

Library research



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

1. Explain the use and purpose of: CSA and Web of Knowledge ? CSA, which is now merged with Proquest, serves as an online access to information sources in the form of newspaper articles, journals and other periodicals, theses and dissertation as well as a host of databases for researchers and academics engaged in scholarly writing. CSA also offers links to information in other databases in the fields of arts and the humanities, natural sciences, social sciences, and technology (Proquest, 2011).

On the other hand, Web of Knowledge (WoK) offers online academic citation indexing and search service covering the fields of science, social science, arts and the humanities. WoK provides bibliographic content as well as online tools for accessing, analyzing and managing information resources, wherein the search function can be perform simultaneously within multiple databases (ISI Web of Knowledge, 2005)

1. Explain the use and purpose of: Nexis ?

Nexis is a Website which offers resources from thousands of news organizations, intelligence reports in the company and industry levels, reference and bibliographic sources, and intellectual property and public records, as well as legislations and regulations filings and legal resources. Information provided by Nexis apply to the accounting, academic, corporate, government, law enforcement, legal and risk management context (LexisNexis UK, 2011).

2. What materials can be accessed in the University Archives ?

The University Archives sells genuine historical documents, manuscripts, letters, and relics from all over the world (University Archives, 2009).

3. If a database is full-text, what does that mean ?

Full text databases are those in which the complete content of the source of

information is provided. For example, if the source is a dissertation, the complete material is provided and not just the abstract or a condensed version of the dissertation (Gravetter and Forzano, 2009).

4. If a database considered a citation database, what does that mean ?

A citation database is a repository of bibliographic citations which enables a researcher to locate and get details about a certain work such as author, title, publisher, date, volume number, issue number, and number of pages (Benedictine University, 2006).

5. It is well known that “ anyone can publish on the web!” With this in mind, what factors should you take into account when evaluating a web source?

The factors to be considered when evaluating a Web source include: (1) authoritativeness and authenticity, which may be verified from the URL or the source of information and the credentials of the person / organization publishing the content; (2) reliability of information, where editorial and referencing procedures and the basis of the information are the best validators; (3) content, which may be compared from similar Web pages for notable omissions and other indicators of accuracy of information (Ely and Scott, 2007; Donyai, 2009).

6. Figuring out ‘ what to cite and what not to cite?’ Make a list of what types of information you need to cite and which one you probably don’t?

As a rule of thumb, if a statement or a fact is not common knowledge, or if the researcher is unsure, it is best to cite the source of the information (Marquez, 2011). Information that needs to be cited in a research work includes quotations, paraphrases, facts, and specific ideas (Drucker, 2006). Specifically, information published in a book, journal, magazine, newspaper, song, TV program, movie, web page, computer program, letter,

advertisement, or any other medium needs to be cited. Transcripts of face-to-face, phone, or online interviews and correspondence need to be cited as well. Moreover, any diagrams, pictures, illustrations, charts, audio-visual materials, should be properly cited (The Writing Lab, 2011).

References

- Benedictine University 2006, Library Glossary, viewed 21 February 2011,
- Donyai, P. 2009, ' Information retrieval', in A. J. Winfield, J. A. Rees and I. Smith (eds.), *Pharmaceutical practice*, 2nd edn, Elsevier, Philadelphia, PA.
- Drucker, P. 2006, *When Do You Cite Sources?*, viewed 21 February 2011,
- Gravetter, F. J. and Forzano, L. A. B. 2009, *Research methods for the behavioural sciences*, 3rd edn, Wadsworth Cengage Learning, Belmont, CA.
- ISI Web of Knowledge 2005, *About the Web of Knowledge Service for UK Education*, Manchester, viewed 20 February, 2011,
- Ely, C. and Scott, I. 2007, *Essential study skills for nursing*, Mosby / Elsevier, Philadelphia, PA.
- LexisNexis UK 2011. *About Us*, London, viewed 20 February, 2011, .
- Marquez, E. Z. S. 2011, *The " joys" of plagiarism: Caveats against the “ copy and paste" mentality - Part 2*, viewed 21 February 2011, Proquest 2011, *About CSA*, Michigan, viewed 20 February, 2011, .
- The Writing Lab (2011). *Is It Plagiarism Yet?* viewed 21 February 2011,
- University Archives (2009), *Welcome to University Archives*, viewed 21 February 2011,