Lesson Proper for Week 7

USING LIBRARY RESOURCES

Launching the Search

Your research strategy in the library should include four steps, with adjustments for your individual needs.

1.   Conduct a preliminary search for relevant sources. Scan the reference section of your library for its electronic sources as well as the abundance of printed indexes, abstracts, bibliographies, and reference books. Search the library's electronic book catalog and dip into the electronic databases, such as Academic Search Premier or InfoTrac.

This preliminary work will serve several purposes:

·   It shows the availability of source materials with diverse opinions.

·   It provides a beginning set of reference citations, abstracts, and full-text articles.

·   It defines and restricts your subject while providing an overview of the subject.

2.   Refine the topic and evaluate the sources. As soon as you refine the topic, you can spend valuable time reading abstracts, articles, and pertinent sections of books. Most instructors will expect you to reference and cite from scholarly sources, so a mix of journal articles and books should accompany your online articles or field research.

3.   From the computer workstation in the library, you can develop a working bibliography, read abstracts and full-text articles, and, in general, make substantive advances in researching your topic.

4.   Read and take notes. Examine books, articles, essays, reviews, computer printouts, and government documents. Whenever possible, create notes as you read so you can transcribe them or paste them into your

5.   Consult with a librarian. If your topic does not initially generate a number of sources, confer with a librarian. A

3.   Consult with a librarian. If your topic does not initially generate a number of sources, confer with a librarian. A reference librarian may suggest more appropriate words or phrases for the subject; this can be a critical step when you feel that you might be stuck.

HINT: Just as we learn proper Internet behavior, we learn basic library etiquette, such as talking softly out of respect for others and not bringing in food or drinks. At the computer station, you should analyze sources and then print; do not randomly print everything.

Developing a Working Bibliography

Because the research paper is a major project involving many papers and notes, organization is crucial. That means keeping a copy of every abstract, article, and downloaded file with full publication information for all print and Internet materials. A working bibliography serves three purposes:

1.   It locates articles and books for notetaking purposes.

2.   It provides information for the in-text citations, as in this example in

MLA style:

The healing properties of certain foods have been noted by Milner (682–88) and Hasler (6–10).

3.   If you store your entries in a computer file, you can easily insert them into your Works Cited page at the end of your manuscript.

Your final manuscript will require a Works Cited page listing all of the sources you used in your paper, so now is the time to start developing a working bibliography.

Whether you keyboard your sources for easy access or make handwritten notes, each entry of your working bibliography entry should contain the following information—with variations, of course, for print and Internet sources:

1. Author's name
2. Title of the work
3. Publication information
4. Medium of publication (Web, Print)
5. Date of access (Web only)
6. (Optional) A personal note about the location or contents of the source

Works Cited Entry for a Book (MLA style):

·   Bry, Dave. *Public Apology.* New York: Grand Central, 2013. Print.

·   Works Cited Entry for a Journal Article (MLA style):

·   Williamson, Peter, Megan Mercurio, and Constance Walker. "Songs of the Caged Birds: Literacy and Learning with Incarcerated Youth." *English Journal* 102.4 (Mar. 2013): 31–37. Print.

·   Works Cited Entry for a Magazine Article (MLA style):

· Petruzzi, J. David. "A Bloody Summer for Horsemen." *Civil War Times.* June 2013: 30–37. Print.

· Works Cited Entry for an Article Found on an Academic Database

(MLA style):

· Cooper, Christopher A. and H. Gibbs Knotts. "Overlapping Identities in the American South." *Social Science Journal* 50.1 (Mar. 2013): 6–12. *EBSCOHost.* Web. 19 Oct. 2013.

· Bibliography Entry for an Internet Article (MLA style):

· Werner, Erica. "Labor, Business Agree to Principles on Immigration." *Denver Post Online.* 21 Feb 2013. Web. 28 Mar. 2013.

Finding Books on Your Topic

Much of your research will be conducted on the library's electronic network with call numbers to its own books and with links to sources around the world.

Using Your Library's Electronic Book Catalog

Your library's computerized catalog will, in theory, include every book in the library filed by subject, author, and title. Begin your research at the catalog by using a *keyword search* to a subject, such as "Health." You will get a list of books on the monitor, and you can click each one to gather more information. The list will look something like this:

Search Results

· *One for another—Golden's Rules and Tools for Creating Healthy Relationships.* Douglas B. Thich. 2013.

· *Marriage Matters.* Cynthia Ellingsen. 2013.

· *Take Back Your Marriage: Sticking Together in a World That Pulls Us Apart.* William Doherty. 2013.

In effect, the electronic book catalog has provided a bibliography that lists a variety of available books on a particular subject. The next procedure is to click on one, such as *Take Back Your Marriage: Sticking Together in a World That Pulls Us Apart,* to get the full details and access information.

HINT: Many college libraries as well as public libraries are now part of library networks. The network expands the holdings of every library because one library will loan books to another. Therefore, if a book you need is unavailable in your library, ask a librarian about an interlibrary loan. Understand, however, that you may have to wait several days for its delivery. Most periodical articles can be accessed online.

Using the Library's Bibliographies

You may need to supplement your working bibliography by searching reference guides, bibliographies, and

indexes. When ordering its research databases, the library subscribes to electronic versions or print versions of bibliographies. These guides, such as *Bibliographic Index,* will give you a list of books relating to your subject. Figure 1 shows a bibliographic list found in LeBlanc's book on pages 247–264. Such a list could be a valuable resource in the early stages of research.

Prehistoric War

LeBlanc, Steven A. *Constant Battles: The Myth of the Peaceful, Noble Savage.* New York: St. Martin's, 2003 p 247–64.

Figure 1: Example from *Bibliographic Index,* 2013.

If the book fits your research, you will probably want to write a Works Cited entry for this source. Then you can examine the text as well as the bibliography on pages 247–264 of LeBlanc's book, where you might find additional articles on this topic. Here is a student's bibliography notation:

LeBlanc, Steven A. *Constant Battles: The Myth of the Peaceful, Noble Savage.* New York: St. Martin's, 2003. Print. Bibliography on pages 247–264.

Using the Trade Bibliographies

Trade bibliographies, intended primarily for use by booksellers and librarians, can help you in three ways:

1. Discover sources not listed in other bibliographies.
2. Locate facts of publication, such as place and date.
3. Determine if a book is in print.

· Consult online or in printed version:

· *Subject Guide to Books in Print* (New York: Bowker, 1957–date).

· *Note:* Online, this source may appear as Books in Print.

Use this work for its subject classifications, any one of which will provide a ready-made bibliography to books. Figure 2 shows a sample found with the keyword "history."
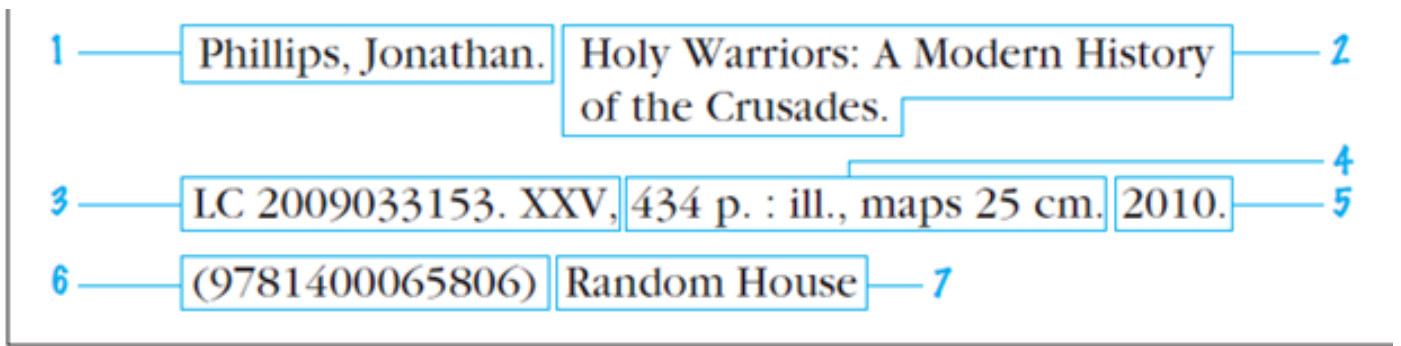
1 ——	Phillips, Jonathan.	Holy Warriors: A Modern History of the Crusades.	—— 2
3 ——	LC 2009033153. XXV,	434 p. : ill., maps 25 cm.	2010. —— 4 / 5
6 ——	(9781400065806)	Random House —— 7	

Figure 2: From *Subject Guide to Books in Print,* Online.

1. Author 2. Title 3. Library of Congress number 4. Number of pages 5. Date of publication

6. International Standard Book Number (used when ordering) 7. Publisher

Using the Bibliographies in the Appendix

It furnishes a guide to important reference works—some in print at the library, some online in the library's electronic network, and others available on the Internet. Here are three examples of titles to reference works that you will find under the heading "Issues in the Arts, Literature, Music, and Language." The first is a printed source in the library, the second is available on the library's electronic network, and the third is available on the Internet.

· *Bibliographic Guide to Art and Architecture.* Boston: Hall, 1977–date. Published annually, this reference work provides bibliographies on most topics in art and architecture—an excellent place to begin research in this area.

· *Contemporary Literary Criticism (CLC)* This database provides an extensive collection of full-text critical essays about novelists, poets, playwrights, short story writers, and other creative writers.

· *Voice of the Shuttle* This site offers hundreds of links to major online resources for literature, art, history, philosophy, and studies in science.

Examining the Bibliography at the End of a Book

When you get into the stacks, look for bibliographies at the end of books. Jot down titles in your working bibliography or photocopy the list for further reference. An example is shown in Figure 3.

Searching for Bibliographies at the End of Journal Articles

Look for bibliographies at the end of articles in scholarly journals. For example, students of history depend on the bibliographies in various issues of *English Historical Review,* and students of literature find bibliographies in *Studies in Short Fiction.* In addition, the journals themselves provide subject indexes to their own contents. If your subject is "Adoption," you will discover that a majority of your sources are located in a few key journals. In that instance, going straight to the annual index of one of those journals will be a shortcut.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Abbott, Carol, and Mary C. Crisp. "The Ins and Outs of Adoption." *Journal of the Family and Children's Studies.* 21.3 (2014): 71–83. Web. 11 Apr. 2014.

Donner, Millicent. *The Baby Market.* Millkirk, MN: Freelow, 2013. Print.

Falkner, Roger, narr. "Overseas or Around the Corner—Making the Right Adoption Choices." *Adoption Family Blog.* 23 Mar. 2014. Web. 12 Apr. 2014.

Garrow, Jerri. "Hey, You Need This Kid." *AAN Online.* American Adoption Network. 14.2 (Spring 2013). Web. 13 Apr. 2014.

Negron, Josephine R., Sylvia T. Hogan, and Tevia Dalton. *Adoption and the Single Parent.* Miami: Corte-Askew, 2012. Print.

Wright, Debbie. "My 'Inconceivable' Decision and Joy." *Divine Days, Divine Ways.* Jan./Feb. 2014. Web. 10 Apr. 2014.

Figure 3: Bibliography List at the end of a journal article.

Finding Articles in Magazines and Journals

An index furnishes the exact page number(s) of specific sections of books and of individual articles in magazines, journals, and newspapers. The library's online index of databases not only directs you to articles in magazines, it also gives an abstract of the article, and most often, it provides the full text.

Searching the General Indexes to Periodicals

The library network gives you access to electronic databases. Here are just a few of the many that will be available to you:

AGRICOLA	Agriculture, animal and plant sciences
America: History and Life	U.S. history
American Chemical Society Publications	Chemistry
BioOne	Biological, ecological, and environmental sciences
CINAHL	Nursing, public health, and allied health fields
ERIC	Education and mass communication
GPO	Government publications on all subjects
HighWire	Science, technology, and medicine
InfoTrac	All subjects
JSTOR	Social sciences
Lexis Nexis	News, business, law, medicine, reference
MLA Bibliography	Literature, linguistics, and folklore
Music-Index	Music
Project MUSE	Social sciences, arts, humanities
PsycINFO	Psychology, medicine, education, social work Westlaw Legal subjects, including laws and cases

One of these databases will usually guide you to several sources, provide an abstract, and often provide a full-text version of the article, as shown in Figure 4.

Dietary Supplement Use and Folate Status during Pregnancy in the United States.

Byline: Amy M. Branum, Regan Bailey, and Barbara J. Singer

Adequate folate and iron intake during pregnancy is critical for maternal and fetal health. No previous studies to our knowledge have reported dietary supplement use and folate status among pregnant women sampled in NHANES, a nationally representative, cross-sectional survey. We analyzed data on 1296 pregnant women who participated in NHANES from 1999 to 2006 to characterize overall supplement use, iron and folic acid use, and RBC folate status. The majority of pregnant women (77%) reported use of a supplement in the previous 30 d, most frequently a multivitamin/mineral containing folic acid (mean 817 μg/d) and iron (48 mg/d). Approximately 55–60% of women in their first trimester reported taking a folic acid- or iron-containing supplement compared with 76–78% in their second trimester and 89% in their third trimester. RBC folate was lowest in the first trimester and differed by supplement use across all trimesters. Median RBC folate was 1628 nmol/L among users and 1041 nmol/L among nonusers. Among all pregnant women, median RBC folate increased with trimester (1256 nmol/L in the first, 1527 mmol/L in the second, and 1773 nmol/L in the third). Given the role of folic acid in the prevention of neural tube defects, it is notable that supplement use and median RBC folate was lowest in the first trimester of pregnancy, with 55% of women taking a supplement containing folic acid. Future research is needed to determine the reasons for low compliance with supplement recommendations, particularly folic acid, in early pregnancy.

Figure 4: InfoTrac printout with abstract.

🔗 Navigation

ℹ️ Fair Warning

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COURSE OF ACTION: Whoever has maliciously uploaded these concerned materials are hereby given an ultimatum to take it down within 24-hours. Beyond the 24-hour grace period, our Legal Department shall initiate the proceedings in coordination with the National Bureau of Investigation for IP Address tracking, account owner identification, and filing of cases for prosecution.

ℹ️ 2nd Semester Enrollment

🧩 Activities

- Assignments
- Forums
- Quizzes
- Resources