

WHAT SEARCH ENGINES ARE OUT THERE?

Most of you will be familiar with Google and will automatically use it every time you need to search, but there are a number of different search engines to choose from that also search the internet.



What are the differences between them?

- 01** Each engine has their own index, or collection, of sites that they look through. Different engines have different formulas, or ways, of searching through the information.
- 02** Some engines are specialised, meaning that they only look for certain types of information in specific places on the internet.
- 03** Using a selection of search engines and not simply relying on Google all the time will give you a wider range of results. Most search engines rely on advertising, so don't just look at the top 5 results, take time to scroll down the list to see what has been found!
- 04** Many search engines now default to showing AI assisted answers at the top of the results page. These can be inaccurate so make sure you double-check any details before using, and also check if your school or exam board allows you to use AI-generated results.
- 05** First complete some basic searches using general search engines such as Google, DuckDuckGo or Bing to gain a basic understanding of your topic. Below is a selection that you might want to use to widen or focus your search for information.



- [Newspaper articles](#) – You can choose to search national or local newspapers here, and again it is quicker than simply searching the internet..
<http://www.philb.com/nationaluknewspapers.html>

- [Refseek](#) - An Academic search engine for students and researchers. Locates relevant academic search results from web pages, books, encyclopedias & journals
<http://www.refseek.com/>
- [Google Scholar](#) - Allows you to search for academic articles, however not all of them will give you access to the full text <https://scholar.google.co.uk/>
- Core Open Access allows you to search for academic articles that are available for free online. <https://core.ac.uk/>

- [DOAJ](#) - Directory of open access journals provides access to peer reviewed journals.
<https://doaj.org/>
- [Europe PMC](#) provides access to worldwide life sciences articles, books, patents and clinical guidelines. <http://europepmc.org/> - you can search open access and full text content to read whole articles.
- [Free Medical Journals](#) - This link gives you access to back copies of publications including. <http://www.freemedicaljournals.com/>
- [Health& Safety Executive](#) - A useful source of statistics on health and safety in Great Britain and additional research projects that aid the general understanding of health and safety.
- Wiley are publishers of peer-reviewed journals and academic books on a wide range of topics, many of which are available to read for free. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>
- [Internet Scientific Publications](#) provides open access to a collection of peer reviewed medical and scientific journals. <http://ispub.com/journals>

- [PLOS](#) provides open access to current research from scientists from more than 190 countries around the world. <https://www.plos.org/>
- Public Library e-resources - Joint your local public library and find out what online resources they have for you to access.
- [Wolfram Alpha](#) is the best search engine to use if you are looking for mathematical or scientific answers, or you want the search engine to perform calculations or comparisons of data. <http://www.wolframalpha.com>
- [ChemSpider](#) - part of the Royal Society of Chemistry website, for over 10,000,000 chemical structures. <http://www.chemspider.com/>
- Several AI-powered search engines are designed specifically to help you find and understand academic and research papers.
 - [Semantic Scholar](#) <https://www.semanticscholar.org/>
 - [Elicit](#) <https://elicit.com/>
 - [Consensus](#) <https://consensus.app/>
 - [Research Rabbit](#)
<https://www.researchrabbit.ai/>
 - [Scite](#) <https://scite.ai/>