1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:00,266

2
00:00:00,266 --> 00:00:02,933
IOnce you've picked a topic, what will be

3
00:00:02,933 --> 00:00:04,766
your first step in finding information?

4
00:00:04,766 --> 00:00:07,200
The first thing that researchers at all

5
00:00:07,200 --> 00:00:09,066
levels tend to do when dealing with the

6
00:00:09,066 --> 00:00:10,933
topic that they may not yet know much

7
00:00:10,933 --> 00:00:14,933
about, is to Google it. When you're

8
00:00:14,933 --> 00:00:17,066
searching online, everything comes at you

9
00:00:17,066 --> 00:00:20,933
fast. Tweets, scholarly reports, blog posts,

10
00:00:20,933 --> 00:00:23,400
articles from news magazines, video clips,

11
00:00:23,400 --> 00:00:26,066
and images... It can be difficult to know

12
00:00:26,066 --> 00:00:27,700
what sources tend to be best for

13
00:00:27,700 --> 00:00:30,000
college-level research. Plus, most

14
00:00:30,000 --> 00:00:31,800
assignments will ask you to examine a

15
00:00:31,800 --> 00:00:34,500
topic in more depth than internet texts

16
00:00:34,500 --> 00:00:37,166
alone can help you to do. Doing some

17
00:00:37,166 --> 00:00:39,366
basic internet searching at the start is

18
00:00:39,366 --> 00:00:42,366
useful. It can help you to gather

19
00:00:42,366 --> 00:00:44,633
background information, learn the

20
00:00:44,633 --> 00:00:47,500
specific terminology, people, or dates

21
00:00:47,500 --> 00:00:49,933
related to your subject, and provide you

22
00:00:49,933 --> 00:00:53,866
with important contextual information. To

23
00:00:53,866 --> 00:00:56,200
go deeper and to get more detailed

24
00:00:56,200 --> 00:00:58,600
content on this topic, turn to the

25
00:00:58,600 --> 00:01:01,233
library resources. General reference

26
00:01:01,233 --> 00:01:03,333
works in the library collection can also

27
00:01:03,333 --> 00:01:05,766
help you to quickly orient yourself to a

28
00:01:05,766 --> 00:01:08,666
topic. Another type of source that you

29
00:01:08,666 --> 00:01:10,766
may wish to consult, are newspapers.

30
00:01:10,766 --> 00:01:14,100
Newspapers cover current events, local

31
00:01:14,100 --> 00:01:17,466
news, commentaries, and opinion pieces.

32
00:01:17,466 --> 00:01:20,066
Newspaper articles provide brief and

33
00:01:20,066 --> 00:01:22,633
summarized information and can be

34
00:01:22,633 --> 00:01:24,900
searched using certain library databases.

35
00:01:24,900 --> 00:01:27,900
If your topic deals with current events

36
00:01:27,900 --> 00:01:33,433
newspapers are a very good choice.

37
00:01:33,433 --> 00:01:35,900
Scholarly journals are important for

38
00:01:35,900 --> 00:01:37,800
researchers because they represent the

39
00:01:37,800 --> 00:01:39,700
main way that scholars talk to one

40
00:01:39,700 --> 00:01:42,900
another and share ideas. These journals

41
00:01:42,900 --> 00:01:44,566
are published in different issues

42
00:01:44,566 --> 00:01:46,866
throughout the year. The articles from

43
00:01:46,866 --> 00:01:49,033
these scholarly journals are often some

44
00:01:49,033 --> 00:01:50,933
of the best sources that you will use

45
00:01:50,933 --> 00:01:55,033
for your English 110 papers. Books can

46
00:01:55,033 --> 00:01:57,300
also be excellent sources since they

47
00:01:57,300 --> 00:02:00,266
cover a topic in depth. However, they take

48
00:02:00,266 --> 00:02:02,466
a lot longer to publish - sometimes

49
00:02:02,466 --> 00:02:04,866
several years - so the information within

50
00:02:04,866 --> 00:02:06,900
them may not be as current as the

51
00:02:06,900 --> 00:02:10,300
information published within articles.

52
00:02:10,300 --> 00:02:13,300
As you research, give some thought to

53
00:02:13,300 --> 00:02:15,666
what audience the source is trying to

54
00:02:15,666 --> 00:02:18,766
talk to. In general, resources can be

55
00:02:18,766 --> 00:02:21,200
either meant for everybody or they can

56
00:02:21,200 --> 00:02:24,100
be meant for a scholarly audience.

57
00:02:24,100 --> 00:02:26,433
Newspapers are a good example of a

58
00:02:26,433 --> 00:02:28,966
popular resource. They are written in an

59
00:02:28,966 --> 00:02:31,200
easy-to-understand style for the general

60
00:02:31,200 --> 00:02:33,800
public, rather than just for experts in a

61
00:02:33,800 --> 00:02:36,733
certain field. They also contain lots of

62
00:02:36,733 --> 00:02:38,866
advertising and usually focus upon

63
00:02:38,866 --> 00:02:42,100
current events. Journalists, not scholars,

64
00:02:42,100 --> 00:02:44,566
provide the content of the articles.

65
00:02:44,566 --> 00:02:47,500
Scholarly resources, such as articles

66
00:02:47,500 --> 00:02:49,833
found in scholarly journals, go through

67
00:02:49,833 --> 00:02:52,633
an extensive review process and report

68
00:02:52,633 --> 00:02:55,200
on research rather than current events.

69
00:02:55,200 --> 00:02:57,333
One way that you can tell you are

70
00:02:57,333 --> 00:02:59,833
looking at a scholarly resource is if

71
00:02:59,833 --> 00:03:02,000
the writer - usually an expert on the

72
00:03:02,000 --> 00:03:04,266
subject - includes an extensive

73
00:03:04,266 --> 00:03:07,066
bibliography or list of resources at the

74
00:03:07,066 --> 00:03:10,866
end of the article. When navigating all

75
00:03:10,866 --> 00:03:12,700
of this and choosing which types of

76
00:03:12,700 --> 00:03:14,200
these resources you might want to

77
00:03:14,200 --> 00:03:16,600
consult for your paper, it can be helpful

78
00:03:16,600 --> 00:03:19,000
to talk to a librarian or to talk to

79
00:03:19,000 --> 00:03:21,066
your instructor. They can help you to

80
00:03:21,066 --> 00:03:22,800
think about where you're most likely to

81
00:03:22,800 --> 00:03:25,233
find the best information, which will

82
00:03:25,233 --> 00:03:27,333
often depend on the topic you choose, and

83
00:03:27,333 --> 00:03:29,266
what it is about that topic that

84
00:03:29,266 --> 00:03:31,966
interests you.