

# Where to Research

## Google (<http://www.google.com>)

- Try to use keywords, not questions
- If you want to get more specific in your search, you can try special operators, such as “”.
  - Ex: “Taylor Swift” instead of *Taylor Swift* (this will only give you results on Taylor Swift, instead of including pages that just have the words “Taylor” and “Swift” somewhere on there)
- **Boolify** (<http://www.boolify.org>)
  - To try other special operators, use Boolify to make things easier!

## Google Scholar (<http://www.scholar.google.com>)

- If you really like an article you found, click on “Cited by...” to see other research that has used that same article! That other research is probably related to your topic.

## Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.com>)

- Use Wikipedia to get an overview/summary of your research topic.
- Look at the references in an article to do more research.

## Library of Congress: Ask a Librarian (<http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/>)

- If you need help, you can email a librarian who specializes in your topic, and they can help you find what you’re looking for. Librarians will respond to your email within 5 business days.

## Twitter (<https://twitter.com/search-advanced>)

- To find tweets near you about a particular topic, use Twitter Advanced Search to put in your *location* and the keywords/#hashtags you’re interested in.

## FB Public Status Search (<http://openstatussearch.com>)

- To find public FB posts about a topic, use this search engine.

## Google Blog Search (<http://www.google.com/blogsearch>)

- This search engine only looks at blogs, but because of the way it works, Blog Search finds new posts much faster than normal search engines.

## Addict-o-matic (<http://addictomatic.com>)

- To search Flickr, YouTube, Twitter, and several different news sites at the same time, use Addict-o-matic.