

Finding scholarly articles in Science

What is *Science*?

Science is a weekly, peer-reviewed journal. It is one of the premier scholarly journals for STEM fields based on selectivity of what gets published and extensive readership/citation of published content.

Science is unique because it “publishes significant original scientific research, plus reviews as well as commentary on current research, science policy, and issues of interest to the broad scientific community. We seek to publish papers that are influential in their fields or across fields and that will substantially advance scientific understanding. Selected papers ...present novel and broadly important data, syntheses, or concepts.”¹

Science is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). They also publish other journals ²:

- *Science Advances*
- *Science Immunology*
- *Science Robotics*
- *Science Signaling*
- *Science Translational Medicine*

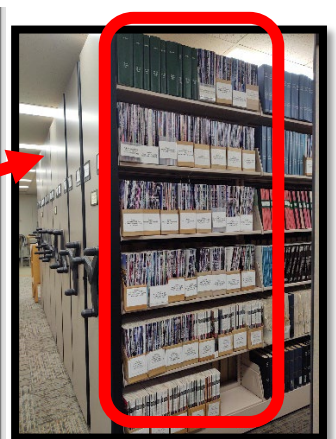
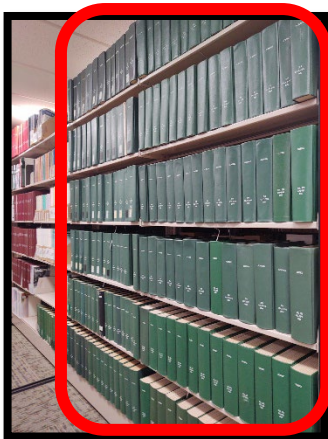
How do I access the print journal?

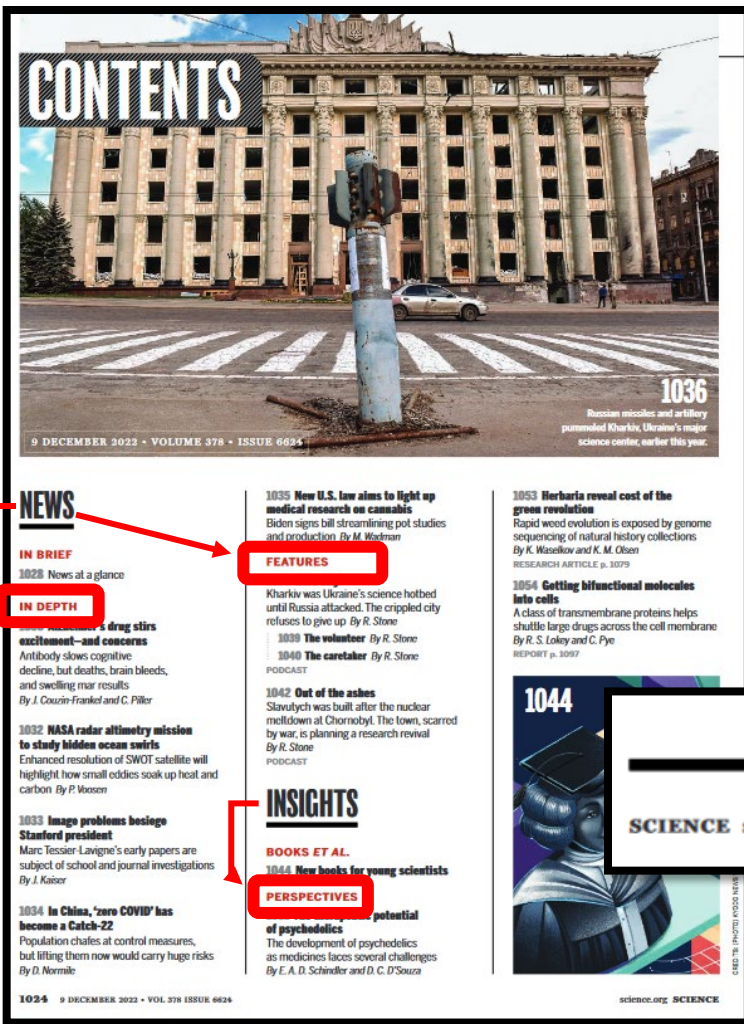
Benner Library has a print subscription (**1950-current**). Access print copies on the **Lower Level of the Library**

Current issues (5-years) on two shelves of counter-height shelving



Issues more than 5-years old are in two ranges of compact shelving





How do I navigate a print journal?

Most print publications have the following road signs to help you navigate the issue. Unless you know what they look like, and how they function, you might not notice them:

- **Table of contents** at the beginning of each issue
- **Page numbers.** It's impossible to summarize an article in one page unless the article is longer than one page!
- **Journal and/or article title** at the top or bottom of each page.
- Check the back of the issue for an **index** of keywords and/or authors from that issue or the whole year.

Note: .pdf versions of journal articles should be exact replicas of their print counterpart, so you can find these road signs in full text, too. See screenshot of page footer:



From <https://www.science.org/doi/epdf/10.1126/science.adg0283>

Which sections in *Science* are okay for this article summary?

Only articles regarding microbiology topics from THESE three sections are allowed. They are marked in the screenshot above.

- News-In depth
- News-Features
- Insights-Perspectives

How do I access *Science* online?

- The publisher offers [free access](#) to the **current issue** of *Science*
- All articles **more than 12-months old are available for free in the [Archive](#)**
- Use [Google Scholar](#) to search for articles from the current year that do not have full text on the Science website.
 - [Configure](#) Google Scholar to link to full text available through Olivet's subscriptions.
 - Google Scholar works for articles in the current year because *Science* is a "green open access" publication³.
 - **Green Open Access** means authors can self-archive their published article in an institutional repository⁴ or on their personal website after it gets accepted or published.

How can I find an article dealing with microbiology?

NEWS

IN BRIEF

1028 News at a glance

IN DEPTH

1030 Alzheimer's drug stirs excitement—and concerns
Antibody slows cognitive decline, but deaths, brain bleeds, and swelling mar results

Browse Table of Contents

- Go to Lower Level Benner Library
- Find *Science* on the current periodicals shelf. Pull issues from the past 3-years.
- Go to the Table of Contents.
- Look in the correction (three) sections
- Skim for microbiology keywords such as: **bacteria, fungi, protozoans, algae, viruses**, etc.
- Leave magazines on reshelving stand

SEARCH TERM

algae

PUBLISHED IN:

science x

e.g. *Science*

Search online

- Go to the *Science* online archive--use link above
- Click on **search** in black header (magnifying glass icon)
- Use **Advanced Search** page
 - Type a microbiology term
 - Choose: Published in Science
 - Narrow dates to past three years (Remember: Current 1-year not available online--must go to Lower Level Benner to use print copy)
 - Check results to confirm you have one of the three approved article types.

Tips for summarizing articles from Concord Law School⁵.

	Paraphrasing is permissible	"Stitching together" and patchwriting are Plagiarism	
When you:	○ Give credit to original source ○ Do not quotation marks around your own summary ○ Make it different! ○ Sentence structure ○ Style	○ Most of the paper/summary is <i>not your own</i> ○ Analysis ○ Words ○ Synthesis with other sources ○ Rule of thumb: 1/3 or less of paper may consist of quotations or close paraphrases ○ Go deeper: This source discusses common knowledge and "paraphrasing and summarizing danger zones."	

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Call: 815-939-5355 Email: [ONULibrary](#)

[Schedule Time for Research Assistance](#)

Sources mentioned in this worksheet

1. *Information for authors.* <https://www.science.org/content/page/science-information-authors>
2. *Contributing to the Science family of journals.* <https://www.science.org/content/page/contributing-science-family-journals>
3. *Open access at AAAS.* <https://www.science.org/content/page/open-access-aaas>
4. Bhosale, U. (2022, May 20). <https://www.enago.com/academy/green-open-access-publishing-pros-and-cons/>
5. Jamison, S. (2020, September 14). *Practical Insights: Preventing Plagiarism.* <https://www.concordlawschool.edu/blog/news/preventing-plagiarism/>

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