Research Methods Instruction

WELCOME, INTRODUCTION
- What is a literature review
  a. Conversation
  b. Comprehensive
- Overview of what will cover
  a. Working backwards from published lit review
    i. Searching isn't always straightforward
    ii. Can be like a treasure hunt
  b. Advanced PsycINFO searches

TEACH CONTENT
- Working Backwards Activity
  a. *Handout: lit review article*
  b. Title, year, authors, abstract
  c. *If this were our question, what would we want to include in our lit review? (Keywords)*
    i. Other studies on assigned readings (amount, how much completed?)
    ii. These authors looked for that, but discovered research on reading in psychology education is limited to undergraduate.
    iii. "There's no literature on my topic" (Searching as Strategic Exploration)
  d. *Now look at the lit review (Scholarship as Conversation)*
    i. Why were the citations used? (particularly the dated ones)
    ii. Any errors or anything missing?
    iii. How is the lit review structured?
- Advanced PsycINFO
  a. Using limits to narrow broad topic
    i. Methodology (Lit Review/Meta-Analysis/Systemic Review)
    ii. NOT Full Text
  b. Using articles you find to find more subject headings
- Advanced EBSCOhost
  a. Find 2-3 other databases that are specific to your topic
  b. Using the thesauri in EBSCOhost

CONCLUSION
- Recap
- Questions?

Learning objectives:
- Students will be able to explain the connection between previously published research and their own literature reviews in order to understand the process of researching their literature reviews.
- Students will be able to reframe their searches, as necessary, based on the results in order to find appropriate resources for their literature reviews.

ACRL Information Literacy Frames:
- Scholarship as Conversation
  o Contribute to scholarly conversation at an appropriate level…

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- o Identify the contribution particular articles, books, and other scholarly pieces make to disciplinary knowledge
- Searching as Strategic Exploration
  - o Utilize divergent (e.g. brainstorming) and convergent (e.g., selecting the best source) thinking when searching
  - o Design and refine needs and search strategies, based on search results

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