Assignment 4

- Searching in EBSCO databases for journal articles
  - Finding relative subject headings in the *Limit By Subject* or similar limiter box (it’s the most effective way for you to narrow down your results)
  - PDF link; Full Text Finder
  - *Cite* information

- Searching in individual databases
  - Which one did you pick? Finding relevant articles? How did you evaluate?

- Not all databases have subject headings; these databases don’t: JSTOR, ProQuest, Sage, ScienceDirect.

- Searching in Google Scholar
  - *Check TWU Library* link available for the sources we subscribe to
  - Citation information available via the quotation mark
  - Need to find DOI or URL for your electronic sources
Finding DOIs

- DOI section on the results page
  An example:

- On the cover page of the article full text
  An example:

- Included as part of the URL
  An example:
Citing electronic journal articles

Purdue OWL site: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/

- Do not include issue number for journals with continuous pagination
- Do include issue number otherwise

How to check a journal’s pagination:

Go to the Journal Finder tab in the Library OneSearch box off the library homepage. Type in the journal title and select Title in the drop down. On the results page, click on an online access link for the journal and check on the pages for issue #1 & 2 for a certain volume.
Citing articles from Google Scholar

Fingerprints of **global warming** on wild animals and plants
Abstract Over the past 100 years, the **global** average temperature has increased by approximately 0.6 degrees C and is projected to continue to rise at a rapid rate. Although species have responded to climatic changes throughout their evolutionary history, a primary

The quotation mark (second from the left) gives you a draft citation in APA format. Try to access the full text link(s) on the right and find out if there is a DOI. If not, include the URL.
Canadian Content Focused Databases

Canadian Sources

- Canada News Wire (via Articles (Databases) link on the library homepage)
- CBCA Complete (via Expand your search section on the OneSearch results page)
Class Five:

Learning Objectives

- The challenge of academic authority
- Evaluating sources
- Organizing found resources for research writing
- Research Ethics - Plagiarism and copyright
- Research sources on a shoestring
Quick Evaluations

- http://www.justfacts.com/guncontrol.asp - Fair or biased?
Hoaxes

- A site on Dihydrogen Monoxide

** News about this hoax.
Post-truth era

“post-truth” - word of 2016

Definition according to the Oxford English Dictionary

“U.S. Relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping political debate or public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief.”

“Very fake news”
Evaluating Sources

CRAAP test developed by California State University, Chico (source)

Evaluation criteria:

Currency: The timeliness of the information

Relevance: The importance of the information for your needs

Authority: The source of the information

Accuracy: The reliability, truthfulness and correctness of the content

Purpose: The reason the information exists
Evaluating Sources

Tutorial developed by California State University, Chico

https://www.csuchico.edu/lins/tip/evaluating/evaluating6.html
Evaluating Sources
Organizing Your Content
Literature Review

- An *analysis* and *critical evaluation* of existing literature on a certain topic
  - It presents the existing knowledge and ideas and their weaknesses and strength
  - It shows relationships between existing literature and your research project
- It is not a mere summary of other sources, an annotated bibliography, or a literary review
- Content is organized by *research themes* instead of authors or articles
Do’s

● Read relevant sources
● Keep track of your sources and cite the sources properly in your lit review
● Write drafts (or take notes) as you read along
● Organize content by research themes

Don’s

● Try to read everything
● Fail to keep complete bibliographic information and provide incorrect citation
● Read but not write anything or jot down any notes along the way
● Organize content by authors or sources
How to do a literature review

- Formulate a topic & a question
- Search literature
- Evaluate and interpret sources
- Synthesize content
- Write up the lit review
**Synthesis Matrix Technique**

Take notes of your reading in a table/grid

| Concept #1       | Concept #2       | Concept #3       | ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith, et al.</td>
<td>xxxxx (page #)</td>
<td>xxxxx (page #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackstone</td>
<td>xxxxx (page #)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu</td>
<td>xxxxx (page #)</td>
<td>xxxxx (page #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Developed by NC State University Writing and Speaking Tutorial Service; refer to [this page](#) for details.
Developing the outline for your paper

A good outline sets the structure of the paper and can help you organize your content.

A common outline or structure:

- Introduction
  - Background
  - Literature review
- Main Body
  - Research studies & Research methods
  - Discussions
- Conclusion
An example outline

• Introduction (brief comment leading into the subject matter)
• Body - Shakespeare's early life, marriage, works and later years
  ○ Early life in Stratford
    ■ His family
    ■ His marriage
  ○ Works
    ■ Plays
    ■ Sonnets
    ■ Other poems
  ○ Later years
    ■ Last two plays
    ■ Retired to Stratford
• Conclusion
Outline of your research paper

Writing the outline of your research paper is very helpful for writing your research paper.

Four main components for an effective outline by Purdue OWL
https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/544/01/

A guide for organizing your essay by U of Toronto
http://advice.writing.utoronto.ca/planning/organizing/

Other sources:
http://libguides.uleth.ca/c.php?g=256461&p=1710581
Organizing notes for your paper

**Step 1:** Create notes

Be sure to include full bibliographic information for *each* source (like an annotated bibliography format)

**Step 2:** Put your notes in a single digital file or a paper document (number all your pages in order if you are doing it on paper)

**Step 3:** Use your outline as an index to your notes

Taken from Bill Badke’s presentation: [Organizing Notes for Your Research](#)
An example of notes


This review focuses on the semiotics of expertise, highlighting four constitutive processes: socialization practices through which people establish intimacy with classes of cultural objects and learn to communicate that familiarity; evaluation, or the establishment of asymmetries among people and between people and objects; institutionalization, wherein ways of knowing are organized and authorized; and naturalization, or the essentialization of expert enactments as bodies of knowledge.

This review begins with the simple premise that expertise is something people do rather than something people have or hold.

These studies [cited – BB] consistently assert that expertise manifests in power relations that are both repressive and productive, and it reproduces these relations when expressed by disciplined social actors (i.e., experts and laypeople).

After all, to be an expert is not only to be authorized by an institutionalized domain of knowledge or to make determinations about what is true, valid, or valuable within that domain.

I underscore the basic premise of the review. That is, expertise requires the mastery of verbal performance, including—perhaps most importantly—the ability to use language to index and therefore instantiate already existing inner states of knowledge.

Taken from Bill Badke’s presentation: [Organizing Notes for Your Research](#)
Use your outline as an index to your notes

Taken from Bill Badke’s presentation: Organizing Notes for Your Research
The goal is to create a cross-reference between your outline and your notes. You can thus use your outline as a guide to show where relevant notes for each heading is located.

A view of outline (above) coordinated with notes (below) by adding an outline symbol (+) to notes, and a page number of notes to the outline.


The work of professional researchers is strongly influenced by funding, disciplines, hierarchy and competition. As a result, it is mainly useful to corporations, governments, professions and researchers themselves. Strategies to challenge this pattern include critical teaching and research, popularisation and community participation in research. (123)

The word “knowledge” suggests certainty, authoritiveness, even usefulness. It is a good thing to be knowledgeable. Yet much knowledge is quite limited, specific, parochial. Chemists working for pharmaceutical companies seek knowledge about how to make tablets dissolve faster. Military engineers
Organizing notes for your research

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1G1iwe3i1aYuoPY2HaPYb4OB8yNOE
EwajaJqYFdxsCSw/edit#slide=id.p

For details, view the presentation slides by Bill Badke.
OK, writing shouldn't be so hard.

Everything I want to say is in my head...

I just have to transfer it from my brain to this computer.

Writing: the most impossible short distance in the history of humanity.

C'mon!
Steps for working on your research project

- Choosing your research topic
- Forming your research question
- Developing your search strategies
- Gathering information sources
- Creating an outline for your paper
- Writing your paper
- Citing your sources
TWU Writing Support

- Writing Centre
- Write Away - online writing help

Other sources for writing your research paper

The Academic Phrasebank
http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/?CMP

Writing a book review
http://williambadke.com/WritingABookReview.pdf

Research planning calculator
http://libguides.dbu.edu/planner
Research Ethics &
Academic Honesty
Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?

The act of appropriating the literary composition of another, or parts or passages of his writings, or the ideas or language of the same, and passing them off as the product of one’s own mind.

- Black’s Law Dictionary (free online legal dictionary)

● Refer to TWU’s policy on Academic Dishonesty
● Refer to more details about Plagiarism in the course syllabus
Plagiarism

- Intentional plagiarism
- Unintentional plagiarism
  - Failure to cite a source that is not common knowledge (or in the public domain)
  - Failure to cite direct quotes or paraphrased content from a source
  - Failure to provide correct citation to sources

Cited from Duke University’s Plagiarism Tutorial page

- A plagiarism tutorial by Bill Badke
Famous Plagiarism Cases

- Toronto District School Board director resigns over plagiarism
- German education minister quits over plagiarism
- University of Alberta Medical School dean resigns after plagiarizing speech
Plagiarism or not

1. Working on an individual class assignment with a friend and paraphrasing (rewording) each other’s work
2. Submitting an essay that you have used in the past for another course
3. Using an in-class lecture given by your professor
4. Including an ‘in-text’ citation for a direct quote, and adding the citation to your reference list
5. Paraphrasing a paragraph from a textbook and citing it
6. Using someone else’s images or diagrams in your paper
Copyright

Copyright gives the creators the ownership over the things they create, and it gives them right to control how their works are being used.

It applies to all types of media: print, sound, images, motion pictures, etc.

** Refer to the draft Copyright Policy for students developed by Duncan Dixon, TWU Library.
How to Avoid Plagiarism

- Provide proper citations to others’ work (either directly *quoted* or *paraphrased*) in your writing
- A good paraphrasing example uses its own wording and expression to convey the idea presented in the original text.
- Always remember to cite your paraphrased content. It is plagiarism if you don't cite your paraphrased content.
The federal government is promising large tax credits to buildings designed to reduce their energy use and emit less greenhouse gases. In order to get those tax credits you need either a licensed engineer or a licensed contractor to certify that the design meets certain requirements.

Paraphrase examples

A. If you want to get those tax benefits, you need either a licensed engineer or a licensed contractor to confirm that the design meets certain standards.

B. The government has introduced tax credits to buildings designed to reduce energy consumption; however, in order to qualify for these tax credits, a licensed engineer or contractor needs to certify the design requirements.¹

C. If building designs have been certified by a licensed professional to meet energy consumption requirements, they may be eligible for government tax credits.¹

¹ Parsons, Bronwen. “Caught in the Net: Engineers are Being Dragged Into Construction Lawsuits Even When They’ve Done Nothing Wrong.” Canadian Consulting Engineer 48.5 (2007): 40-46
Citation styles

**APA, Chicago/Turabian, MLA, IEEE, etc.**

In-text citations and references at the end

Styling of punctuation, titles, numbers, dates, etc.
Review of what we have learned

Class 1 - Introducing Scholarly Inquiry in Today’s Information Environment
Class 2 - Developing Goals in a Context of Research as Conversation
Class 3 - Search Techniques and Conventions
Class 4 - Journal Research
Class 5 - Information Evaluation and Special Topics
Back to Your Workplace

When you don’t have access to academic databases, what sources you can use to do your research?
Research on a shoestring... or less

International Business Links

- Doing Business (International Finance Corporation; World Bank)
- Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)
- Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada
- Global Edge (Michigan State University)
- International Affairs Resources (WWW Virtual Library)
- United States Census Bureau - Economic Indicators
Research on a shoestring... or less

- **CMHC** (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) Housing Market Information
- **NBER** - National Bureau of Economic Research
- **SEDAR** (System for Electronic Document Analysis & Retrieval) for Canadian public security documents and information
- **Small Business Accelerator**: Quality vetted resources that will enable BC entrepreneurs to answer challenging market research questions.
- **Strategis** (Industry Canada Info “Just for Business”, “Just for Consumers”, Forms, reports & guides)
Research on a shoestring... or less

Libraries: Public vs. Academic

- Alumni privilege see this page here
- Look for reference / research / subject guide on your public library’s website

Federal, Provincial & Municipal Government websites
Thank You

- Feedback?? Questions??
- Stay in touch for future research questions
- Online survey via Moodle
- Don’t forget your final assignment. :)