LOOKING FOR INFORMATION pdf

1: Using Search Engines to Find Information on the Web

The 4th edition of this popular and well-cited text is now co-authored, and includes significant changes from earlier texts. Presenting a comprehensive review of over a century of research on information behavior (IB), this book is intended for students in information studies and disciplines interested in research on information activities.

Keep in mind that the results you get from one search engine may not match the results you get from another search engine. In fact, they are often different due to the way each search engine behaves. Therefore, it may actually be beneficial to use more than one search engine on a regular basis. In this section, we briefly look at Google and Yahoo!. Web pages are often dynamic and can change at any time. As a result, you may find that if either site changes, your experience with JAWS may be different than what is described here. Use the link below to go to the Google Web site and follow along with the instructions. When you first go to the Google Web site there is a blinking cursor in an edit box where you can type the word or phrase that you are interested in. Google Instant is a search enhancement that shows results as you type. It is a time-saving feature. However, because the page is changing as you type this can sometimes cause problems for screen reader users. You may find a link on the page that reads "Screen reader users, click here to turn off Google Instant. To change your preferences for Google you can do the following: A links submenu opens on the Google site. At the time of this writing it does not read well with JAWS. To begin searching, for users of JAWS prior to version Once you are in Forms Mode, you can then type in keywords that will define your search. If you are using JAWS MAGic users, just click into any edit box and forms mode comes on automatically for you. Google only returns Web pages that contain all of the words in your query. If you find that you get too many "hits" or Web pages that match your search, you can enter more words in your search query to narrow the choices. Using good keywords gives you better results. Be as specific as you can. For example, a search for the keyword "musicians" will yield far more results than a search for the keywords "Elvis Presley. You can also search for a specific phrase by including words in quotation marks. Google searches are not case sensitive. You can also use the following items within your keywords for Google searches: Causes Google to exclude a word from your search. For example, "JAWS" can refer to a screen reading software or a famous movie. You can exclude many of the movie-related hits by searching for "JAWS -movie. Putting a phrase into quotes tells Google to look for the exact words in that exact order. You can search for something within a specific website by typing the word or phrase followed by site: You will not see the other search results at all. Google takes you directly to www. Try typing different things such as names, phone numbers, and more to find people or things. Try a search for Freedom Scientific. Use this link to go to the Google Web site. On the results page, there are a couple of things you can do to get more information about the results of the search: The statistics of your search are typically placed between the search edit box and the search results. For example, when testing this, the search found, "About 86,, for freedom scientific. Google uses a "main" region to guide you to the search results. You can press R to move from one region to another. The items found as a result of your search are placed on the page as both links and headings. You can press the navigation quick key H to move quickly among the headings that match your search. Below each heading and link that match your search is a short synopsis of what that page is about. There is also a good structure to the headings. The heading level one on the page is the Google logo and link that will take you back to the main Google page. The search results begin to be listed after a heading level two. The matches found for the search are all level three headings. Google uses regions to make navigation easier. In addition to the information displayed on the initial results page, there are often links to more pages of information that meet your search criteria. These pages are reached by activating the link for the number of the page. Usually you will find links for additional pages 2 through 10 near the bottom of each page. Each page beyond the first page also contains a number of items that match your search. Look for a region called "content information" to move to these links quickly. Google Search Tools Google also provides easy-to-use search tools. For both the Google Web site and the Yahoo! Web site discussed in the next section, be sure to check out the other links on their sites for Advanced Search, Help topics, and more. This tends to cause the page to appear more cluttered than the Google site, but

may prove itself useful to you as well. As with Google, when you first go to the Yahoo! Web site there is a blinking cursor in an edit box. For users of JAWS prior to version MAGic users, just click into any edit box, and forms mode comes on automatically for you. These are links to further resources, and each link here also has a text description taken from that source that matches your query. Below the heading Search Results, you find the main links that match your search. Each contains a short text synopsis below it and a link for a cached version. Yahoo now also uses regions on search results pages. Look for the "main" region to guide you directly to the search results area. You should hear something like the following: These links show as numbers 2 through 10 and are located near the bottom of the page. What strategies do you use to find the information you were initially searching for on the resulting page? Use N to jump past a series of links to move to the next block of text that has at least 25 characters without a link.

2: 3 Ways to Find Information Online - wikiHow

"Looking for Information" explores human information seeking and use. It provides examples of methods, models and theories used in information behavior research, and reviews more than four decades of research on the topic.

Informal observation[edit] Before psychological research on confirmation bias, the phenomenon had been observed throughout history. Beginning with the Greek historian Thucydides c. Untruth naturally afflicts historical information. There are various reasons that make this unavoidable. One of them is partisanship for opinions and schools. Prejudice and partisanship obscure the critical faculty and preclude critical investigation. The result is that falsehoods are accepted and transmitted. The human understanding when it has once adopted an opinion And though there be a greater number and weight of instances to be found on the other side, yet these it either neglects or despises, or else by some distinction sets aside or rejects[. I know that most menâ€"not only those considered clever, but even those who are very clever, and capable of understanding most difficult scientific, mathematical, or philosophic problemsâ€"can very seldom discern even the simplest and most obvious truth if it be such as to oblige them to admit the falsity of conclusions they have formed, perhaps with much difficultyâ€"conclusions of which they are proud, which they have taught to others, and on which they have built their lives. At the outset, they were told that 2,4,6 fits the rule. Participants could generate their own triples and the experimenter told them whether or not each triple conformed to the rule. For example, if they thought the rule was, "Each number is two greater than its predecessor," they would offer a triple that fit this rule, such as 11,13,15 rather than a triple that violates it, such as 11,12, He interpreted his results as showing a preference for confirmation over falsification, hence the term "confirmation bias". It has been found repeatedly that people perform badly on various forms of this test, in most cases ignoring information that could potentially refute the rule. Instead, Klayman and Ha interpreted the results in terms of a tendency to make tests that are consistent with the working hypothesis. Thus a scientific test of a hypothesis is one that is expected to produce the most information. Since the information content depends on initial probabilities, a positive test can either be highly informative or uninformative. Klayman and Ha argued that when people think about realistic problems, they are looking for a specific answer with a small initial probability. In this case, positive tests are usually more informative than negative tests. This avoided implying that the aim was to find a low-probability rule. Participants had much more success with this version of the experiment. If the true rule T overlaps the current hypothesis H , then either a negative test or a positive test can potentially falsify H. When the working hypothesis H includes the true rule T then positive tests are the only way to falsify H. In light of this and other critiques, the focus of research moved away from confirmation versus falsification to examine whether people test hypotheses in an informative way, or an uninformative but positive way. The search for "true" confirmation bias led psychologists to look at a wider range of effects in how people process information. This heuristic avoids the difficult or impossible task of working out how diagnostic each possible question will be. However, it is not universally reliable, so people can overlook challenges to their existing beliefs. In other words, they ask, "Can I believe this? For example, employers might ask one-sided questions in job interviews because they are focused on weeding out unsuitable candidates. In this case, it would be rational to seek, evaluate or remember evidence of their honesty in a biased way. Highly self-monitoring students, who are more sensitive to their environment and to social norms , asked more matching questions when interviewing a high-status staff member than when getting to know fellow students. Exploratory thought neutrally considers multiple points of view and tries to anticipate all possible objections to a particular position, while confirmatory thought seeks to justify a specific point of view. Lerner and Tetlock say that when people expect to justify their position to others whose views they already know, they will tend to adopt a similar position to those people, and then use confirmatory thought to bolster their own credibility. However, if the external parties are overly aggressive or critical, people will disengage from thought altogether, and simply assert their personal opinions without justification. Beck in the early s and has become a popular approach. The prediction that jurors will become more extreme in their views as they see more evidence has been borne out in experiments with mock trials.

Navy Admiral Husband E. Kimmel showed confirmation bias when playing down the first signs of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Tetlock found that, on the whole, their predictions were not much better than chance. Tetlock divided experts into "foxes" who maintained multiple hypotheses, and "hedgehogs" who were more dogmatic. In general, the hedgehogs were much less accurate. Tetlock blamed their failure on confirmation biasâ€"specifically, their inability to make use of new information that contradicted their existing theories. This is one of the techniques of cold reading , with which a psychic can deliver a subjectively impressive reading without any prior information about the client. Hence it is almost inevitable that people who look at these numbers selectively will find superficially impressive correspondences, for example with the dimensions of the Earth. It has been found several times that scientists rate studies that report findings consistent with their prior beliefs more favorably than studies reporting findings inconsistent with their previous beliefs. To combat this tendency, scientific training teaches ways to prevent bias. Self-verification is the drive to reinforce the existing self-image and self-enhancement is the drive to seek positive feedback. Both are served by confirmation biases.

3: Finding Information for Your Research Paper

'Looking for Information' explores human information seeking and use. It provides examples of methods, models and theories used in information behavior research, and reviews more than four decades of research in the topic.

Not objective and fair, biased towards one point of view Free of errors Properly cite the original source of all information Do not cite where the information came from Easy for other people to find or obtain Difficult for others to obtain How to Find Information No matter how you do your background research, record your sources and take good notes as you go. Your teacher may be able to offer you some tips. Library Research One of the most valuable resources at the library is not a book, but a person. Public librarians, college librarians and certified school librarians are specially trained to teach information literacy. Librarians are excellent sources for organizing research, for teaching how to search, how to read and use citations, how to narrow down web searches, and how to winnow out the good from the bad. Many public libraries also have virtual reference services, where a client can online chat, email or talk on the phone with a reference librarian. So, be smart; talk to your librarian. Often the best place to start your background research is by looking up your keywords in an encyclopedia, dictionary, or textbook. Your library may have specialized dictionaries for different topics like science, sports, music, and so on, which offer more complete information than a regular dictionary. Ask your reference librarian to help you. The sources cited in the bibliography are good starting points for further research By using this technique of routinely following up on sources cited in bibliographies, you can generate a surprisingly large number of books and articles on your topic in a relatively short time" Engle You can also check the subject headings of books and articles as you look them up in the library catalog. Check to see if other books in the same subject area contain relevant information. Periodicals are printed material like magazines and newspapers. Depending on your topic, they may also contain useful information. Your library may have a number of periodical indexes in both printed and online forms. Check with your reference librarian. One little-known fact about public libraries is that they often pay for online resources that are generally inaccessible to the public. Using computers at the library, or sometimes by logging on at home with your library card number, you can gain access to information unattainable in any other way. In addition, branch libraries are part of a larger library system. Although your neighborhood library may be physically tiny, it has access to all the resources of the whole city or county library system. Interlibrary loans of books and documents is also possible. Many libraries have loan agreements with other libraries out of county, out of state or out of country. Tell your librarian the book you want and he or she can probably obtain it for you. Internet Research There are two primary ways to search for information on the Internet. The first is to use a search engine such as Google or Yahoo!: The second way to search is using a subject portal. Subject portals list just a small portion of the information on the Internet, but the sites listed have been checked for relevance. Two popular subject portals are: WWW Virtual Library You can begin by entering your keywords one at a time to search for information in search engines and subject portals; however, this will probably bring up too much irrelevant information. If you want some advanced tips on using the Internet to find information, here are two good sites. There is valuable information here even for people who think that they are good at Internet searching. Internet Guides and Search Tools. Check out the tips in "Internet Searching. The Index is designed to allow the user to locate a particular experiment by the general topic; by keywords in the experiment title or book information; by grade level; by the materials or equipment employed; or by the principle demonstrated. This guide offers many important tips to help you stay safe online, such as: Email addresses, user account names, and screen names should never include your name, birthday, name of your school, or any combination of personally identifiable information. If you publish photos or links to private websites on your blog, you also reduce your level of protection. Never allow a stranger to join a buddy list, a chat, or an IM conversation. Finding Too Much or Too Little Information If you are finding too much information, for example pages and pages of irrelevant hits on Google or a periodical index, you need to narrow your search. You can narrow your search by borrowing some of the terms in your research questions. Here are the research questions we listed having to do with milk: What is the composition of milk, Pepsi, and

water? What are the properties and characteristics of milk, Pepsi, and water? Sorry, do we sound like your teacher? Here are some places to find additional information: This is a problem that we all experience. Your Goal Never forget, the goal of your searching is to find information to answer the research questions you asked about your topic.

4: Free Public Records | Search the Original Resource Worldwide

Overview The Human Services Department (HSD) serves over , New Mexicans by administering several large state and federally funded programs. Striving to break the cycle of dependency on public assistance, HSD provides many programs and resources to those in need.

5: Looking for Information: A Survey of Research on Information Seeking, Needs - Google Books

looking for information? Are you planning that dream vacation, trying to figure out how to finance your child's education, or looking for a new job? Is there a line of an old song running through your mind, but you just can't remember the rest of it?

6: How to search on Google - Google Search Help

"Looking for Information: A Survey of Research on Information Seeking, Needs, and Behavior" reviews more than 50 years of research on information seeking and related topics, and contains over 1, citations to relevant works.

7: Confirmation bias - Wikipedia

Free public record databases are priced right and give you current and accurate information right from the source. But you can only search one city, county, or state at a time. Our Premium databases help you save time and find more records as you can expand to statewide or nationwide searches for a small fee.

8: PeopleLookup People Search - Public Records, Background Checks & More

Looking is the act of intentionally focusing visual perception on someone or something, for the purpose of obtaining information, and possibly to convey interest or another sentiment.

9: Looking for Information?

to find out information about someone, especially secretly look up to try to find a particular piece of information by looking in a book or on a list, or by using a computer.

LOOKING FOR INFORMATION pdf

Start loving, keep loving As the professor sees the game, by an assistant professor. Memory and imagination Knox biology 5th edition Entering deadlines, constraints and task calendars Valve guide seals Harthaven, the best darned place to grow up Total quality management by jayakumar and raju Latin American Peasants (Library of Peasant Studies, No. 21) Places of the city worksheets Paleoaltimetry from stable isotope compositions of fossils Matthew J. Kohn, David L. Dettman Columbia: the dynamics of a student revolution, by E. K. Trimberger. Cartas Joggers guide to Jerusalem Junot diaz drown short story How to Think Like the Worlds Greatest Marketing Minds Too late to apologize piano The poetry of du fu Poetry for Wee Folks Dell dimension 5150 service manual Some people who made motorcycles what they are today. Regionalism, territorial politics in Canada and the United States Avas Man [Unabridged [Audiobook] An advance on eternity Health behavior theory research and practice 5th ed Stunt Kite Basics African civilizations Aspects of jurisdiction of Court of Appeal in Nigeria The secrets of sexual play The Zodiac Voyage Certified business intelligence professional examinations guide George W. Quintard. The multitalented canon How To Destroy A Village Music from Romantic Era: Violin Perceptions of authenticity and passivity : Indian basket making in post-civil war Louisiana Sql server 2008 internals Final Cut Express Solutions The Marquise Pauline Analysis for marketing planning lehmann Concept formation