

## Highlights and Notes

As eBooks and digital resources have become more popular, a problem has presented itself: how can a user easily take notes without opening a separate program? Gale has found the solution with our new **Highlights and Notes** tool, scheduled to launch on or around Tuesday, September 30, in **GVRL**, and **Literature Resource Center**.

The new tool allows users of the digital resources listed above to select text from an eBook or article, highlight the important sections, add their own notes, and save it to a new “Highlighted Articles” page where it can be accessed or exported, during each user’s session (no user account required).

Researchers will utilize their critical thinking skills by finding important information in multiple sources and marking the relevant facts in each. Within the same session, the highlighted sections can be easily viewed, printed, downloaded, or sent via email. **Highlights and Notes** is the perfect tool for anyone conducting research in Gale’s products.

Below is a step-by-step guide to using the **Highlights and Notes** tool.

The nature of the stars

*Internal structure*

The Sun is a stable star. Its energy output is almost constant, with only tiny variations. **This energy streams out into the solar system, where it is sufficient to heat the earth, an entire planet nearly 9,000,000 mi (150,000,000 km) away. How does a ball of gas with the mass of the Sun (two million trillion kilograms) remain in a stable state like this for millions or billions of years?**

Stars like the Sun exist in hydrostatic equilibrium. At every point within the star, there is a balance between the weight of the material overlying that point and the gas **pressure** at that point. Figure 1 makes this a little clearer. Suppose you are halfway between the surface and the center of a star. Gravity attracts the star's material towards its center, so the gas between you and the surface tends to push you downward (arrow #1 in Figure 1). But the gas where you are also exerts a pressure. The gas is being heated by the energy-producing reactions going on in the star's core, and the hotter gas is, the more pressure it exerts. Trying to compress the gas is like trying to squeeze a **balloon**. You

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1. Select the text you’d like to save, and then click Highlight.

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2. Assign a color to the highlighted text, there are six options.

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3. To add Notes, click on the tab; enter the text and click "Save".

Oct. 4, 1957	The Soviet Union launches the first artificial satellite, a 184-pound spacecraft named Sputnik.
Nov. 3, 1957	The Soviets continue pushing the space frontier with the launch of a dog named Laika into orbit aboard Sputnik 2. The dog lives for seven days, an indication that perhaps people may also be able to survive in space.
Jan. 31, 1958	The United States launches Explorer 1, the first U.S. satellite, and discovers that Earth is surrounded by radiation belts. James Van Allen, who instrumented the satellite, is credited with the discovery.
Apr. 12, 1961	Yuri Gagarin becomes the first person in space. He is launched by the Soviet Union aboard a Vostok rocket for a two-hour orbital flight around the planet.
May 5, 1961	Astronaut Alan Shepard becomes the first American in space. Shepard demonstrates that individuals can control a vehicle during weightlessness and high gravitational forces. During his 15-minute suborbital flight, Shepard reaches speeds of 5,100 mph.
May 24, 1961	Stung by the series of Soviet firsts in space, President John F. Kennedy announces a bold plan to land men on the Moon and bring them safely back to Earth before the end of the decade.
Feb. 20, 1962	John Glenn becomes the first American in orbit. He flies around the planet for nearly five hours aboard Friendship 7.
June 16, 1963	The Soviets launch the first woman, Valentina Tereshkova, into space. She circles Earth in her orbit for three days.
Nov. 28, 1964	NASA launches Mariner 4 spacecraft for a flyby of Mars.
Mar. 18, 1965	Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov performs the world's first space walk outside his Voskhod 2 spacecraft for 12 minutes.

Highlight Notes Delete

Human achievements in space

I

Save

4. Keep your highlighted sections organized by using different colors for each publication, resource, or article.

The screenshot shows the GVRL website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search your library's GVRL holdings" and a search icon. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs: "Bookmark", "Saved Articles (0)", "Highlighted Articles", "Previous Searches", "Title List", "Dictionary", "Help", and "English". A "Table of Contents" button is visible on the left. On the right, there are buttons for "TEXT" and "PDF". Below these, there are options for "Print", "E-mail", "Download", "Citation Tools", "Translate Article", "Listen", "Download MP3", "Download PDF to eReader", and "Highlights and Notes (2)". The main content area displays the article "Star" from "The Gale Encyclopedia of Science", edited by K. Lee Lerner and Brenda Wilmoth Lerner. A "Save Article" button is located at the bottom right of the article preview.

5. To view all of your highlighted sections, click the Highlights and Notes button.

GVRL | Gale Virtual Reference Library

Search your library's GVRL holdings

Advanced Search

Gale Internal User

Print | E-mail | Download

Bookmark | Saved Articles (0) | **Highlighted Articles** | Previous Searches | Title List | Dictionary | Help

### Highlighted Articles

Title	Notes	Text
<a href="#">Star</a> The Gale Encyclopedia of Science	The internal structure of the sun.	This energy streams out into the solar system, where it is sufficient to heat the earth, an entire planet nearly 9,000,000 mi (150,000,000 km) away. How does a ball of gas with the mass of the Sun (two million trillion kilograms) remain in a stable state like this for millions or billions of years?
<a href="#">Star</a> The Gale Encyclopedia of Science	Energy generation by the sun.	Energy generationTo remain in hydrostatic equilibrium, a star has to keep its gas very hot. The gas near the Sun's surface is about 6,000K (10,292°F; 5,700°C), while deeper in its interior the temperature reaches millions of degrees Kelvin. Clearly, a star needs a potent power source to keep all this gas so hot. And if we continued our imaginary trip from Figure 1 still deeper into the star, we would eventually find this power source, the star's core.
<a href="#">Human Achievements in Space</a> Space Sciences	Human achievements in space	Oct. 4, 1957The Soviet Union launches the first artificial satellite, a 184-pound spacecraft named Sputnik.Nov. 3, 1957The Soviets continue pushing the space frontier with the launch of a dog named Laika into orbit aboard Sputnik 2. The dog lives for seven days, an indication that perhaps people may also be able to survive in space.Jan. 31, 1958The United States launches Explorer 1, the first U.S. satellite, and discovers that Earth is surrounded by radiation belts. James Van Allen, who instrumented the satellite, is credited with the discovery.Apr. 12, 1961Yuri Gagarin becomes the first person in space. He is launched by the Soviet Union aboard a Vostok rocket for a two-hour orbital flight around the planet.May 5, 1961Astronaut Alan Shepard becomes the first American in space. Shepard demonstrates that individuals can control a vehicle during weightlessness and high gravitational forces. During his 15-minute suborbital flight, Shepard reaches speeds of 5,100 mph.May 24, 1961Stung by the series of Soviet firsts in space, President John F. Kennedy announces a bold plan to land men on the Moon and bring them safely back to Earth before the end of the decade.

6. The Highlighted Articles page shows all of your highlighted sections and notes, including the name of the source publications.