Syllabus

- Final Paper
  Must Cite 3 Scholarly Articles!

But how am I supposed to tell which articles are "scholarly" and which are not?

There are thousands of search results for my topic. I have no idea what ones are the best for my research paper.

Good thing I have a class with a research librarian tomorrow!

And it's due in THREE DAYS!
The next day, at the library...

one of the most important differences between scholarly journals and other types of publications is Peer Review. Peer Review is an editorial process in which an editorial board of subject experts review articles submitted for publication. They evaluate the methods, results, and conclusions of original research studies to ensure that their findings are valid, replicable and original.

In other words, it’s the quality control of the scholarly publishing world! Some of the most prestigious journals have rejection rates as high as 90%.

SCHOLARLY VS. POPULAR!
**SCHOLARLY VS. POPULAR!**

**AUTHOR**
- Written by professors, scientists, researchers or scholars in an academic field.
- Reporting on original research and scholarship (the results of original inquiry.)
- Articles reporting on research results; reviews of research, and book reviews.
- Peer-reviewed (evaluated by experts for quality before being accepted for publication).
- Contains footnotes/endnotes; bibliography at the end.
- Scholars and researchers, including students.
- Serious in appearance; mostly text with a few charts and graphs; few glossy photos or illustrations.

**PURPOSE**
- Provide general information or entertainment; reporting on ideas originating elsewhere.

**CONTENT**
- General interest articles and current events.

**REVIEW**
- Chosen for publication by an editor or board of the magazine.

**CITATION**
- None or rarely cited.

**AUDIENCE**
- General public.

**APPEARANCE**
- Have an eye-catching appearance. Often well illustrated; the publication usually contains lots of advertisements.

**AUTHOR**
- Written by journalists, reporters or magazine staff. The author may not even be listed.
But peer review isn’t perfect! Joke papers have made it through the peer review process.

True! Check out the website “Retraction Watch” for papers that have been redacted because of misconduct like plagiarism, falsified data or results that can’t be replicated.

Historically, many landmark scientific works were NOT peer reviewed, like Darwin’s “Origin of the Species” or Newton’s “Principia”.

Some critics charge that reviewers tend to be biased towards maintaining the status quo.

And there have been examples of spoof papers with flawed methodology making it through the peer review process.

Ha! Approved, Mr. Sokol!
Hey! I found a scholarly article that I need for my paper, but it’s behind a pay wall!

Unfortunately the cost of journals and research databases has skyrocketed in recent years—

—and library budgets haven’t always been able to keep up.

In response to the rising costs of the world’s highest quality and impact journals, a revolution in the publishing world has gotten underway!

Open Access journals make their content available online for FREE! Some of the highest ranked journals in science, including PLOS ONE and Cancer Journal for Clinicians are now Open Access!
You can also request articles you need from InterLibrary Loan or ILLiad. They will help you obtain research materials that are not directly available from Seattle University or Summit.

Interlibrary Loan is free for Students, Faculty and Staff, but PLAN AHEAD! Items can take up to two weeks to arrive. You can learn more at: libguides.seattleu.edu/illiad.

That's all the time we have for today, but I hope you're all ready to start on your research papers!

And if you still need help finding scholarly articles you can make an appointment with a research librarian!

That was great! Now that I know how to find sources this paper will be done in no time!

END.