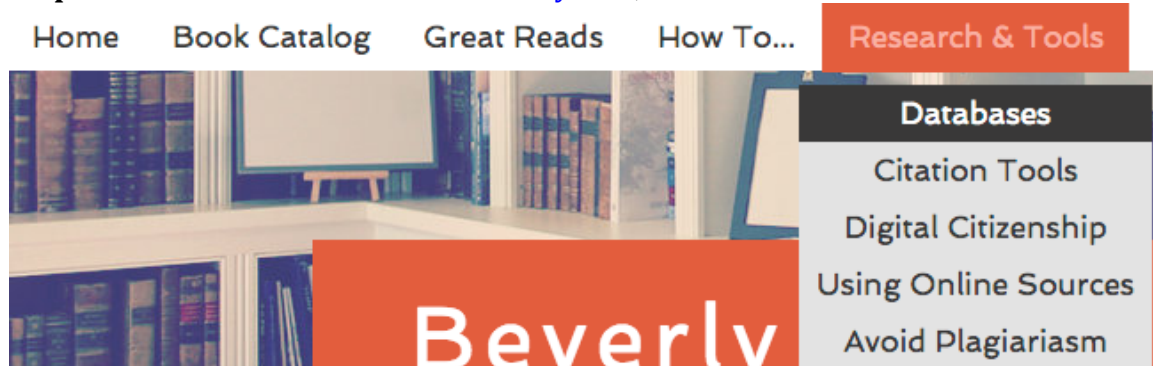


QUICK GUIDE

OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS IN CONTEXT/GLOBAL ISSUES

Follow this guide step-by-step and you'll have mastered the basics of these two databases.

Step 1—START. Go to www.bhhslibrary.com, then Research&Tools—databases.



Step 2—Click on the Opposing Viewpoints icon. You only need the username and password if you are **NOT** on the BHHS campus.

Password and User Name for All Gale Databases

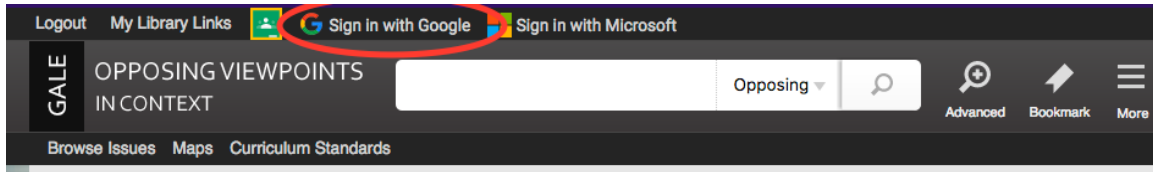
beve19253
library

Passwords and user names are
needed for off-campus and
mobile device access

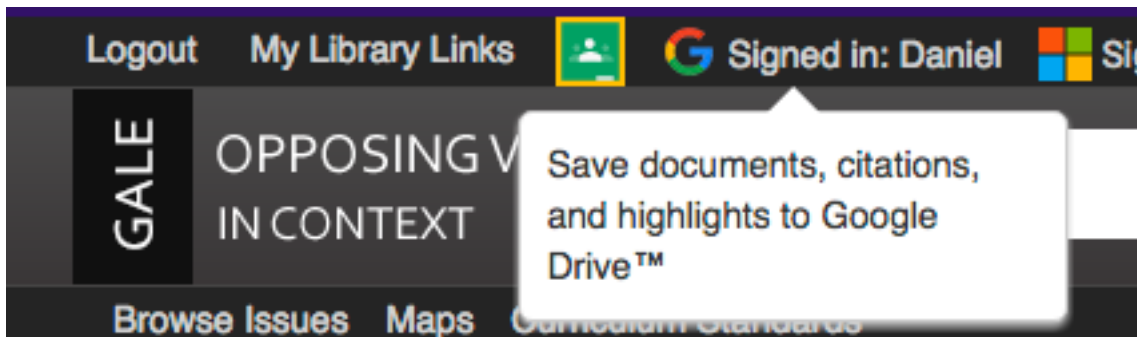


NOTE: YOU MAY NOT NEED TO ENTER THE USERNAME. IF ASKED FOR A PASSWORD AND NO USERNAME, ENTER: **library**

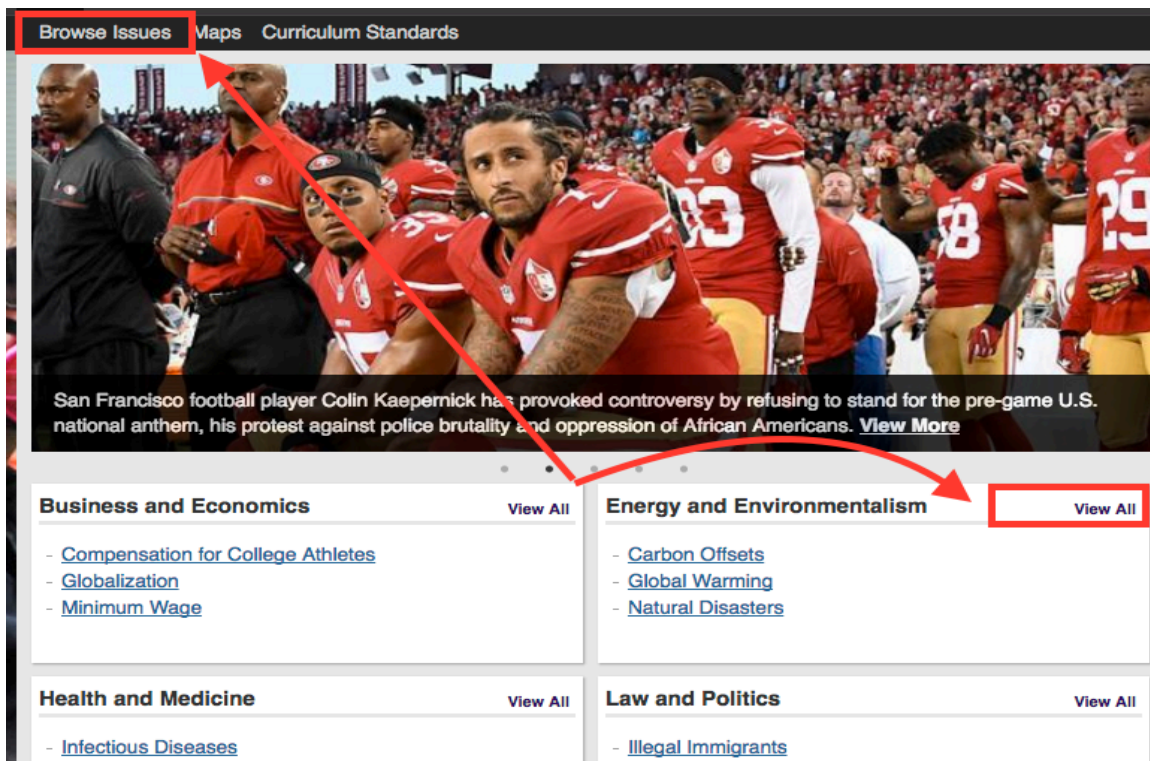
Step 3—SIGN IN. Sign into your Gmail first. THEN click “Sign in with Google” to create a free online account. The account means you can save your articles to an online folder that you can access at any time.



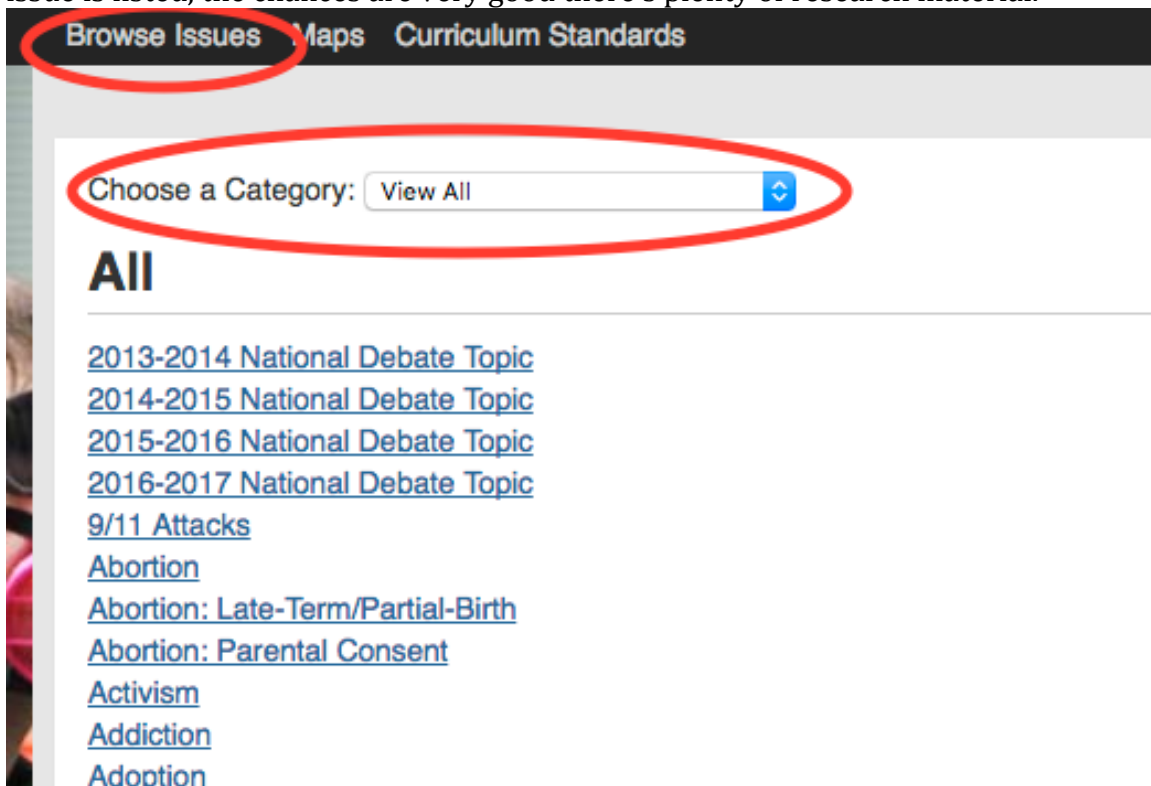
Step 4—You can tell you’re signed in when your first name appears at the top of the screen.



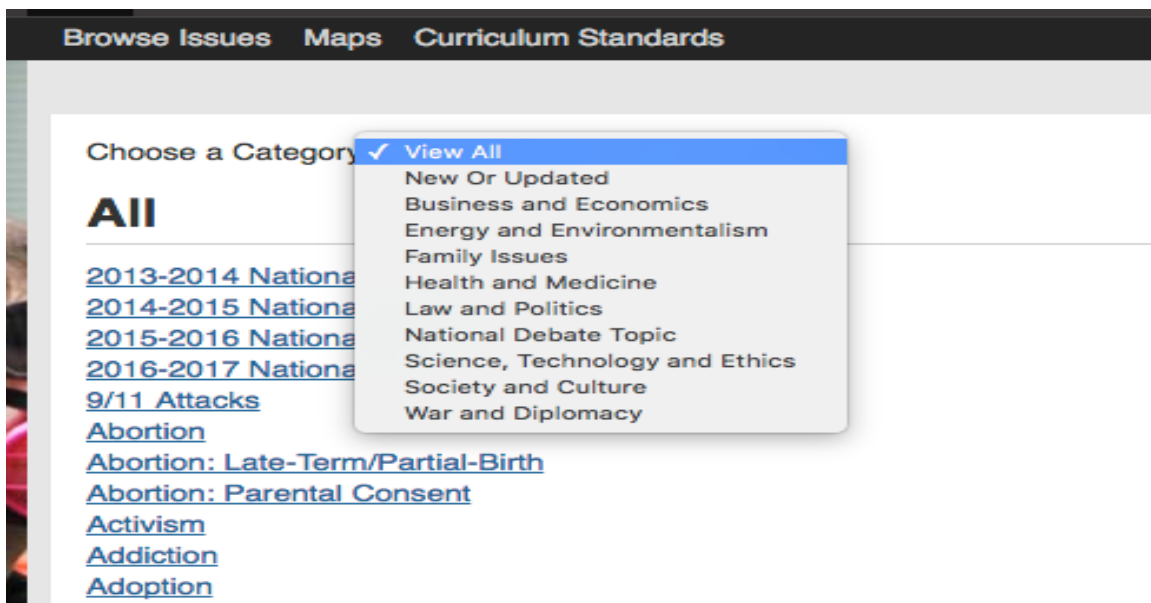
Step 5—2 ways to find issues: 1. Browse issues or 2. View All to see a complete list.



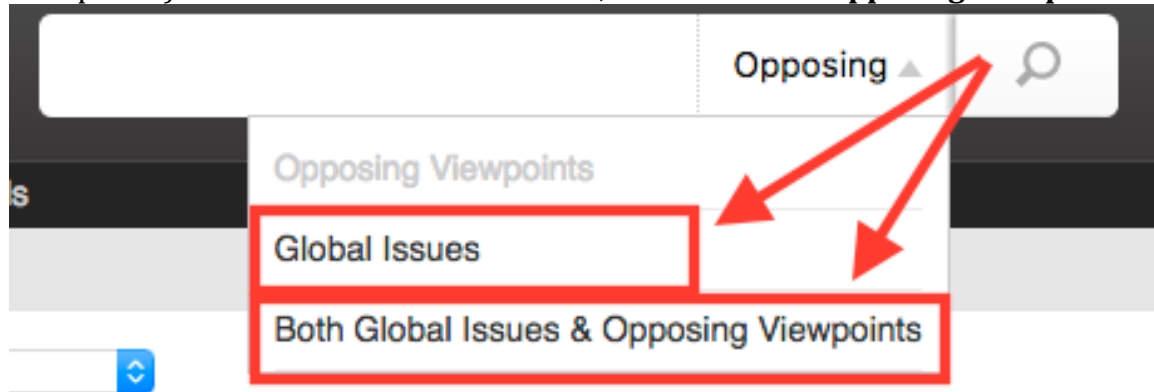
Step 6—Look at all issues covered if you need ideas on what to research. If an issue is listed, the chances are very good there's plenty of research material.



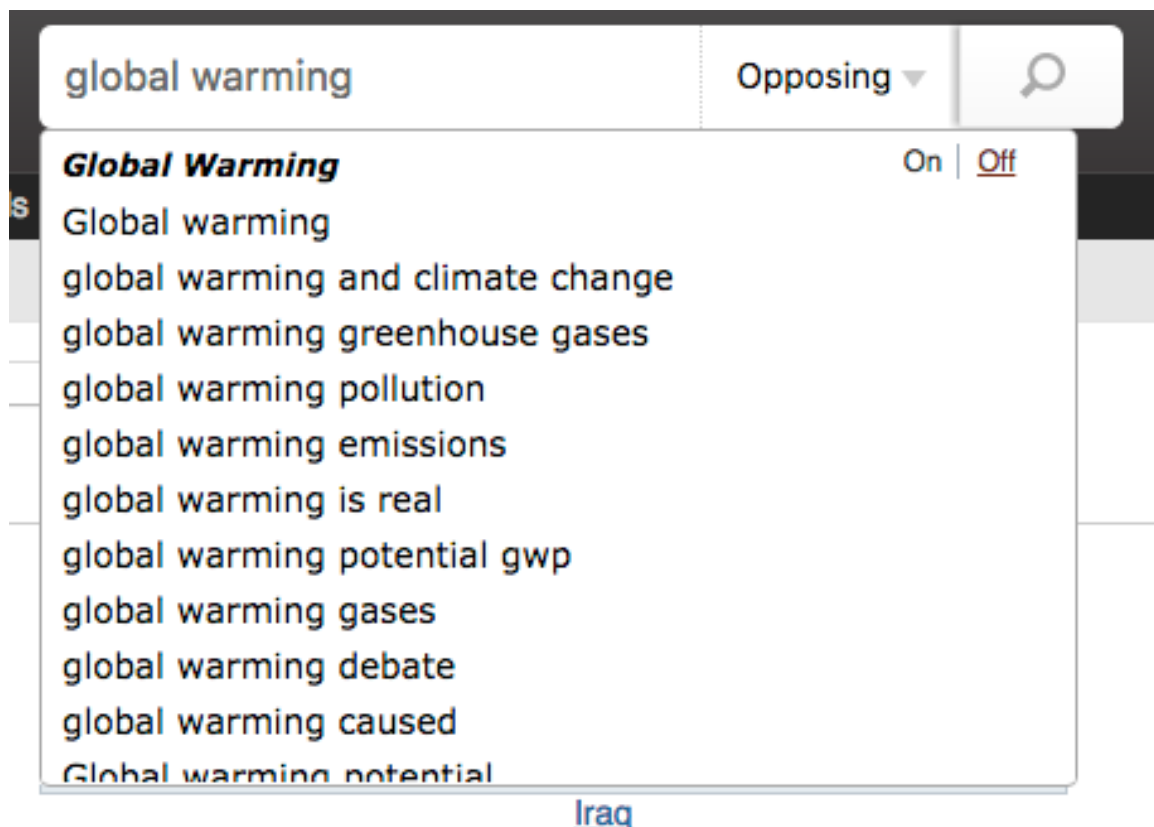
Step 7—You can also choose a category. DEBATERS: Note that National Debate Topics ARE listed on this database!



Step 8—You can search 2 databases at once (Global Issues and Opposing Viewpoints). For the rest of this worksheet, we'll stick with **Opposing Viewpoints**.




Step 9—The database will suggest search terms when you start typing in the search bar.



Step 10—Select GLOBAL WARMING as your topic. Note that the page for this topic shows an OVERVIEW (summary) of the issue and has a menu on the right-hand side. Navigate the article by using the menu (or just scroll down the page).

Topic

Global Warming



Columbia Glacier Retreats

Crowded landfills, polluted water, and poor air quality are just a few of the environmental problems that affect both industrial and developing nations. Perhaps less obvious but no less ominous a threat to the environment is the general increase in temperatures worldwide and the resulting climate changes. This phenomenon, known as global warming, could have serious negative effects on humans and all other living things on Earth. Global warming is a complex problem, and governments have had great difficulty deciding how to address it. The term *climate* refers to the typical weather patterns that an area or region experiences over...[View More](#)

On This Page

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- [Reference 116](#)
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- [News 5,533](#)
- [Academic Journals 352](#)
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Step 11—Chose FEATURED VIEWPOINT with this title (in a box below)

Featured Viewpoints 6

[Fracking Does Not Contribute to Global Warming](#)

Natural Gas, 2015
From Opposing Viewpoints in Context

[Fracking Contributes to Global Warming](#)


Natural Gas, 2015
From Opposing Viewpoints in Context

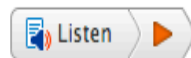
[Natural Disasters Are Hitting Harder, and Not Because of...](#)

Are Natural Disasters Increasing?, 2014
From Opposing Viewpoints in Context

Step 12—Read the two boxed sections. The 1st section tells you about the person who wrote the viewpoint. The second section gives you questions to guide your reading. **Note: If you click on the LISTEN button the computer will read the article to you!**

Fracking Contributes to Global Warming

 *Natural Gas, 2015*
From Opposing Viewpoints in Context



"We have wasted a lot of time that should have gone into seriously looking into and developing alternative energies."

Louis W. Allstadt is a retired executive vice president of Mobil oil corporation. Ellen Cantarow is a journalist whose work on Israel and Palestine has been widely published for thirty years. In the following viewpoint, Allstadt explains that fracking is far more dangerous than conventional drilling because of the increased possibility that [methane](#) gas will be released into the atmosphere. He explains this is because of two factors: Fracking requires fifty to one hundred times more fracking fluids, which produces more flowback than conventional wells, and the rock above the target zone tends to be less impervious, which can cause methane gas to creep up to the surface and into the atmosphere. He concludes that more attention should be paid to developing clean energy sources.

As you read, consider the following questions:

1. Why does Allstadt believe that plugging the well is not a viable solution for preventing leaks?
2. According to Allstadt, why did Mobil and Exxon abandon their efforts to harness solar power?
3. What is Allstadt's opinion of President Barack Obama's address on [climate change](#)?

Few people can explain gas and oil drilling with as much authority as Louis W. Allstadt. As an executive vice president of Mobil oil, he ran the company's exploration and production operations in the Western Hemisphere before he retired in 2000. In 31 years with the company, he also was in charge of its marketing and refining in Japan and managed its worldwide supply, trading and transportation operations. Just before retiring, he oversaw Mobil's side of its merger with Exxon, creating the world's largest corporation.

Step 13—The MOST IMPORTANT parts of the menu are outlined in BOXES below.

The screenshot shows a digital menu with several sections. Red boxes highlight the following items:

- Tools** section:
 - Citation Tools
 - Email
 - Download
 - Print
 - Highlights and Notes (0)
 - Save
 - Share
 - Translate
- Table of Contents** section, which includes a list of article titles:
- Related Subjects** section, which includes a list of related topics.

Blue arrows point from the highlighted items to explanatory text on the right:

- An arrow from **Citation Tools** points to the text: "Click here to automatically cite your article!"
- An arrow from **Download** points to the text: "Click here to download in PDF or to SAVE to GOOGLE DRIVE"
- An arrow from **Highlights and Notes (0)** points to the text: "Click here to add highlighting and/or notes"
- An arrow from **Save** points to the text: "Click here to SAVE to your online account. The articles will save in your folder and will stay there until you remove them."
- An arrow from **Table of Contents** points to the text: "Use the Table of Contents to see an outline of the article and to navigate efficiently through the article."
- An arrow from the **Related Subjects** section points to the text: "Related Subjects give you more topics to research that are similar to 'global warming'."
- A separate arrow points from the bottom of the menu to the text: "Don't be afraid to explore these functions and the others that aren't in boxes."

Table of Contents

- [A Former Oil Executive Helps Environmentalists Fight Fracking](#)
- [Methane Release: Fracking the Planet's Future](#)
- [Methane-Migration Evidence and the DEC](#)
- [A Quiet Retirement Gets Fracked](#)
- [Standing Room Only](#)
- [More Fracking Consequences](#)
- [The Way Forward](#)
- [Obama and the Future](#)
- [Fractivists and the Future](#)

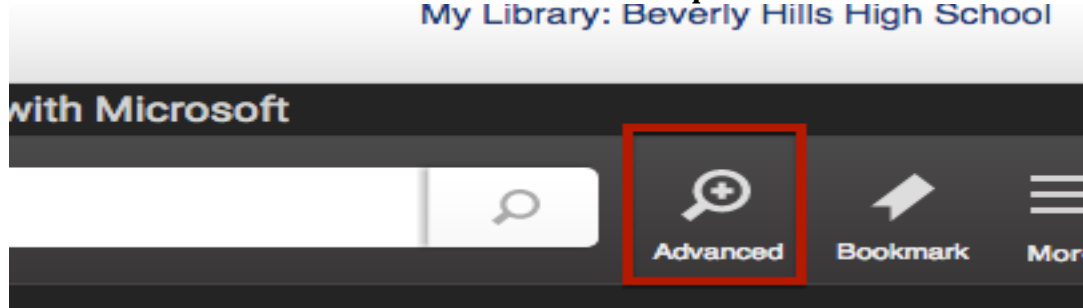
Related Subjects

- [Activists](#)
- [Climate change](#)
- [Environmental degradation](#)
- [Environmental policy](#)
- [Environmental remediation](#)
- [+ More](#)

Step 14—LIMITING YOUR SEARCH TO NEW ARTICLES.

Most research assignments will ask you to only look at sources published in the last 5 years. **Here's how to limit your search to only find those newer sources:**

Click on the ADVANCED search button at the top of the screen.



Enter your search term, limit the date, and select the Content Type.

A screenshot of the 'Advanced Search' form. The form has several sections: 'Advanced Search' with search fields for 'Search for', 'in', and 'Keyword'; 'More Options' with checkboxes for 'Full Text Documents' and 'Peer Reviewed Journals'; 'Publication Date' with radio buttons for 'All', 'Before', 'On', 'After', and 'Between', and dropdowns for month, day, and year; 'Document Type' with an alphabetical index and a list of document types; 'Language' with an alphabetical index and a list of languages; and 'Content Type' with a grid of checkboxes for various content types. Red boxes highlight the search term 'global warming', the 'Full Text Documents' checkbox, the 'Publication Date' section, the 'Content Type' section, and the 'Advanced' button in the previous image.

Step 15—Citing, Sharing and Saving Articles.

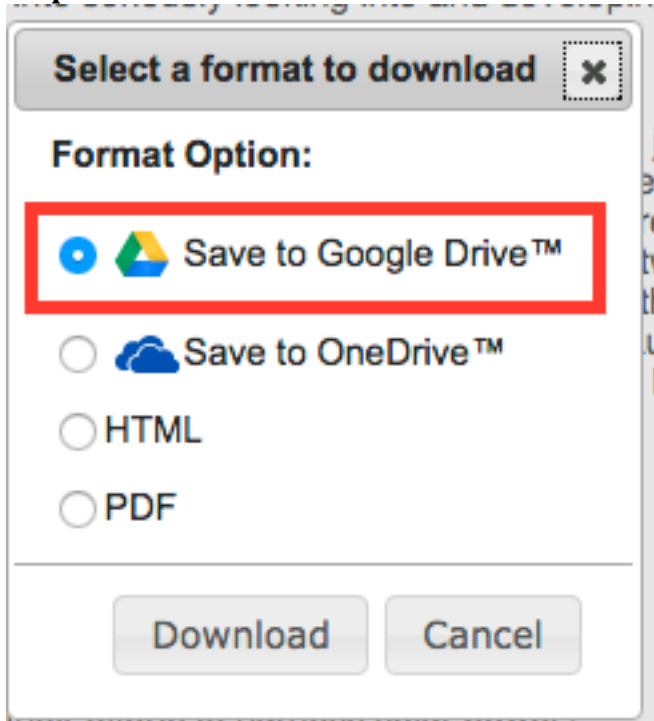
CITATION TOOLS button. Choose your citation format and Save to Google Drive.

The screenshot shows the 'Citation Tools' window. On the left, under the 'Citation' tab, three citation format buttons are visible: 'MLA 7th Edition' (highlighted with a red box), 'APA 6th Edition', and 'Chicago 16th Edition'. Below these, a citation for Louis W. Allstadt is displayed, including the title 'Fracking Contributes to Global Warming', the source 'Natural Gas', and a URL. At the bottom of the citation area are 'Download' and 'Select' buttons. On the right, under the 'Export' tab, several buttons are listed: 'EasyBib', 'EndNote', 'ProCite', 'Reference Manager', 'RefWorks', 'Save to Google Drive™' (highlighted with a red box), and 'Save to OneDrive™'. At the bottom of the window, there are links for 'Disclaimer', 'MLA example', and 'APA example'.

Step 16—There's an EMAIL button in the menu. Click on it and fill in the blanks to send the article to yourself, a teacher, or your work partners. Send as an html link or as a PDF document.

The screenshot shows the 'Send Email' form. At the top, it says 'Required fields marked with *'. There are three input fields, each highlighted with a red box: 'Sender email', 'Subject' (which contains the text 'Fracking Contributes to Global Warming'), and 'To*'. Below these fields is a text area for the 'Message' with the instruction '(Type email addresses separated by commas)'. At the bottom left, there is a 'Format' section with two radio buttons: 'HTML' (selected) and 'PDF'. Below the format section is a disclaimer: 'We will not sell any information you enter on this page or use it to send unsolicited email. Please see our [Privacy Policy](#) for more information.' At the bottom right, there are 'Send' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Step 16—Click on the DOWNLOAD button to SAVE to Google Drive!



Step 17—When you click on the SAVE button in the menu, the article will show up as added in “My Folder”. Click on “My Folder” to see all the articles you saved. The articles stay in “My Folder” UNTIL YOU LOG OFF AND THEN THEY WILL DISAPPEAR. So you need to save them to Google Drive!

HOW TO SAVE ARTICLES FROM YOUR FOLDER TO GOOGLE DRIVE

My Folder

Uncheck All

Remove Selected

Displaying 1 - 1 of 1

☒

Global Warming and Climate Change Can Be Stopped If People Try Harder

Viewpoint essay

Opposing Viewpoints Online Collection, 2017
From Opposing Viewpoints in Context

Displaying 1 - 1 of 1

Uncheck All

Remove Selected

Tools

Download

Citation Tools

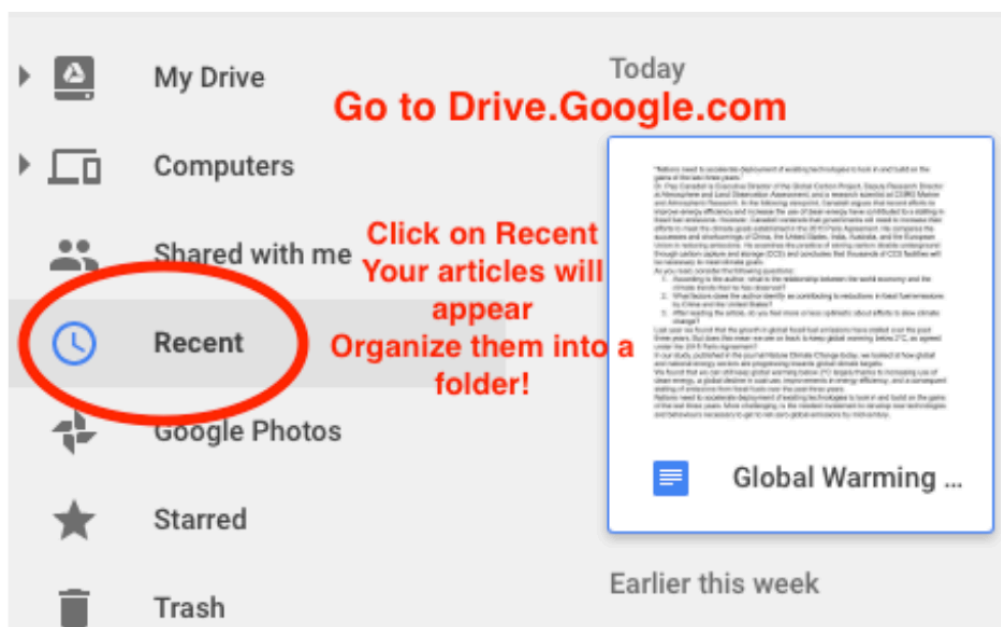
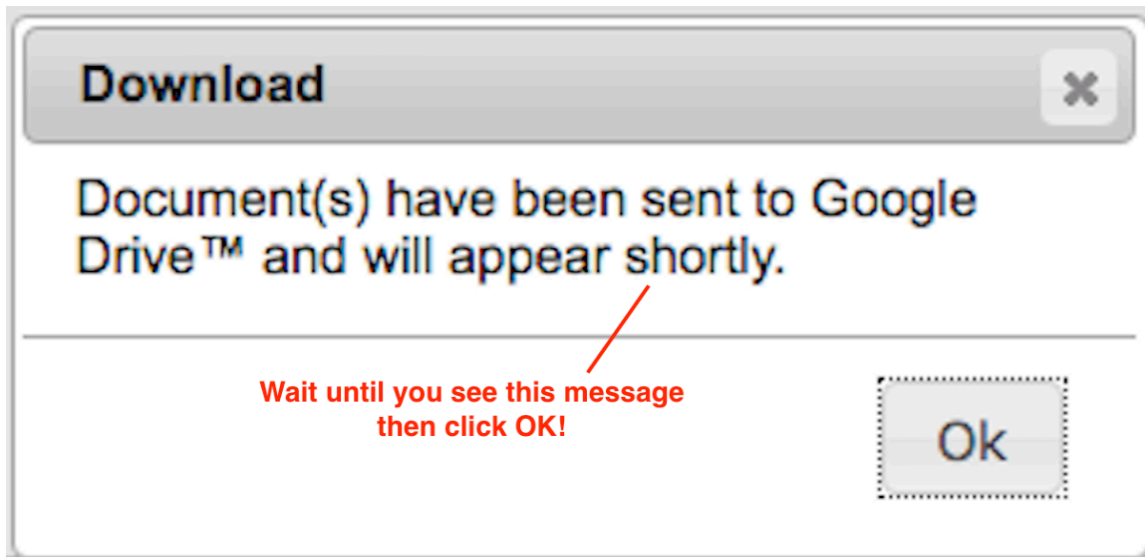
Email

Print

1. Go to My Folder

2. Check boxes of all articles you want to save

3. Click on Download



 Preview

 Open with >


 Share...

Select the articles
with the CTRL key

 Get shareable link

Right-Click to see
this menu

 Locate

 Move to...

 Add star

Select "Move to" and
create a new folder
for the articles

 Rename...

 View details

 Make a copy

 Download

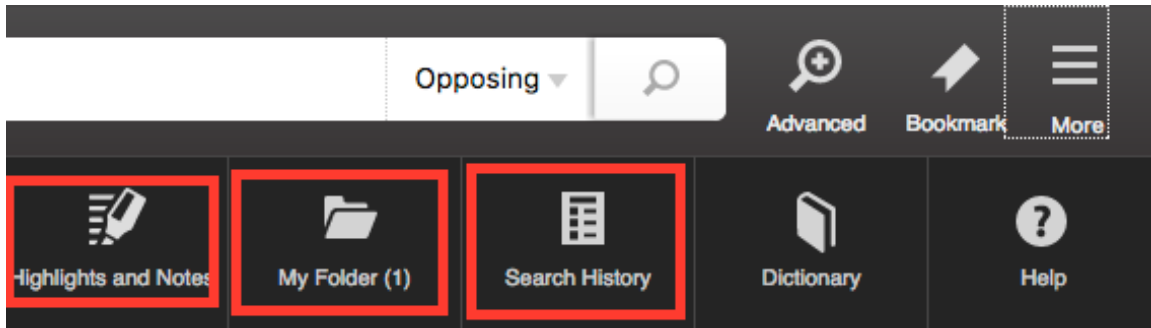
 Remove

Click on the "new
folder" icon and then
"move here" (name
the new folder)

MOVE HERE



You can also add highlighting and notes to the article. Review all of your searches by clicking on Search History.



HOW TO SAVE TREES (making your assignment paperless) You can share ALL of the contents of your folder this way:

A screenshot of a web interface titled "My Folder". At the top, there are two buttons: "Uncheck All" and "Remove Selected". Below these, it says "Displaying 1 - 5 of 5". There is a list of five items, each with a checkbox, a title, a source, and a type. The items are: 1. "Climate Change" (Topic) from "The Gale Encyclopedia of Environmental Health, 2013". 2. "Dirty pretty rock" (Article) from "Foreign Policy, January-February 2015". 3. "Long-term global warming not driven naturally" (Article) from "Defense & Aerospace Week, February 17, 2016". 4. "Sailing To The North Pole, Thanks To Global Warming" (Audio file, Broadcast transcript) from "Morning Edition, August 10, 2017". 5. "Seas 'could rise by more than a metre' if global warming is not tackled" (Article) from "The Independent (London, England), February 23, 2016". To the right of the list is a "Tools" menu with four options: "Download", "Citation Tools", "Email", and "Print". A red arrow points from the text "Note: You can also create a works cited by clicking on Citation Tools" to the "Citation Tools" option. The "Email" option is also highlighted with a red box.

When you select the articles (you can select one, some, or all) and click EMAIL, you can send the entire article to someone:

Send Email ✕

Required fields marked with *

Sender email

Subject

To*

(Type email addresses separated by commas)

Message

Format
☒ HTML ☐ PDF

We will not sell any information you enter on this page or use it to send unsolicited email. Please see our [Privacy Policy](#) for more information.

You can also select PRINT and then “print” (save) to Google Drive (make sure you’re signed into your Gmail account first). Then share the Google Drive folder!

Step 18—Highlighting and adding notes. Highlight by holding down your LEFT mouse key and dragging it across the text, then click HIGHLIGHT.

But there are already cases where the methane gas has made it up into the aquifers and atmosphere. Sometimes through old well bores, sometimes through natural fissures in the rock. What we don't know is how much gas is going to come up over time. It's a point most people haven't gotten. It's not just what we're doing up channels for the gas to creep up to the surface and into the atmosphere. And methane is a much more potent greenhouse gas in the short term—less than 100 years—than [carbon dioxide](#).

Highlight Notes Delete

Step 19—Now choose the color of your highlight. The highlight remains until you click DELETE.

But there are already cases where the methane gas has made it up into the aquifers and atmosphere. Sometimes through old well bores, sometimes through natural fissures in the rock. What we don't know is how much gas is going to come up over time. It's a point most people haven't gotten. It's not just what we're doing up channels for the gas to creep up to the surface and into the atmosphere. And methane is a much more potent greenhouse gas in the short term—less than 100 years—than [carbon dioxide](#).

Highlight Notes Delete

Yellow Green Blue Purple Pink Orange

Step 20—Now click on NOTES for your highlighted text. Ask questions or comment on the material (can be shared with other people).

The screenshot shows a database interface. On the left, a text snippet is displayed with a yellow highlight over the sentence: "But there are already cases where the methane gas has made it up into the aquifers and atmosphere." Below this text is a section header "Methane-Migration Evidence and the DEC" and a partially visible question: "Was there any major turning point that started you thinking about methane migration". On the right, a panel contains a toolbar with "Highlight", "Notes", and "Delete" options. Below the toolbar, a note is visible: "How much methane gas? He doesn't give specific facts."

This has been an overview of the BASIC functions of this database. The GALE databases are all very similar so if you've learned how to search Opposing Viewpoints, your skills should transfer over to those other databases.

Remember: Use databases BEFORE Google! Databases are written by experts and are VERY trustworthy. Websites found through a Google search actually take MORE time because you have to evaluate each website and you have to search through a lot more results to get the information you need. So: Save time! Be accurate! Use a database!