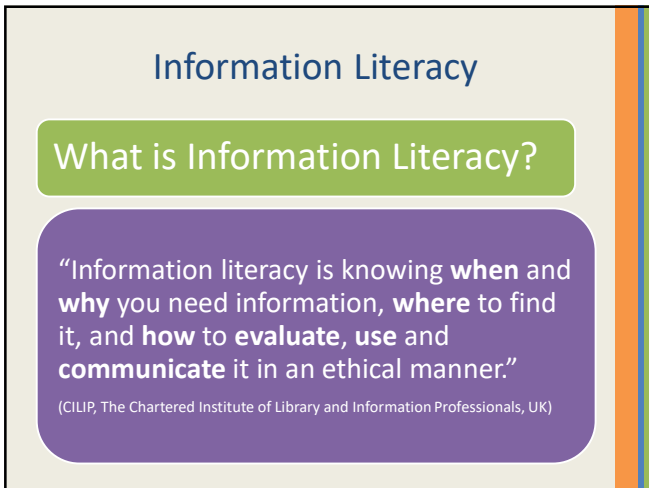
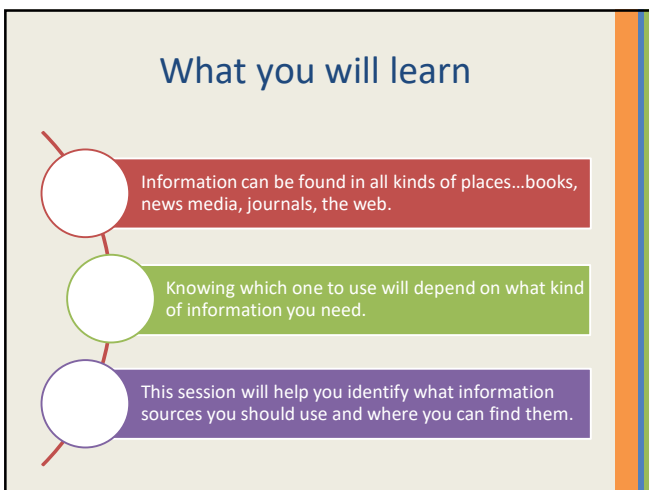




1



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3

Primary Sources

Primary sources are original artefacts or documents. They offer contemporary accounts from participants or people directly involved in an event (first-hand accounts)

- Interviews
- Diaries
- Letters
- Original works of art
- Photographs

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Secondary Sources

Secondary sources describe and interpret primary sources. They are written or produced after the fact.

- News media
- Newspapers
- Journals / magazines
- Books
- Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, atlases
- Theses

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Reference Books

A good start

Definitions

Summaries

Encyclopaedias

Dictionaries

Almanacs

Directories

Atlases

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Books / Ebooks

- Good source. Comprehensive.
- Thorough treatment of a topic.
- Published sometime after research, so may not be current.
- Good source? Check publication date. Look for references.

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Journals

A journal is an academic magazine published on a regular basis. It contains articles written by experts in a particular field of study.

- Up-to-date
- Latest research
- Peer-reviewed, written by experts

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Spot the difference

Scholarly journal	Magazine
	
<input type="checkbox"/> For scholars, researchers	<input type="checkbox"/> For general public
<input type="checkbox"/> Written by experts	<input type="checkbox"/> Written by journalists
<input type="checkbox"/> Long, focused articles	<input type="checkbox"/> Short, general articles
<input type="checkbox"/> Peer-reviewed	<input type="checkbox"/> Not peer-reviewed
<input type="checkbox"/> Plain, no advertisements	<input type="checkbox"/> Colourful, advertisements

9

Websites

Everything and anything!

But beware... remember to evaluate

The web is great for...

- Company information
- Government info
- Organisations related to your subject
- News

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Library databases

Library databases are online collections of documents on various subjects

- Journal articles
- Newspaper articles
- Standards
- eBooks
- Other documents

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Finding information



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Where do I find things?

Books	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Library website
eBooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Library website• Google books / Google Scholar
Journal articles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Library website• Google Scholar
Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internet
Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Library website

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How to find things



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Search the library website

Use the library website to search for what you want

- When you find a book on the website you'll see its **shelf number**, this will help you find it in the library.
- For online items, like eBooks, simply click on the link to read them online or download

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Need more help?

Use LibGuides

Online guides, tailored to your course, to help you find the best sources for books, eBooks, journal articles, databases and websites.

Get in Touch

Face-to-face, call, email, Live Chat.

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Find a book on the shelves

- Books in ATU Library are grouped together by subject.
- We use a number system, called Dewey Decimal Classification, to arrange books by subject.

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Shelf numbers by subject

 000 GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	 100 PHILOSOPHY & PSYCHOLOGY	 200 RELIGION	 300 SOCIAL SCIENCES	 400 LANGUAGES
 500 SCIENCE	 600 TECHNOLOGY	 700 ARTS & RECREATION	 800 LITERATURE	 900 HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

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Why so many numbers?

A GMIT shelf number always has three digits.

It may have a decimal point followed by more digits *e.g.* 746.44

The longer a shelf number is the more specific the subject matter is. *For example:*

746	Textiles
746.4	Needlework and handwork
746.44	Embroidery

20

Shelf signs

629

↓

634.91

eng

bus

629.2	motor vehicles
629.8	control systems
630	agriculture
634.9	forestry

- The start and end number of each shelf
- Colour coding
e.g. Blue for Business
- Remember books are shelved in numeric order!

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Need More Help...

... Just Ask: Staff are here to help!
