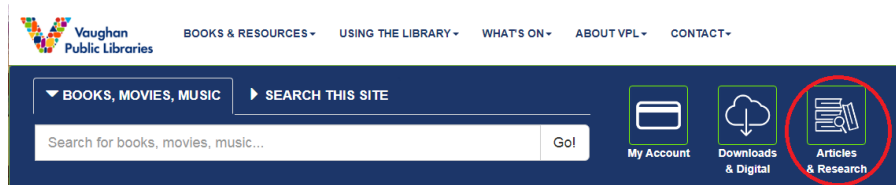


What is Primary Search?

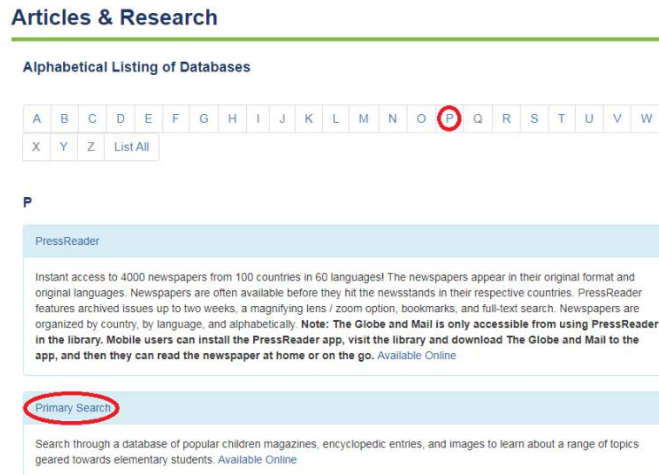
Primary Search is a database of popular children's magazines, encyclopedia entries, and images covering a wide range of topics. It is geared toward elementary students.

How to Access Primary Search

1. Go to the Vaughan Public Libraries website (www.vaughanpl.info) and select the *Articles & Research* button on the top right of the screen:



2. From the next screen, click the *P* and then choose *Primary Search* to go to the database.



3. To access Primary Search from home, you will need to sign in with your library card number and PIN. If you do not have a library card, you can sign up for a digital card by going to https://www.vaughanpl.info/online_registration. If you don't know your PIN or need help with your library account, you can get help from library staff through phone, email, or social media at https://www.vaughanpl.info/ask_us.



Please enter your Library Card Number:

Please enter your 4 Digit PIN:

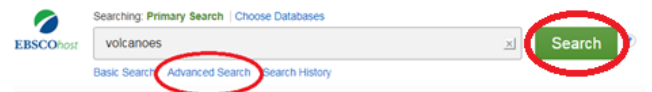
Login

Using Primary Search

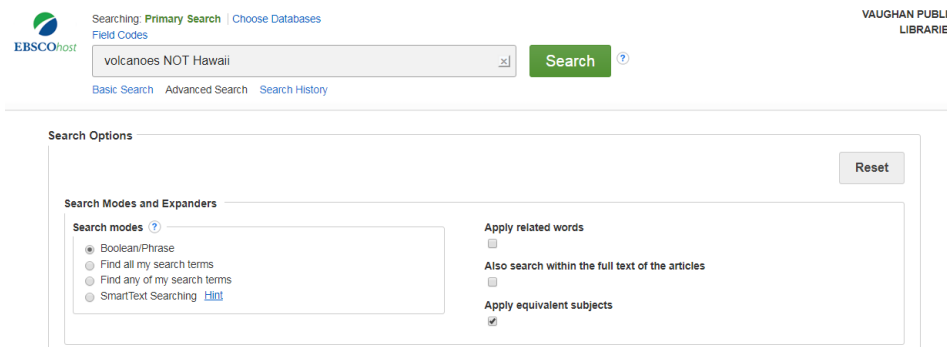
Primary Search is used to do general research to find information on a topic.

How to Search for Information

1. If you want to do a basic search, you can type a word or phrase into the Search box in the middle of the screen, then click the green *Search* button.



2. You can also use the Advanced Search feature to get more accurate results. You can get to the Advanced Search by clicking the link under the Search box on any page.
3. A Boolean Search uses *and*, *or*, and *not* to broaden or narrow down a search. For example, if you want information about volcanoes, but not in Hawaii, type *volcanoes NOT Hawaii* into the Search box.



4. You can also ask Primary Search to find results that contain all your search terms or any of your search terms. SmartText Searching allows you to enter as much text as you want – a sentence, paragraph, or even a whole page.
5. Additional search filters include full text articles, peer-reviewed articles, publication date, number of pages, publication type, publication name, or Lexile® Reading Level (this is a system more commonly used in the United States). You can also choose the type of images you want, such as black and white photograph, colour photograph, map, chart, or diagram.
6. When you are ready to search, click the yellow *Search* button at the bottom of the screen.

How to Browse for Information

1. Once you have searched for a word or phrase, either by using the Search box or one of the Advanced Search features, you will get a list of results.
2. If you want to narrow down your search results, use the menu on the left side to filter the results, for example, by choosing only full text articles or only peer-reviewed articles (content that has been evaluated by people who are knowledgeable in that subject).

- The search results tell you what type of document each item is (periodical, report, video, etc.). The result in the image below is from a periodical, which means a magazine or newspaper that is published on a regular basis. At the top right, you can see images related to the search.



Search Results: 1 - 10 of 868

Relevance • Page Options • Share

1. **FIGHT OVER POMPEII: Why two groups of scientists studying the ancient city of Pompeii and the volcano that destroyed it are at odds.**

By: Kien, Andrew. *Science World* 2/17/2020, Vol. 76 Issue 7, p22-27. 6p. Reading Level (Lexile): 1120.

Since Pompeii's rediscovery, archaeologists like Ellis have been unearthing artifacts that tell stories about the city. To archaeologists, Pompeii's treasures are buried in the soil. Vesuvius has...

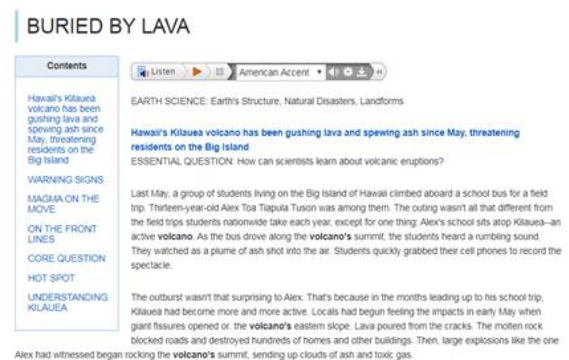
Periodical

Subjects: POMPEII (Extinct city); SCIENTISTS; VOLCANOES; EARTH sciences; NATURAL disasters; SURFACE of the earth; VOLCANIC eruptions

HTML Full Text PDF Full Text (4.4MB)

Related Images

- Underneath the title, you will find the citation, which tells you where the article came from (see *red arrow*). It is important to use citations to give credit when you are using information from a primary source.
- If you click the *magnifying glass* on the top right of each search result, it will bring up a summary of the content, including the title, authors, source, date, publication type, subjects, and abstract. The abstract is a short summary of the article. You can also add this search result to a folder, where it will be saved if you want to save it, print it, or email it to yourself.
- To view an item, click the title. At the top of the page you will see options to view the HTML or PDF full text article, if available. In the middle of the screen you will find basic information about the document, such as title, author, publication source, and subjects covered.
- The Tools menu on the right-hand side gives you several options, including print, save, email, cite, save to folder, save to Google Drive, listen, or translate.
- Scroll down to read the article. Use the Contents menu to jump to different parts of the article. You can also listen to the article, if available, and download an mp3 to listen to later.



BURIED BY LAVA

Contents

- Hawaii's Kilauea volcano has been gushing lava and spewing ash since May, threatening residents on the Big Island
- WARNING SIGNS
- MAGMA ON THE MOVE
- ON THE FRONT LINES
- CORE QUESTION
- HOT SPOT
- UNDERSTANDING KILAUEA

Listen American Accent

EARTH SCIENCE: Earth's Structure, Natural Disasters, Landforms

Hawaii's Kilauea volcano has been gushing lava and spewing ash since May, threatening residents on the Big Island

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: How can scientists learn about volcanic eruptions?

Last May, a group of students living on the Big Island of Hawaii climbed aboard a school bus for a field trip. Thirteen-year-old Alex 'Tia' Tapuia Tuiasi was among them. The outing wasn't all that different from the field trips students nationwide take each year, except for one thing: Alex's school sits atop Kilauea—an active volcano. As the bus drove along the volcano's summit, the students heard a rumbling sound. They watched as a plume of ash shot into the air. Students quickly grabbed their cell phones to record the spectacle.

The outburst wasn't that surprising to Alex. That's because in the months leading up to his school trip, Kilauea had become more and more active. Locals had begun feeling the impacts in early May when giant fissures opened or the volcano's eastern slope. Lava poured from the cracks. The molten rock blocked roads and destroyed hundreds of homes and other buildings. Then, large explosions like the one Alex had witnessed began rocking the volcano's summit, sending up clouds of ash and toxic gas.

For more Tips and Tricks

If you need more help using Primary Search, click on *Help* on the top right corner of any page. You can view a short video tutorial here:

https://connect.ebSCO.com/s/article/Introduction-to-EBSCOhost-Tutorial?language=en_US.



Sign In Folder Preferences Languages • Help Exit

You can also contact library staff for help by going to https://www.vaughanpl.info/ask_us.