

**A Multi-Year Information Literacy Assessment Program Using Google Docs
2010 Assessment Conference Poster Presentation Handouts
Baltimore, Oct. 25, 2010**

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Survey 1: 2009 Fall Survey Questions

IL Objective 1: The information literate student determines the nature and extent of the information needed. Students will identify a variety of types and formats of potential sources of information.

1. Typically a library's online catalog contains:
 - a. Information about books, videos, and other nonprint items in the library
 - b. The complete text of the journal articles in the library
 - c. Information about the college's courses
 - d. Full-text books
 - e. Don't know
2. Which of the following would be the best tool to use to obtain journal articles for your topic "autistic children"?
 - a. The library's online catalog
 - b. A library's database/index
 - c. An encyclopedia
 - d. Google
 - e. Don't know
3. You have gotten an assignment on "watersheds" which you know very little about. What's the first thing you should do to get started?
 - a. Browse the library shelves for books on watersheds.
 - b. Type "watersheds" in a web search engine for a complete list of references on the topic.
 - c. Ask your friends if any of them know about your topic.
 - d. Find out some basics on watersheds from an encyclopedia.
 - e. Ask the professor if you can change topics.
4. Which of the following are characteristics of scholarly journals?
 - a. Contain colorful, glossy pages and typically accept commercial advertising.
 - b. Mainly for the general public to read.
 - c. Report news events in a timely manner.
 - d. Articles include detailed references.
 - e. Don't know.
5. What is the easiest way to find out if the library has the 1998 issues of *Journal of Communication*?
 - a. Search the library's periodical shelves.
 - b. Search "Journal Holdings" on the library Web page.
 - c. Search Google Scholar.
 - d. Search NoodleBib.
 - e. Don't know.

Survey 2: 2010 Spring Survey Questions

IL Objective II: The information literate student accesses needed information effectively and efficiently. Students will recognize controlled vocabularies; illustrate search statements that incorporate appropriate keywords and synonyms, controlled vocabularies (when appropriate), Boolean operators, nesting of terms, and truncation, refining the search statement when necessary; and determine the most appropriate resources for accessing needed information.

1. To find the critiques on William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*, in the Online Catalog, I would do a search:
 - a. By title
 - b. By keyword
 - c. By subject
 - d. By author
 - e. Don't know
2. Which is the correct search strategy to combine terms with the operators (AND, OR)?
 - a. Death penalty or capital punishment and women
 - b. Death penalty or (capital punishment and women)
 - c. (Death penalty or capital punishment) and women
 - d. (Death penalty and women) or capital punishment"
 - e. I don't know
3. *Truncation* is a library computer-searching term meaning that the last letter or letters of a word are substituted with a symbol, such as "*" or "\$". A good reason you might truncate a search term such as child* is that truncation will
 - a. limit the search to descriptor or subject fields
 - b. reduce the number of irrelevant citations
 - c. yield more citations
 - d. save time in typing a long word
 - e. I don't know
4. In order to find more documents on my topic I can include synonyms in my search statement. To connect those synonyms in my statement, I use:
 - a. AND
 - b. +
 - c. NOT
 - d. OR
 - e. I don't know
5. Choose the best place to find a reliable and detailed history of television in the US for a research paper.
 - a. Book
 - b. Website
 - c. Magazine/newspaper
 - d. Scholarly Journal
 - e. I don't know

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