Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Research in the Taipei Tech and NTU Libraries**

**Part I: Using the Taipei Tech Library**

**As you begin your MA thesis, it’s important to know what kinds of sources are available to you and how those will influence the direction of your thesis. Use these worksheets as a guide.**

1a. Search the NTUT library catalog for books in your topic: <http://lib.ntut.edu.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> Write down information on *at least three* hard-copy books related to your topic here:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author’s last name | Title | Year | Call number | Available? |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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1b. Write the information on *two to three* related e-books here:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author’s last name | Title | Year | Electronic Publishing Service through which the book is offered (e.g. Palgrave, Ashgate, etc.) | Were you able to open the book and read it? |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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2. Go to the area of the library where the books from 1a are shelved. Look for the books close to them. Write down the title and call number of three books that are nearby on the shelf that also look related to your topic.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Title | Year | Call number |
|  |  |  |
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Hint: Are any of the books from the catalog that *claim* to be available missing from the shelf? Are you sure that you have followed Dewey Decimal rules correctly? If you can’t find a book that the catalog claims is available, go to the front desk and ask for a search form for it.

3. While at the shelf, open at least one of the books from the above questions. Look in the notes, the bibliography, and/or the Works Cited Page (either at the back of the book, or, occasionally, at the end of a chapter). Write down the title, author, publication date, and type of source (book, article, etc.) of *at least three* interesting-looking sources that the author of the book has cited. Try to make sure that at least two of your sources should be books.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author’s last name | Title | Year | Type of Source |
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4. **Write down the citation information for three interesting secondary *book* sources that you found cited in another book.** See the Purdue OWL page if you need help citing in [MLA](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/) (or [APA](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/) if your linguistics advisor prefers it). Remember to cite the book correctly. (Not all the books you cite will be using MLA citation, so you can’t always just copy. The last page of this handout also has quick reminders on how to cite the most common sorts of sources in MLA.) **Since you can’t italicize, remember you must underline the book title below.**

a.

b.

c.

Now, search for these **book sources** in the NTUT library website: <http://lib.ntut.edu.tw/mp.asp?mp=2>.

Do we own any of them? *Yes / No.* Put a checkmark next to ones that are available at the NTUT library, if any.

5. Then go to the Tai Da Library Catalogue: <http://www.lib.ntu.edu.tw/en>. Type the titles in there. Are any of these books available at Tai Da? *Yes / No.* Write Tai Da next to any of the three that are available there.

6. Then go to the Metacat site: <http://metacat.ntu.edu.tw/metacat2/eng.html>

Search for the books. Are any of these books available at another library in Taiwan that is listed at the Metacat site? *Yes / No.* List which titles and which libraries here.

7. If you could not find *any* of the sources you wanted, please try this exercise again with another book title until you find one that is available in TaiDa or Metacat. Please list it here.

You will find that certain sources are cited in many books that you read. **These frequently cited sources could be keys to your topic**. You may also find that, while a particular article or book you found is not useful for your project (because it is too specific), that specific article will cite other sources that *will* be extremely useful.

Before you leave the Taipei Tech library, check out the books that look the most interesting. I recommend reading the introduction to begin with. Then you can decide whether to read the entire book or particular essays or chapters. The best books will cite many fascinating secondary sources that you will wish to use. Take a look at the secondary sources the books cite (you will find these cited in the text and in the bibliography or notes).

Besides looking at the bibliographies, there are two other great ways to find sources using sources you have:

1) **Pay attention to sources cited in the text and in endnotes**. Do they look interesting? Can you find them?

2) **Find the sources that cite your source.** Often you may read a book or article that is really fascinating. However, it was published in the 1990s (or any other date that is not current), and you want to know what people have said since. Here’s where you need **Google Scholar**.

Go to Google Scholar: <http://scholar.google.com/> Choose a source to look up. The source you look up should be significant. Books are usually better than articles, but articles on some topics will also be worth looking up.

Simply typing the title will lead you to many interesting sources, but underneath each title is a link called “Cited by \_\_\_\_.” If you click on this number, it will tell you who has cited the book that interests you. You can then plug these titles into the Tai Da or NTUT library catalog (to find books) or into the MLA international bibliography, Project Muse, JSTOR, Taylor and Francis, etc. in order to find articles (and sometimes books).



1. Look up a book or article **title** in Google Scholar (*a secondary source* *NOT a novel or a primary source*). Make sure it has been cited at least two times. (More is better.) Write the title of the source here:

2. According to Google Scholar, how many times has your book or article been cited? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. List three of the most interesting-looking sources that cite the source you looked up:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author’s last name | Title | Year | Type of Source |
|  |  |  |  |
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**Database Work (If this doesn’t work from your home, try it on campus. The guide to setting up the school’s VPN network is available** [**here**](file://localhost/The%20guide%20to%20set%20up%20the%20school%27s%20VPN%20service%20can%20be%20found%20from%20the%20Computer%20%26%20Network%20Center%27s%20website/%C2%A0http/%3A%3Awww.cnc.ntut.edu.tw%3Afiles%3A15-1008-21151%2Cc1400-1.php)**.)**

**1. Go to the NTUT Portal and Sign in:** <https://nportal.ntut.edu.tw/index.do?thetime=1367482827753>

or go to the [electronics resources site](http://libsearch.ntut.edu.tw/ntuthyint/resource.jsp?esource_classify=databases&esource_pagetype=" \t "_blank) and skip step two.

2. **In the Applications menu, go down to Library System. Open the folder. Click on Library Electronic Resources.** **Click on** 電子資源整合查詢系統.**This will take you to the NTUT Library Databases site. Switch to the English version if you like.**

**3. Once you’ve signed in, click on the folder for Humanities Databases (in the List by Subject).**

**4. Click on** [**MLA International Bibliography (1926- )英美文學索摘資料庫-EBSCO**](http://libsearch.ntut.edu.tw/ntuthyint/sendurl.jsp?dbid=DB225)**.** Change the language to English in the top bar.

**5.** **Search for a keyword**, e.g. type in *Frankenstein* or *Melville, Herman* or *linguistics* or any other author, title, or subject that interests you. (The MLA International Bibliography covers literature, language, and linguistics-related topics. You will not find information on other kinds of topics.) Try your search first in the automatic settings (it’s set to linked full text).

**6. Refine your search**. If you want to find more sources (that may not be available in our library but may be available in NTU, etc., unclick the “Linked Full Text” button. If you do find some sources, also click the box under “Refine your Results” that says “Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals.” *These* are the scholarly sources that will help you join a scholarly conversation and write a better paper.

7. Find one scholarly source that looks interesting. Download the PDF, and **write the citation information here in MLA format** (i.e. how it would look if you put it on your works cited page?)

**8. Go back to the databases page. Click on JSTOR**. JSTOR has literary articles, but it is also a broader database that covers many disciplines. (If you are on campus, you don’t need to go the library website to get to JSTOR. Just type <http://www.jstor.org/> into your computer.

**9. Do a keyword search on a topic that interests you.** (Whenever you want to refine your topic, you can put \_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_ in the search box. (AND must be capitalized.) If you want to *expand* your topic you can search for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you want to search for a keyword but think the keyword might come up in different forms you can use an \*. If you search for *globali\**, then any search including *globalization*, *globalize*, or the British spelling *globalisation* will come up. If you search for *fantas\**, then any results for *fantasy* or *fantastic* will come up.) **Keep in mind, a few specialized results are better than many broad results.** Aim for between ten and 150. You probably will only read twenty articles at most. You can always try different keywords if the results don’t seem quite right.

**10. Write the MLA citation for an article that looks interesting from your search results.**

**11. Go back to the Humanities Database on the library website. On the second page of the Humanities Databases, you will see Project Muse. (Or you can go directly to** [**http://muse.jhu.edu/**](http://muse.jhu.edu/)**.)** Project Muse is similar to JSTOR, but it includes books as well as journals, and it often has more recent articles than JSTOR. The two databases often contain different information, so you should look in both when doing research.

**12. Search for a keyword in Project Muse. What keyword(s) did you search? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***AND/OR/NOT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND/OR/NOT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***

**13. How many results came up? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ If more than 200 came up, narrow your search by adding a new keyword: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How many came up now? \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**14. Note that the search results are automatically sorted by “relevance.” Look at your search results. What is the publication date of the result that comes up first? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**15. Now, change the “sort by” button to “newest first.” What is the publication date of the first article that comes up? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (You can also sort by relevance/publication date in *JSTOR*.)**

**16. Go back to the Humanities Database List.** Try searches in two more databases. (Make sure to click on the databases on the second page to see what is available there.) I recommend *The Times Digital Archive* (Gale). However, depending on your subject, you might also like many of the others. Do check out some of the HUSO resources, such as *Early English Books Online* (1473–1700), *Eighteenth Century Collections Online*, *Making of the Modern* World, *Social* Theory, or the *Times Literary Supplement*. For any of the HUSO resources, make sure to click on the particular database you want to search (e.g. *EEBO*; sometimes HUSO will search all databases, giving you meaningless results.) You also need to use the right browser to open PDFs found in HUSO searches. (Try Chrome, IE, or Firefox.)

**Database I:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Search terms used: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What results did you find?

**Database II:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Search terms used: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What results did you find?

17. **Click on the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* database. Choose a word that either (1) is a key term for your thesis, (2) a word you don’t understand that you read in one of the books or articles you found during this library work.**

Word: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What language is the word’s etymology from (if known)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When’s the first recorded usage of this word? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How many different meanings does the OED list for it? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Does it seem to be used in the same way in the twenty-first century as it was used when first recorded? (Word meanings often shift over time.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part II: Using the NTU Library**

Go to the Tai Da library on your own. If you haven’t been to the library, you may want to visit the Visitors page, which contains their hours and the library layout: <http://www.lib.ntu.edu.tw/en/node/1570>. Buses that travel along Xinsheng S. Road to Tai Da include 52, 253, 280, 284, 290, 311, and 505. You may also like to take the MRT to Gonguan Station, or you may prefer to walk (about 50 minutes going past Da’an Park).

I would recommend reading through this entire packet before you go so that you are prepared when you arrive.

You have two options when going to Tai Da:

1. You may go to NTUT library and check out an interlibrary loan card from the front desk (saying you need a Tai Da library card). Only one person can get in at NTU using this card, but the advantage is that you can check out up to five books for three weeks if you have a card. You may keep the card for three days. Then you will need to take it back and note how many books you checked out and when their due date is.

2. If you don’t think you will check out any books, then simply bring your Taiwan ID card to Tai Da. However, the door wardens are sometimes strict about what you bring into the library if you do not have an interlibrary loan card.

Whichever you do, you will still need to sign in on one of the computers in the library entryway with your address and other information. If you have brought a laptop, make sure to check the box that says you will need wireless access. Then go to the doorkeepers, and they will give you an access card in exchange for your federal ID. (If you have the interlibrary loan card, you won’t have to give up your ID, but you still will need them to give you the wireless code.) I don’t recommend bringing large bags as they *may* ask you to put them in the lockers downstairs. A laptop bag is usually okay.

The public computers at Tai Da are *really* slow. At least, that has been my experience. You may find it easiest either to bring a laptop to Tai Da or to visit the library with a friend who will let you borrow her/his laptop while s/he is reading or doing other research.

The resources on the Tai Da website can only be accessed from within the library, though you may be able to see the titles and some information about the titles from elsewhere. Many of you will want to do this entire worksheet from within Tai Da so you don’t accidentally skip something, but you may also do parts from home if you feel confident that you won’t miss anything. Be sure to leave yourself enough time in the library.

**1. Go to the Tai Da library website**: <http://www.lib.ntu.edu.tw/en>

**2.** **Search for books in your topic area using a keyword, title, or author search**. Write down information on **three books** related to your topic here. Feel free to write down any additional books here too or to save them in a computer file. As mentioned before, if you are writing your MA thesis on this topic, I recommend writing the full MLA citation down in a separate computer file now (or when at the library) so you don’t have to redo the work later.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author’s last name | Title | Year | Call number | Available? |
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**3. Go back to the main library website page**: <http://www.lib.ntu.edu.tw/en>

**4. Select the drop-down link for** **special collections**. Click on the first link, **Special Collection Resources**. Look at the choices offered. Click on **one or two** of the special collections resources in which you are most interested.

**5. Which special collections did you click?**

**6. Why do these special collections interest you?**

**7. Could you use them in your MA thesis?** *Yes / No*

(It’s okay to say no, but if you think of any interesting link, you might write it here.) If you are interested in using a special collection, you should also find out what the rules are and if non-NTU undergraduates are allowed access. (Some archives are very strict about who they let in.)

Comments:

**8. Are any of the digitization projects in the special collections menu of interest to you (Digital Library Projects or Audio/Visual Digitization Projects)?** If so, take a look at what is available.

**9. Further down in the Special Collections drop-down menu, you will see Cornell-NTU Joint Digital Library Resources** (Direct Link: <http://www.lib.ntu.edu.tw/cu-ntu/index.html>). Open up the page, then scroll down and read all the names of the resources. **Write down the two Digital Library Resource Titles that look most interesting to you.**

a.

b.

**10. Now, move on to the drop-down link for e-Resources.** **Click on Databases**. You can only get access to these databases when you are inside the Tai Da Library and have guest wireless access, which you can request when you sign in and give them your national ID card.

There are so many databases that I’m unfamiliar with most of them. Take a look and see if any of the databases apply to you. Here are some that *may* interest. I am leaving about half of the NTU databases out of this list (including the ones available at NTUT such as JSTOR, Oxford Journals Archive, Project Muse, Taylor and Francis e-Books, and the Times Digital Archive. We also have some databases that NTU doesn’t have, such as the Wellesley Index) The list of databases is always changing, and, therefore, there may be new resources not listed below, and some of the resources below may have been cut. If you like a database, use it! The library keeps track of usage levels.

**11. Put a check mark next to *any* database that looks interesting** (whether or not it has to do with your current MA thesis topic).

**12. Then circle, highlight, or underline any databases that you really want to look at** (because they might be related to your research—or because you just want to see what’s there).

**\_\_\_\_\_ Academic Search Complete** (This database is particularly useful if you are doing a *non-*literary topic and can’t find sources in the MLA International Bibliography or Project Muse)

**\_\_\_\_\_ African American Music Reference**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Asian American Drama**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Berg Encyclopedia of Dress and Fashion**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Bibliography of Asian Studies Online** (1971–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology**

**\_\_\_\_\_ British and Irish Women’s Letters and Diaries 1500–1950** (You could find here, for instance, the full text of *The Letters of Charlotte Brontë* or you might do an advanced search: <http://solomon.bwld.alexanderstreet.com/bwld.search.advanced.html>. You may search by occupation (abolitionist, seamstress, chemist, lady-in-waiting, missionary, nurse, teacher, explorer, writer’s wife, etc.), religion, nationality, race, or age at marriage, among others. Make sure to click on the terms before inputting your search term. Otherwise search for a particular occupation, and find letters by nurses or teachers)

**\_\_\_\_\_ British Periodicals** (1681–1938) (This is my favorite database. I am always going to Tai Da to download PDFs of nineteenth-century periodical articles by writers such as Margaret Oliphant, George Eliot, and Andrew Lang. You can also find many 19th-century reviews of books here.)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Canadian Poetry** (1667–1930)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Chadwick Healy Literature Collection**—This is the go-to collection for many of the literary resources (including full-text resources) that are scattered about when they are alphabetized.

**\_\_\_\_\_ China Academic Digital Associative Library**

**\_\_\_\_\_ China: Trade, Politics, and Culture** (1793–1980)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Classical Music Reference Library**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Classical Scores Library**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Cognitive Linguistics Bibliography**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Dance in Video** (1950–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ DART-Europe** E-theses Portal (open access research theses from Europe)

**\_\_\_\_\_ eAtlas of Global Development**: As stated on their site, “The World Bank eAtlas of Global Development maps and graphs more than 175 thematically organized indicators for over 200 countries, letting you visualize and compare progress on the most important development challenges facing our world. Most indicators cover several decades, so you can see, for example, how life expectancy at birth has improved from 1960 up through the latest year.”

**\_\_\_\_\_ Economist Historical Archives** [Gale]

**\_\_\_\_\_ Encyclopedias** (of Gender and Information Technology, of Library and Information Sciences, of Life Sciences) (Circle the one in which you have interest.)

**\_\_\_\_\_ ERIC** (This is the database for anyone working on a project about Education or Teaching)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Ethnographic Video Online**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Factiva**—Current Global and Business News from many different newspapers

**\_\_\_\_\_ Filmmakers Library Online**

**\_\_\_\_\_ GALE Virtual Reference Library**: *Overviews* of many topics including Arts, Biography (American Indian Biographies, American Men and Women of Science, etc.), Business (Business Plans Handbook, Economic Policies and Social Welfare in the 21st Century, Ethical and Socially Responsible Investment), Education (Career Information Center, the College Blue Book), Environment, History (American Under Attack: September 11, American Civil War Reference, American Decades), Information and Publishing (China Book Publishing), Law, Library Science, Literature, Medicine, Multicultural Studies, Nation and World (ASEAN-China Relations, Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation), Religion, Science, Social Science, and Technology.

**\_\_\_\_\_ Garland Encyclopedia of World Music Online**

**\_\_\_\_\_ GreenFILE** (Bioscience, Conservation Biology, Journal of Ecology, Journal of Environmental Planning and Management)

**\_\_\_\_\_ HKLIS Dissertations and Theses Collection**: “an online union collection of Hong Kong and Macau postgraduate students’ doctoral and master dissertations and theses indexed in the library catalogues or institutional repositories of eight Hong Kong and Macau universities.”

**\_\_\_\_\_ HUSO** resources: Take a look at these, and highlight any that are of particular interest for your project, *(but you can’t use them for your presentation as they are all also available at NTUT).* The HUSO resources include **Eighteenth-Century Collections Online**, **Early English Books Online**, **The Making of the Modern World**, **Periodicals Archive Online**, **Chadwyck-Healey Literature** **Collections**, ***Times* Digital Archive** (our Gale version at NTUT is better and easier to work with), **Oxford Journals Digital Archive**, **Springer Online Journals Archive**, **Periodicals Online Archive**, **The Economist Historical Archive** (1843–2003), **The Making of Modern Law: Legal Treatises 1800–1926**, **The Making of Modern Law: U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs 1832–1978**, **The Making of Modern Law: Trials 1600–1926**, ***The Times Literary Supplement* Archive**, and **Social Theory**. All HUSO resources only work in certain internet browsers.

**\_\_\_\_\_ Irish Women Poets of the Romantic Period**

**\_\_\_\_\_ J-STAGE (Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic)** This has science and technology articles published in Japan.

**\_\_\_\_\_ JAIRO** (journal articles, theses, dissertations, research papers in Japanese institutional repositories)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Japan Knowledge** (dictionaries, encyclopedias, and reference works—**IN JAPANESE ONLY**)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Just-Series Market Research Reports**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Lexis Nexis** (Legal Information)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Linguistics Abstracts Online** (1989–present)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts**—LLBA

**\_\_\_\_\_ Manuscript Women’s Letters and Diaries** “100,000 pages of the personal writings of American women of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, displayed as high-quality images of the original manuscripts, extensively indexed and online for the first time”

**\_\_\_\_\_ Music Index Online** (searchable database with over 1.4 million records as well as music periodicals. I believe it covers 1973 to the present. Take a look.)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Music Online**

**\_\_\_\_\_ National Criminal Justice Reference Services**

**\_\_\_\_\_ NAXOS Music Library** (classical and world music)

**\_\_\_\_\_ NAXOS Spoken Word Library** (audiobook recordings)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Nineteenth Century Collections Online (Gale)** These collections include several titles, including *Asia and the West: Diplomacy and Cultural Exchange*; *British Politics and Society; British Theatre, Music and Literature: High and Popular Culture; Europe and Africa: Commerce, Christianity, Civilization, and Conquest; European Literature, 1790–1840: The Corvey Collection; Photography: The World Through the Lens; Science, Technology and Medicine, 1780–1925;* and *Women: Transnational Networks.*

**\_\_\_\_\_ OECD iLibrary Books/Papers/Statistics/Factbook/Glossaries**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Omnifile Full Text Select**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Open Access Library** (You may not choose this one for your presentation, since you can access it anywhere, but it’s good to know about.)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Opera in Video**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Oxford Journals Online**

**\_\_\_\_\_ ProQuest Asian Business and Reference** (1971-)

**\_\_\_\_\_ ProQuest Dissertations & Theses**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Proquest European Business**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Published International Literature on Traumatic Stress** (a database with info about PTSD)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy Online**

**\_\_\_\_\_ Sabin Americana** (1500–1926) “an online collection of books, pamphlets, serials and other works about the Americas, from the time of their discovery to the early 1900s,” including “original accounts of discovery and exploration, pioneering and westward expansion, the U.S. Civil War and other military actions, Native Americans, slavery and abolition, religious history and more.”

**\_\_\_\_\_ Science Online** (1880–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Scottish Women Poets of the Romantic Period** (electronic collection of sixty volumes of poetry by Scottish women written between 1789 and 1832)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Smithsonian Global Sound for Libraries** “a virtual encyclopedia of the world's musical and aural traditions,” an unprecedented variety of online resources that support the creation, continuity, and preservation of diverse musical forms”

**\_\_\_\_\_ South and Southeast Asian Literature** (1825–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Teacher Reference Center “**indexing and abstracts for 280 peer-reviewed journals for teacher education.”

**\_\_\_\_\_ Theatre in Video** “250 definitive performances of the world's leading plays, together with more than 100 film documentaries, online in streaming video”

**\_\_\_\_\_ Trove** (Australasian Digital Theses Program)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Wall Street Journal** (Eastern Edition, 1984–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Wiley Online Library** (Online Journals/Books in scientific, technical, medical and scholarly fields)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Women and Social Movements in the United States—Scholar’s Edition** (1600–2000)

**\_\_\_\_\_ Women and Social Movements, International (**1840–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ World Bank Online Resources**

**\_\_\_\_\_ World Shakespeare Bibliography** (1960–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ World Trade Law** (1948–)

**\_\_\_\_\_ WorldCat** (This database searches all the libraries in the world [that participate] for a book. I use it all the time in the U.S. In Taiwan, I often get told things like “The nearest library with this item is in Paris, France,” so that’s not very helpful.)

**13. Pick at least two databases to try.** One of these should be the one you are going to introduce to the class. When you use each database, try various types of searches until you get several results that are interesting in some way. Be sure to click on the advanced search button, if there is one, so that you can see how the database works and what kinds of categories seem to be important. You will tell the class what’s great about the database (what kind of research would it be really useful for), what’s tricky about the database (what did you have to do in order to get the kind of results that you needed?), to whom is this database useful, and what kind of results were you able to come up with. If you have a laptop, learn how to screen capture images for your handout on how to use the database. If you don’t have a laptop, you might bring a digital camera and take pictures.

Database I Title: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. What’s great about this database? What makes it useful to researchers?

b. What’s tricky or difficult or annoying about this database? What rules do you need to remember before doing a search? What should a researcher know before s/he tries to use it so that s/he can get useful results?

c. To whom is this database useful? Choose more than one if applicable.

*beginners who need background information general readers with an interest*

*undergraduate researchers post-graduate researchers & specialists*

Other? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. What were the most interesting results you came up with? Tell me some of the titles.

Database II Title: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. What’s great about this database? What makes it useful to researchers?

b. What’s tricky or difficult or annoying about this database? What rules do you need to remember before doing a search? What should a researcher know before s/he tries to use it so that s/he can get useful results?

c. To whom is this database useful? Choose more than one if needed.

*beginners who need background information general readers with an interest*

*undergraduate researchers post-graduate researchers & specialists*

Other? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. What were the most interesting results you came up with? Tell me some of the titles. (Consider taking a picture or screen shot or making a PDF so that you can use this research later.)

Congratulations! You may now step away from the computer screen.

14. On the first floor of the NTU library, near the back and to the right-hand side are the foreign periodicals. Walk among the foreign periodicals until you find two scholarly journals that you think might publish articles in your general subject area (e.g. *Victorian Literature and Culture*). Write down their names here:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Open each journal. Do they both publish articles **and** book reviews? Choose one of the following: **Yes /**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ publishes both, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only publishes**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. / **No, both only publish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  (Articles are usually ten or more pages and usually come before the book reviews. Reading short book reviews, however, is a great way to discover recent work on your topic and whether a longer book is worth reading.)

Look back at the first two pages of Part II: Using the NTU library, where you wrote down interesting books related to your topic. Find the most interesting three books you chose. This exercise will be especially useful to you if each of the three books is in a different section of the library.

**15. Write down the call numbers of the three books you chose here.**

Book one: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Book two: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Book three: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**16. Go to the shelves and find these books (or their spot on the shelf if they are out).**

**17. Write down the titles and call numbers of any interesting books that are near them.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Title | Year | Call number |
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If you think you will want any of these books for your thesis, you may wish to write down the pertinent citation information in your notes now.

**18. Do you have any questions about doing library research now that you have completed this activity? Write them down here and discuss them with your thesis advisor.**

Thanks! I hope this activity gave you a good start on your bibliography and will help you as you write your MA thesis proposal and do your MA thesis research.

**Quick reminders on MLA citation**

**(Seethe** [**Purdue OWL**](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/) **for more info.) Remember to indent correctly.**

**Article in a Scholarly Journal:**

List the author, then the title of the article in quotation markers. Italicize the name of the journal and follow the title with the volume number and issue number. Then put the year in parentheses. After the year, put a colon, the page numbers, and the medium:

Wood, Michael. “Broken Dates: Fiction and the Century.” *Kenyon Review* 22.3 (2000): 50–64. Print.

**Scholarly Journal Article from an Online Database**

Cite such an article as you would cite a print scholarly article. However, follow the page numbers with the database title, the medium (Web), and the date of access:

Altholz, Josef. “The *Wellesley Index* and Religious Periodicals.” *Victorian Periodicals Review* 27.4 (Winter 1994): 289–93. *JSTOR*. Web. 29 June 2010.

**Book Review**

Name the reviewer and the title of the review, if any, followed by the words “Rev. of” and the title and author of the work reviewed. Add the publication information for the periodical in which the review appears:

Gleick, Elizabeth. “The Burden of Genius.” Rev. of *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,* by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Journal publication information. (Follow the rules above.)

**Book with an editor:**

Plath, Sylvia. *The Unabridged Journals of Sylvia Plath.* Ed. Karen V. Kukil. New York: Anchor-Doubleday, 2000. Print.