**HKCCCU Logos Academy Library 2017-2018**

**Research skill – library resources and citation**

**Library Resources**



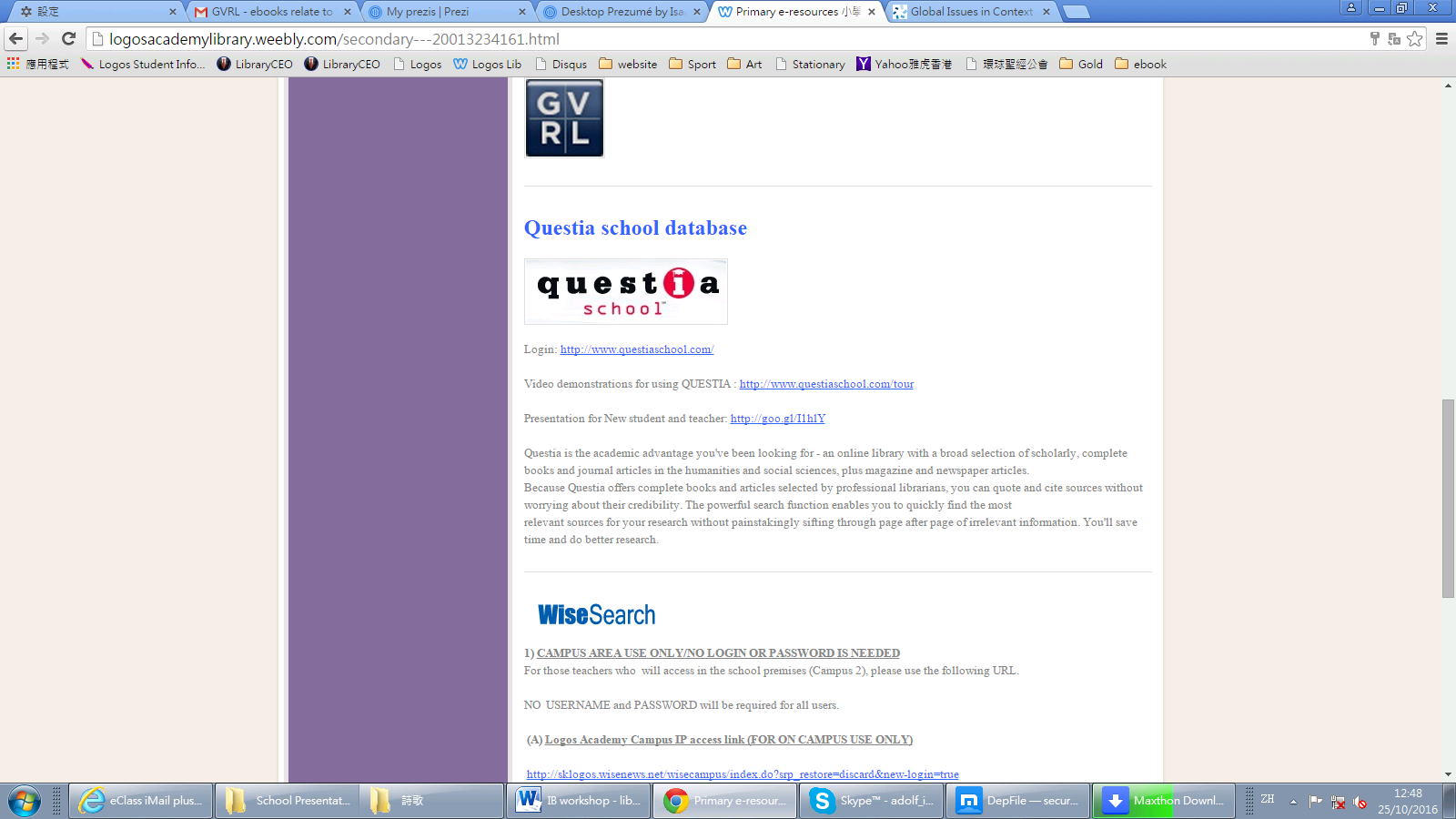
**4 Databases in Logos: All found in library webpage**

<http://logosacademy.library.weebly.com/online-databases.html>

1. Global Issue in context
2. Opposing Viewpoints in context

Link:

<http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/hkcccula>?

<http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/hkcccula?loc=hkcccula&db=OVIC>

**Password : focus**

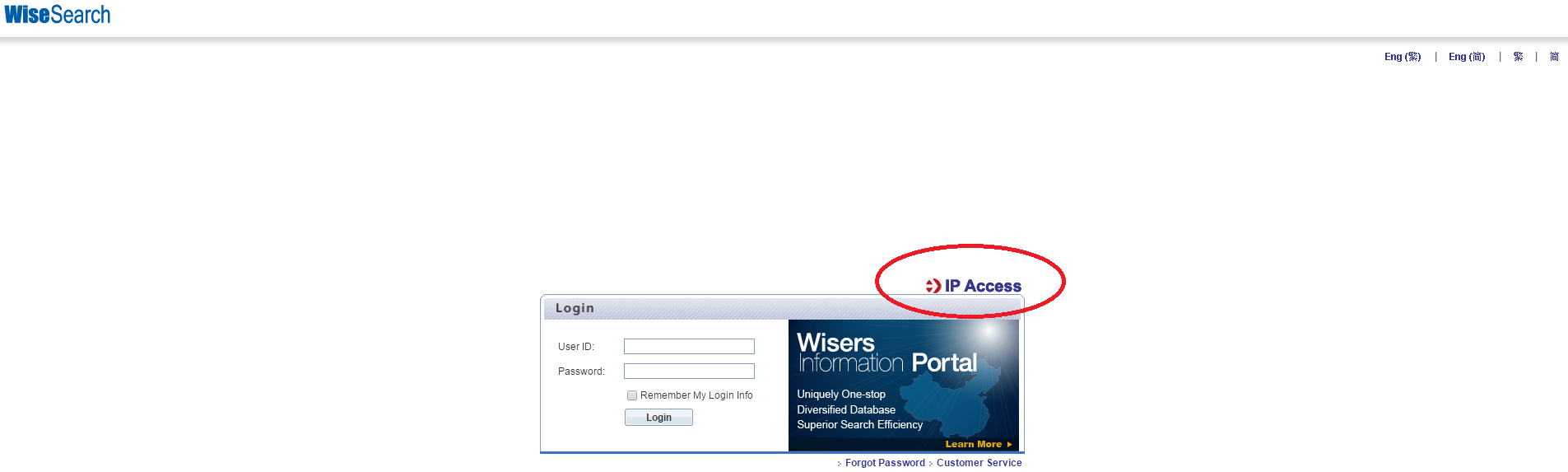
1. Questia school

Link: <http://www.questiaschool.com/>

**Login :** [**sXXXXXXX@logosacademy.edu.hk**](mailto:sXXXXXXX@logosacademy.edu.hk)

**Password : student**

1. WiseNews

Login:

<http://sklogos.wisenews.net/wisecampus/index.do?srp_restore=discard&new-login=true>

**To access, click ‘IP Access’ No password is needed**

Please be reminded that those LOGIN accounts are for **TEACHERS’** and **STUDENTS’ USE ONLY** and DO NOT DISCLOSE to anyone outside Logos Academy. The information is **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIA**L and for **INTERNAL USE ONLY.**

**Search tips from Globel Issue**

**1. Browsing Current Events Issues And Topics**

A good way to begin researching a topic that is new to you is to Browse Issues and Topics. From the home page, you can link to the some of the most commonly studied issues of current and international importance. Or you can click View All to display the total list of topics. Then simply click a topic and the system will show you search results as a Portal.

The Portal pages within Global Issues in Context bring together overview and background information on the topic, along with links to a variety of information sources for further study.

**2. Browsing Issues And Events By A Region Or A Specific Country**

Another way to begin your research is to use the World Map. This interactive map lets you zoom in to a region of the world or to a specific county and view a list of topics pertinent to that area. Then simply click a topic and the system will show you search results as a Portal.

**3. When You Have A Topic In Mind**

Use the Search box to type in the topic, event, issue, country, person, etc. that you are researching.

**4. Be Specific**

By using more search terms to narrow your search, you can locate documents that fit your information needs better. The following sample results are hypothetical:

* A search on iraq yields 6,303 results
* A search on iraq war yields 623 results
* A search on iraq war probe yields 12 results

**5. Broaden Your Search By Using OR.**

Unless you tell the search engine otherwise, it finds only those documents containing all of the words that you specify. By inserting OR between your search words, you'll find documents that contain as few as one of your requested words. Using OR will increase the number of documents that are found; use OR if your search isn't finding enough documents. For example, type racism OR prejudice.

**6. Use Plural Of Other Word Endings.**

For example, if you are looking for discussions of murder, search for various forms of the word in one of the following ways:

* Use the OR operator as the connector. For example: murder OR murders OR murderer OR murderous
* It is also possible, depending on the desired search term, to use a wildcard character to retrieve various forms of a word. For example: murder\*

**7. Check Your Spelling.**

If you type gantomino instead of guantanamo, your search won't find any matches.

**Citation simple:**

Book in print

APA format structure:

Author, A.A.. (Year of Publication). *Title of work*. Publisher City , State: Publisher.

APA format example:

Finney, J. (1970). *Time and again*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.

**Notes:** When citing a book in APA, keep in mind:

* Capitalize the first letter of the first word of the title and any subtitles, as well as the first letter of any proper nouns.
* The full title of the book, including any subtitles, should be stated and *italicized*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of authors** | **First text citation (either parenthetical or narrative)** | **Subsequent text citations (all)** |
| One or two | Palmer & Roy, 2008 | Palmer & Roy, 2008 |
| Three, four, or five | Sharp, Aarons, Wittenberg, & Gittens, 2007 | Sharp et al., 2007 |
| Six or more | Mendelsohn et al., 2010 | Mendelsohn et al., 2010 |

Magazine article in print

APA format structure:

Author, A.A.. (Year, month of Publication). Article title. *Magazine Title*,Volume(Issue), pp.-pp.

APA format example:

Tumulty, K. (2006, April). Should they stay or should they go? *Time*, 167(15), 3-40.

**Notes:** When citing a magazine in APA, keep in mind:

* You can find the volume number with publication information of the magazine.
* You can typically find page numbers at the bottom corners of a magazine article.
* If you cannot locate an issue number, simply don’t include it in the citation.

Magazine article found online

APA format structure:

Author, A.A.. (Year, Month of Publication). Article title. *Magazine Title*,Volume(Issue), Retrieved from http://xxxx

APA format example:

Tumulty, K. (2006, April). Should they stay or should they go? *Time*, 167(15) Retrieved from http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1179361,00.html

General website article without an author

APA format structure:

Article title. (Year, Month Date of Publication). Retrieved from URL

APA format example:

Teen posed as doctor at West Palm Beach hospital: police. (2015, January 16). Retrieved from <http://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/Teen-Posed-as-Doctor-at-West-Palm-Beach-Hospital-Police-288810831.html>

Photograph retrieved online

APA format structure:

Photographer, A.A.. (Photographer). (Year, Month Date of Publication). Title of photograph [digital image]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

APA format example:

Ferraro, A. (Photographer). (2014, April 28). Liberty enlightening the world [digital image]. Retrieved from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/afer92/14278571753/in/set-72157644617030616>

**Notes:** When citing an online book or e-book in APA, keep in mind:

* A **DOI** (digital object identifier) is an assigned number that helps link content to it’s location on the Internet. All DOI numbers begin with a 10 and are separated by a slash.

Reference:

<http://www.bibme.org/citation-guide>

<http://www.citationmachine.net/>

<http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/hkcccula?db=GIC>

[Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition](http://www.amazon.com/Publication-Manual-American-Psychological-Association/dp/1433805618/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1438180867&sr=1-1&keywords=apa+6)

http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2011/11/the-proper-use-of-et-al-in-apa-style.html