**ABOUT THESE TWO LAMP & EBSCOHOST DATABASES: ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER & HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL COMPLETE**

- **ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER [ASP]** is RCC Library’s major general-interest periodical (magazine/journal article) index. This means it’s always a good index to choose when searching for magazine and journal articles on virtually any topic of human life, interest, and endeavor.

  Moreover, of the literally millions of articles indexed and abstracted by ASP, increasingly the full text of more and more of these articles are available immediately, conveniently online.

- **HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL COMPLETE [HIC]** is RCC Library’s major discipline-specific periodical (magazine/journal article) index to the “humanities” — and so is excellent to use when looking for articles about “humanities” topics — those in philosophy and religion, literature, the arts and music, etc.

  HIC indexes more than 2,100 journals — 890 of which include the full text of their articles immediately, conveniently online.

**NOTE:**

- Both of these databases are part of the Ebsco family of databases and so more or less work the same way. Accordingly the directions given below can be used when searching either ASP or HIC for information a specific LITERARY WORK and/or an AUTHOR.

- However, these directions are for quite basic searching — either by the TITLE OF A LITERARY WORK or by an AUTHOR; and so there are many other ways to search and many other helpful features of the both these Ebsco databases.

- To learn about and benefit from these, consider do the following:
  - Ask one of the RCC librarians; and/or
  - When searching either ASP or HIC, on any screen, notice the HELP link in the upper right corner of the screen.

    Click on this and on the screen that results, in the left column, note the many help topics listed for making best use of EBSCO databases in general.

  - But scroll to the bottom of this left column and see the last section – DATABASE HELP with a link to the EBSCO database you’re currently searching.

    Be sure to click on this for help specifically about most efficient, effective searching of that specific EBSCO database.

**INFORMATION COMPETENCY / LITERACY**

This guide is framed according to the three dynamics of “information competency” (also and actually more widely referred to as “information literacy” – namely:

1) Deciding what information is needed for some purpose;
2) Finding the information that’s needed efficiently and effectively;
3) Using the information that’s found well and wisely – for example: by thinking critically about the information, citing it, etc.)

For more about “information competency/literacy” see, for example:

http://www.ala.org/acrl/issues/infolit/overview/intro
Below are “bookmarks” to the various sections of the directions on the pages that follow. To “jump down” in this document to these respective sections, point your mouse to a given bookmark and simply follow the directions given in the small window that appears.

1) Deciding What Information You Need

2) Finding The Information You Need Efficiently & Effectively

2A) Accessing ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER and/or HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL COMPLETE

2B) Searching These Databases – Either One At A Time or Both Together, Simultaneously

→Advanced Searching For Information About A Literary Work
→Advanced Searching For Information About An Author

2C) Working with Results

→Refining or Limiting Results
→For Example – Consider The Following
→Looking At The Full Description & Full Text Of An Article

3) Using The Information You Find Well & Wisely

→Citing Articles Of Interest & Use

1) DECIDING WHAT INFORMATION YOU NEED

For Ms. St. Peters’ ENG-1B assignments this varies – so be sure to read carefully the assignment prompts or handouts for respective assignments – for example, the Writing Center Assignment, the Out-of-Class Assignment #1, and the “Out-of-Class Assignment #2.”

2) FINDING THE INFORMATION YOU NEED EFFICIENTLY & EFFECTIVELY

For Example, By Using ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER and/or HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL COMPLETE

NOTE WELL! You can do this from on or off campus.
For off-campus access, see: http://library.rcc.edu/riverside/remoteaccess.htm

- From LAMP’s homepage – click on DATABASES A-Z. What results is a table in the left column, listed alphabetically by database name, are all of the databases available from RCC Library’s LAMP website.
- The first one listed is ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER. As you scroll down to the H’s, you’ll see HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION. Note that as you scroll your mouse over any given database name a small window appears with a brief description of that database.
By clicking on either of these what results is the **ADVANCED SEARCH** screen for that database. Or you can search both at one time, simultaneously by doing the following:

- From LAMP’s Databases A-Z click on the second one listed, **ALL EBSCO DATABASES**.
- On the resulting page, click on the box to the right of **Academic Search Premier** – and scroll on down to **Humanities International Complete** and click on the box to the right of this one too.
- Now scroll back up to the top of the screen and click on **CONTINUE** – resulting in the **ADVANCED SEARCH screen** for searching these two databases at once.

### 2B) Searching

**ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER & HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL COMPLETE**

The directions below are for **only one way** to use the **ADVANCED SEARCH screen** of either (or both at the same time) of these databases to search either by the **TITLE OF A LITERARY WORK** or by an **AUTHOR**.

There are other ways to make good use of this **ADVANCED SEARCH screen** and many other helpful LRCP features – to learn and benefit from these do the following:

- Ask one of the RCC librarians; and/or
- Click on HELP in the upper right corner of a screen of either of these two Ebsco databases. From the window that opens, see the left column for the many help topics listed, including **at the very bottom of this list**, a link to **DATABASE HELP** specifically for the respective database that you opened.

**Advanced Searching For Information About A Literary Work**

By searching on the **TITLE of a specific short story, novel, poem, play, screenplay, etc.**

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**NOTE**

*For Ms. St.Peters’ ENG-1B WRITING CENTER ASSIGNMENT (and as stated in bullet point #2 of the assignment sheet) – if you can’t find articles (literary criticism or some other kind of information) about a specific work (short story, etc.) when searching directly on its title (as described below), then you should try searching on the title of the collection in which the short story was first published.*

In that case, also follow the directions given below – but, as indicated just above, search on the **title of the collection**, rather than the title of a specific short story that appears in this collection.

*For example, when searching LRCP on the title of the short story “SNOW” by Julia Alvarez, there are no results; but when searching on title of the work in which “Snow” was first published, namely: “HOW THE GARCIA GIRLS LOST THEIR ACCENTS,” there are results.*

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- At the **ADVANCED SEARCH screen**, in the first text box: type **the exact title of your literary work** – and if this title is more than two words or more, type the title inside quotation marks (so that it’s searched as this exact title).

  **EXAMPLES:** “Hills Like White Elephants” / “Young Goodman Brown” / Etc.

- Note the text box to the right of this first text box – with **Select a field (optional)** displayed in this text box to the right of the first text box.
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Note too the down arrow to the right of this text box – and that when you click on it what results in a drop-down menu with the various fields of a bibliographic record (the full description) of an item indexed by the database you’re searching – these fields or parts of this description that you could specify to be searched for the words/phrases you type in the very first text box (the one to the left of this second Select a field (optional) text box.

But initially – do NOT select one of these other fields to be searched; rather just leave this second box with Select a field (optional) displayed in it.

• Then click on the SEARCH button – and if there are results, they’ll be displayed in the main part of the screen as a list of titles of articles that someplace in their respective full descriptions have the title of the work for which you’re searching and, therefore, are presumably about that work in some way.

Advanced Searching For Information About An Author
By searching on an AUTHOR’S NAME

• At the ADVANCED SEARCH screen, in the first text box: type the name of the author inside quotation
EXAMPLES: “Ernest Hemingway” / “Nathaniel Hawthorne” / Etc.

• Note the text box to the right of this first text box – with Select a field (optional) displayed in this text box.

Note too the down arrow to the right of this text box – and that when you click on it what results in a drop-down menu with the various fields of a bibliographic record (full description) of an item indexed by the database you’re searching – these fields or parts of this description that you could specify to be searched for the words/phrases you type in the very first text box (the one to the left of this second Select a field (optional) text box.

But initially – do NOT select one of these other fields to be searched; rather just leave this text box to the right of the first text box with Select a field (optional) displayed in it.

• Then click on the SEARCH button – and if there are results, they’ll be displayed in the main part of the screen as a list of titles of articles that someplace in their respective full descriptions have the name of the author you’re searching and, therefore, are presumably about that author in some way.

2C) WORKING WITH RESULTS

From either the “by TITLE OF A SPECIFIC WORK” search or the “by AUTHOR’s NAME” search as described above – what results is a list of titles of articles that somewhere in their respective full descriptions (bibliographic records) have the keywords/phrases you search on – and, depending on how classic and, therefore, how much has been written about a given work or an author, this can be a long list of titles, a long results list.

Refining Or Limiting Results

• Look to the left side or in the left column of the results list page to see at the top of this column the number of results for a given search

• Then as you scroll down this column note the many ways you can refine/limit these results – including, per these left-column sections:
Tips For Searching the LAMP Databases ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER & HUMANITIES INTERNATIONAL COMPLETE
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- **REFINE YOUR SEARCH** – For limiting results to those articles with their FULL TEXT online, to those articles from SCHOLARLY (Peer-Reviewed) JOURNALS, etc.

- **SOURCE TYPES** – Which, by clicking on the small, black, right-pointing triangle to the left of this label, you can see these source types and select the one you want – like limiting results to only articles from:
  - Academic journals (in effect another way, more or less, to limit to scholarly publications);
  - Magazines (to limit results to articles not written for specialists but for general readers);
  - Or any other specialized source types listed according to the kinds of articles resulting from your particular search.

- **SUBJECT: THESAURUS TERM** – For limiting results to articles that have been read by experts and based on their analysis of respective articles have been assigned official subject headings (indexing terms) that briefly describe what respective articles are about.

Be sure to **click on the link: SHOW MORE in the lower right corner of this SUBJECT section** to see all subject headings listed in this section – that is, all subject headings that have been assigned to one or the other of the articles resulting from your search.

⇒ For Example – Consider The Following:

- **In REFINE YOUR SEARCH** – click on **FULL TEXT** to see from the results only those articles with their full text immediately, conveniently online.

  Then too and because instructors often ask that you find at least some articles from SCHOLARLY JOURNALS – at some point you may wish to click on **SCHOLARLY (Peer-Reviewed) JOURNALS**.

- **In SOURCE TYPES** – to the left of this section label, click on the **small, black triangle (or solid, filled-in angle bracket > ) that’s pointing to the right** and from the drop-down list that appears, note the various source types listed; if **LITERARY CRITICISM** or **BIOGRAPHY** are among these source types listed, consider clicking on one or the other of these, depending on the information you’re seeking – whether about a specific work (literary criticism) or about an author (biography) to limit results to articles of one or the other of these source types.

- **In SUBJECT: THESAURUS TERM** – click on the **SHOW MORE** link in the bottom right corner of the section to see all of the **SUBJECT HEADINGS** (indexing terms) listed.

  Then look through these and click on those likely to give you the kind of information you’re seeking – for example:

  - When searching on a specific literary work or author, **look for subject headings that in effect are the title of that work or the name of that author** (and if a subject heading, this author name is formatted with the last name first, then first name, then usually followed by dates).

  - Or, especially when searching for articles about a specific literary work or an author, **look for subject headings related to literary categories or themes and consider clicking on these to limit results to articles related to those categories or themes** – for example, subject headings like: **short stories, criticism, books – reviews, characters & characteristics in literature, literary critiques**, and then too those **subject headings descriptive of various themes**.
You often see many of these kinds of subject headings listed in this **SUBJECT: THESAURUS TERM** section for results from searches about a specific literary work or author.

**Looking At The Full Description & The Full Text Of An Article**

- Having retrieved articles that somewhere in their respective full descriptions have the keywords or phrases you searched on – for example, in the SEARCHING section above and its explanation of keyword searching on the **TITLE OF SPECIFIC LITERARY WORK** or an **AUTHOR'S NAME**;
- Then having refined/limited the results of a search by using the **REFINE SEARCH** options in the column to the left of a results list;
- Now take time to review these results by scrolling up and down the list, looking for titles of articles most likely to give you information you need.
- Click on those titles – and as you do so, title by title, what results is the full description (bibliographic record) of that article, including:
  - The different fields or parts of a description – **AUTHORS, SOURCE, DOCUMENT TYPE, SUBJECT TERMS, etc.** – as you see these listed below the title of the article that’s at the top of this bibliographic record.
  - Benefit especially from the **ABSTRACT** field of a description because this abstract or summary of an article is often not just indicative but rather quite informative about what’s included in the article and so of help to you in deciding whether to read the entire article or not.

**For the FULL TEXT of an article**

- **If it’s in HTML format**, just scroll down below the full description of the article to see its full text; if you’ll see this full text article below its full description.
- **If it’s in PDF [portable document format]**, then at the top of the full description of the article and to the left, click on the link PDF. What eventually appears then (PDF formatted text can sometimes take a bit of time “to compile” or appear) is the full text of the article – and as you would see, looking like a photocopy of the article online.

**3) USING THE INFORMATION YOU FIND WELL & WISELY**

- This includes what you were doing in the section just above – that is,
  - Reviewing results by reading the respective full descriptions/bibliographic records of items on a result list to decide those most likely to give you information of help to you. Then – and even taking time to peruse the full text of those articles;
  - Then reading the full text of those articles and thinking critically about them toward making good and effective use of them in your presentation (paper, speech, etc.)
- But also included in “well and wise use” of information you find – and especially of those sources you actually make use of – is to cite these sources according to some standard citation format, for example MLA [Modern Language Association] or APA [American Psychological Association].
Citing Articles Of Interest & Use

- Based on your review of an article’s full description/bibliographic record – including the **ABSTRACT** and even some **quick perusal of the full text of the article** (for those articles included in results limited to **FULL TEXT**) – then look to the right of this specific article’s full description/bibliographic screen to see a column headed **TOOLS**.

- **TOOLS** is a list of actions you can take with a given article – and so note especially **CITE** in this list and click on this.

- What appears in the main part of the screen is a small window labeled **CITATION FORMATS** above the article’s full description that you were just looking at.

- **Note the scroll bar on the right side of this window** – and use it to scroll down to **MLA** format, to then copy and paste this MLA citation to Word document for use in compiling your final Works Cited list.

- However, when preparing your final Works Cited list, be sure to take time to edit this copied/pasted citation so that it conforms to exact MLA citation guidelines – for example, **double spaced, with hanging indentation, punctuated properly, and in Times New Roman font, 12 point**.

- For help with this editing, ask your instructor or one of the librarians. Then too remember the very helpful **OWL Purdue (Online Writing Laboratory at Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN)** – here’s its website: [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/)