Name:  
Research topic:  

Learning Objectives:  
- Identify the differences between primary and secondary sources  
- Find 3 peer-reviewed articles related to your topic using Egan Library Online Collections (Academic Search Premier, GeoRef, ScienceDirect).  
- Saving/printing/emailing articles.  Optional: Using RefWorks to store, track citations.  

Primary and Secondary Sources:  
A primary source is a document or physical object which was written or created during the time under study. These sources were present during an experience or time period and offer an inside view of a particular event. Some types of primary sources include:  

- ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS (excerpts or translations acceptable): journal article publishing NEW/original research, diaries, speeches, manuscripts, letters, interviews, news film footage, autobiographies, official records  
- CREATIVE WORKS: Poetry, drama, novels, music, art  
- RELICS OR ARTIFACTS: Fossils, pottery, furniture, clothing, buildings  

Examples of primary sources:  
- Diary of Anne Frank - Experiences of a Jewish family during WWII  
- The Constitution of Canada - Canadian History  
- A journal article reporting NEW research or findings  

What is a secondary source?  
A secondary source interprets and analyzes primary sources. These sources are one or more steps removed from the event. Secondary sources may have pictures, quotes or graphics of primary sources in them. Most of the science news stories you did your in-class reports on have been secondary sources. Some types of secondary sources include:  

- PUBLICATIONS: Textbooks, magazine articles, histories, criticisms, commentaries, encyclopedias  

Examples of secondary sources include:  

- A journal/magazine article which interprets or reviews previous findings.  
- A news article that reports/summarizes new research findings  
- A textbook about Plate Tectonics
From the example books, journals and articles you discussed with your group, identify one of each type of source:

**Primary Source:**
**Secondary Source:**

[Image of OneSearch and Find Articles]

**Finding Peer Reviewed Articles using the Egan Library’s Online Collections:**

Start at the Egan Library Homepage. Look for: Find Articles > Databases by Subject > Environmental Sciences > use either Academic Search Premier, GeoRef or ScienceDirect

1. **In the first search box, add key words or key concepts related to your topic.** Place a new term in a new search box or combine concepts using AND (all caps). Play with your key concepts to explore relevant articles. Try more than one search.

   *My example: using Academic Search Premier*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AND</th>
<th>Plate tectonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glaciers (THEN) added Alaska, limited to Peer Reviewed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of results: 1198

a. Write the search terms and strategies you used below, including number of results, and a short description of any additional techniques you used once you saw the results list:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search terms:</th>
<th></th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number of results:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you continue to work with this search using any additional techniques to narrow or change it? Please describe:</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Search terms:</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Identify two articles from these searches that are relevant to the information need you for your term paper. Write the citation information for each article below.** You must include the article’s **title**, **author**, **publication** (name of the journal), **date**, **volume** and **issue**, **page numbers**. Indicate what type of publication the article is from (for example: is it a periodical, academic, or news publication?) **What type of author is it written by?**

*My Example:*

**Article Title:** “Glacial rebound and plate spreading: results from the first countrywide GPS observations in Iceland.”

**Author:** Árnadóttir, T. T., Lund, B. B., Jiang, W. W., Geirsson, H. H., Björnsson, H. H., Einarsson, P. P., & Sigurdsson, T. T.

**Publication:** Geophysical Journal International,

**Volume and Issue:** v 177( 2),

**Page Numbers:** 691-716.

**Date:** 2009

**Type of publication & author:** This article is in an academic journal, it is co-authored by 6 scientists.

**Article 1 Citation Information:**

**Title:**

**Author:**

**Publication:**

**Date:**

**Volume and Issue:**

**Page numbers:**

**Type of publication & author:**

Jonas Lamb – 796-6440 – jonas.lamb@uas.alaska.edu
Article 2 Citation Information:
Title:
Author:
Publication:
Date:
Volume and Issue:
Page numbers:
Type of publication & author:

3. Open the Detailed Record for each of the two articles (clicking on the article title in the results list should give you this). Look carefully at the assigned Subject Headings, Keywords and the Abstract. Identify at least two new keywords, synonyms, or related concepts you discovered by browsing the detailed records. (By “new” I mean different than any of the search terms you used in #1)

My example: The terms I had originally brainstormed were: plate tectonics, glacial movement, earthquakes. The “new” terms I found by looking at the detailed record of the “GeoPhysical Journal” article are: “GLACIAL isostasy”, “Glaciology, “Kinematics of crustal and mantle deformation”. I hadn’t originally used those terms, but they appeared as subject headings or assigned to the article by the database or author supplied keywords.

NOTE! The new term you discover doesn’t have to be a subject heading, it could be a word that appears in the language of the abstract that you hadn’t thought of previously. However, if it is a subject heading, please say so.

NewTerm1 -
New Term2 -

Use these new terms and/or subject headings to locate a third article of interest to you.

Article 3 Citation Information:
Title:
Author:
Publication:
Date:
Volume and Issue:
Page numbers:
Type of publication & author:
4. Now that you have 3 articles in support of your paper topic, let’s make sure you know how to Print/Save/Export the articles. These tools look a little different depending on which database you’re using as shown in the examples above from ScienceDirect and Academic Search Premier.

a. Take a look at the last article you found (Article citation #3). If you have browsed away from that article, you should be able to get back to it easily by entering the full article title put in quotation marks “Glacial rebound and plate
spreading: results from the first countrywide GPS observations in Iceland.” Into a new search.

b. **At the very least you should be saving or printing these citations/articles so you can find them again.** Look for the “PDF Fulltext” or “Download PDF” icons

c. **Try using one of the other tools,** (email, save, cite, export, permalink) and note what happens with each. Be careful, sometimes ‘save’ doesn’t save the article but only the citation. For instructions on storing or exporting your citations using RefWorks Citation Manager see #5.

5. **Exporting Citations with RefWorks.** RefWorks organizes your citations and will format your Works Cited page for you.
   a. From within an article citation, click ‘Export’ or ‘Export Citation’.
   b. Choose “Direct Export to RefWorks”. Pop-up blockers may need to be disabled.
   c. You will Log in. If you don’t have a RefWorks account, create one it’s free, I recommend using your UAS username and password to keep it simple.
   d. Click “View Last Imported Folder”
   e. Finally, move each item from the “Last Imported Folder” into the folder you created on your topic/class.