. "Global Warming":



Print books will have a 🙎 icon, eBooks will have a 🧧 icon, videos will have a 📮 icon.

To access an eBook, you will have to sign up for an account (select "create account" in the top right corner)

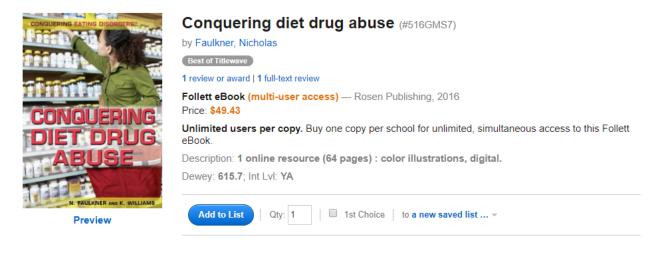
Some eBooks have unlimited access, meaning an entire class can look at the same book at the same time. Others limit the amount of users to as few as one at a time.



If you notice a shortcoming in the library's collection, you can use Follett's Titlewave to find books, videos, and eBooks, and recommend them for purchase.

Follow the steps online to create an account. Once you have, use the search functions to locate titles. For the example, I searched for "diet drugs".

A multi-user eBooks is only \$49.43.



You can preview the books and read reviews right from the catalog. If you like the resource, click the Add to List button.

Once the list is complete, you can share it with me by selecting the "share" option and inputting my email address (njmolinari@milfordma.com). This is one of the most important ways to build a library collection (via faculty recommendations).

