

Getting the Most from Your Library Media Center

By Lisa Goldberg
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Purpose

Using this information will assist Torrey Pines High School students with research steps necessary for classroom assignments. The processes outlined here can apply to any discipline: science, English, social sciences and others.

Individual teachers may have specific procedures as well as other final requirements, but the methods for moving through a research process will remain essentially the same.

What's expected of me? Where do I begin?

You've been given an assignment. What does your project presentation with visuals and handouts, or a

Some teachers outline exactly what's ended. Through your years at Torrey Pines High Many of these can be approached with many of

In all cases, it's essential that you mean reading the assignment several times, re-questions. If the assignment is particularly adding notes from your teacher's answers can be assignment to you. If you are really in doubt,

When you come into the LMC without a frustrating.

The first step requires you to:

- * Understand exactly the size and scope of the assignment.
- * Understand the meanings of all the words used in the assignment.
- * Ask your teacher to clarify the assignment or terms used.
- * Enter the due date in your daily planner. If your teacher has due dates for components of the project, enter those as well.

Like learning and practicing a sport, writing and completing an assignment well means spending quality time on it, refining it, and putting forth your best effort.



teacher expect? Is it a research paper, or a final group combination of all these?

required; others leave the assignment much more open-School, you will have both specific and general assignments. the same methods.

understand exactly what's expected of you. That may reading part of your textbook, or asking the teacher complex, putting the assignment in your own words and helpful. You may also want other students to explain the ask you teacher directly.

clear idea of the tasks at hand, research is unproductive and

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Where do I Look and What will I Find?

Now that you are sure of the assignment, you can begin to look for resources. In the Torrey Pines High School Library Media Center, there are abundant print and non-print materials at your disposal. To begin your search, you need to make a keyword list.

A **keyword list** is created as you begin to research at the most basic level and continues as you become more knowledgeable about your topic. A keyword list will assist as you search print and technology resources and certainly as you use the Internet. In fact, as you continue to search, add, and refine your keyword list, it will become more helpful.



- * The **keyword list** can begin by jotting down names, places, events, and items that are associated with your assignment. Where do you start building your list?
- * **Textbooks:** those assigned for the course.
- * **Encyclopedias:** will assist you with general information on your topic. If the article has an outline, it may contain related people, places, and items that are also discussed in other encyclopedia articles. This is an excellent way to build your keyword list. The LMC has science, American and world biographies, art, health, music, philosophy, and other specialized encyclopedias, in addition to

general encyclopedias. The LMC also has encyclopedias in Spanish. *All these books are located in the REF or Reference section of the LMC.*

Atlases, almanacs: Atlases can assist you with geographical, environmental, astronomy, and population research. Many atlases contain helpful graphs and charts. Almanacs are quick, handy references to statistics that can be used for comparing and contrasting. *These books are located in REF or Reference section as well as in the map and atlas sections of the LMC.*

- * Check the Library Media Center "Research Links." <http://access.gale.com/torreypines/>.
- * The library subscribes to many databases connecting you to excellent primary and secondary sources.
- * Go to your teachers' webpages to find additional web sites relevant to specific courses. Don't forget to write down the addresses of the best web sites so you can find them easily.
- * Always check a web site for author(s) and construction date. Check the URL. If it ends in .edu, most likely, it's from a university, but is it from a professor or a student? Critically analyze what you read. Don't assume the information is fact. Often, it's someone's opinion.
- * Always verify "facts" with other resources, including print and non-print materials before incorporating them into your assignment.

Assessing Information




- * Skim and scan for relevant information, facts, and opinions.
- * Differentiate between primary and secondary sources. (Primary materials, for example, include narratives by slaves; secondary materials include summaries of those slave narratives) The *Library of Congress* web site, <http://www.loc.gov> contains primary and secondary source documents.
- * Recognize errors, omissions, and misinformation.
- * Select appropriate information.
- * Revise and redefine search, if necessary.

With today's technology, taking notes can be easy. You can **copy and paste** your notes into a word-processing program. Microsoft Word is our district's standard. (At home, you may have a different program.) Remember, however, that these are notes only, and not the final product. **AVOID PLAGARISM.**

As with a printed source, **always include bibliographic or works cited information.** Refer to the [Style Manual](#) on the "Research Links" page for citation and bibliographic information. Citing Internet sources can be difficult, because sites can change. It's a good idea to check with your library media teacher, or visit [Pudue University](#) or [C.W. Post University](#) . As you are reading and re-reading your notes, create themes or idea folders and move quotes or notes into those appropriate folders. Don't forget to take the citation information, too.

Resources

The Library's [Research Links](#) page contains all the online resources you'll need. In addition, it contains:

- * [Online Public Access Catalog \(OPAC\)](#): The Online Public Access Catalog or Online Catalog is **easy** to use! Use your keywords to search. If you are searching for more than one word at a time, use the "Boolean" button. This can be a very powerful way to search. . OPAC is your key to LMC books, videos, audio CDs, art, and study prints available for check out. *(Ask for assistance at the circulation desk for the location of videos and audio CDs.)*
- * Our OPAC or Online Catalog features "[netrekker](#) ." [Nettrekker](#) links you to recommended, relevant and reliable websites. It connects you to excellent, reliable resources for further investigation of your topics. Continue to build or modify your keyword list.
- * **The LMC subscribes to many excellent resources on the Research Links webpage,**
 - o [World Book Encyclopedia Online](#): excellent, basic, up-to-date references for articles, population numbers, and government statistics when information must be current.
 - o [General Reference Center Gold](#): General interest database of newspapers, reference books and periodicals.
 - o [History Resource Center: US](#): more 4,000 primary documents, reference titles and journals from pre-Colonial times to the present
 - o [History Resource Center: World](#): Reference, full text articles from scholarly journals, primary resources from ancient Europe to Latin America and Asia.
 - o [Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center](#): Pros and cons of economic, health, government and political issues, with statistics and current info and web links.
 - o [Science Resource Center](#): the latest scientific developments, topics, experiments from more than 200 magazines and academic journals and websites.
 - o [Testing and Education Reference Center](#): contains sample exams (and scoring) for PSAT, SATs, AP, ACT, additional post-secondary exams including MCAT, LSAT, and many others. Fifty Peterson's Guides are available as ebooks.
 - o [Virtual Reference Library](#): entire cross-searchable reference books of more than 51 volumes.
 - o [Daily Life Online](#): contains more than 170 complete books about countries, cultures and society, from the earliest civilizations to the present.
- * **Internet**: Using your keywords and searching the Internet may be productive, but it should be used with care. Meta search engines, such as Google, Yahoo and Wikipedia can be carefully used, but remember that some websites contain biased, inaccurate information framed to look valid. Sources should always be double checked for accuracy. The library's online websites contain the most carefully checked websites available to you. Use keywords you have been writing down for searching.

Many teachers use [Turnitin.com](#), an anti-plagiarism site to check student papers. Always correctly cite your resources to avoid such problems.

Computer Use at School: To use any computer at Torrey Pines High School, you and your parents must first sign the San Dieguito Union High School District Acceptable Use Policy (AUP). To access school computers, use your entire last name followed by the first letter of your first name, as your username. Then, enter your student ID number and you will be prompted to change your password. Change it immediately and memorize your password. Never share it with anyone. Failure to follow these and other SDUHSD policies may result in losing your computer access. You receive \$10 "FREE" printing each semester. After that, in minimum donations of \$1, additional pages to print will be added to your account.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding any of these procedures, please see the Library Staff.

When you find very little information on your topic, perhaps you need to broaden, modify, or revise your topic. Have you explored all the associated keywords you've found? *Now is a good time to double check with the teacher's assignment to make sure you're on target.*

Research is like a treasure hunt. Mrs. Goldberg is always available to assist you in your searches.

Interpretation and Analysis

- * Summarize your notes: look for themes, controversial ideas and interpretations.
- * Paraphrase and use quotations (and citations).
- * Compare and re-examine information from different sources.
- * Make connections between various concepts; include your own ideas. Without these connections, the research is separate, distinct ideas without original thought. Create an outline with the main points. Add details.
- * Draw conclusions and your own interpretations.

(Check your Style Manual for specifics.)

Citations and Bibliography

Information about citations and bibliographies can now be found in detail in your [Style Manual Falcon Version](#). The TPHS [Style Manual](#) is available online ONLY. This manual is used by many classroom teachers, so refer to it throughout your years at Torrey Pines.

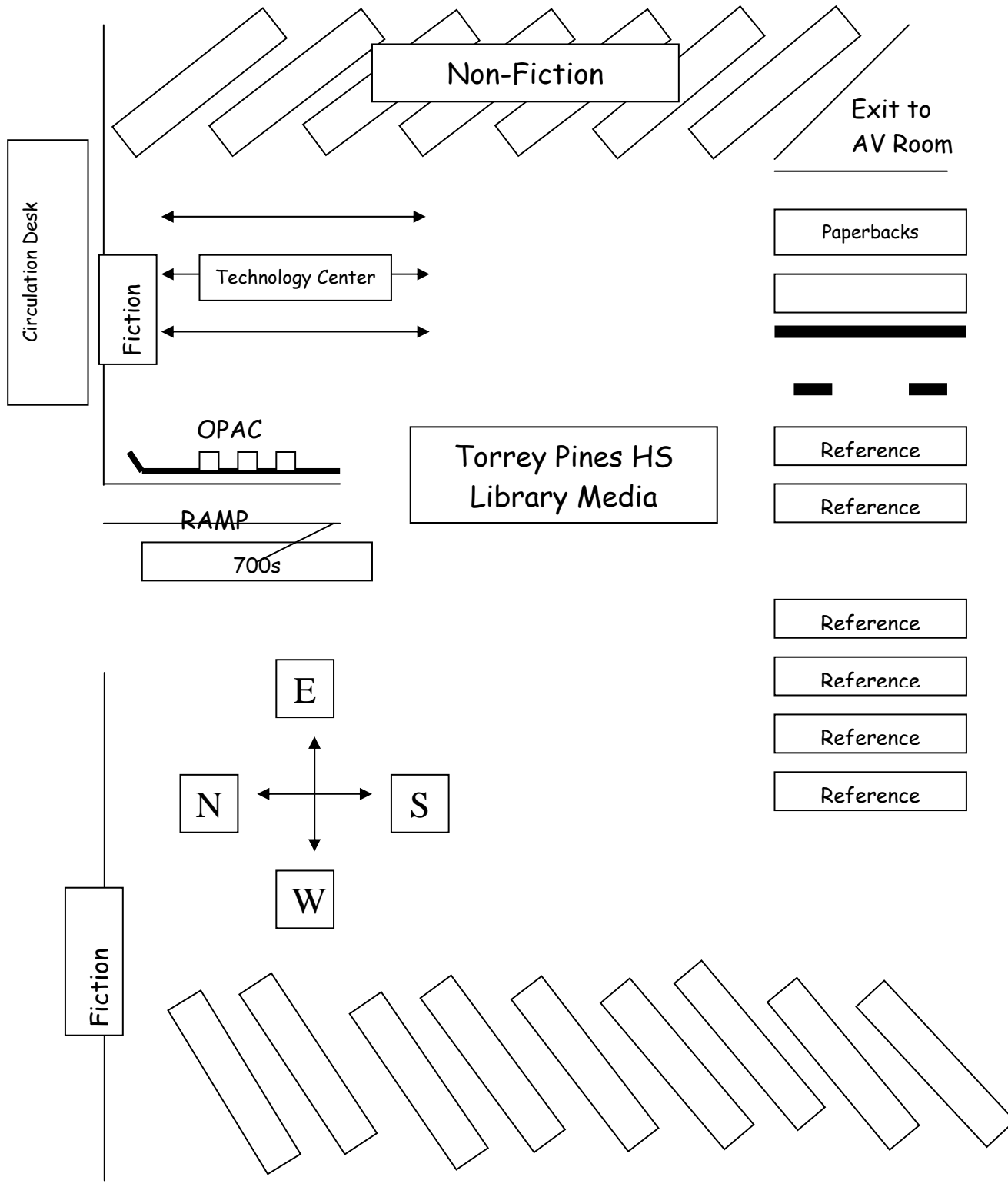


Presentations

The introduction and conclusion of the presentation includes your interpretations and extensions of thought. Don't forget though, to follow your teacher's procedures. If your final is a presentation, follow the assignment process. If it is open-ended, choose the best method of presentation. This may include a:

- * poster
- * newspaper, magazine, or book
- * original video
- * computer-generated presentation
- * web-based presentation
- * play (with costumes)

Of course, your imagination can create many more ideas than the list above. Good Luck!



Non-Fiction

Exit to
AV Room

Circulation Desk

Fiction

Technology Center

Paperbacks

OPAC

Torrey Pines HS
Library Media

Reference

RAMP

Reference

700s

Reference

E

Reference

N

S

Reference

W

Fiction

Reference