LANG 2070

Library Workshop

• Thurs. March 1 10:00 – 11:30am
• Fri. March 2 3:30- 5pm
• Mon. March 7 2:30-4pm

http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070

Victoria Caplan
lbcaplan@ust.hk
Welcome

Please

• Sit down
• Put away phone
• Login & open Chrome or Firefox or Safari
• Go to http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070
• Get out a pencil or pen
Your LANG 2070 Library Guide

http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070/

This guide is developed for LANG 2070 students, to help you find the required sources to complete your project.

By using this guide & attending the Library workshop, you will learn to:

- Gather background information to get context
- Distinguish between different types of information sources & decide which will be useful to satisfy your research needs
- Use search tools to find useful and pertinent books, articles, and data
  - Use the search tools "help you cite" features sensibly (using own eyes and brain to edit and fix)

In order to...

- Short term:
  - Have an article to bring to your next LANG 2070 class (as instructed)
  - Think critically about which search tools to use & use them thoughtfully
  - Find good sources for you annotated bibliography and paper writing in LANG 2070
  - Write a good "Search Justification" statement

- Long term  Become familiar with the information environment in HSS, so you will develop your ability as a scholar of in humanities and social sciences - especially Chinese Studies
By the end of the workshop you will be able to...

- Name some resources to use to gather background information to get context

- Select good search tools to use find useful and pertinent books, articles, and data for LANG 2070 and GCS major

- Apply different search techniques to various search tools, and think critically (reflectively) about how you use them.
Annotated bibliography + Search Justification

Course assignments

(1) Annotated bibliography (Individual task)
Part A
After your group has decided on a seminar topic, and with your own particular research area in mind, search and include at least five references, of which a maximum of two can be in other languages. You will need to provide an English translation for each of such references.

Write a brief annotation (annotated bibliography) for each of your choices, explaining how the reference could provide information relevant to the seminar and/or your paper. A maximum of 60 words is required for each citation. The annotation should include:
   a) a brief summary of the reference work cited;
   b) an explanation on how this work can help you understand, or support your claims regarding the research question;
   c) how this reference work is related to other works being cited in your bibliography.

A library workshop has been specially designed to show you a range of research tools and attendance is compulsory. In class, you will be taught how to find relevant articles easily from the library’s database for your annotated bibliography assignment, and how to reference sources within the text and at the end of a paper.

The bibliography must follow the APA style. Recommended sites for more information on APA style include:
   http://www.library.cornell.edu/resrch/citmanage/apa
   http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/

Part B
Write a short piece (200-300) words to justify your choice of research tools (e.g. Proquest, Library Catalog, Google Scholar) and sources (e.g. journal articles, book chapters, etc.). You need to demonstrate the knowledge and information you receive from the library class.
Exercise 1 – Where & What you search & research

• On you sheet fill in (by yourself) -

• Be prepared to share with class
Sharing (5 min)

http://farm9.staticflickr.com/8384/8550541887_67f0fe2e9f_z.jpg  cc (some rights reserved)
Parts will be used for citation
- Author
- Title of article
- Title of journal it’s in
- Date
- Page numbers

Parts can be used to search and sort
- Author
- Title of article
- Title of journal it’s in
- Date
- Abstract
- Author supplied keywords (sometimes)
- References (Web of Science & Scopus)
Knowing what you want... helps you decide where to search & find

Mongkok Market - Some rights reserved by soundingblue
http://www.flickr.com/photos/klam/297245989/sizes/z/in/photostream/
Information Types in HSS

HSS Scholarly Information Sources

Scholars develop theories and back them up with evidence. As developing scholars, you are now moving beyond simple newspaper & magazine research.

- Good scholarship (research & writing) uses a VARIETY of information types
  - Different types & format of information serve different purposes
  - Different types of information can be found via different search tools
- Books = extremely important info type in HSS

Books

| Gives overview or in-depth discussion on topics |
| Academic books provide references for follow-up |
| Convenient inside tools |
| - Paper books: table of contents & Index |
| - E-books - search function & help-you-cite tools |

Example of Reference:

Data & Statistics

“Raw” data gives your material to make your own arguments, predictions, etc.
Allows you to make your own charts, etc.
MUST come from reputable sources

Example of Reference

Specialist Encyclopedia

Articles or short chapters with authoritative overviews & reviews of special topics
Good place to browse to get ideas for research questions
Library subscribed & many online

Scholarly Journal Articles

Cover in-depth research in a specialized subject area
## Shopping Environment for Clothes & Food in HK

Different shops or brands -> different characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Casual Fashion</th>
<th>Outdoor wear</th>
<th>Sports Shoes</th>
<th>Western Fast Food</th>
<th>Hong Kong Fast Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniqlo</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Adidas</td>
<td>KFC</td>
<td>Cafe de Coral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossini</td>
<td>Nikko</td>
<td>Nike</td>
<td>McDonalds</td>
<td>Fairwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giordano</td>
<td>Timberland</td>
<td>New Balance</td>
<td>Pizza Hut</td>
<td>Tsui Wah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marathon sports or Sporting House

Food Court

You already know this
# Information Environment for HSS Scholars

## Different publishers or database producers

> different types & formats & subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionaries &amp; Encyclopedia articles</th>
<th>Books &amp; book chapters (e &amp; paper)</th>
<th>Scholarly journals</th>
<th>Data &amp; Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Databases &amp; search engines</strong></td>
<td>Gale VRL Oxford Ref Online Blackwell Ref Wikipedia</td>
<td>PowerSearch JSTOR Bibliography of Asian Studies</td>
<td>PowerSearch Ebsco Proquest Web of Science Scopus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gather background info

When you are relatively new to a topic, the first step is to gather background information.

- Gives you context
- Brings you “up to speed”

Here are a few very easy and reliable sources to look at for background information on China.

EIU.com

- Reports and forecasts on China, Hong Kong & other Asian countries from The Economist Intelligence Unit
- Updated frequently
- Allows you to generate your own report

China Country Forecast (Political Risk Yearbook)

- E-report, by Business Monitor International via Ebsco
- Comes out every 3 months (quarterly)

Encyclopedia of Modern China

- 4 volume encyclopedia in English - edited by David Pong, published by Gale
- Provides good short articles

Statista

- Statistical data and infographics
Exercise 2: EIU.com (1)
Political stability

The 19th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which took place in October 2017, confirmed the political dominance of the CCP general secretary and state president, Xi Jinping. The unusually early incorporation into the CCP constitution of Mr Xi's eponymous political ideology on a “new era” for Chinese socialism elevated him to the same status as two former paramount leaders, Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. In his speech to the party congress, Mr Xi set out an ambitious vision of establishing China as a “leading global power”, making clear that he envisages himself as a transformative leader set to remain on the political scene for years to come.

In line with this—and as The Economist Intelligence Unit had expected—none of the five new appointees to the seven-member politburo standing committee (PSC, the CCP's top decision-making body) unveiled at the national congress will be young enough to succeed Mr Xi as a two-term party leader at the 20th party congress in 2022. This is in line with our forecast that Mr Xi intends to extend his own scheduled retirement beyond that date, although there is still a risk of a development occurring (such as economic instability) that would weaken his influence and check his ambitions.

The reshuffling at the congress of the PSC and 25-member politburo (of which the PSC comprises 11 members) is further evidence of the paramount leader's efforts to extend his tenure.
1. Search box **Chinese and taoist**

2. Got 5 results

3. **Ctrl-f** - "Taoist"

5. Learn about State Administration for Religious Affairs (SARA) – background

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**Chapter 1: Politics, economy and basic data**

**Part 1: Politics**

**Section 3: The political environment**

**Political reform**

...The October 2014 proposals by the fourth plenum could be described as legal and judicial reforms with political characteristics. Besides emphasising 'socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics'

---

**The changing profile of the CCP**

...The CCP is the largest political party in the world, with 87.8m members at the end of 2014, up 1.3% from 86.7m members at end-2013. However, the number of new members dropped to 2.05m in 2014, down by 351,000 from 2013, according to the CCP’s organisation department. Of the new members, 1.69m were under the age of 35, accounting for 82.3% of total new members in 2014, up 0.6 percentage point on 2013. A total of 38.8% of new members had college degrees or above, up 2.6 percentage points from 2013.

---

The fall in new entrants, which happened for the first time in a decade, is due to a streamlining of the party and a focus on improving the timbre of cadres in order to...
Beginning in the late 1970s, reform efforts in China contributed to a remarkable renewal of communal religious traditions on a scale that few had anticipated. Recent research has identified a number of factors underlying this renewal, including:

1. The importance of temple cults and their rituals in supporting traditional values, as well as their links to deeply rooted peasant organizations;
2. The importance of local elites who utilize temples and temple associations as a valuable political, economic, and symbolic resource, and who negotiate with the state to legitimize their local traditions;
3. The shift of some central government power to local governments; and
4. The impact of economic prosperity, which allowed temples to thrive on donations, including those deriving from the provision of ritual services, even if their lands had been confiscated.

Although nationwide statistics have yet to be compiled, fieldwork throughout China suggests that many areas average around one temple per every 400 persons, nearly identical to figures reported in 1960 (Goossaert and Palmer 2008, p. 141).

One of the most important changes to shape China’s intellectual and official realms came in the early 1980s, when scholars were given the freedom to reconsider Karl Marx’s remarks on religion as the opium of the masses. In addition, a new set of regulations on religious affairs promulgated in 2005 raised the option of unaffiliated temples being allowed to register with the government, but the details of how such a policy might actually be implemented remain unclear. Another new development, the formation of an office for “popular beliefs” (minjian xinyao) under the policy development section of the State Administration of Religious Affairs, clearly suggests that the state is considering communal religious traditions as a distinct phenomenon meriting some degree of legitimation. The state has also begun to patronize temples that conform to its nationalist agenda, such as those that honor the Yellow Emperor (the mythical founder of the Chinese nation).

Globalization also has contributed to the renewal of China’s religious life. On example of this is the state’s decision to adopt UNESCO’s guidelines and subsequently establish an administrative system for preserving Chinese forms of “intangible cultural heritage” (fuwu wenhua yichan). This decision was enthusiastically welcomed by local officials and elites, who worked hard to legitimize...
The politics of labour legislation in southern China: How foreign chambers of commerce and government agencies influence collective bargaining laws

Elaine Sio-ieng HUI* and Chris King-Chi CHAN**

Abstract. In 2010, labour protests spread across China, sparked by the Honda workers’ strike. Hoping to pacify the aggrieved workers, the Shenzhen and Guangdong governments resumed discussion of the suspended draft Shenzhen Collective Bargaining Act and the Guangdong Regulation on the Democratic Management of Enterprises. However, following strong opposition from foreign chambers of commerce, discussion was once again suspended. The authors show how two factors determine how foreign chambers of commerce and government agencies influence labour legislation in southern China: the position in global production chains of the firms they represent, and the relevant industrial relations model.

Since the start of China’s economic reform in 1978, labour unrest has been growing in both foreign-invested enterprises (FIEs) and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) (C.K. Lue, 2007; C. Chan, 2010, A. Chan, 2011). In response, the Chinese party-State has been trying to address workers’ discontent within the existing legal system, which places emphasis on individual rights (e.g. the right to a minimum wage, social insurance, overtime premiums, etc.), rather than on collective rights (e.g. the right to organize, strike and bargain collectively) (Chen, 2009). In 2007, three new labour laws – the Labour Contract Law, the Employment Promotion Law and the Labour Dispute Mediation

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** Department of Applied Social Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, email: kccc.huang@cityu.edu.hk. This article is a revision of a paper originally written for the FNV Mondiaal, Netherlands (Hui and Chan, 2011).

Responsibility for opinions expressed in signed articles rests solely with the authors, and publication does not constitute an endorsement by the ILO.

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Articles only (PrimoCentral & databases.)
Abstract | Source title | months...

Books & videos: (in Library Catalog)
Call number | Table of contents
Search Techniques (1)

http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070/search-techniques

Useful Search Techniques

The search techniques listed here & below can save you time and give you more relevant results than typing blindly into Google or other search tools.

1. The Classic Scholarly Method (use references given in things you read)

When you do research, you will find things cited in papers & books you read. You can then look those up and read them.

Example: I read a chapter in this e-book


Also can be called “searching backwards”
* Using references
* If you ever clicked on Wikipedia references you’ve done this
Search Techniques (2)

- Classic Method
- Field searching

  Both use book & article meta-data (data about data/info)

  - Author
  - Title
  - Title of source publication (if magazine or journal)
  - Abstract or Table-of-contents (if exists)
  - Dates
  - Subject
  - ...other stuff
Search technique: Example
Classic method (known item) - simple
Example: Efficient Combined Search Techniques

Classic Method (known item) PLUS Field searching
Example: Field searching
PowerSearch for unknown item

Most databases have them!

Notice how many of the fields you can search relate to the information people use to make a citation? That's called "meta-data"

Example in PowerSearch

Search Scope: Library Catalog + Primo Central

- Any field contains **gender**
- AND Any field contains **political participation**
- AND Any field contains **china OR chinese**

[Search button]

- Any field contains **gender AND Any field contains political participation**
- AND Any field contains **china OR chinese**
Example: Field Searching in Proquest

- Gender
- Political participation
- China OR Chinese

Limit to: Full text, Peer reviewed
Publication date: All dates

Search
Clear form
Exercise 4: PowerSearch

http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070/search-tools

Also default tab on Library home-page
Exercise 4: PowerSearch

Using “word/phrase” = ~ 125,000 results
Exercise 4: PowerSearch

Use facets:
- Peer-reviewed journals
- Book Collection
- Date
- Journal title, etc.
Exercise 4: PowerSearch

From results list:

1. Full text available.
   - Women's political participation in China: Improved or not?
   - Full text available.

2. Full text available at: Open Access
   - Available from 2000 volume: 1 issue: 1

3. Full text available at: ProQuest Central (New)
   - Available from 2007

Email, cite, save
Exercise 4: PowerSearch

From full record:

Women's political participation in China: Improved or not?

Details
Title: Women's political participation in China: Improved or not?
Description: Continuous rapid economic growth has made China one of largest economies in the world. Chinese women have been playing an important role in many aspects of socio-economic activities. However, in recent decades overall women's political participation in China has not been significantly improved. The spindled shape of women's representation in the power structures will not support a sustainable improvement in women's political participation in China. This paper argues that high-profile women politicians would contribute to political gender equity, but a broader participation in politics from the grassroots female population is more important and fundamental. Therefore, a proactive policy in women's political participation will only work well when it not only focuses on the middle level of power structures but also on the participation of grassroots groups. Key Words: Women in China, Politics in China, Women Politics
Subjects: Politics China > Women in China > Women Politics >
Author: Zeng, Benxiang >
Exercise 4: PowerSearch

Citation from PowerSearch often need editing. Use it carefully!
Exercise 4: PowerSearch

Using Title field

Same words “title” = 19 results
Tip: Use PowerSearch Suggested Searches

http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070/search-tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China &amp; Education</th>
<th>Political and/or Social Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China -- Education</td>
<td>China -- Politics and government -- 2002-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and State -- China</td>
<td>China -- Social conditions -- 2000-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Bilingual -- China</td>
<td>Communism -- China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Higher -- China</td>
<td>Democracy -- China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Primary -- China</td>
<td>Elections -- China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Rural -- China</td>
<td>Elections -- Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Secondary -- China</td>
<td>Nationalism -- China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and Education -- China</td>
<td>Political participation -- China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minorities -- Education -- Government Policy -- China</td>
<td>Social change -- China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalism and Education -- Government Policy -- China</td>
<td>Taiwan -- Politics and government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Education -- Government Policy -- China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China's Foreign Policy</th>
<th>Chinese Diaspora</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Try to use these subject headings to search PowerSearch.

If you want to get more results, change the search from "subject contains" to "any contains"
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index

http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070/search-tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Article Databases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 中國期刊全文數據庫-文史哲、教育與社會科學綜合、政治軍事與法律及經濟與管理 (1994-) = CAJ Full-Text Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Academic Search Premier - an EbscoHost database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS) - hosted on EbscoHost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• EconLit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• JSTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Research Library - a Proquest database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scopus [use Social Science sub-set]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>• Social Science Citation Index</strong> - a subset of Web of Science</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Go to Databases -> Humanities and Social Sciences to see other available databases.
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index (2)

Click on “Access Web of Science”
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index

Example in Social Science Citation Index

Field Searching
Reference Chaining
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index

Basic Search

- political participation
- women and china

Timespan
- All years
- From 1975 to 2018

More Settings

- Web of Science Core Collection: Citation Indexes
  - Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) --1975-present
  - Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) --1975-present
  - Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science (CPCI-S) --1990-present
  - Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH) --1990-present

Data last updated: 2018-02-27
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index

Change sort to times cited - highest
Change sort to relevance
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index

Sorted by times cited – here’s the Tong 2003 article again
This article was published in 2003 – want more recent?

Choose “Times Cited” to see articles that used this one
– may be relevant
- this technique is called “searching forward”
- You can also use this database for “searching backwards”
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index

Chose to look at articles that cited Tong 2003 & then sorted by those times cited
Exercise 5: Social Science Citation Index

View full-text at Publisher – pops open a new tab & brings me to it

The People's Republic of China's (PRC) ranking in the international charts of 'women in politics' fell from twelfth in 1994 to twenty-eighth in 2002. China declined even relative to its socialist cousins. One report noted in dismay, "We are not even as good as Vietnam and Cuba" (Jianyi, 2002). By 2006, China had slumped to forty-ninth and Cuba and Vietnam were eight and twenty-fifth respectively (IPU World Classification, 2006). Yet, China's plummet in the rankings was not a result of a remarkable decline in the percentage of women within the National People's Congress (NPC) upon which the rankings were extracted—since 1978 women have consistently comprised approximately twenty-one percent of NPC delegates (Economist, 2004: 12:11). China's decline resulted from the increase in numbers of
Summary: Search Strategies

- Vary your information source “diet”
- Select Different information tools for different purposes
- Be thoughtful!
  - Choose search tools thoughtfully
  - Choose search techniques thoughtfully
Ask about Relevance when looking at search results from all search tools

Relevance in title, abstract or source

– Do my terms or ideas related to my terms turn up in the title, abstract, or source title?
– Do some authors keep recurring?

Date or Time

– Does the publication date or title indicate that the time period covered in the item relates to the time period I’m studying?

Amount of results

– Am I getting too much (feeling overwhelmed?)
– Am I getting too little (feeling like there’s nothing to build on)

Suitability

– What is it? (video? Article? Book?)
– How long is it (7 page article? 30 page article, 300 page thesis?)
– Is it appropriately scholarly?
– Is it from a reliable source
Summary: Search & Techniques

1. Search & Search again
2. Use different search techniques
   • Classic method (following up on References)
   • Reference chaining forward (Web of Science, GoogleScholar, etc.)
   • Use field search (including author & date)
3. Apply different techniques in the same search tools
4. Apply different techniques in different search tools
   • Results “too many”?
     Try something that limits results (give you less)
   • Results “too few”
     • Try something that expands results (gives you more)
"Pass the Problem"

Part 1: Selecting a database
Go to the list of Library's databases In Humanities and Social Science
- Click on the "details" tab.
- Read the descriptions of some of the databases (English only).
- Select which you think is the best one to start the research on this topic (don't search it yet).
  Tip: Avoid databases that mainly provide raw data, or encyclopedias

Which database did you choose?

Why did you pick this one?

Part 2: Identify Keywords & search fields
In this segment you will identify as many keywords and related terms from the research topic written above (yes, it is not your own) Names of famous scholars or theories. 80% of your keywords:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Suggested search fields</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stop: Pass this sheet to your neighbor when asked

Part 3:
In this part you will work with the other people's' database selection, keywords & fields to find one article or one book.

A. Use the database suggestion and keywords above to search & find an article on the topic.

B. Which of the keywords worked best, in which search fields (author, title, abstract, date, etc.?)

C. How did you combine the search fields and keywords? What sorting or facets helped?

D. Write down the citation information for the article or book you found:

Part 4: Reflection
A. The database selected
   - Did the reasons for choosing seem valid (did your searching experience verify that it was a good choice)? Comment:
   - Is there another database that you would suggest instead? Comment:

B. Keywords & search fields
   - Did you think of other key words or search words to suggest the original person used? If you did, write them here:

Stop: Return this sheet to the original owner when asked
Exercise 6 - Pass the Problem (2)
Write down topic

• Write down your research topic (1 min)

My Academic Seminar Research Topic Area is:

Part 1: Selecting a database
Go to the list of Library’s databases in Humanities and Social Science

- Click on the “details” tab.
- Read the descriptions of some of the databases (English only).
- Select which you think is the best one to start the research on this topic (don’t search it yet).
  Tip: Avoid databases that mainly provide raw data, or encyclopedias
Choose search tool

- Click on the “details” tab.
- Read the descriptions of some of the databases (English only).
- Select which you think is the best one to start the research on this topic (don’t search it yet).
Exercise 6 - Pass the Problem (4)
Write down why you chose it

Which database did you choose?

Why did you pick this one?

STOP Pass this sheet to your neighbor when asked

1 min
Exercise 6 - Pass the Problem (5)
Identify keywords and search fields

**Part 2: Identify Keywords & search fields**
In this segment you will identify as many keywords and related terms from the research topic written above (yes, it’s not your own!). Names of famous scholars or theories can also be considered keywords.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Suggested search fields</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pass this sheet to your next neighbor when asked

3 min
Exercise 6 - Pass the Problem

Part 3:
In this part you will work with the other people’s’ database selection, keywords & fields to find one article or one book.

A. Use the database suggestion and keywords above to search & find an article on the topic.

B. Which of the keywords worked best, in which search fields (author, title, abstract, date, etc.?)

C. How did you combine the search fields and keywords? What sorting or facets helped?

D. Write down the citation information for the article or book you found:

3 min
Part 4: Reflection

A. The database selected
   • Did the reasons for choosing seem valid (did your searching experience verify that it was a good choice?)? Comment:

   • Is there another database that you would suggest instead? Comment:

B. Keywords & search fields
   • Did you think of other key words or search words to suggest the original person use? If you did, write them here:
Exercise 6 - Pass the Problem (8)

- Return sheet to original owner
- Read yours
- Think
- Victoria will ask for comments (one or two people)

3 min
Round-up: Research & Annotated bib = deeply related

**Annotated bibliography (15%)**

| Content (8%) | 
|---|---|
| A very well-prepared annotated bibliography: | 
| • Good effort has been made to include a wide range (e.g. books, journals, magazines, etc.) of source materials | 
| • Source materials selected are closely related to the research question | 
| • Shows effective and critical evaluation of sources: | 
| - in terms of accuracy, currency and authority | 
| - and tries to examine if sources contradict or complement each other | 
| - and explain their relevance to the research question | 
| Fair | 
| A bibliography showing good effort. | 
| • Types of source materials are rather limited | 
| • Some source materials may not be relevant to the research question | 
| • Annotations given show some understanding of the source materials | 
| • Writing is not always effective | 
| Pass | 

**Justification for choice of research tools (5%)**

Markers should adopt a holistic approach in assessing this part of students’ work with reference to the following rubrics.

The student is able to:

- identify major electronic and print resources in his/her discipline
- demonstrate a good selection of appropriate tools (e.g. Reuters for financial data, ProQuest Social Science Journal for core disciplines across the social sciences, etc.) based on coverage, audience and limitations of various databases or resources
- justify or explain the tools chosen with reference to the research question
Round-up: Search & Annotated bib = deeply related

• Searching & Researching is not “one off”
• As you find more information...
  – Your questions change
  – Your arguments change
• You may use new tools
• You may go back to a tool with different searches
Annotated Bib – APA Style

http://libguides.ust.hk/lang2070/cite
Thanks & Evaluate this Class Session

Please Fill Out the Online form

Go to: http://library.ust.hk/feedback