



Oregon Coast
Community College

OCCC Library
Instruction for WR 121:
C. Pavlish

OCCC LIBRARY HOURS:

Drop by the Library --

Monday – Thursday - 9:00am – 6:00pm

Friday – 9:00am – 4:30pm

WELCOME TO YOUR LIBRARY:

Call us at 541-867-8526

Email us at occcill@occc.cc.or.us





Finding Books:

To find BOOKS in our library at OCCC as well as in Lincoln County and Tillamook County, click [HERE](#) or go to the "[Find A Book](#)" link on the Library homepage, or go directly to www.beachbooks.org.

The specific catalog you will be using is called the Coastal Resource Sharing Network or **CRSN**. You will need a Lincoln or Tillamook county library card to place a hold. If you do not have a card from one of the public libraries in Lincoln county or Tillamook county, you may apply for a card through the OCCC Library. Click [HERE](#) for the online application. Your pin number will be set at the last four digits of your telephone number. Your library card will arrive by mail within a week.

To search for a book not found in our catalog system, click on [Find An Article](#) on the Library Homepage and then scroll all the way down to WorldCat. (Check with a Librarian for the off-campus password). If you find a book that you would like to request, complete the short form for an [InterLibrary Loan](#) for a book. The OCCC Librarians will then attempt to borrow the item from another library. Please allow additional time to receive an InterLibrary Loan.

SCHOLARLY JOURNALS	POPULAR MAGAZINES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Longer articles, providing an in-depth analysis § The author is an expert or specialist in their field, and their name and credentials are always provided § Written in the jargon of the field § Articles are usually more structured, and may include an <i>abstract, literature review, methodology, results, conclusion, & bibliography</i> § Illustrations support the text-- such as statistics, graphs, maps, or photographs § Articles are reviewed by a board of experts in the field (refereed) § A bibliography is always provided to document research thoroughly § Example: Geriatric Nursing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Shorter articles § The author usually a staff writer or a journalist § Written in non-technical language for the general public § Articles do not necessarily follow a specific structure § Illustrations include glossy, color photographs including advertising § Articles are evaluated by editors on staff § A bibliography is not usually not provided § Example: People magazine
	 <p data-bbox="803 1291 1481 1375">SCHOLARLY JOURNAL S VS. POPULAR MAGAZINES (Adapted from The University of Texas Library: Scholarly Journals v. Popular Magazine Articles. http://lib.utsa.edu/Research/Subject/scholarlyguide.html)</p>



CQ Researcher:

CQ Researcher is a research database hosted by the Congressional Quarterly Press. It includes topics in American government, politics, history, public policy, and current affairs. From the *A-Z List of All Databases*, scroll down to *CQ Researcher*. To access from home, you will need to contact the Library for the user name and password.

Find articles: Enter your search term in the Quick Search box, or click on Advanced Search (to the right and also on the left sidebar menu). The Advanced Search allows you to set some parameters to limit your search. Always try and use specific search terms rather than general terms. You can use quotation marks around a phrase to keep those words together. For example, you may wish to use quotes around “hate groups” if you wish to find articles with this phrase. You can search all text, or the titles, or topics only. Use an asterisk * for multiple endings. For example, by typing *addict** you might find articles with addicting, addiction, addictions, and so forth. You may wish to limit your date range if currency is important. Notice that you can search all of the report sections (the default), or you can just search certain sections if you prefer. You can sort results by relevancy, date, or alphabetically.

Find the most recent articles: Select “Browse by Date” from the left sidebar menu. Then you can select a year and browse the article titles.

Print the entire article or only part of it: After selecting an article, look for the toolbar just under the CQ Researcher header. The fourth item over says PRINT and gives you a drop-down box with options to print the entire article or certain sections.

Email yourself a copy of the article: After selecting an article, look for the toolbar just under the CQ Researcher header. The third item over says SEND AS E-MAIL and gives you a drop-down box with options to email the entire article or certain sections.

Create a citation in MLA: After selecting an article, look for the toolbar just under the CQ Researcher header. The sixth item over says CITE NOW! Click on the link, then select the style you are using (MLA). Then just copy and paste into your word document.

Ebsco Host (Academic Search Premier)

To access from home, you will need your library card number, no spaces.

To cite: After selecting an article, look along the top for the icon that says, "Cite this article." Click on it. Now highlight the MLA style citation and paste it into your Works Cited page.

OTHER RESOURCES TO HELP BUILD CITATIONS:

Go to the Library homepage and look for the link, [Citation Help](#). The librarians have put a lot of useful information there for you, including hand-outs you can print out.

If you are citing books or websites, you may wish to use a citation generator, such as Son of Citation: <http://citationmachine.net/>. It's easy to fill in the necessary blanks and submit your request. Then just copy and paste into your document.

For more information the MLA style, visit the Owl at Purdue website:

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>

And don't forget that the OCCC Library has the MLA style guide available for check out!

OTHER RESOURCES TO HELP WITH PRO/CON PAPERS:

[Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center](#): Visit our Database page and scroll down to Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center. From off-campus you will need your library card number to access the database.

ProCon.org: <http://www.procon.org/>

Social Issues: <http://www.multcolib.org/homework/sochc.html>

Supreme Court Debates – In the Reference area

FINDING STATISTICS:

Ipl2: <http://www.ipl.org/>

FedStats: <http://www.fedstats.gov/>

OffStats: <http://www.offstats.auckland.ac.nz/>



ONLINE SOURCES:

All websites should not be trusted.

You will need to evaluate sites to determine if they are credible. Use the following check-list to help in this process.

- ü First, is there an author or source? Does the site represent a corporation, institution, organization or government? Is the author affiliated with the organization?
- ü Second, check the accuracy of the page. There should not be misspelled words or information you know to be false.
- ü Third—how current is the website page? Is there a date of creation or last update?
- ü Fourth, try and determine the objectivity of the site. Do you see a particular subject bias? Is there inflammatory language?
- ü Next, look at the coverage of the topic—does it appear to be complete?
- ü And lastly, see if you can tell why the website was created. Are they trying to sell a product, make a political statement, provide information, or is it just for fun?

Try these credible sites for your research:

USA.gov: <http://www.usa.gov/index.shtml>

Infomine: <http://infomine.ucr.edu/>

IPL2: <http://www.ipl.org/index.html>

Intute: <http://www.intute.ac.uk/>

Plagiarism

What Is Plagiarism? According to the Council of Writing Program Administrators, it is:

In an instructional setting, plagiarism occurs when a writer deliberately uses someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source.

This definition applies to texts published in print or on-line, to manuscripts, and to the work of other student writers. Most current discussions of plagiarism fail to distinguish between: submitting someone else's text as one's own or attempting to blur the line between one's own ideas or words and those borrowed from another source, and carelessly or inadequately citing ideas and words borrowed from another source.

"Plagiarism." *Council of Writing Program Administrators*. CWPA, 2009. Web. 26 Sep 2010.
<<http://www.wpacouncil.org/node/9>>.