Searching Professional

# Locating Literature
# English Full-Text Databases

XJTLU | LIBRARY

# Outline

- **Identify information needs**
- Select appropriate platforms
- Prepare a search strategy

# Do you know information source types?

# 1.1 Various information source types

Open Access Published by transcript Verlag 2022

## Playful Materialities

The Stuff That Games Are Made Of

*Funded by: BMBF Fördervorhaben 16TOA002*
*Edited by: Benjamin Beil, Gundolf S. Freyermuth, Hanns Christian Schmidt and Raven Rusch*

Volume 14 in the series Bild und Bit
https://doi-org.ez.xjtlu.edu.cn/10.1515/9783839462003

Cite this

**OVERVIEW** CONTENTS

### About this book

Game culture and material culture have always been closely linked. Analog forms of rule-based play (ludus) would hardly be conceivable without dice, cards, and game boards. In the act of free play (paidia), children as well as adults transform simple objects into multifaceted toys in an almost magical way. Even digital play is suffused with material culture: Games are not only mediated by technical interfaces, which we access via hardware and tangible peripherals. They are also subject to material hybridization, paratextual framing, and processes of de-, and re-materialization.
The contributors examine this playful materiality from various angles.

### Author information

**Benjamin Beil** is a professor for media studies and digital culture at the Department of Media Culture and Theater at Universität zu Köln.
**Gundolf S. Freyermuth** is a writer, media producer and co-founder of the Cologne Game Lab (in 2010, together with Prof. Björn Bartholdy).
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# 1.1 Various information source types

Received: 13 May 2020 | Revised: 3 September 2020 | Accepted: 20 September 2020
DOI: 10.1111/hequ.12323

ARTICLE

Higher Education Quarterly WILEY

## Education market with the Chinese characteristics: The rise of *minban* and transnational higher education in China

Ka Ho Mok

Institute of Policy Studies, Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China

Abstract

In the last few decades, the Chinese higher education system has changed considerably from an elitist model to a massified one with public and *minban*/transnational provisions. Accordingly, this study sets out against the context of higher education expansion initiated in late 1998 to critically examine the major trends of non-state (including *minban* and transnational) higher education developments. More specifically, it discusses how *minban* higher education has transformed and why transnational higher education has evolved and become far more popular in China. Against the marketisation and privatisation of education context, this article focuses on reviewing policy change and university governance to diversify higher education provision through the market forces/non-state provision. A critical examination of the changing state-market-education relationship would enable us to appreciate the complex social, economic and political issues that the Chinese government has to tackle, especially when the country confronts the dilemma of adopting a more liberal approach in reform with the fear of excessive external influences to the political regime or a more conservative approach which would limit the country's further development. The present article contributes to a better understanding of the 'education market' formation in China.

KEYWORDS

education market, internationalisation, ***minban*** higher education, privatisation of higher education, transnational higher education





抽象的

在过去的几十年中，中国的高等教育体系已从精英主义模式转变为兼具公办、民办和跨国教育的大众化模式。本研究以1998年末开始的高等教育扩张为背景，批判性地考察了非国有（包括民办和跨国）高等教育发展的主要趋势。本文讨论了民办高等教育是如何转变的，以及跨国高等教育如何在中国发展并变得越来越受欢迎。在教育市场化和私有化的背景下，本文着重研究政策和大学管理是如何通过市场力量来促进高等教育提供多样化。通过研究不断变化的国家-市场-教育关系，本文分析了中国政府必须解决的复杂的社会、经济和政治问题，既試圖采取市場措施來改革及推動高等教育的發展；但當面临外部改革潮流对本国發展呈过度影响之際，從新采取比較保守的教育發展措施。本文有助于更好地了解中国"教育市场"的形成及國家、高等教育和教育市場的關係。

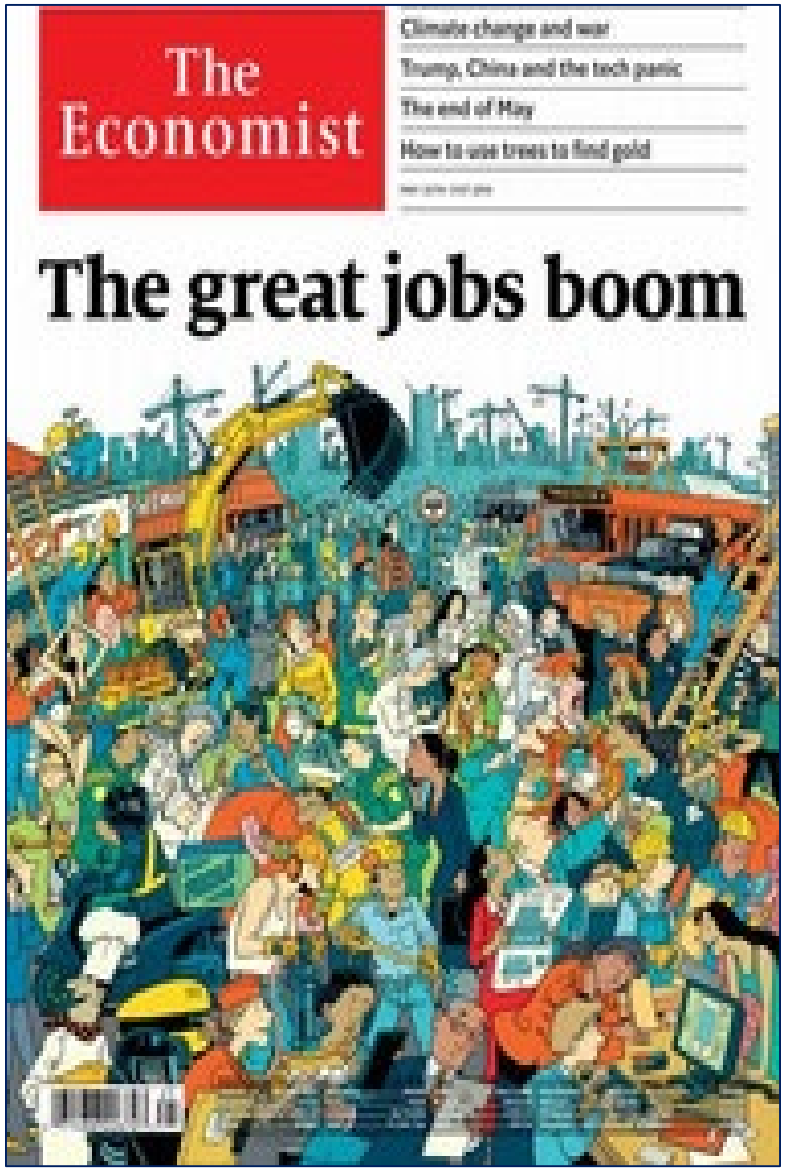
### 1 | INTRODUCTION

Since the reform and opening up in 1978, the Chinese government under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping soon found the obsolescence of the higher education system in the Post-Cultural Revolution to meet the rapid development needs. Whilst its economy developed from a highly centralised planned economy to a socialist market economy, the Chinese leaders began to facilitate transformations not only in public higher education but also in *minban* (people-run) colleges/transnational higher education to meet the pressing learning demands of Chinese citizens. In the last few decades, the Chinese higher education system has changed considerably from an elitist model to a massified one with public and *minban*/transnational provisions (Gao, 2018; Mok & Han, 2016; Zhang & Wang, 2018). Accordingly, this study sets out against the context of higher education expansion initiated in late 1998 to critically examine the major trends of non-state (including *minban* and transnational) higher education developments. More specifically, it discusses how *minban* higher education has transformed and why transnational higher education has evolved and become far more popular in China. Against the marketisation and privatisation of education context, this article focuses on reviewing policy change and university governance to diversify higher education provision through the market forces/non-state provision. A critical examination of the changing state-market-education relationship would enable us to appreciate the complex social, economic and political issues that the Chinese government has to tackle, especially when the country confronts the dilemma of adopting a more liberal approach in reform with the fear of excessive external influences to the political regime or a more conservative approach which would limit the country's further development.[1]

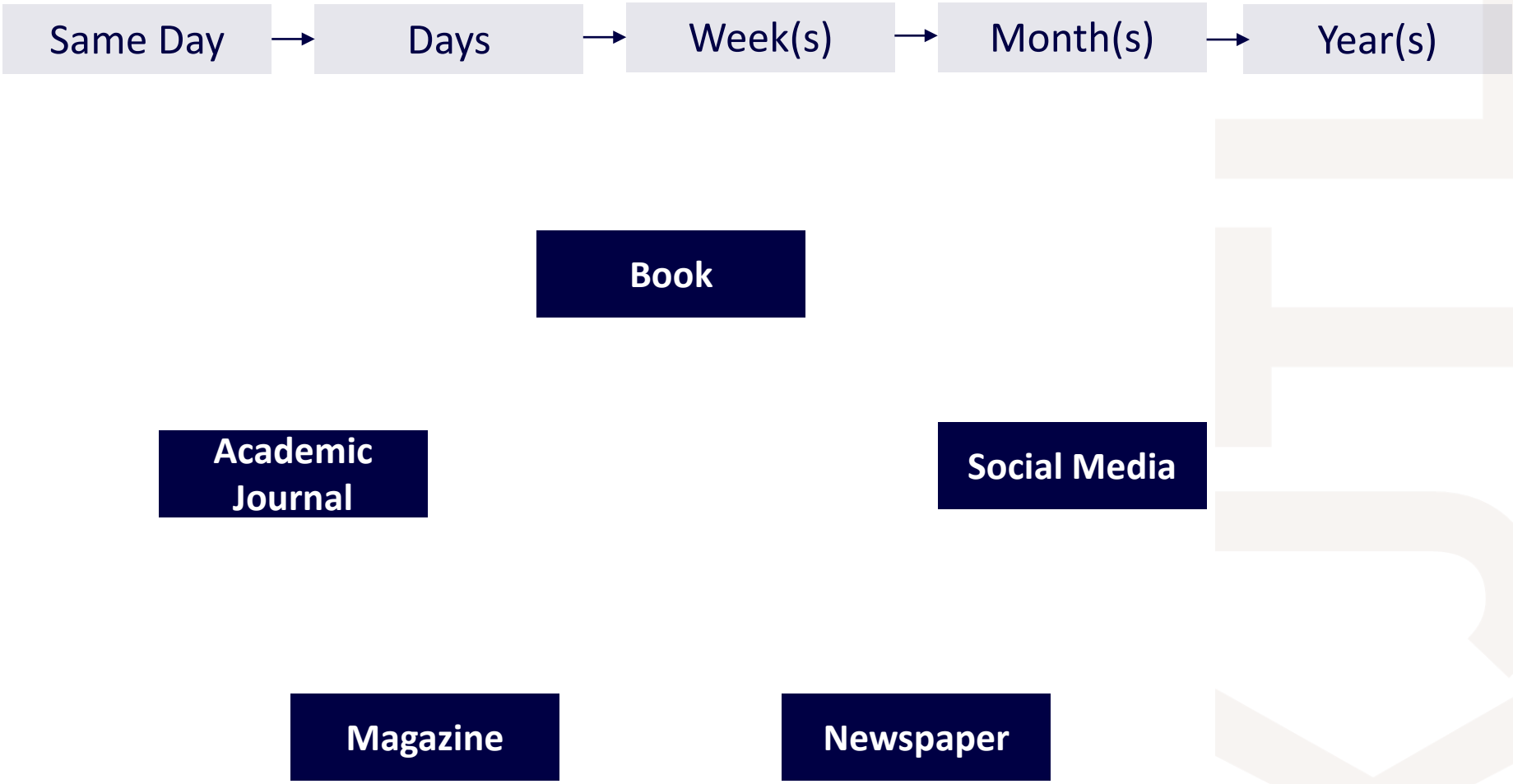
### 2 | HIGHER EDUCATION EXPANSION: HISTORICAL AND POLICY REVIEW

China's Higher education rapid expansion has been particularly noted in the last two decades, transformed from an elite system with around 5% of the Chinese citizens' ages 18–20 enrolling in tertiary education in late 1990 to a mass system with over 48% of the same age cohort in 2016. Meanwhile, China has annually produced 8 million university graduates in the last ten years, globally evolving into one of the largest HE systems (Rhoads

# 1.1 Various information source types



## 1.2 Publishing currency

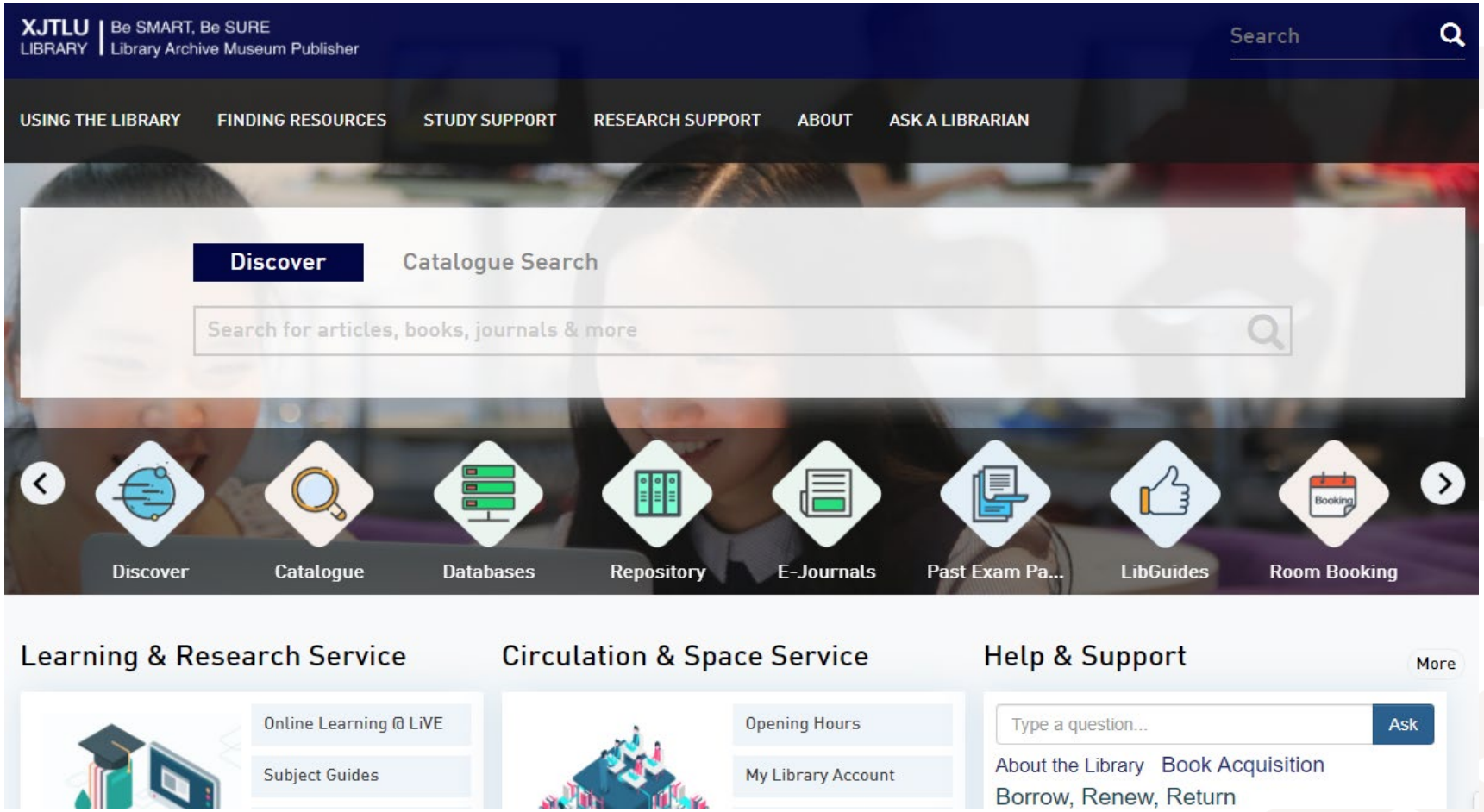


# Outline

- Identify information needs
- **Select appropriate platforms**
- Prepare a search strategy

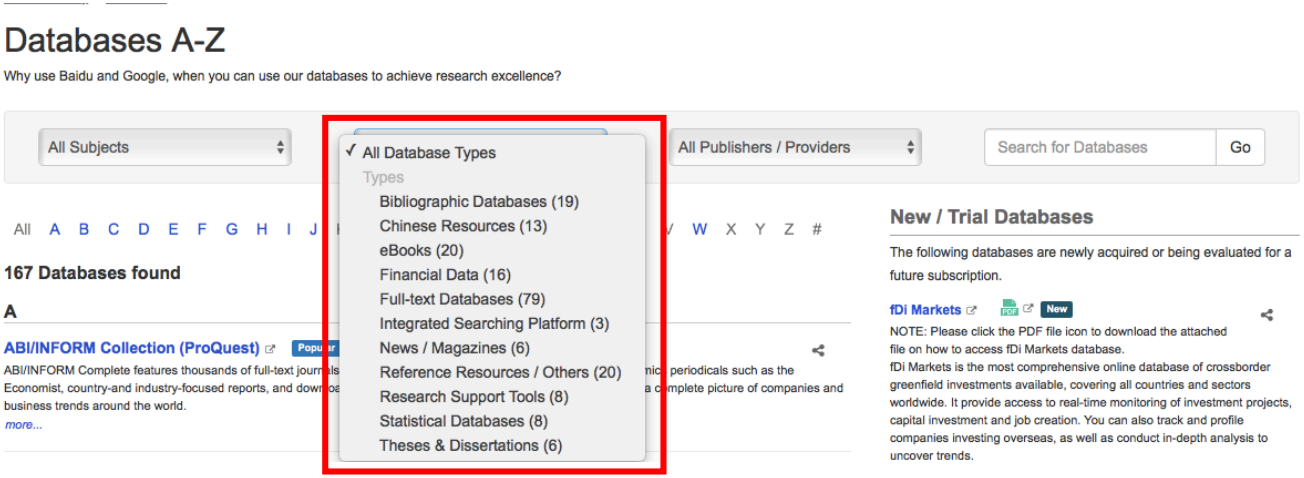
## 2.1 Library Platforms

The Library homepage (https://lib.xjtlu.edu.cn/), a gateway to e-resources and a manual to Library services, is available 24/7 all year around.

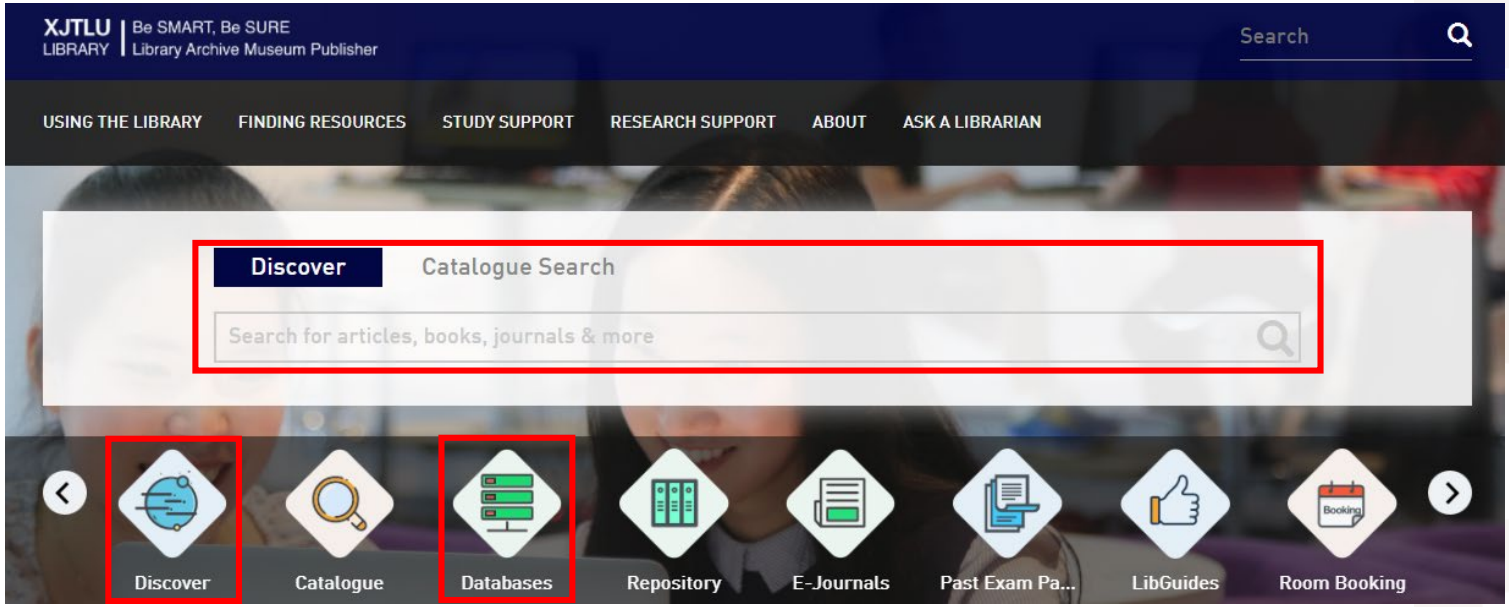


# 2.2 Library Full-Text Databases

**Full-text resources** normally refer to publications with the form of text that the entire article of which can be read and downloaded immediately. They include e-books, journal articles, newspaper articles, dissertations and theses, and more. **Full-text databases** provide the entire text of the journal articles, e-books, reports, etc.



## 2.2 Library Full-Text Databases

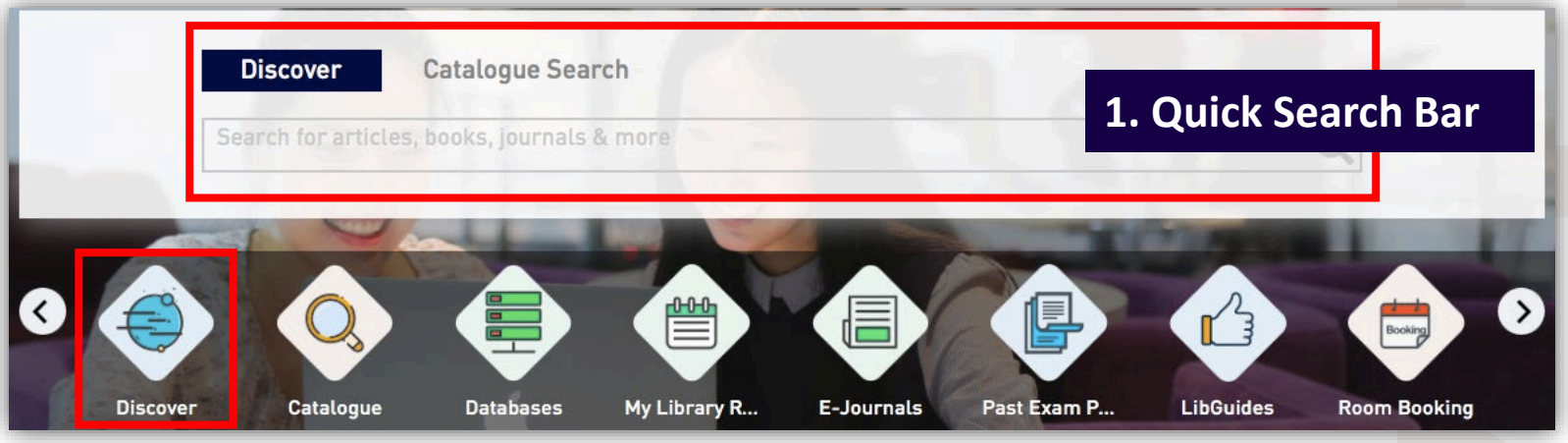



A full-text database is recommended when you only need full-text resources and **you know which database to use**.

However, if you just need full-text resources, but have no idea on which database to use, you can start with ***Discover***.

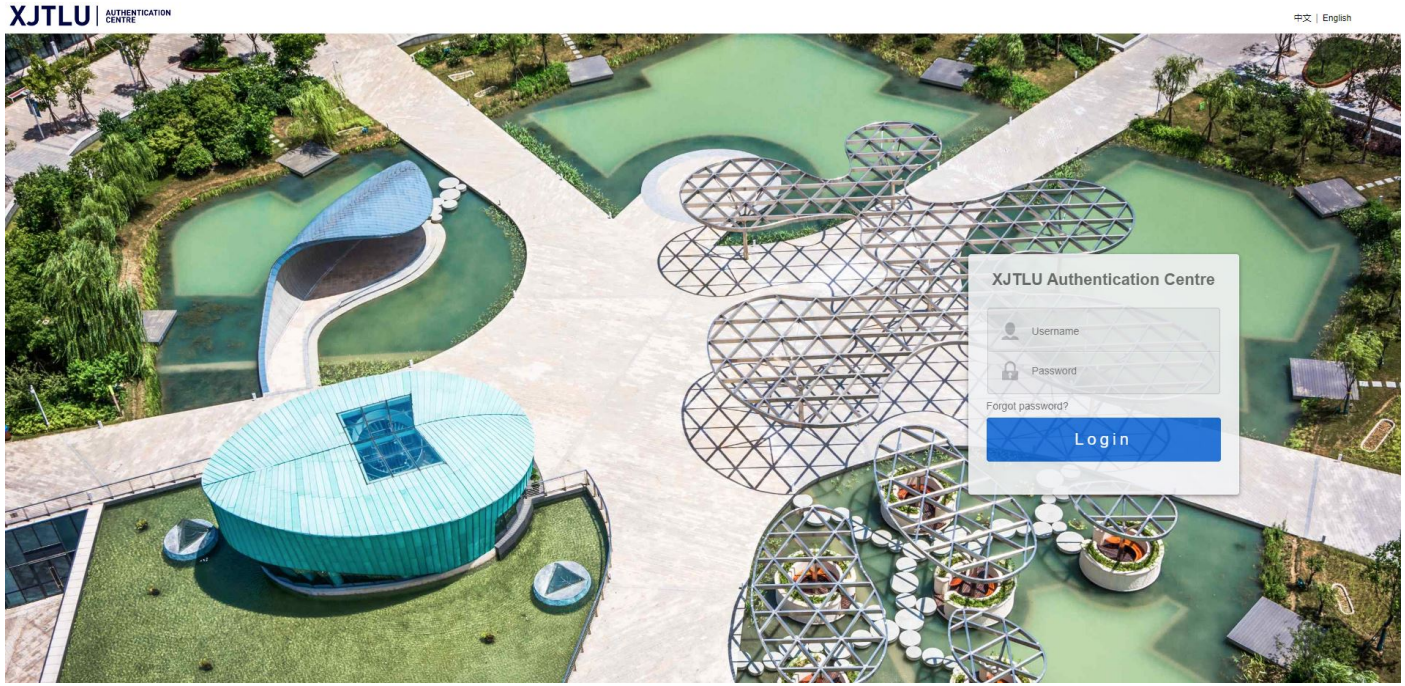
## 2.3 Discover

In XJTLU, resources contained in most full-text databases are centralized in Discover. In general, Discover can be regarded as a collection of full-text databases, or a larger full-text database that contains a lot of small full-text databases.



# If you are not on campus…

Off-campus access:



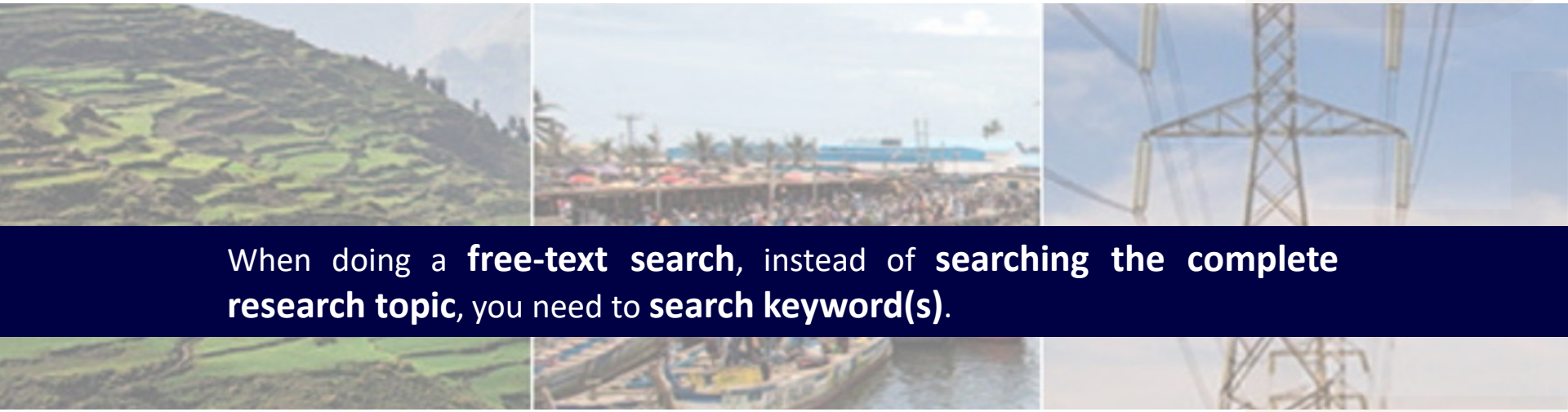

Please be noted that the "Username" should be the prefix of your XJTLU email. For example, input "tom.green2202" instead of "tom.green2202@student.xjtlu.edu.cn" as the username.

Find out more at https://libguides.lib.xjtlu.edu.cn/off-campus .

# Outline

- Identify information needs
- Select appropriate platforms
- **Prepare a search strategy**

## 3.1 Basic Search



When doing a **free-text search**, instead of **searching the complete research topic**, you need to **search keyword(s)**.

Your topic:

Various materials for influencing global sustainability

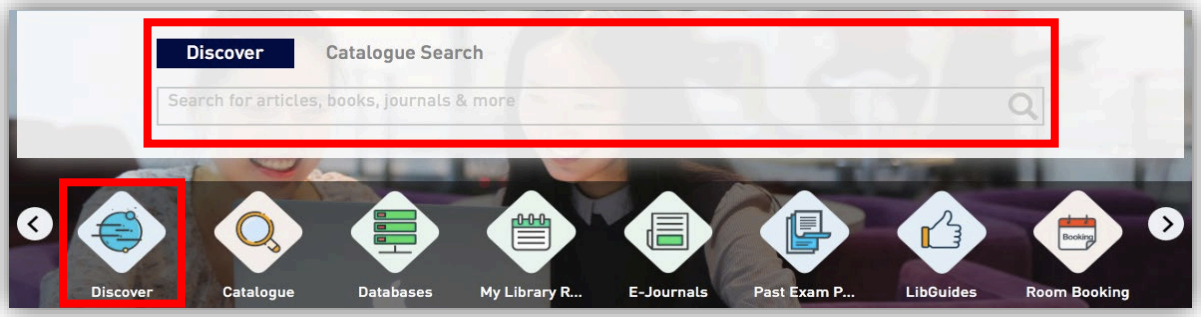
# 3.1 Basic Search

When doing a **free-text search**, instead of **searching the complete research topic**, you need to **search keyword(s)**.

Your topic:

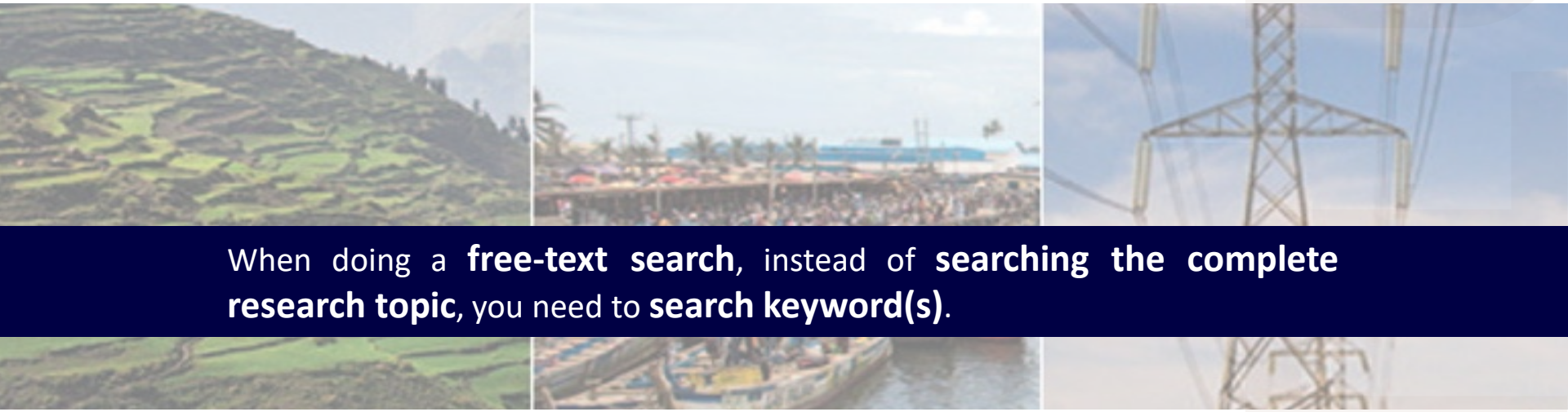
Various materials for influencing global sustainability

**Conduct a search to find relevant academic resources via Discover.**




**How many search results you have reached?**

## 3.1 Basic Search



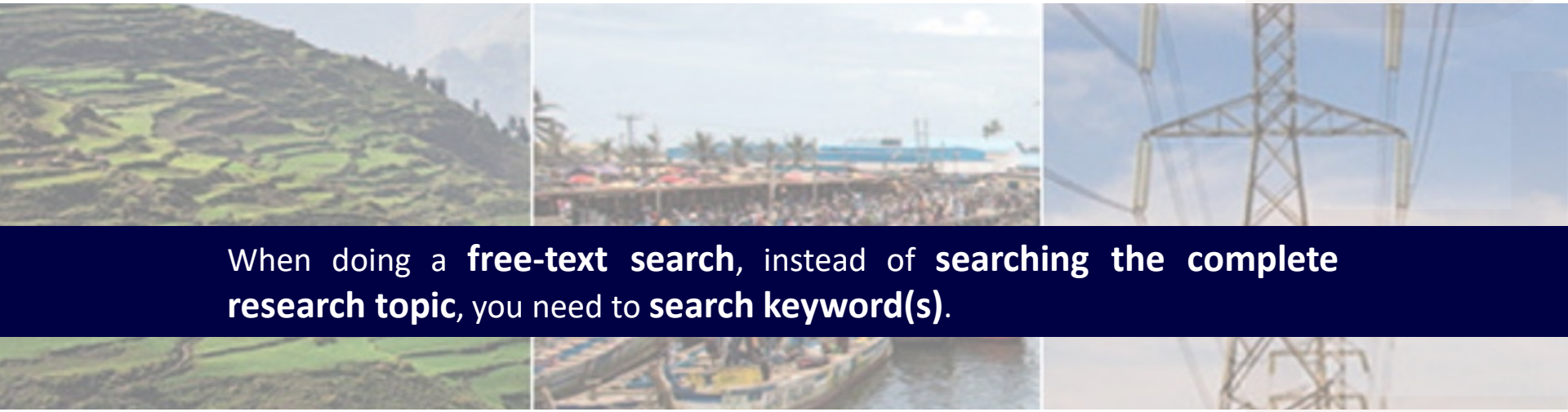
When doing a **free-text search**, instead of **searching the complete research topic**, you need to **search keyword(s)**.

Your topic:

Various materials for influencing global sustainability

Your search keywords:

## 3.1 Basic Search



When doing a **free-text search**, instead of **searching the complete research topic**, you need to **search keyword(s)**.

Those search words are more likely to be _____ in your research topic.

A. Adjectives and adjective phrases  B. Verbs and verb phrases  C. Nouns and noun phrases

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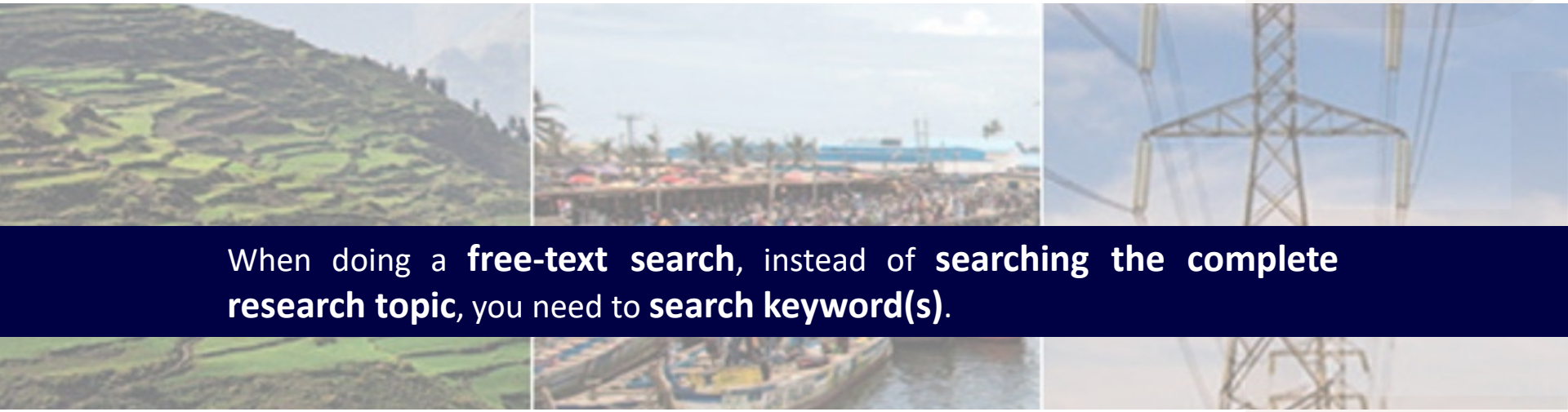

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Because nouns/noun phrases are more likely to contain core information.

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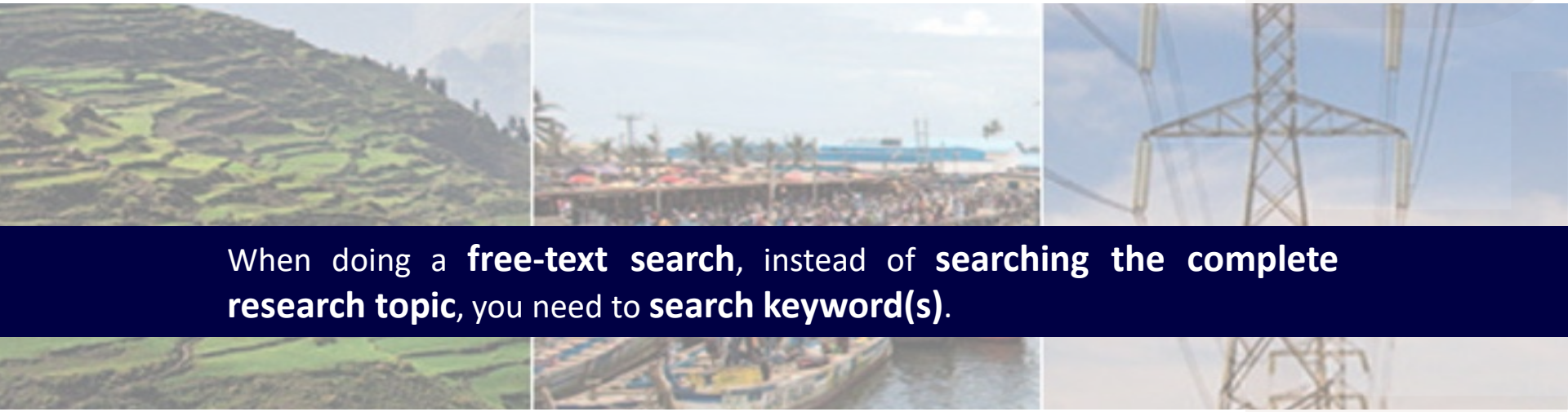

When doing a **free-text search**, instead of **searching the complete research topic**, you need to **search keyword(s)**.

Your topic:

Various materials for influencing global sustainability

Your search keywords:

material

global sustainability

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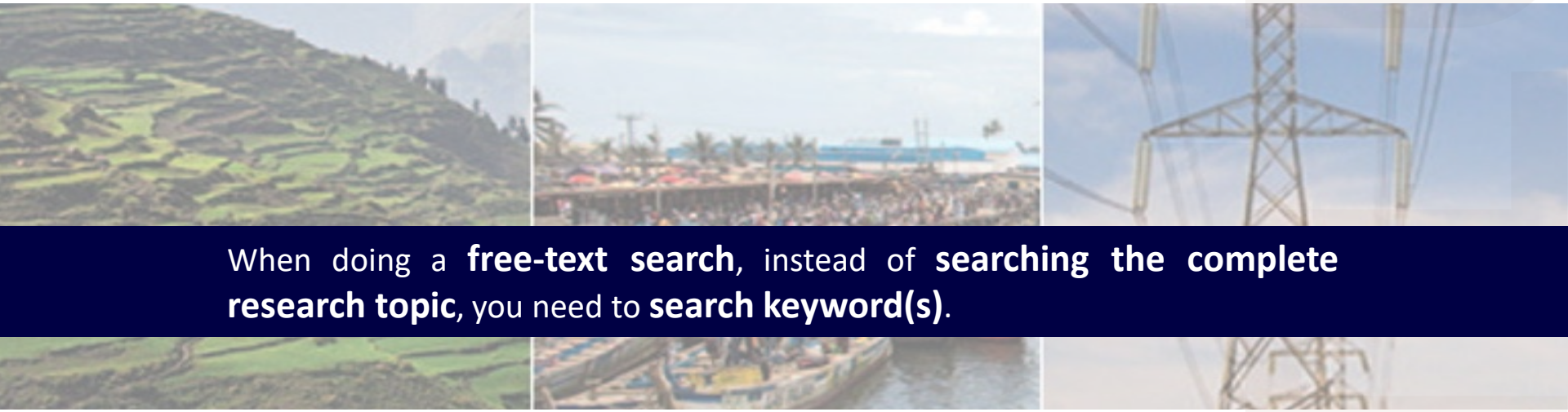

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**Conduct a search to find relevant academic resources via Discover.**

Your search keywords:

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## 3.2 Advanced Search

Your topic:

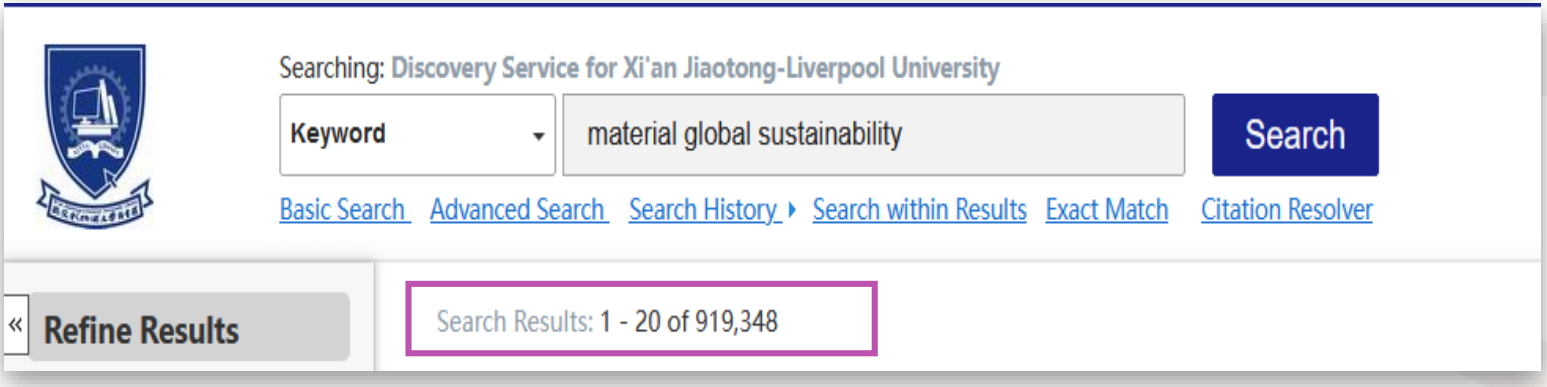
Various materials for influencing global sustainability

**Conduct a search to find relevant academic resources via Discover.**

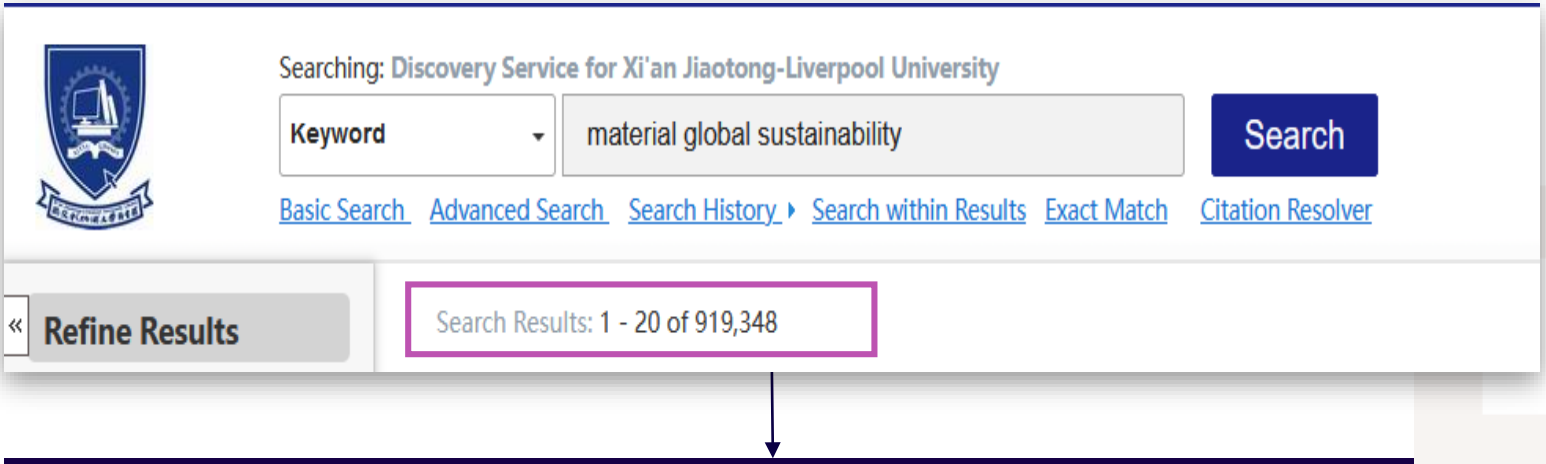
Your search keywords:

material

global sustainability

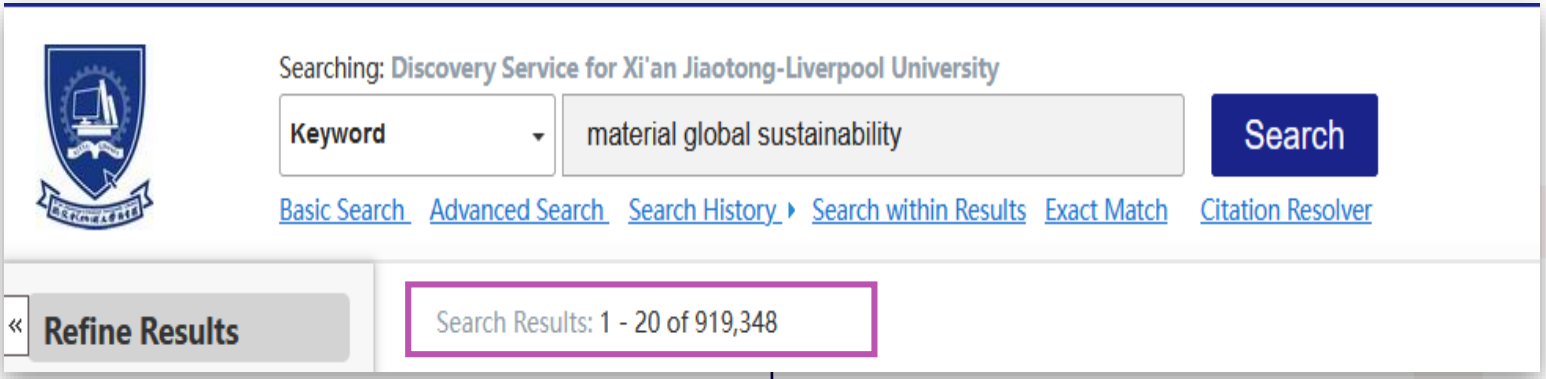


# 3.2 Advanced Search




**When you want fewer results, what strategies can be used?**

# 3.2 Advanced Search

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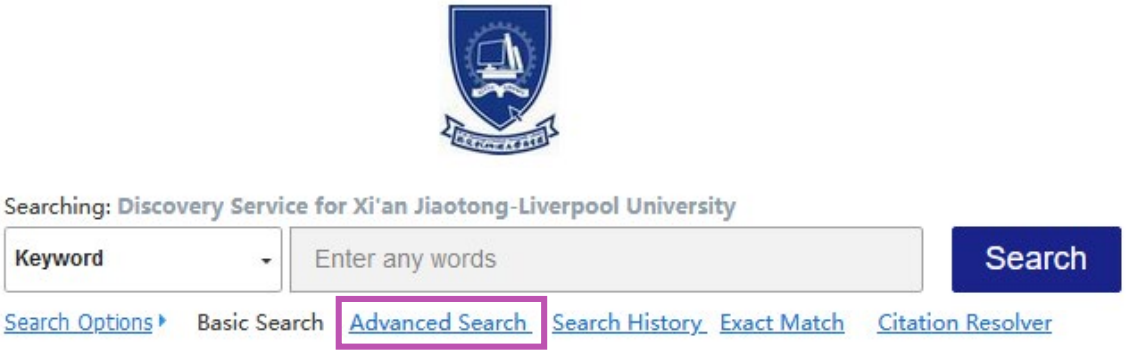
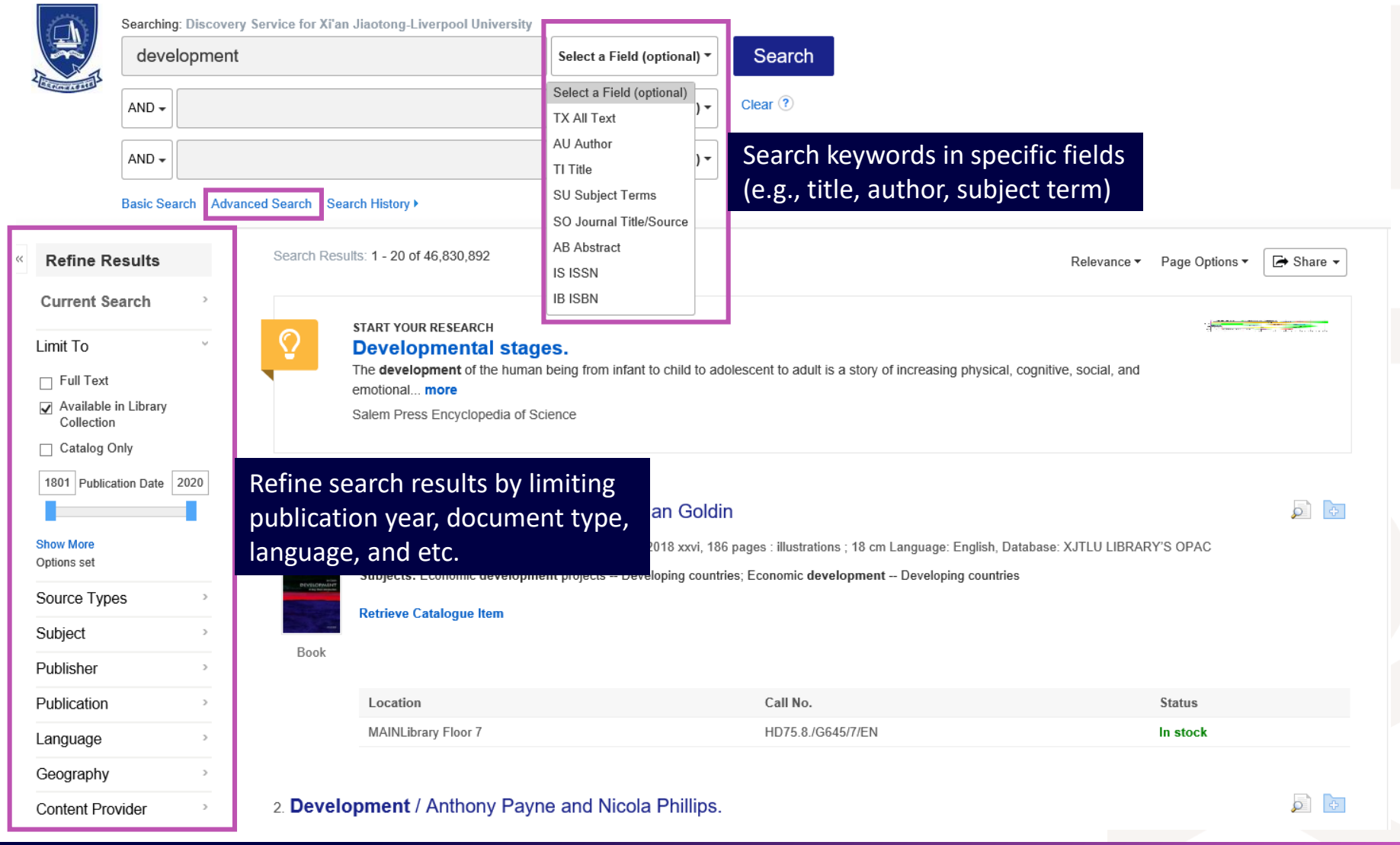



**Use Advanced Search first.**

# 3.2.1 Limiters

- *Limiters help to narrow a search*

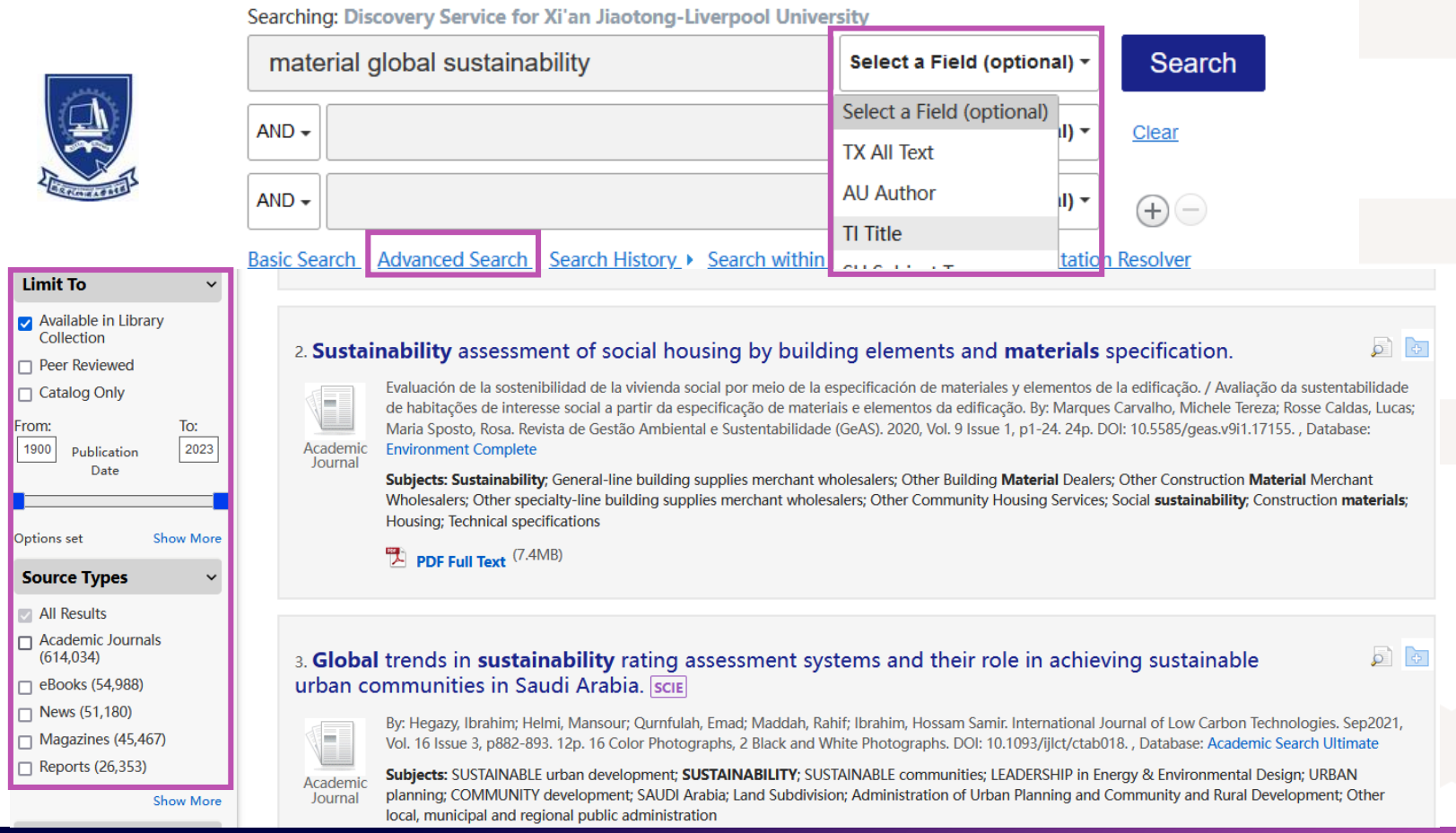


# 3.2.1 Limiters

**Exercise:**

Try to limit your search within **Title Field** and for only **academic journal** articles in **recent 10 years**.

How many search results you have reached this time in Discover?



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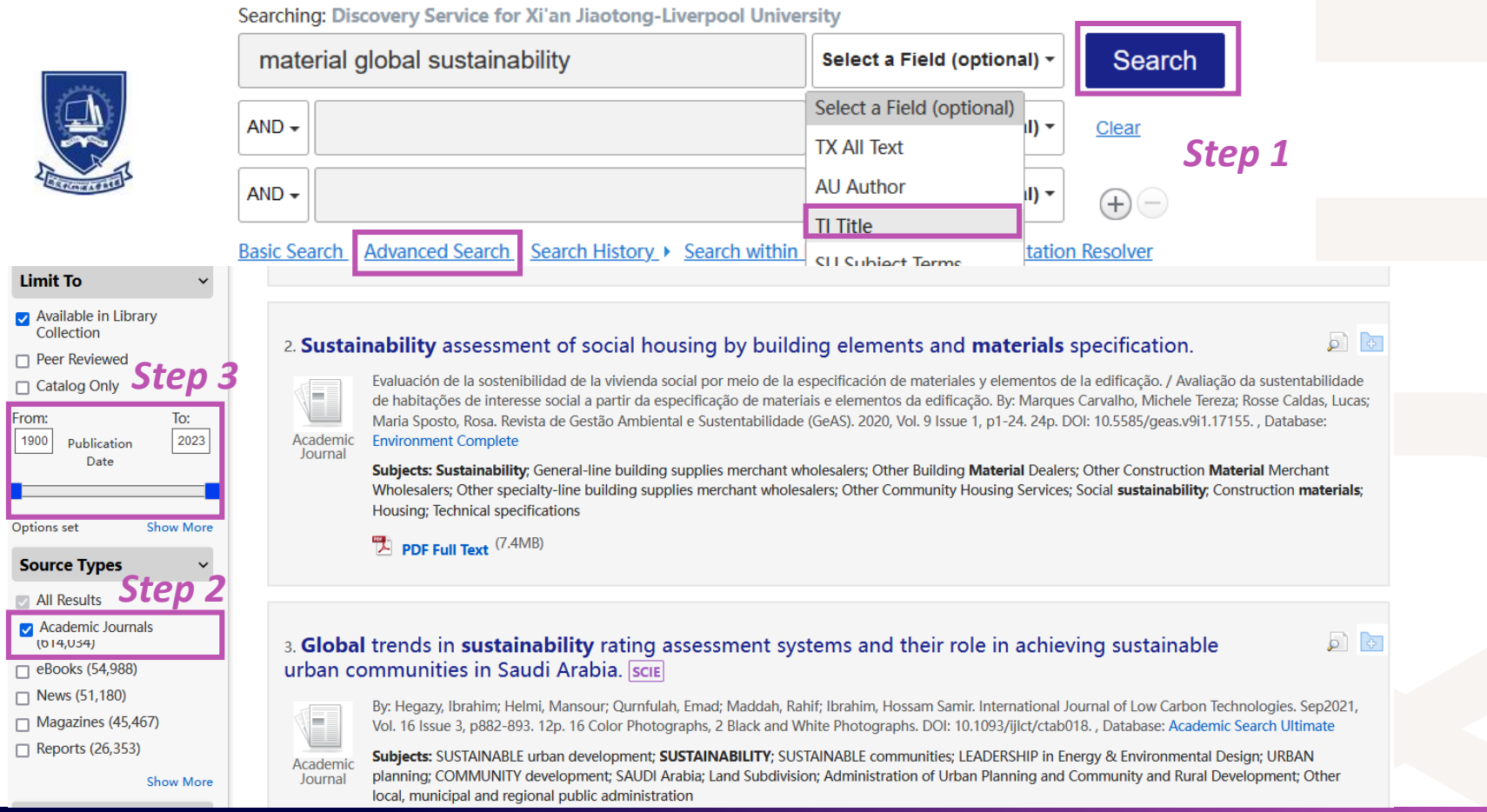

## 3.2.2 Phrase Search

- *Double Quote helps to ensure that an exact phrase is retrieved when putting two or more search terms in “”*

**Exercise: Try phrase search**

- Search **material “global sustainability”** and **material global sustainability** in Discover
- Compare the above two search results

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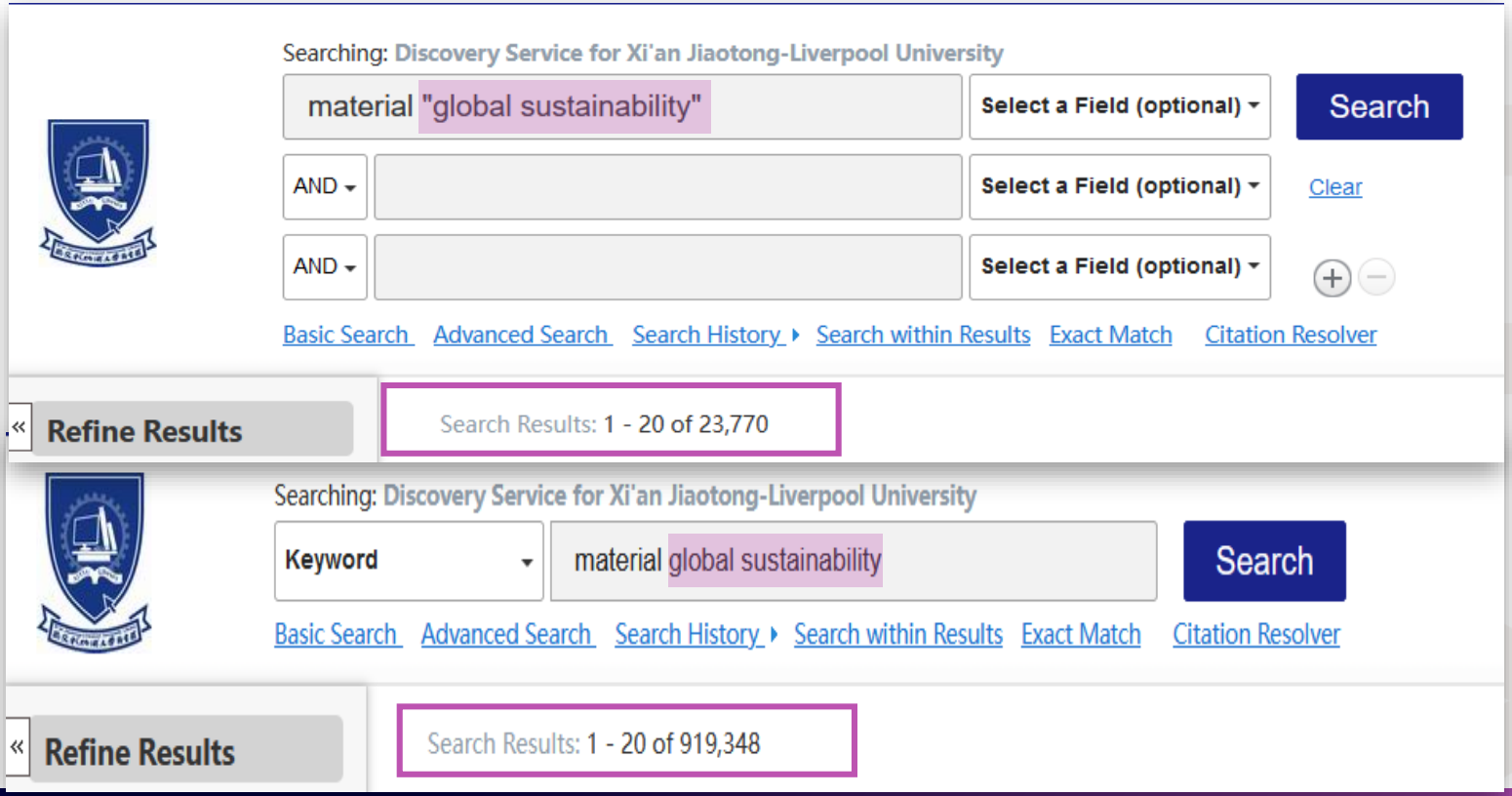
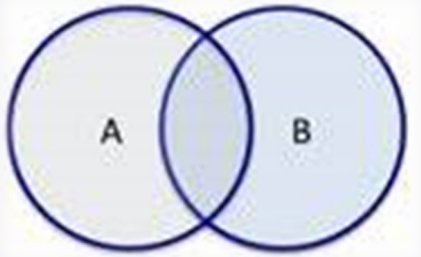


## 3.2.3 Boolean Operators (AND, NOT)

- *By combing words or phrases, Boolean Operators help to narrow or broaden a search*

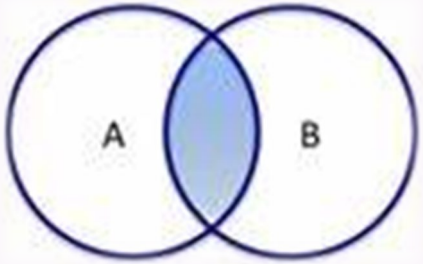
### Broaden a Search




**A OR B**

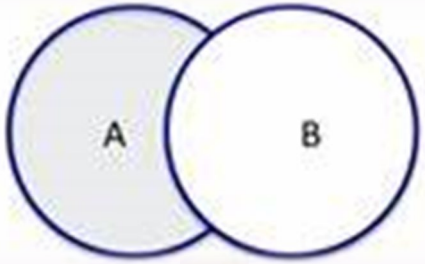
- **Use for related words**
- *material OR substance*

### Narrow a Search




**A AND B**

- **Use for different concepts**
- *material AND "global sustainability"*

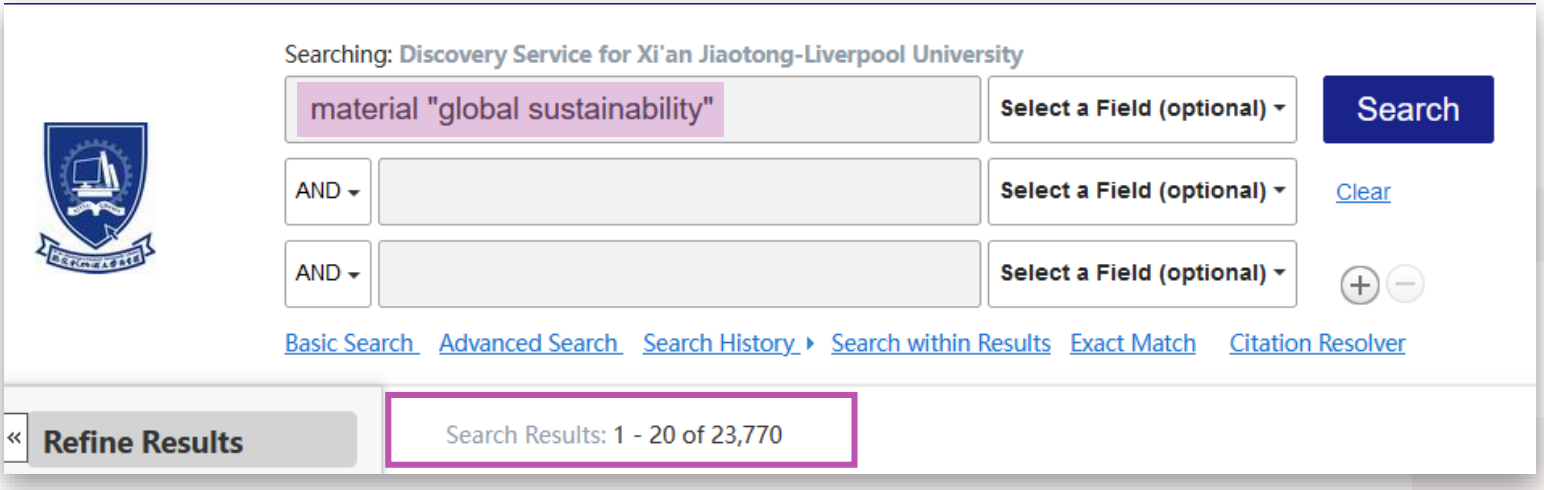


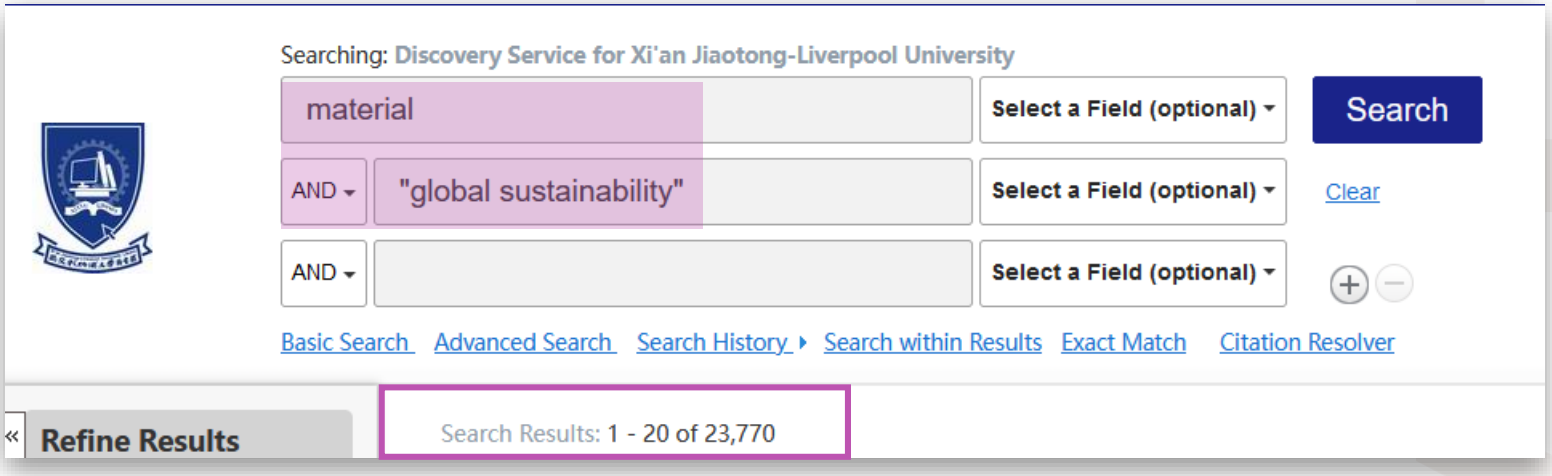

**A NOT B**

- **Use with caution**
- *material NOT fabric*

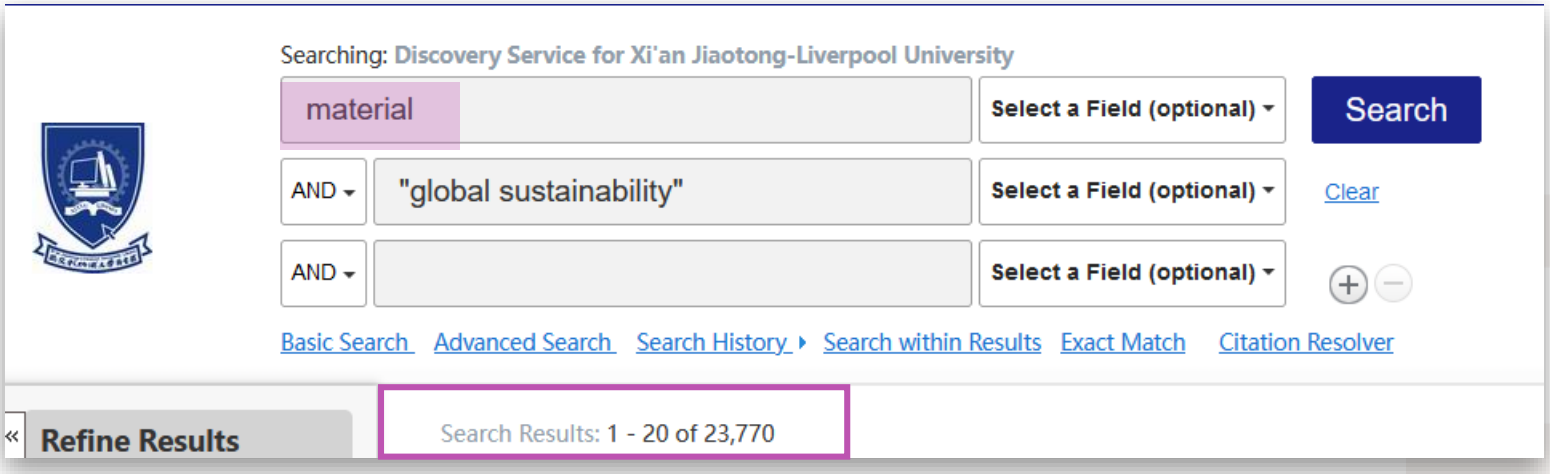
More details in later part

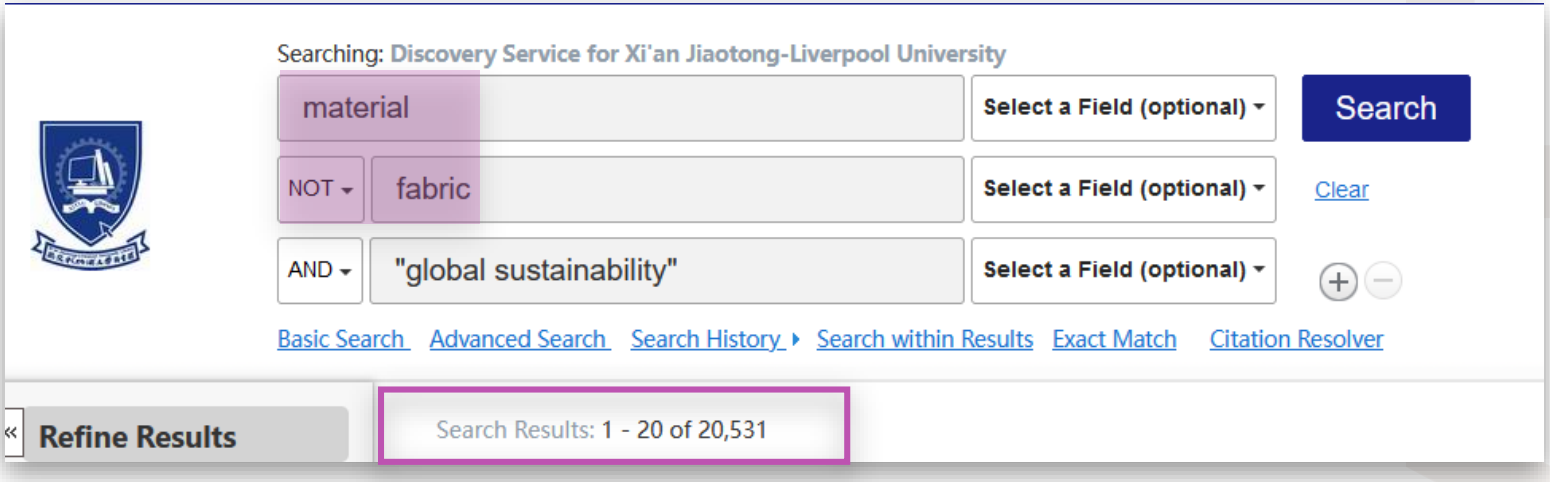
# 3.2.3 Boolean Operators (AND, NOT)



# 3.2.3 Boolean Operators (AND, NOT)

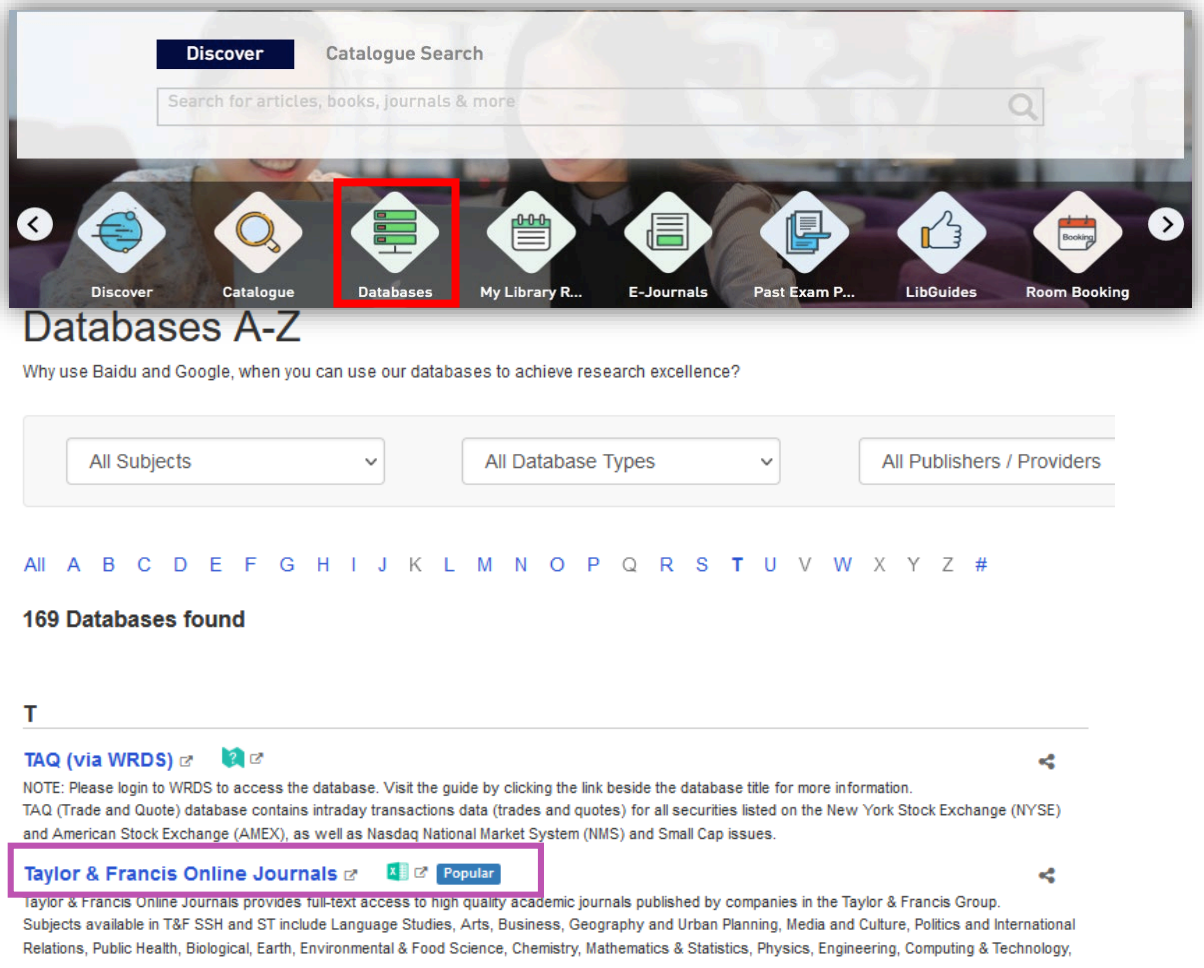


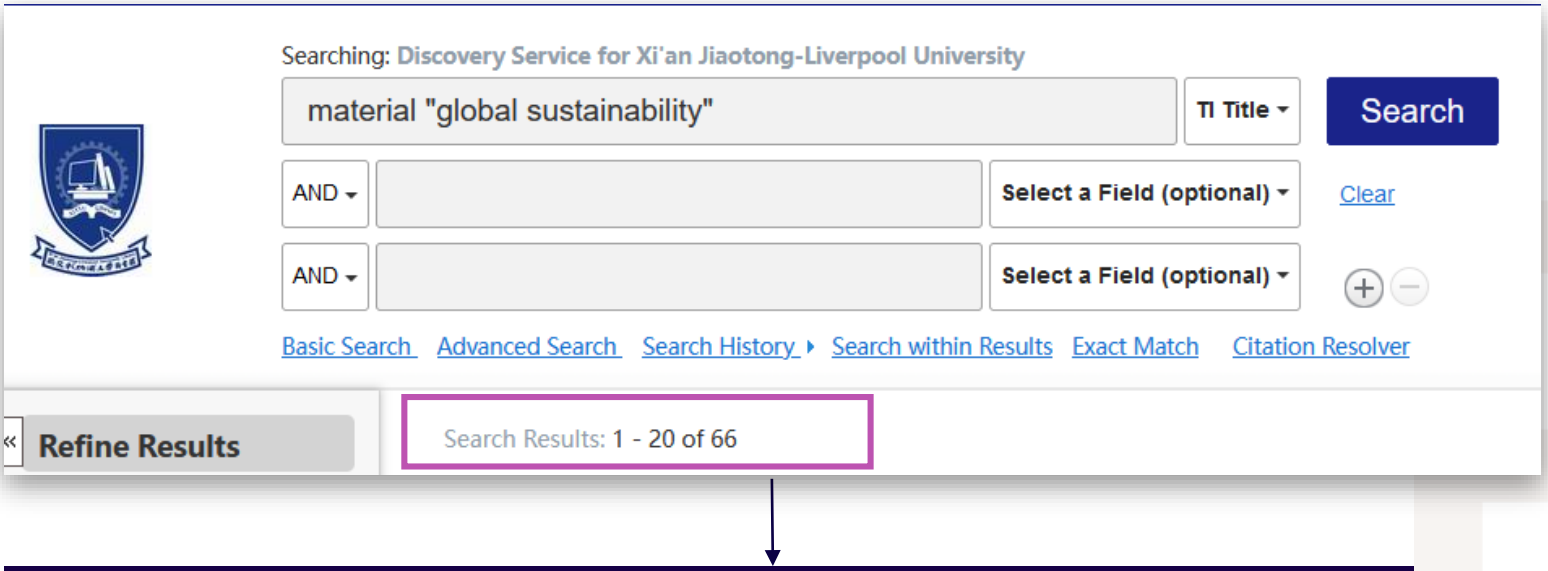
# 3.2.4 Try the strategies in *Taylor & Francis Online Journals*

Search academic resources for last 5 years about your topic: development and dependency theory.

How many search results you have reached?



# 3.2 Advanced Search




**When you want more results, what strategies can be used?**

## 3.2.5 Search keyword alternatives

Generate More Related Words

- Brainstorm
- Use dictionary & thesaurus (https://www.thesaurus.com)
- Find in related papers

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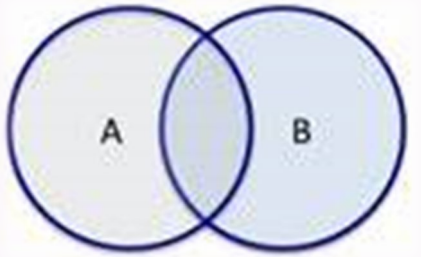
**Exercise: Try to give keyword alternatives for *material***

## 3.2.6 Boolean Operators (OR)

- *By combing words or phrases, Boolean Operators help to narrow or broaden a search*

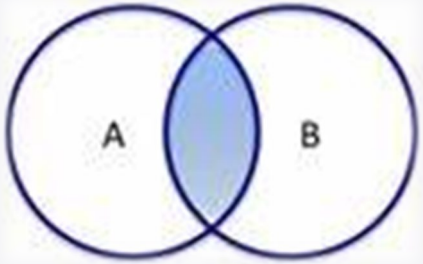
### Broaden a Search




**A OR B**

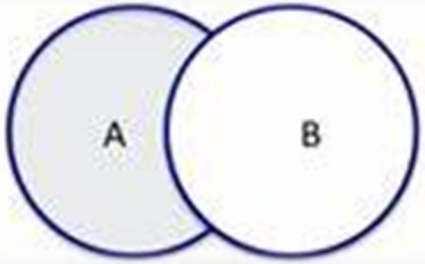
- **Use for related words**
- *material OR substance*

### Narrow a Search




**A AND B**

- **Use for different concepts**
- *material AND "global sustainability"*

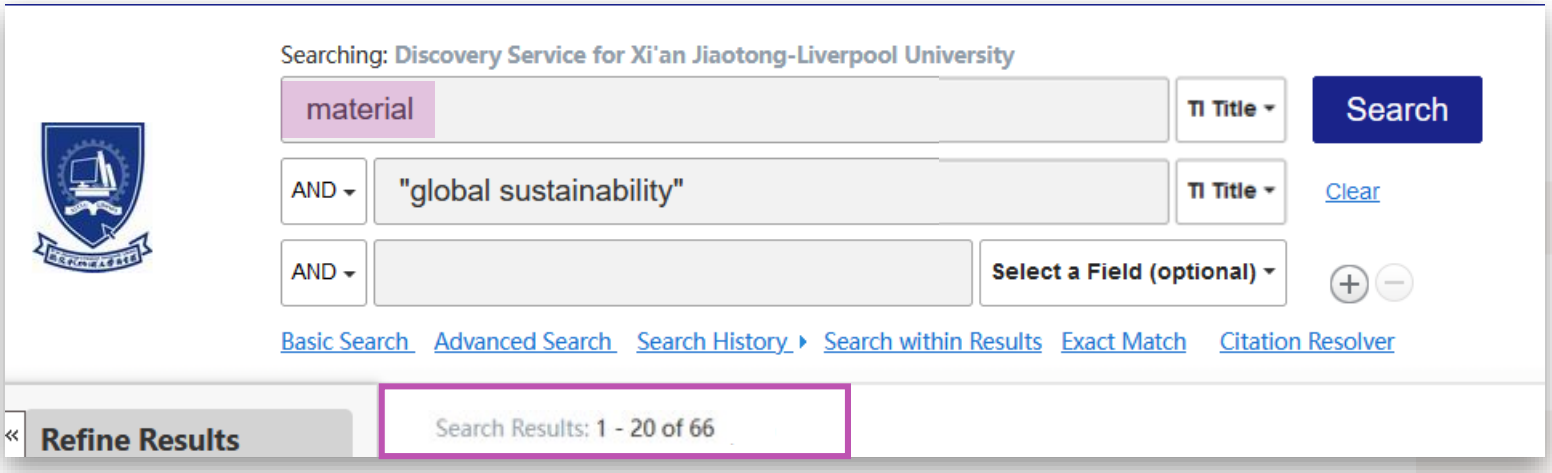


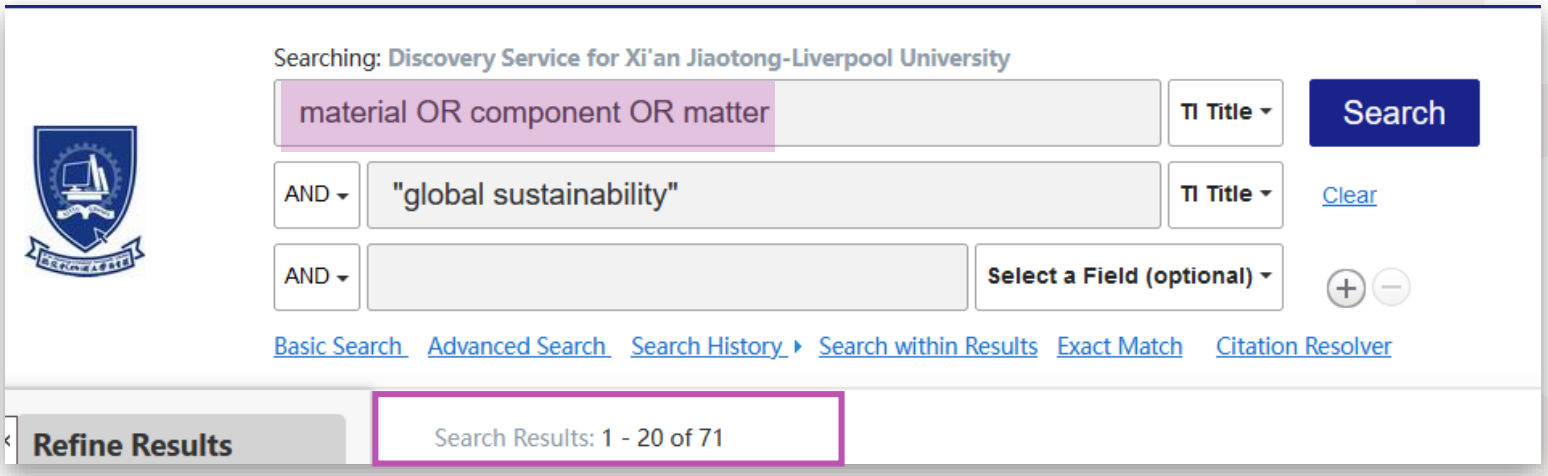

**A NOT B**

- **Use with caution**
- *material NOT fabric*

Have discussed in previous part

# 3.2.6 Boolean Operators (OR)

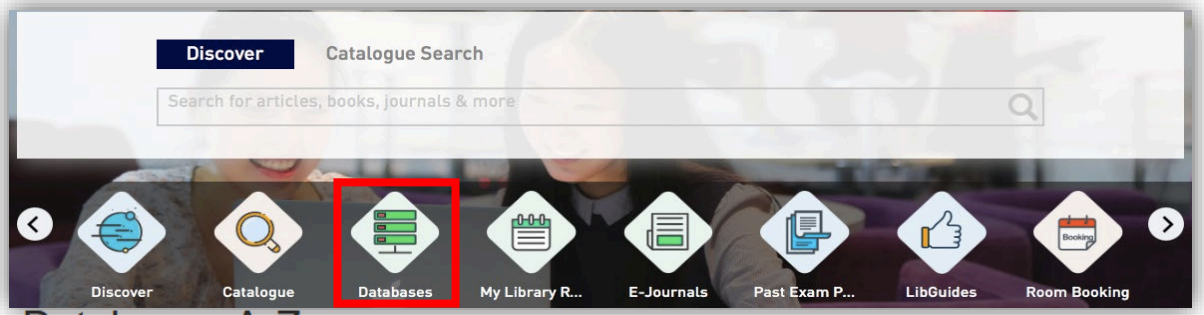


# 3.2.7 Try the strategies in *Taylor & Francis Online Journals*

Search academic resources about your topic: correlating development and dependency theory. Be sure you use search alternative(s) of *development* and Boolean Operator *OR*.

How many search results you have reached?




## Databases A-Z

Why use Baidu and Google, when you can use our databases to achieve research excellence?

All Subjects | All Database Types | All Publishers / Providers

All A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z #

**169 Databases found**

**T**

**TAQ (via WRDS)**

NOTE: Please login to WRDS to access the database. Visit the guide by clicking the link beside the database title for more information.
TAQ (Trade and Quote) database contains intraday transactions data (trades and quotes) for all securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and American Stock Exchange (AMEX), as well as Nasdaq National Market System (NMS) and Small Cap issues.

**Taylor & Francis Online Journals** Popular

Taylor & Francis Online Journals provides full-text access to high quality academic journals published by companies in the Taylor & Francis Group. Subjects available in T&F SSH and ST include Language Studies, Arts, Business, Geography and Urban Planning, Media and Culture, Politics and International Relations, Public Health, Biological, Earth, Environmental & Food Science, Chemistry, Mathematics & Statistics, Physics, Engineering, Computing & Technology,

## Quiz

**1//** You want to search for several journal articles about *climate change*. Which strategy you will use to limit your search results to journal articles in Discover?

A. Boolean Operators

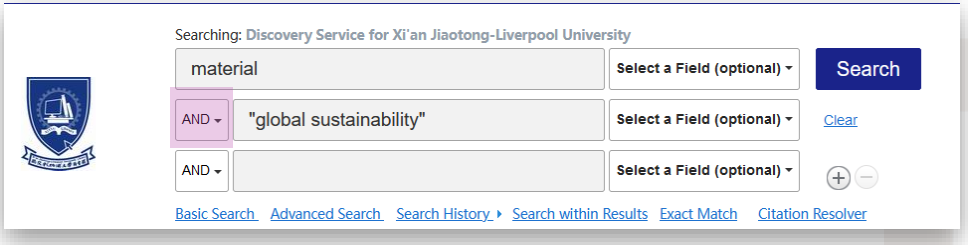
B. Limiters

C. Phrase Search

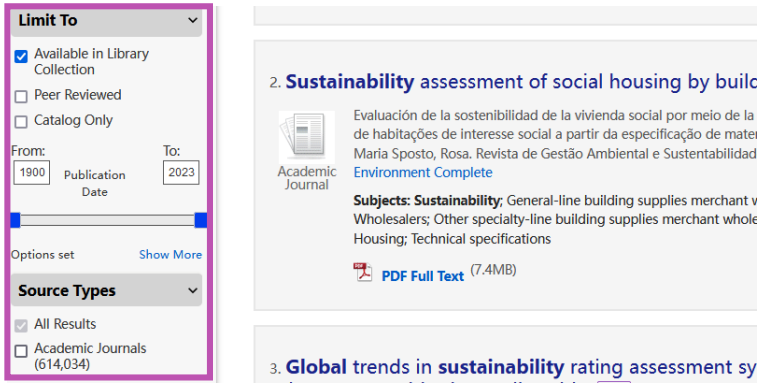
# Quiz

**1//** You want to search for several journal articles about *climate change*. Which strategy you will use to limit your search results to journal articles in Discover?

A. Boolean Operators




B. Limiters




C. Phrase Search

## Quiz

**2//** You want more academic resources about your topic. Which Boolean Operator you will use?

A. AND

B. OR

C. NOT

## Quiz

**3//** You want to try more search keyword alternatives for additional academic sources. Which methods you can use to find out the alternatives?

A. Use thesaurus

B. Brainstorm

C. Read relevant articles you have found

There is NO standard answer for search keywords: try some and read relevant academic resources; get alternative search words and further search.

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# Thank You

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