



ENGAGING THE LIBERAL ARTS 100

Transitions 1

Self-motivated Learning

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. self-motivation
- ex. self-improvement motivation or self-reliance
- ex. self-directed learning or self-regulated learning or autodidacts
- ex. self-efficacy or self-perception

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 as *Encyclopedia Americana* or *Encyclopaedia Britannica* cannot be used.
- print reference encyclopedias in Kelly Library [OPAC](#)

The Corsini encyclopedia of psychology and behavioral science REF BF 31 .E52 2001

Encyclopedia of education and human development REF LB 15 .E473 2005

Encyclopedia of educational psychology LB 1050.9 .E63

Encyclopedia of human behavior REF BF 31 .E5 1994

Encyclopedia of psychology REF BF .E62 2000

Psychology and classroom learning: an encyclopedia REF LB 1060 .P89 2009

- 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

How learning works: 7 research-based principles for smart teaching LB1025.3 .H68 2010

Learning: nineteen scenarios from everyday life LB1060 .S84 1999

A new culture of learning: cultivating the imagination for a world of constant change LB1051 .T46 2011

Optimal experience: psychological studies of flow in consciousness BF311 .O63 1992

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>)

Journal of education and *Review of educational research* are scholarly journals

Psychology Today and *Time* are popular as they are not peer reviewed

- *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)

Education Research Complete (Includes all levels of education from early childhood to higher education, and all educational specialties, such as multilingual education, health education, and testing.)

Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection (covers topic ranging from emotional and behavioral characteristics, psychiatry and psychology, mental processes, anthropology and observational and experimental methods)

Be a BETA tester for [E&H OneSearch](#)

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: R3-c, pp. 383-385

- 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

[American Psychological Association](#) (APA is the world's largest association of psychologists, with more than 117,500 researchers, educators, clinicians, consultants and students as its members)

[Cambridge Center for behavioral Studies](#) (The Cambridge Center for Behavioral Studies™ is a nonprofit organization that harnesses the expertise of hundreds of behavioral scientists to solve problems in the home, school, community, and the workplace)

[National Center for Education Statistics](#) (the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education)

[Personality Project](#) (The personality-project is a collection of web pages devoted to the academic study of personality. It is meant to guide the interested student, researcher or serious layperson to recent developments in the field of personality research)

Documentation and Plagiarism:

Hacker: R2, pp. 369-375

- 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-c, pp. 371-375

Consider using a bibliographic reference tool, such as Firefox's Zotero, to keep track of all your sources in one place. <https://www.zotero.org/>

Additional sources for research help:

- [Writing Center](#) in MS 233, call x6225 for hours and contact information
 - cannot edit your papers, but can give advice about grammar, organization, or documentation
- **Kelly Library!**
 - open [70 hours](#) a week during the regular semester
 - can reach us by calling the Circulation Desk at **ext. 6208**
 - email askalibrarian@ehc.edu

Circulation Staff

Holly McCormick
Adam Alley
Cordelia Meyer
Melissa Phelps
Courtney Sheets

Reference Librarians

Jane Caldwell (Asst. director)
Patty Greany (Public Services)
Jody Hanshew (Electronic Services)
Janet Kirby (Technical Services)