

**English 120/ Ribner**  
**March 9, 2006**  
**Tony Doyle**

1. Access to databases from home. From <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/databases> click on the name of the database you'd like to search. You'll then be prompted to type in your email user name and password. For more information about your email account see <https://cfml.hunter.cuny.edu/emaillook>.

2. Scholarly or peer-reviewed journals vs. popular magazines

3. Orientation/bias of popular magazines

4. Subject Encyclopedias. (All are reference books, shelved on the fourth floor.)

*American Immigrant Cultures*, two volumes (E184.A1A63448).

*Encyclopedia of American Immigration*, four volumes (JV6465 .E53 2001).

*Encyclopedia of Applied Ethics*, four volumes (BJ63 .E44).

*Encyclopedia of Women and Gender*, two volumes (HQ1115.E43).

*Routledge International Encyclopedia of Women*, four volumes (HQ1115.R69).

5. Identifying keywords. Try to pick out the keywords in the examples below.

a. *Are men truly better than women in math?*

b. *How has DNA been used to establish the innocence of some people on death row?*

c. *What controversies surround Asian-Americans marrying into other ethnic groups in the United States?*

d. *What kinds of eating disorders most affect girls.*

6 Combining keywords with *and* and *or*. (For a tutorial see <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/tdoyle>, "General searching strategies.")

7. Academic Search Premier is a very extensive database for scholarly journals and popular magazines.

(For a tutorial on ASP see <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/tdoyle>; [Searching Academic Search Premier](#))

8. Getting in. From <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/databases> choose [Academic Search Premier](#).

9. Suppose you're looking for articles on topic 5c above. In the top box type *dna\**; in the second box type *innocen\* or guilt\**.

Find:  in

and  in

and  in

10. Evaluating results. Don't give up if the first couple of entries don't seem relevant. It's generally a good idea to take a look at the first thirty or so citations. Look at the article's record (see below). What subjects are listed? Take a look at the abstract. Is the article too technical? Too popular?

11. Looking at results. Clicking on article's title will get you the article's full record (below). Some articles offer HTML full text (generally just the text), PDF full text (the text as it actually appeared in the magazine or journal), or both. Note: if you need to cite the page number(s) of articles, then you need PDF.

▶ [Result List](#) | [Refine Search](#) |  [Print](#) |  [E-mail](#) |  [Save](#) |  [Add to folder](#) |  [Folder has 0 items.](#)

 [Citation](#) |  [HTML Full Text](#) |  [PDF Full Text \(1.2MB\)](#)

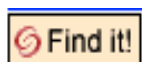
Title: Parenting Practices, Child Adjustment, and Family Diversity.

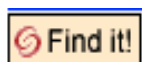
Subject(s): [PARENTING -- Economic aspects](#); [DISCIPLINE of children](#); [CHILD rearing](#); [FAMILY](#)

Source: [Journal of Marriage & Family](#) . Aug2002, Vol. 64 Issue 3, p703, 14p, 4 diagrams, 1 graph

Author(s): [Amato, Paul R.](#); [Fowler, Frieda](#)

Abstract: The authors used data from Waves 1 and 2 of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) to test the generality of the links between parenting practices and child outcomes for children in two age groups: 5-11 and 12-18. Parents' reports of support, monitoring, and harsh punishment were associated in the expected direction with parents' reports of children's adjustment, school grades, and behavior problems in Wave 1 and with children's reports of self-esteem, grades, and deviance in Wave 2. With a few exceptions, parenting practices did not interact with parents' race, ethnicity, family structure, education, income, or gender in predicting child outcomes. A core of common parenting practices appears to be linked with positive outcomes for children across diverse family contexts. Keywords: diversity, family structure, gender, parenting, race, social class. Department of Sociology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802 (E-mail: pxa6@psu.edu) \*Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]



12. . Where citations don't link to the full text, they will feature this link, which sometimes will lead you to the full text. If not, **Find it** will refer you to CUNY+. See below for how to determine whether Hunter owns a magazine or journal.

13. [Lexis/Nexis](#) (<http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/databases>) (For a tutorial on Lexis-Nexis see <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu/tdoyle>). Lexis-Nexis has the full text of hundreds of newspapers in full text, including titles in Spanish and other European languages.

### Guided News Search

14. Once in choose

15. Conducting a search. There are five steps, the first three of which are mandatory.

16. Step one: Select **General News**.

Step One: Select a news category -- Entry Required

General News

Select a News Category

General News

Today's News

U.S. News

World News

News Wires

News Transcripts

Arts & Sports News

Non-English Language News

Business News

Legal News

University News

Entry Required

Source List

Entry Required

in

Headline and Lead Paragraph(s)

17. Step two: select **Major Papers** (see below).

18. Step three: Suppose you're looking for articles on topic 5d above. In the first box type *eating disorders*; in the second box type *girls*.

**Step Two: Select a news source** -- *Entry Required*

All Available Documents

**Step Three: Enter search terms** -- *Entry Required*

in

and  in

and  in

**Step Four: Narrow to a specific date range** -- *Optional*

Previous six months

From:  To:

**Step Five: Search this publication title(s)** -- *Optional*

19. Step 4: Change date to **Previous ten years**.

Previous six months

Today

Previous week

Previous month

Previous six months

Previous year

Previous two years

Previous five years

Previous ten years

All available dates

20. Step five: type *new york times* (This will (more or less) limit your search to *The Times*.)

21. To see the full text click on the newspaper name, in this case *The New York Times*.

22. Another database those working on gender issues might find useful: [GenderWatch](#).

23. Tracking down journals and magazines online. From <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu>, click on **Electronic Journals** on the left side of your screen. Type in the name of the magazine or journal you're seeking.

24. If Hunter owns it, you will find information about holdings and links to the full text.

**New Yorker (0028-792X)**

from 01/05/2004 to present in **Academic Search Premier**

from 12/27/1999 to present in **LexisNexis Academic**

25. Finding articles not available electronically. Not everything is available electronically. When you don't find what you need in Electronic Journals, you have to go into CUNY+ and search under the name of the journal. From <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu> (the Hunter Library Homepage) choose **CUNY+**.



26. Finding articles not available electronically. When you don't find what you need in Electronic Journals, you have to go into CUNY+ and search under the name of the journal. From <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu> (the Hunter Library Homepage) choose **CUNY+** from the left side of the screen.

27. Suppose you're looking for *Harper's* magazine. From the drop-down select **Title begins with**.

28. This will give you an alphabetical list of titles; select the title you're looking for.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | <a href="#">Harper's</a> |
|---|--------------------------|

29. Note **Format** field. *Serial* indicates magazine, newspaper, or journal. Click on **Hunter-Main** to get information about dates that Hunter has and where the journal is kept.

| # | Author   | Title                    | Year | Format | Holdings                    |
|---|--|--------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Harper's Magazine Foundation. | <a href="#">Harper's</a> | 1976 | Serial | <a href="#">Hunter-Main</a> |

30. Searching for a book on a certain topic. From <http://library.hunter.cuny.edu> (the Hunter Library Homepage) choose CUNY+.



31. Suppose you're looking for books on the death penalty. In the search box type *death penalty or capital punishment*. (Note: leave the drop down on **Keyword anywhere**.)

32. Getting the call number. Click on **Hunter-Main** under **Holdings**.

|                  |  |      |      |                             |
|------------------|--|------|------|-----------------------------|
| Miller, Keith D. | <a href="#">Voice of deliverance : the language of Martin Luther King, Jr. and its sources /</a> | 1992 | Book | <a href="#">Hunter-Main</a> |
|------------------|--|------|------|-----------------------------|

33. Looking at the full record. Clicking on the title of the book will give you the full record for the book, including the book's subjects (that is, what the book is about).

34. Books as databases. You should remember that non-fiction books often have bibliographies. Hence they can be excellent places to start looking for references to articles or other books on your topic.

35. Expanding your search to all of CUNY: Click on **Select all CUNY Libraries** towards the top of your screen.

36. Further questions? Stop by the reference desk, 4<sup>th</sup> floor, or try Ask a Librarian (<http://library.hunter.cuny.edu>).