
[NB: This exercise was created for use in the University of Arizona’s, Guide on the Side tutorial platform hosted here as of August 2018: https://ualibraries.github.io/Guide-on-the-Side/about.html. This tool renders tutorial content with digital objects in the same browser window. Most of the below text was rendered in a panel on the left side of the browser screen, while the asset being reviewed or analyzed (e.g. a video, website, or journal article) was rendered in a panel on the right side of the browser. I used multiple-choice, true/false, and short answer questions in these tutorials. In cases where I used multiple choice questions, I took advantage of the tool’s feature that displays text responses when each multiple-choice statement is selected. Because I made most of these statements formative, I included each within multiple-choice option lists. Links to assets the questions referred to are also included in the text below. Note that Guide on the Side can be used as a quiz tool, in which case, the responses/prompts to the multiple-choice questions are hidden. The exercises/outcomes numbered from 10 to 15 are designed to be administered to different student groups in the same class period, followed by group reports on their assigned exercises. If there are mistakes in this material, they are mine alone, not those of my colleagues in the JMU Social Work Department or JMU Libraries. David Vess vessds@jmu.edu]

Open JMU Libraries website.

Contents:

- Can you see a website to the right?
- What’s the learning outcome?
- Where do research articles come from?
- How do research articles end up in your search results?
- What are open access journals?

Can you see a website to the right?

Before we get started, look to the right. Is there a blank white space or do you see a website? If you see white space, look for a notification about blocking or loading scripts. The below are examples of what you may see in different browsers.
Once you locate this feature, remove the block and load all scripts so you can see the webpages in the right-hand frame. Now, by clicking on the right arrow below, you will advance in this tutorial. Go ahead and click on the arrow now. If you have any problems, contact me at vessds@jmu.edu.
What's the learning outcome?

Recall when I mentioned learning outcomes before? Each exercise I’ve given you has an outcome. It’s a kind of contract I have with you stating, "This is what you will get out of this experience."

The outcome for this exercise is:

After this exercise, students will be able to describe the both traditional publication practices of journals and open access journal publication practices.

Where do research articles come from?

We’ll begin by viewing this page and watching the video in it. After viewing the video, answer the below questions. (If the page won't open, try right clicking the link and opening it in another tab.)

[Panel in Guide on the Side would display this video on the NCSU website: https://www.lib.ncsu.edu/tutorials/idea_library/ ]

1. A researcher can always get an article published in a scholarly journal. They may simply have to be patient.
   
   True or False
   
   Correct answer is False.
   
   Feedback for choosing True: Incorrect, many articles are rejected from being added to journals for many reasons.
   
   Feedback for choosing False: Correct, journals may reject a research paper or accept it conditionally, if the author makes small adjustments to it.

2. A single issue of a journal often contains a number of articles by different researchers.
   
   True or False
   
   Correct answer is True
Feedback for choosing True: Correct, most journals publish on a schedule. It could be monthly or four times per year. Some publish less often. Each issue of a journal will likely contain a number of articles by different researchers.

Feedback for choosing False: Incorrect.

3. All articles found online from research journals are available at no cost to everyone.

True or False

Correct answer is False:

Feedback for choosing True: Incorrect.

Feedback for choosing False: Correct, libraries pay money to subscribe to journals in order to get access to the articles in them. Some are freely available, but we will cover that soon.

How do research articles end up in your search results?

4. Research databases were created to:

- to help seasoned researchers find the research they need
  - Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
- to help students find the research they need
  - Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
- share ideas
  - Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
- all the above
  - Feedback for selecting above answer: Article databases were created to help students and seasoned researchers find out what others are saying (reporting on) about countless topics.

5. Research databases always contain the full text of each article.

True or False
Correct answer is False.

Feedback for choosing True: Incorrect.

Feedback for choosing False: Correct, research databases get copies of the articles and place information _about_ them into their system. They don't always have the full text of each article.

6. Just like journals, there are many research databases.

   True or False

Correct answer is True.

Feedback for choosing is True: Correct. There are many kinds of research databases. Some focus on very particular disciplines while some cover many disciplines.

Feedback for choosing False: None

What are open access journals?

Scroll down to and watch the video under the heading, "WHY IS OPEN ACCESS IMPORTANT?" then answer the following questions.

7. Libraries pay annual subscription fees to scholarly journals so that we can access them. These fees can cost as much as a new car.

   True or False

The correct answer is True.

Feedback for choosing is True: Correct. At the time of making this video, a subscription to the journal Brain Research costed over $21,000. These prices tend to increase about 2% to 4% each year.

Feedback for choosing is False: Incorrect.
8. Open access journals provide free, unrestricted online access to research.

   True or False

   The correct answer is True.

   Feedback for choosing is True: Open access is a movement to make research freely available to readers.

   Feedback for choosing is False: Incorrect.

9. How to open access journals make money?

   • advertisement revenue
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
   • sponsorship revenue
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
   • author fees
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
   • all the above
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: Correct. Open access journals, published online, cost a lot less to produce than printed journals, but they still need some revenue to survive. Journals make incomes from advertisements, sponsorships and author fees.

10. What are some of the benefits of open access journals?

   • allows people to mine data and text to see patterns or trends that would have gone unnoticed if the research was behind many paywalls
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
   • allows more people to see research, thus increasing visibility and impact of research
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
   • makes your school work easier
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: True, but there is a better answer.
   • all the above
     o Feedback for selecting above answer: Correct. There are many benefits to open access journals such as text mining and analysis; allowing more people to see research; and making your school work easier.
Submit your Answers

Please enter your name and email address to retrieve a copy of your completed quiz.

Your name:

Email address:

Powered by Guide on the Side from the University of Arizona Libraries