



ENGAGING THE LIBERAL ARTS 100

Transitions 1 Food and Place

Hacker, Diana. *A Writer's Reference*. 8th ed. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2015.
(hereafter listed as Hacker)

What is your assignment:

Hacker: R1-b, pp. 359-362

- read assignment carefully! Is this a long paper, short review, annotated bibliography?

Jot down search terms:

- are there alternative terms, variant words or names, synonyms?
- ex. Carl Linnaeus or Carl von Linné or Carolus Linnaeus or Karl Linné
- ex. gmo or genetically modified organism or gm foods
- ex. local food movement or regional food or food patriotism
- ex. locavores or localvores
- ex. genetic engineering food or food biotechnology
- ex. Slow food movement (LCSH)

Background reading:

Hacker: R1-d, pp. 363-367

definition of a reference book: a book intended to be consulted for information on specific matters rather than read from beginning to end.

- specialized encyclopedias concentrate on specific subjects and are an excellent starting point.
- *Bonus tip:* these can also be used in your bibliography. General encyclopedias, such *Encyclopedia Americana* or *Encyclopaedia Britannica* cannot be used.
- print reference encyclopedias in Kelly Library [OPAC](#)

Atlas of World Hunger REF TX 357 .E59B38 2010

Cambridge World History of Food REF TX 353 .C255 2000

Encyclopedia of Consumption and Waste REF HD 4482 .E53 2012

Encyclopedia of World Cultures REF GN 307 .E53 1991

Food in Context REF TX 354 .F6657 2011

Foodways REF F 209 .N47 2006

Green Food REF TD 195.F57G74 2010

Local Food Guide REF HD 9005 .L63 2015

Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America REF TX 349 .E45 2004

Penguin Atlas of Food REF HD 9000.5 .M52 2003

- e-reference sources on Kelly Library's [A-Z Databases](#):

Credo Reference (Hundreds of reference books in a broad range of subjects)

Gale Virtual Reference Library (Database of encyclopedias, almanacs, and specialized reference sources for multidisciplinary research)

Oxford Reference Online (provides language and subject reference works from one of the world's biggest reference publishers into a single cross-searchable resource)

Finding material in the library catalog (OPAC)

Hacker: R1-d, pp. 363-367

- the OPAC is a shared catalog for the Holston Associated Libraries (HAL), of which Emory & Henry College is a member. It lists the holdings for all of our books, DVDs, CDs, journals and newspapers, and electronic resources
- can be searched by author, title, subject and keyword.
- subject searching can be less useful since it requires the use of formalized terms
- keyword searching, which searches words within fields in bibliographic records, can return an overwhelming number of results, vague matches, or mismatches. Fine-tune keyword searching by adding more words or adding limits.
- can use * to include variations in endings in one search:
 - appalach* will retrieve Appalachia, Appalachian, Appalachians
 - environment* will retrieve environmental, environmentalism, environments
- books from our circulating collection

Bitter harvest: a chef's perspective on the hidden dangers in the foods we eat and what you can do about it TX 353 .C623 2000

Collards: a Southern Tradition from Seed to Table SB 351 .K3 D38 2015

Ethics of What We Eat: Why Our Food Choices Matter TX 357 .S527 2006

Fast Food Nation TX 715 .S2968 2001

Food Fight: The Citizen's Guide to the Next Food and Farm Bill TX 360 .U6 I64 2012

Food, inc.: Mendel to Monsanto--the promises and perils of the biotech harvest S 494.5.B563 P74 2003

The Taste of Tomorrow: dispatches from the Future of Food TX 353 .S343 2012

Finding journal articles:

Hacker: R1-c, pp. 336-340

- search online journal databases in the [A-Z Databases](#)
- some are full text (Yeah!)
- some are indexed only, check [E-Journals by Title](#) to find out if an article is full text in a database the library subscribes to, or if print holdings are listed.

Why search for journal articles?

- journal articles are an excellent source of scholarly information
- journal articles are reviewed by experts before publishing so are more reliable than most webpages
- journal articles are more timely than books, especially in the sciences and may be the only place where some research is presented

Scholarly vs. popular

Hacker: R2-b, p.350-352 (good checklist)

- scholarly articles (also known as refereed or peer-reviewed articles) are written by experts and go into more depth than material prepared for a general audience.
- Skidmore College's library website has a checklist to help you decide (<http://libguides.skidmore.edu/content.php?pid=405243&sid=3316923>)

Geographical Review and *Environmental Ethics* are scholarly journals

Time, *Newsweek*, and the *Smithsonian* are popular as they are too general

- *Research hint*: when you find an article that looks relevant check for subject headings or keywords that are applied to the citation. These can be used to focus your search for appropriate information.

- selected article databases from [A-Z Databases](#)

Academic Search Complete (full-text documents, indexing, and abstracts and more on topics ranging from astronomy to zoology)

Environment Complete (covers applicable areas of agriculture, ecosystem ecology, energy, renewable energy sources, natural resources, pollution & waste management, environmental technology, environmental law, public policy, social impacts, urban planning, and more)

Encyclopedia of Life Sciences (dynamic resource that covers the entire range of life sciences research)

GreenFILE (a bibliographic database of information about environmental concerns going back 35 years and covers scholarly as well as non-scholarly titles. It contains almost 300,000 records with searchable cited references and has some limited full-text articles)

Using Interlibrary Loan (ILL) to borrow books and articles:

- the Library cannot possibly provide access to all the resources that students need
- fill in the online form available on the [Library webpage](#) to borrow materials from other libraries
- from WorldCat Discovery, click on the Request Button, open Illiad on library page: required information will be imported automatically
- can take 5-10 days to receive requests so start researching early!

Finding good internet sites:

Hacker: R2-e, pp. 341-345

- most scholarly resources are not available for free, especially in the sciences
- scholarly resources cost money because they contain evaluated information
- there are no website police! Anyone can put up a website and make it look official
- learn how to evaluate websites under [Research Tips](#) on library webpage

quick check for evaluating web resources

- determine if the address is official or personal
- who is responsible for the content
- is the content personal opinion or documented research
- how current is the site, and when last updated

Google is a great search engine

use advanced search to limit searches to particular domains to maximize chances of getting the most creditable information, i.e. .gov, .edu, .org

http://www.google.com/advanced_search?hl=en

Google Books provides free access to full text images of books and some articles

<http://books.google.com/>

Google Scholar searches specifically for scholarly literature in many formats, concentrating on articles and includes citation links (i.e. who cites whom)

<http://scholar.google.com/>

- selected high-quality websites, subscription databases, and print resources are collected under [Subject Resources](#) on library webpage

[Ethical issues in food and agriculture](#) (digitized report from the FAO)

[National Atlas of the United States](#) (find and make maps that illustrate our changing nation, capture, and depict the patterns, conditions, and trends of American life. Includes maps that are accurate and reliable from more than 20 Federal organizations about America's people, heritage, and resources)

[Encyclopedia of Earth](#) (an electronic reference about the Earth, its natural environments, and their interaction with society. The *Encyclopedia* is a free, fully searchable collection of articles written by scholars, professionals, educators, and experts who collaborate and review each other's work)

[Science.gov](#) (Science.gov is a gateway to government science information and research results. Currently In its fifth generation, Science.gov provides a search of over 60 scientific databases and 200 million pages of science information with just one query, and is a gateway to over 2200 scientific websites)



Documentation and Plagiarism:

- know which documentation style you need to use Hacker: R2, pp. 369-375
 - MLA (Modern Language Association) for English and some humanities
 - APA (American Psychological Association) for psychology and other social sciences
 - CMS (Chicago Manual of Style) for history and some humanities
- The library has print guides on reserve for all of them. The library's [Research Tips](#) page has links to several helpful sites.
- Plagiarism is a serious academic offense
- The **E&H Academic Code** clearly states that it is a student's responsibility to give credit to another person's exact words or unique ideas.
- The **Honor Code** reinforces this concept with the statement that one of its elements is "A commitment to abstain from all forms of cheating and plagiarism."

quick check for actions that might be seen as plagiarism (from [OWL](#))

(<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>)

- buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper
- hiring someone to write your paper
- using a source too closely when paraphrasing
- building on someone's ideas without citation
- copying from another source without citing (on purpose or by accident)
- sloppy documentation

things you don't need to document

- your own opinion or analysis of an idea
- facts that are common knowledge, available from multiple sources

Documenting sources correctly is critical to avoiding any appearance of plagiarism

Hacker: R2, pp. 371-375

Consider using a bibliographic reference tool, such as Firefox's Zotero, to keep track of all your sources in one place. They have an ap for other Windows browsers as well as one for Firefox.

Additional sources for research help:

- [Writing Center](#) in MS 233, call x6225 for hours and contact numbers
 - cannot edit your papers, but can give advice about grammar, organization, or documentation
- **Kelly Library!**
 - open [92.5 hours](#) a week during the regular semester
 - a reference librarian is available until 9PM Sunday-Thursday and all day Friday and Saturday.
 - can reach us by calling the Circulation Desk at **ext. 6208**
 - email askalibrarian@ehc.edu

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