

Murry H. Fly LRC

Sciences



ODESSA COLLEGE
LRC

study  explore  achieve

Indexes and Databases

Current information for Biology, Geology, Chemistry, Physics

Newspaper articles

Newsbank
New York Times
Infotrac Custom Newspapers

Current information for Biology, Geology, Chemistry, Physics

Facts on File Digest
Today's Science

Periodical articles from journals and general interest magazines

Science Full Text Select
Academic Search Premier
Health Reference Center - Academic
WilsonSelectPlus

Reference sources

Health & Wellness Resource Center (under medical heading on LRC database web page)
Gale Encyclopedia of Science
EJS- EBSCO Electronic Journals



Style Manuals in Library

Turabian 6th ed. - 808.042 T931S6 Location Circstacks, Reserves, Reference
MLA 2nd ed. - 808.027 G437M2 Location Reserves
APA 5th ed. - 808.02 AM512P5 Location Reserves, Reference
Chicago 15th ed. - 808.027 C532U15 Location Reserves

Science Periodicals

(Not all issues are current. Check the Catalog of Periodicals (online or print version) for issues owned and locations.)

Biology

Audubon
Journal of Immunology
National Wildlife
Texas Parks and Wildlife

Chemistry/Physics

American Oil Chemists' Society Journal
Analytical Chemistry
Journal of Chemical Education
Journal of Organic Chemistry
Physics Today

Geology

American Anthropologist
American Journal of Archaeology
Astronomy
Earth
Geological Society of America Bulletin
Geology
Geophysics
Geotimes
Journal of Geology
Journal of Sedimentary Petrology
Journal of Sedimentary Research
Paleobiology
Sky and Telescope
Southwestern Journal of Anthropology

Science and Health

American Scientist
Natural History
Nature
New Scientist
Science
Science News
Scientific American
Today's Science on File (now online under Facts on File Digest)

Science Websites

SCIRUS
for scientific information only

science-specific search engine - <http://www.scirus.com>

EurekaAlert - <http://www.eurekaalert.org/>

PSIgate (Physical Science Information Gateway) - <http://www.psigate.ac.uk/homenew.htm>

Biology

Plos Biology - <http://www.plosbiology.org>

Biology-Online - <http://www.biology-online.org>

Kimball's biology pages - <http://biology-pages.info>

NatureServe - <http://www.natureserve.org/>

The Tree of life - <http://tolweb.org/tree/>

All the virology on the WWW - <http://www.tulane.edu/~dmsander/garryfavweb.html>

Anthropology Resources on the Internet - <http://www.aaanet.org/resinet.htm>

Chemistry/Physics

Chemistry.org - <http://www.chemcenter.org/portal/Chemistry>

ChemDex - www.chemdex.org

The Information retrieval in chemsitry WWW server -

<http://macedonia.chem.demokritos.gr/>

WebElements - <http://www.webelements.com/>

Physicsweb - <http://physicsweb.org>

physics central- <http://www.physicscentral.com>

Help for physics students - http://www.dctech.com/physics/student_help.php

Geology

Cornell's digital earth - <http://atlas.geo.cornell.edu/>

Structural geology on the Web - http://www.science.smith.edu/departments/Geology/Structure_Resources/

The new world-wide earthquake locator - <http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/quakes/quakes.html>

Links for mineralogists - <http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/mineralogie/links.html>

U.S. Geological Survey library - <http://www.usgs.gov/library>

Science & Health

BioMed Central - <http://www.biomedcentral.com/>

BioInteractive - <http://www.hhmi.org/biointeractive/index.html>

PubMed Central - <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>

Get Smart! Use your own words and ideas

What is plagiarism?

MLA (Modern Language Association) defines plagiarism in this way:

“To use another person’s ideas or expressions in your writing without acknowledging the source is to plagiarize. Plagiarism, then, constitutes intellectual theft and often carries severe penalties, ranging from failure in a course to expulsion from school.” [taken from the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 4th ed.]

How can I avoid plagiarism?

Many of us know the blatant examples of plagiarism, such as duplicating exactly another author’s words and labeling them as our own. There are also cases when we may inadvertently plagiarize and not realize that we are doing so. Ignorance will not help if you are accused of plagiarizing. It is your responsibility to know what plagiarism is and how to avoid it.

A checklist on how to avoid plagiarism:

- Learn how to cite your sources using the appropriate style manual.
- Using a sequence of sentences or word language of another author’s work is considered an act of plagiarism.
- Keep careful notes and documentation as you do your research.
- It is advisable not to “overquote” in your paper. Remember the paper should be made up of your own ideas and arguments.
- Downloading information from the Internet or any other electronic database product to include in your paper, without citing its source, is considered an act of plagiarism.
- Cite ideas from other sources when they add weight to your own argument or ideas.
- Learn how to paraphrase wisely using your own words and citing the source appropriately.
- Use quotation marks even if a footnote is provided.
- Know the difference between a bibliography and a reference list. Your reference list is where your source material cited in your paper is listed. The bibliography includes general background material which you read but did not cite in your paper.
- Paraphrasing does not mean you do not need to cite the source.
- Always quote the exact words of an author and surround them in quotation marks, citing the source within the body of the text and in the reference list.
- If you are not sure whether to cite a source, cite it.
- Changing a few words of another author’s work is still considered an act of plagiarism.
- Do not start your paper the night before your paper is due. This may cause you to stress out enough to “cut corners.”

This help sheet on plagiarism is adapted from the StarQuest tutorial, ethics module, by Elizabeth Hogue, <http://www.lib.odu.edu/research/tutorials/starquest/ethicsmodule/>.

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Permission for usage of this Web page was granted by Elizabeth Hogue, Perry Library, Old Dominion University Libraries, 4427 Hampton Blvd., Norfolk, VA 23529. URL: <http://www.lib.odu.edu/libassist/tutorials/Plagiarism/StudentHandout.htm>

Evaluating Internet Sources

Questions to Ask Yourself

1. Authority

Who is the author and what are his/her credentials? Is the author associated with a well-known institution or organization? Are references given to support the information? Does the site provide a way to contact the author or creator?

2. Purpose

Was the site created to inform, to entertain, or to persuade you to buy a product or an idea? Who are the investors or backers of the site? Does the site have advertising and could this influence the content? What information is not given and why?

3. Design of the site

Does the site load quickly? Is it easy to read and to navigate between pages and topics? Are the graphics distracting?

4. Links

Are the links working? Are the links carefully chosen?

5. Currency

Is the information up-to-date? When was the site last updated?

6. Accuracy

How does the Internet source compare to other sources of print and electronic information? Are there spelling and grammar errors?

7. Depth/Treatment/Scope

Is the treatment too shallow for college level work? Does the information in the site apply only to a certain time period or to a certain country? Are all aspects of the subject covered?

8. Usefulness

Does the site have actual information or is it a collection of links? Is there a search function included with the site? Will the site help meet your information needs?

9. Audience

Is the site written for experts, specialists, educators, the general public, or children?

10. Recommendations

Has the site been reviewed and recommended by a reliable source?