Library Research Skills
CHEM 1A

Fall 2018
Library research session

- Library databases for research
  - Use citation tools
- Use advanced Internet searching techniques
  - Google Scholar / Advanced search
- Evaluate Sources
Go to the following page:
http://libguides.evc.edu/chemistry1a
For off-campus access

Web Access Management Login

Type your first and last names.
Example: Carol King

First and Last Names:

Type your 7 digit College ID Number.
FACULTY and STAFF: add zeros to make 7-digits, e.g. 0001234

College ID Number:

Enter Name
Enter 7-digit Student (College) ID
Authority

- **Who is the author or creator** (who is responsible for the intellectual content) and what are his or her credentials?
  - author's education, publications, professional affiliations or experience?
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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

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No formal peer review
Carbon footprint

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A carbon footprint is historically defined as the total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused directly or indirectly by an organisation, or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent.[1]

In most cases, the total carbon footprint cannot be exactly calculated because of inadequate knowledge of and data about the complex interactions between contributing processes, especially which including the influence on natural processes storing or releasing carbon dioxide. For this reason, Wright, Kemp, and Williams, have suggested to define the carbon footprint as:

A measure of the total amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) emissions of a defined population, system or activity, considering all relevant sources, sinks and storage within the spatial and temporal boundary of the population, system or activity of interest. Calculated as carbon dioxide equivalent using the relevant 100-year global warming potential (GWP100).[2]

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) can be emitted through land clearance and the production and consumption of food, fuels, manufactured goods, materials, wood, roads, buildings, transportation and other services.[3] For simplicity of reporting, it is often expressed in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide, or its equivalent of other GHGs, emitted.

Most of the carbon footprint emissions for the average U.S. household come from "indirect" sources, i.e. fuel burned to produce goods far away from the final consumer. These are distinguished from emissions which come from burning fuel directly in one's car or stove, commonly referred to as "direct" sources of the consumer's carbon footprint.[4]

The concept name of the carbon footprint originates from ecological footprint, discussion,[5] which was developed by Rees and Wackernagel in the 1990s which estimates the number of "earths" that would theoretically be required if everyone on the planet consumed resources at the same level as the person calculating their ecological footprint. However, given that ecological footprints are a measure of failure, Anindita Mitra (CREA, Seattle) chose the more easily calculated "carbon footprint" to easily measure use of carbon, as an indicator of unsustainable energy use. In 2007, carbon footprint was used as a measure of carbon emissions to develop the energy plan for City of Lynnwood, Washington. Carbon footprints are much more specific than ecological footprints since they measure direct emissions of gases that cause climate change into the atmosphere.

Carbon footprint is one of a family of footprint indicators, which also includes water footprint and land footprint.
Accuracy

- Is the information provided *specific*?
- Based on observations, measurements, analyses, interpretations and conclusions?
- In all cases, all information should be *verifiable*.

Are conclusions based on research or actual figures that can be checked in other sources?
Climate of scepticism: US newspaper coverage of the science of climate change

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Abstract

This two-part study integrates a quantitative comparative analysis of media-created thematic newspaper articles, this paper includes a reflexive analysis of articles constructed with and framed by rhetoric. © 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. Keywords: Climate change; US newspapers; Wire service.

I. Introduction

One problematic trend of the US media suggestion that substantive disagreement among international scientists is the anthropogenic climate change; however, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded (2007) strong evidence that most of the observed increase in global temperatures over the last 50 years is attributed to anthropogenic activities, and other scientific bodies agree with this. The tendency by some in the media to portray the science of climate change as controversial, a recent poll by the Pew Research Center (2005) found that 48% of the US public believe that their country should act to limit greenhouse gas emissions in the Kyoto Protocol and 86% think that the US should act to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

References


Beware of agendas!

When using any information resource, you must decide whether the information is sufficiently objective for your purpose or whether it is biased.
Learn About Solar Power

With Solar Power Authority you can compare top solar companies, calculate your solar savings, and use our resources to make the best solar decision for your budget.

How You Can Save with Solar

Solar panels can do wonders for your wallet. They add to your home’s resale value, deliver big tax breaks, and can eliminate an electricity bill. Thanks to solar companies (and a variety of purchasing options), you can take advantage of all these perks—as well as the installation—without a large upfront investment.

- No electric bill
- Add to your home’s resale value
- Receive tax breaks

Average lifetime solar savings: $2,000 - $4,000

Calculate my savings
Currency is especially important in the sciences. Consider whether or not the timeliness of the information will affect its usefulness.
Judge whether information may have changed
Coverage

- Is coverage adequate?
- Documents may cover only part of the topic, and you may need more sources to have a more thorough understanding.
How to ensure high quality?

- Use library databases
- Other library resources
- Go to library home page...

[Chem 1a research guide](#) – direct links to sources most appropriate for this topic
Start your research here:

1. http://www.evc.edu/library

Library Catalog

Find Books and Media in the Library:

Library News

Extended Study Hours at SJSU/MLK Library
Associated Students sponsored extended hours for EVC Students. Click here for information.
Databases

Evergreen Valley College Library

A-Z List of Databases

Use of EVC Library databases is limited to currently enrolled students, faculty, and staff. For Off-Campus Access: Students, enter all 7 digits of your Student ID #. Employees, add zeros at the beginning of your Colleague ID to make it 7 digits.

All Subjects ▼  All Database Types ▼  All Vendors / Providers ▼  Search for Databases  Go

49 Databases found

A

Academic Search Complete
Academic Search Complete is a robust multidisciplinary database that can be used to find information on research paper topics for any of your classes at EVC. This database includes newspaper, magazine and scholarly (peer review) journal articles.

African American Experience
The African American Experience is an encyclopedia of information about African American life and experiences including history, biographies, literature, arts, music, pop culture, fashion, business, slavery, Civil Rights, politics, sports, education, science & technology, etc. In this database you will find reference articles and primary sources such as manuscripts, speeches, interviews.

America History and Life
American History and Life is an excellent database for finding information on the history and culture of the United States and Canada.

American Indian Experience
This database is an online collection featuring reference content, hundreds of primary documents, and thousands of images. From precontact to the colonial era into the 21st century, and from the Inuit of Alaska to the Seminole of Florida. It provides in-depth historical accounts and cultural information about the Indigenous peoples of North America.

Artemis Literary Databases
A research tool that integrates Literature Resources from Gale and Literature Criticism Online into a single research environment to help you take your research to new levels. Gale Artemis Literary Sources provides workflow tools and features that will enhance your Gale Literature Collections experience—topic finder, term frequency graphs, search assistant functionality, mobile compatibility, and interface translation, along with an easier and more dynamic search.
Recap

- **Library Databases** – best bet for authoritative information
  - **Science in Context Database** – Science specific encyclopedias
  - **Opposing Viewpoints** – Collection of essays; viewpoint articles
  - **Academic Search Premier** – journals database

- Don’t forget to evaluate – see AAOCC checklist
- See APA citation guide to help you cite
Your student ID card is your...

**Library card**
**Print / Copy Card**

Add value to it using stations in library and in open lab

Go to Admissions and Records
Computers & Printing

- Computers in lab available on walk-in basis

- 15 cents per copy (b/w)
- Add value to ID card using value transfer machines
Circulation Desk

- Check out, renew, and check in library materials
- Get assistance for copier or printer problems
- Reserve computers and group study rooms
Reference Desk

First stop to help you

- Find books
- Learn to use the library resources
- Develop search strategies
- Locate research guides and handouts
Get help @ your library

Website:  
www.evc.edu/library

- Phone:  
  274-7900  
x 6661

- Email:  
  librarian@evc.edu
Library Hours – Fall 2018

- Monday – Thursday
  8 am to 8 pm
- Friday
  9 am – 3 pm
- Saturday
  10 am – 2 pm
- Sunday CLOSED
Questions?

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