Information Research Skills for GE1401
What You Have Learned Online

Part A
- Virtual library tour. EID & My Library Account
- CityU LibraryFind

Part B
- Google image, Pixabay & Creative Commons search
- Google search tips

Part C
- Credible vs. non-credible sources
- Scholarly sources

Part D
- Making your topic easy to research
- Exploring background information
- From topic to keyword search
Intended Learning Outcomes

By the end of today’s session, you will be able to:

- Use CityU LibraryFind and appropriate search techniques in order to effectively find scholarly articles.
- Construct citations in APA style using guides and tools in order to acknowledge authors.
- Recognize what constitutes plagiarism in order to avoid it.
CityU LibraryFind
Advanced Search
to Find Scholarly Articles
Library Search Tools

CityU LibraryFind

Advanced Search
From Topic to Keyword Search

Identify **keywords/concepts & related terms**. Link them with **AND, OR**.

**Your Topic:** How does internet addiction affect teenagers in China?

1. Internet addiction **OR** Web addiction
2. Teenager **OR** Youth
3. China

**AND**

**AND**

**AND**
**Input the Information in Advanced Search**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any field</th>
<th>contains</th>
<th>Internet addiction OR Web addiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Any field</td>
<td>contains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Any field</td>
<td>contains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Advanced Search**
- **Internet addiction OR Web addiction**
- **Teenager OR Youth**
- **China**

- **Library homepage → CityU LibraryFind → Underneath the search box → Select “Advanced Search”**
Let's Pick a New Topic

Identify **keywords/concepts & related terms**. Link them with **AND, OR**.

**Your Topic:** How does violence in video games affect children?

1. **Violence** OR **Violent**
2. “Video games” OR “Computer games”
3. **Children** OR **Youth**
ACTIVITY 1: Find a Scholarly Article in CityU LibraryFind
Trying It out Yourself (Hands-on)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any field ▼</th>
<th>contains ▼</th>
<th>Violence <strong>OR</strong> Violent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td>Any field ▼</td>
<td>contains ▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td>Any field ▼</td>
<td>contains ▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Library homepage ➔ CityU LibraryFind ➔ Underneath the search box ➔ Select “Advanced Search”
Refining Your Search

Refine results by using filters/limiters, e.g. resource type, publication year.
Refining Your Search

Select an article by clicking its hyperlinked title.
Refining Your Search

Use these Subject terms to find more relevant articles.

Title: Predictors of the initiation and persistence of Internet addiction among adolescents in Taiwan

Author: Chang, FC; Chiu, CH; Lee, CM; Chen, PH; Miao, NF

Subjects: Internet Addiction, Depression, Smoking, Alcohol Use, Youth


Purpose: The present study examined the psychosocial factors associated with the initiation and persistence of Internet addiction among adolescents in Taiwan.

Methods: A total of 2315 students from 26 high schools were assessed in the 10th grade, with follow-up performed in the 11th grade, in Taipei, Taiwan. Self-administered questionnaires were collected in each year to assess the pattern of changes in Internet addiction and psychosocial factors. Results: Of the 1602 students without an Internet addiction in the 10th grade, 253 (15.8%) had initiated Internet addiction by grade 11. Multivariate analysis results indicated that greater engagement in online activities (i.e., social network website use, online gaming), depression, and lower school bonding in grade 10 coupled with an increase in online activities, depression, and smoking from grades 10 to 11 predicted the initiation of Internet addiction. Of the 605 students with Internet addiction in the 10th grade, the addiction had persisted for 383 students (63.3%) in grade 11. An increase in the existence of depression and alcohol use from grades 10 to 11 predicted the persistence of Internet addiction.

Conclusions: Online activities, depression, and substance use were important predictors of youth initiation and of the persistence of Internet addiction. Online activities predicted the initiation of Internet addiction. Lower school bonding predicted the initiation of Internet addiction. Depression and smoking predicted the initiation of Internet addiction. Depression and alcohol use predicted the persistence of Internet addiction.
Refining Your Search

Purpose
The present study examined the psychosocial factors associated with the initiation and persistence of internet addiction among adolescents in Taiwan.

Methods
A total of 2315 students from 26 high schools were assessed in the 10th grade, with follow-up performed in the 11th grade, in Taipei, Taiwan. Self-administered questionnaires were collected in each year to assess the pattern of changes in Internet addiction and psychosocial factors. The analysis results indicated that online activities, depression, and alcohol use were important predictors of internet addiction in the 10th grade, 26% of the 11th grade students had internet addiction. Of the 605 students with internet addiction in the 10th grade, the addiction had persisted for 383 students (63.3%) in grade 11. An increase in the existence of depression and alcohol use from grades 10 to 11 predicted the persistence of internet addiction. Conclusions
Online activities, depression, and substance use were important predictors of youth initiation and of the persistence of internet addiction. Lower school bonding predicted the initiation of internet addiction. Depression and smoking predicted the initiation of internet addiction. Depression and alcohol use predicted the persistence of internet addiction.
Retrieving an Article

Use the options below to retrieve article or create the Citation of a source.
Creating a Citation

MLA (7th edition)

Remember to check citations for accuracy before including them in your work
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read the Description (Abstract)</td>
<td>to see if the article is relevant. Note the number of times your keywords occur in the text. The more, the better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check the Subjects fields</td>
<td>– they describe the content of the item. Use them to redo your search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit by “Peer-reviewed Journals”, “Resource Type”, “Publication Year”, etc.</td>
<td>to narrow the focus of your search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look at the reference lists</td>
<td>of articles relevant to your search. They will lead you to additional sources of information on your topic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Search Tools
Selecting a Database

To find specialized content, such as subject-specific information, or legal information, or financial data, use the Library databases.

By title

By subject

Library homepage ➔ Tabbed box ➔ Databases
Databases by Subject

- **Arts & Humanities**
  - Creative Media
  - Language/Linguistics/Literature
- **Business**
  - Accountancy
  - Business & Management
  - Economics & Finance
- **Law**
- **Multi-disciplines**
- **Research & Scholarly Communication**
  - Research Analysis & Benchmarking
  - Journal and Publication Rankings
- **Science & Engineering**
  - Architecture/Building & Construction
  - Biology and Biomedical Sciences
  - Chemistry
  - Computer Science
  - Environmental Science
  - Mathematics
  - Physics/Materials Science/Engineering
- **Social Sciences**
  - Education
  - Library & Information Science
  - Media & Communication
  - Psychology
  - Public & Social Administration
  - Social Work
Suggested Databases for GE1401

- **Academic Search Premier** (magazine and journal articles)
- **Research Library (ProQuest)** (magazine and journal articles)
- **WiseNews** and **International Newsstream (ProQuest)** (newspaper articles)
- **Global Issues in Context** (can help you pick a topic)
- **Credo Reference** (get an overview of a topic)

Refer to GE 1401 research guide for other suggested databases
[http://libguides.library.cityu.edu.hk/ge1401](http://libguides.library.cityu.edu.hk/ge1401)
Construct Citations in APA Style
Why We Cite?

When we use other people’s words or ideas in our work, we need to acknowledge them. “Give credit where credit is due”. 

Ensures we avoid “accidental” plagiarism.

Enables our reader to locate the sources themselves.

Shows that we have done good research.
How We Cite?

- You need to cite each source twice:
  - In the text of your paper, at the point where you use someone else’s words or ideas. This is in-text citation (brief).
  - In the list of references.

- Collect citation details about a source from CityU LibraryFind, databases, and the Internet.

- Use citation tools to format and generate a citation: Citation Machine, the “Cite” feature in databases.

- Do I need to memorize the style? No. You simply need to follow the guidelines, and use these guidelines as a reference.

Library homepage ➔ Teaching & Learning ➔ Research Guides ➔ Citing Sources of Information (has examples in APA style)
Studies have found that students use pretend play as a springboard to investigate art materials, their peers’ ideas, and the world outside the classroom (Katz & Mendoza, 2008). In Welsch’s (2008) classroom, which included play areas filled with props from popular story books, students relied on stories and props only as a framework for their play. Then, they developed more imaginative and personally relevant explorations of the stories’ meaning. Welsch states, “Play experiences available contributed to students’ development in multiple areas and may result in a positive influence on later experience with books and reading” (pp. 145-146). Similarly, in Brokmeier’s classroom, children developed other academic skills such as sorting and classifying; they used research techniques and secondary sources to develop their classroom zoo (Bowne & Brokmeier, 2008).

In References


Citation Elements

WHO
(Author’s name)

WHEN
/Publication date/

WHAT
(Title of work)

WHERE
/Publication information, source, URL, etc./
References in APA Style

**Book**

**Journal Article**

**NOTE:** DOI stands for Digital Object Identifier. It’s a unique number assigned by publishers to journal articles. A DOI also acts as online link to an article.
### References in APA Style

|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**NOTE:** When citing a website, if there is no author, the title moves to the first position. When no date is available, "n.d." replaces the date.
References in APA Style


**NOTE:** Many images found on the Web have no author, no title, no date. Try to locate the missing information by clicking on the image, and/or looking at the bottom of the image. If no official title, please describe.
Hands-on Practice

ACTIVITY 2: Cite it right
Accessing the GE1401 Website

[Image of the GE1401 website]

1. Click on the Research Guides button under Teaching & Learning.
2. Select the Science and Engineering tab, then Curriculum-related Research Guides.
3. Click on GE1401 University English.

http://libguides.library.cityu.edu.hk/ge1401
Activity 2: Cite it right

In this activity, you will learn how to recognize the different parts of a citation and then cite a journal article and a web document in APA style.

Journal article:

Adaptive memory: Animacy, threat, and attention in free recall

Web document:

Anxiety disorders

- Activity 2: Cite It Right
Activity 2, Part 1

Click the link under Journal article: Adaptive memory: Animacy, threat, and attention in free recall to access the record in CityU LibraryFind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article author(s)</th>
<th>Leding, J.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article title &amp; subtitle</td>
<td>Adaptive memory: Animacy, threat, and attention in free recall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal title</td>
<td>Memory &amp; Cognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume (issue) #</td>
<td>47(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page #</td>
<td>383-394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOI (Digital Object Identifier) (if any)</td>
<td>10.3758/s13421-018-0873-x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citation in CityU LibraryFind

Identifier
ISSN: 0090-502X
E-ISSN: 1532-5946
DOI: 10.3758/s13421-018-0873-x

Links
View full text in Springer (Subscribers only)

Send to

CITATION

MLA (7th edition)
APA (6th edition)
Chicago/Turabian (16th edition)
MLA (8th edition)


Remember to check citations for accuracy before including them in your work.

doi:10.3758/s13421-018-0873-x should be included
Activity 2: Cite it right

In this activity, you will learn how to recognize the different parts of a citation and then cite a journal article and a web document in APA style.

Journal article:

Adaptive memory: Animacy, threat, and attention in free recall

Web document:

Anxiety disorders

Click this link to access the document on the Internet
Cite a Web Document

- We will cite an article from a website: Anxiety disorders

- Identify the below elements needed to construct the full citation of the article:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s), if any</th>
<th>Australian Psychological Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title of web document/website</td>
<td>Anxiety disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet address (URL)</td>
<td><a href="https://www.psychology.org.au/for-the-public/Psychology-Topics/Anxiety">https://www.psychology.org.au/for-the-public/Psychology-Topics/Anxiety</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Put the elements into corresponding fields in Citation Machine.
Citation Generator

- Free citation generators can assist you in creating citations in APA, MLA, Chicago, and more.
- One of them is Citation Machine – Go to www.citationmachine.net

Follow the steps below to create a citation:

- Select Create citations.
- Select the required style (APA).
- Select the format (journal, website, etc.).
- Choose the Manual entry mode.
- Put the elements into corresponding fields.
- Click the “Create Citation” button.
Make sure your paper is error-free!

Good job citing! Now get peace of mind. Scan your paper for grammar mistakes and catch unintentional plagiarism.

Auto-fill mode  Manual entry mode  Cite a chapter

Find a book by title, author, or ISBN

Search Books
Generate American Psychological Association 6th edition citations for Websites

Article title: Anxiety disorders
Contributors: Author
Contributors: Australian Psychological Society
URL: https://www.psychology.org.au/for-the-public
Electronically published: 2019
Date accessed:

Note: Required only if the source may change over time.

Add Annotation
 Answer to Activity 2, Part 2


**NOTE:**

1. Citing websites is flexible. Record the elements depending on the information available. A website citation must have the document title and the URL.

2. If there are no individual author(s), use the name of the organization or group. Go to the homepage, “About” or contact pages of the website to find the name.
What Constitutes Plagiarism
Plagiarism is ...

the act of using someone else’s words, ideas, or images without acknowledging the source, either intentionally or unintentionally.

You commit plagiarism if you:

- use the ideas of others, and fail to cite the source of the ideas, or give incorrect information about the source.
- directly quote someone else’s words, and fail to put the quote in quotation marks.
- paraphrase (rewrite), and copy many words or phrases from a source instead of using your own words.

**EXCEPTION:** Common knowledge needs no citing. This include easily observable information, known facts, e.g. Smoking is a health hazard.
ACTIVITY 3: Is this plagiarism?
Answers to Activity 3

Case A
Sofia copied the exact words from a source into her assignment. She cited the source but did not use quotation marks.

Case B
Luis found some new ideas from two sources. He summarized the ideas in his assignment. He used his own words and did not cite the sources.

Case C
In her paper, Zoey wrote smart phones are widely used in Hong Kong. She did not give any source.

Refer to the following guide to learn more:
http://libguides.library.cityu.edu.hk/plagiarism
We are here to help!

Email
Ask a Librarian

Visit
Law & Reference Help Desk

Telephone
3442 8395

WhatsApp
Phone number: 6798 7732

Library homepage ➔ Teaching & Learning ➔ Ask a Librarian (enquiry by email)
Stay in Touch with the Library

WhatsApp-a-Librarian @ 6798 7732

Questions sent outside this period will be answered in the next service hours.
Service provided for quick help and does not support voice or video messages.

For in-depth queries:
- Call 3442 8395
- Go to http://www.cityu.edu.hk/lib/instruct
- Visit the Law & Reference Help Desk
Please complete the questionnaire

The password is: uer
Good Luck with Your Research!

Run Run Shaw Library
City University of Hong Kong
3442-8395
lbinf@cityu.edu.hk