

Resources Available at the Library: Health and Science

Library Home page:

<http://www.chabotcollege.edu/library/>

Search Strategy Handout:

<http://tinyurl.com/yplpr5>

Catalog Lookup by Cross Reference

Subject Headings

Search topics related to the subject **Genetically engineered foods**
Genetically modified foods

Sometimes instead of searching by keywords, you may have better luck finding materials by consulting the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH). This is important because you can sometimes get better search results. For example, articles, books, and web sites on Genetically Engineered Foods will usually be indexed under "Genetically Modified Foods." To browse such headings, they are in the five thick red volumes on the reference shelves, on the left side of the reference desk.

Genetic Engineering
Genetic Recombination
Genetics
Biotechnology
Animal Genetic Engineering
Cloning
Fertilization in vitro
Gene Therapy
Plant Genetic Engineering
Transgenic Plants
Transgenic Organisms
Genetically Modified Foods
Food--Biotechnology
Stem Cells
Embryonic Stem Cells
Human Embryo--Research
Fibroblasts

Life Style
Obesity
Obesity in Children
Obesity in Adolescence
Eating Disorders
Anorexia Nervosa
Bulimia
Compulsive Eating

Euthanasia
Right to Die

Sexual Behavior
Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Sex (Psychology)
Contraception
Contraceptives
Sexually Transmitted Diseases--Prevention
Abortion
Birth Control
Condoms
Contraceptive Drugs
Diaphragms, Vaginal
Oral Contraceptives
Sexual Abstinence

Economic Aspects
Environmental Aspects
Government Policy
History
Law and Legislation
Moral and Ethical Aspects
Press Coverage
Public Opinion
Religious Aspects
Research
Risk Assessment
Social Aspects
Statistics
United States

Library Subscription Databases: <http://www.chabotcollege.edu/Library/abby/dblist2.html>. —To find articles related to your topic that originally appeared in magazines, journals, and newspapers. Originally published in **print form**.

Mainly Magazines and Journals

[EbscoHost Academic Search Elite](#)

A multi-subject database, covering the social sciences, humanities, general science, multi-cultural studies, education, and much more!
Tutorial available at:

<http://tinyurl.com/58vsq>

[EBSCOhost Health Databases](#)

Searches mostly health and medicine-related journals and magazines

Newspapers and Magazines

[Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe](#)

Search "Quick News Search" for articles from the last two years. For older articles, search in "General News Search."

[ProQuest Diversity Databases](#)

Alt-PressWatch, Ethnic NewsWatch, and GenderWatch.

Library Catalog—Finding Books and Videos: <http://tinyurl.com/8mo5z>

Search the library catalog for books related to a topic of your interest. Select a topic and create a search statement. Find a book and then its call number.

Searching the Catalog: Make sure **words or phrase** is selected underneath **Search For** and narrow your search down to **Chabot College** if you only want to find books available at Chabot. Combine different terms such as: genetic engineering and government policy. Enter your terms with AND in between and then click on

See [Your Search Strategy](#) for more information on phrasing a search statement.

genetic engineering AND government policy words or phrase Search

library: ALL Chabot College Las Positas College

Pamphlet Files— At the Library, we have several filing cabinets of articles and documents to many topics. Use the Card catalog that rests on TOP of the filing cabinet to find your topic. You can check out up to five articles/pamphlets.

Reference/Statistical Sources (Books, Databases and Web sites. Look also at [Resources by Subject](#) and [Reference Sources Online](#) from the Library Home page)

10,000 Ideas for Term Papers, Projects, Reports and Speeches

Reference Desk: LB1047.3 .L35 1998

CQ Researcher Index is at the reference desk.

Reference: H35 .E35 2007 to present at periodicals desk.

Facts.com Issues & Controversies

<http://tinyurl.com/6ft8u>

Library Handout on Genetic Engineering

<http://tinyurl.com/3doy32>

Library Handout on Human Sexuality

<http://tinyurl.com/3docce>

Statistical Abstract of the United States

Reference Desk: HA202.U58 S7 2007

Also at: <http://tinyurl.com/2zmcvr>

Encyclopedia of Associations

Reference: HS17 .G334 2007

McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology

Reference: Q121 .M3 2002

Notable 20th Century Scientists

Reference: Q141 .N73 1995

American Men and Women of Science

Reference: Q141 .A474 2005

History of Astronomy: An Encyclopedia

Reference: QB15 .H624 1997

Encyclopedia of Bioethics

Reference: QH332 .E52 2004

Encyclopedia of Evolution

Reference: QH360.2 .E56 2002

Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia

Reference: QL7 .G7813 2004

Encyclopedia of Human Biology

Reference: QP11 .E53 1991

Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine

Reference: RC41 .G35 2002

Health Reference Series

Type in this title and then limit to Chabot. The ones you want will be in Reference and will have the word "Sourcebook" in the title.

Human Diseases and Conditions

Reference: RC81.A2 H75 2000

Library in a Book: Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering

Reference: TP248.23 .Y684 2000

Library in a Book: Reproductive Rights and Technology

Reference: RG133.5 .K73 2002

Library in a Book: Physician-Assisted Suicide and Euthanasia

Reference: R726 .Y673 2000

Library in a Book: Patients' Rights in the Age of Managed Health Care

Reference: KF3823 .Y68 2001

Continuum International Encyclopedia of Sexuality

Reference: HQ21 .I68 2003

Encyclopedia of Global Change

Reference: GE149 .E47 2000

Public WWW Sites Selected by Librarians

<http://tinyurl.com/35nps8>

Web Resources

Use Web search engines (such as Google) last for your research, and if you do, be prepared to evaluate web sites with a very skeptical eye. Anybody can put anything on the web, and if you do not pay attention, you could be referring to very questionable or misinformed sites. For example, take a look at this web site that claims to be a legitimate site on human cloning at <http://www.d-b.net/dti/> (It's absolutely fake!) The Library has an effective web evaluation checklist available at:

<http://www.chabotcollege.edu/Library/abby/evaluation.html>

World Wide Web: Academic Searching <http://www.chabotcollege.edu/Library/handouts/metasites.pdf>

Public WWW Sites Selected by Librarians <http://tinyurl.com/35nps8>

Searches sites selected by Chabot Librarians, deemed suitable for research. Search here first for Public World Wide Web sites. Also search these sites listed below:

Resources by Subject

<http://www.chabotcollege.edu/Library/subjectindex/>

Librarians' Internet Index

<http://lii.org>

Academic Info

<http://www.academicinfo.net/table.html>

INFOMINE

<http://infomine.ucr.edu/>

Scout Report Archives

<http://scout.wisc.edu/Archives/>

Virtual Learning Resources Center

<http://www.virtuallrc.com/>

World Wide Web: General Searching <http://tinyurl.com/4ekxp>

Google (Limited to PDF documents)
<http://tinyurl.com/5f294>

SearchGov
<http://www.searchgov.com/>

SearchEDU
<http://www.searchedu.com>

Google (limiting to .org)
<http://tinyurl.com/6ypr9>

About
<http://www.about.com/>

Web Evaluation Checklist <http://www.chabotcollege.edu/Library/abby/evaluation.html>

Recognizing Sites by Domain

It is important to understand that when you are evaluating and selecting web sites that you recognize the type of sites you find from the Web. When you use the search engine, Public WWW Sites Selected by Librarians, you are actually finding about 95% of the time, sites that should be suitable for your research needs. When searching Google, or Google limited by domain and file type, you still need to do further evaluation and you SHOULD have the Web Evaluation Checklist in hand. Below are what you can find from such sites.

.gov Sites come from different departments and entities of the United States. State government sites may have a .us domain, followed by its state, instead. They contain reliable information, usually. Government institutions have the responsibility to provide accurate, detailed information, and reliability is high. That does not always mean that these sites are 100% free of a political viewpoint or politics, even if done more neutrally, however-- but such effects are usually minor and information is usually presented objectively. **Note:** Some information could be removed or not posted these days due to national security reasons, and sometimes materials could be removed because a previous president's/governor's policies do not gel with the current ones. Currently, there's been criticism on what's been removed or highlighted as more reliable on hot topic issues such as Stem Cell Research and Human Reproductive and Sexual Health. You should probably also look at a reliable non-profit site (a .org) or an educational site (.edu) rather than relying JUST on government sites. **Guarantee of quality: high, most of the time.**

.edu Sites from educational institutions, usually colleges and universities. Often contains in-depth research projects, instructional materials from professors, and projects provided by academic departments. Keep your eyes open for college students' web sites and personal pages, however, as there is no criteria for their information to be on the Web, and unless students demonstrate competent research on their web sites, do not consider such pages. Student web pages usually have a directory/folder in the web address that resembles a username, usually followed by a tilde (~): **www.berkeley.edu/~pbailey/factsncloning.html** (The institution may be UC Berkeley, but later a username follows, revealing a student's web page. The "facts" on cloning could be presented by a freshman student who put the assignment together in haste, and did not use reliable sources for his page, which he may have not even included). Occasionally, a non-profit organization may have a .edu domain, especially if it is also part of an educational institution (example: the Hoover Institute of Stanford University is probably more like a non-profit). **Guarantee of quality: high if there is no username is present. If a username is present, especially with a tilde, quality is LOW**

.org Sites from nonprofit organizations. Some nonprofit organizations can be research institutions similar to an educational one. For example, the non-partisan Rand organization has a world-wide reputation for its excellent research and its reports are sometimes considered more authoritative than even government reports. However, some nonprofit organizations often are strongly opinionated, as well. In general, unless you know something about the institution, do not consider a .org site to be a place to get an objective overview but to find research-oriented data that supports an opinion, cause, or claim. **Guarantee of quality: medium, overall. High, if it is a reputable, non-political non-profit. Some non-profit organizations do not back up their opinions or causes well on their web sites, but may have print resources that do. Some obscure ones may not do a good job backing their claims at all. Rely on the reputation of the institution, and consider looking it up in the *Encyclopedia of Associations* (listed above under Reference) for more information. Remember that politically charged sites exist to persuade you, almost to the effect of "selling" you ideas or points of views.**

.com Unless you pick up a .com site from the Public WWW Sites Selected by Librarians search engine or the academic subject directories listed above, be prepared to not really find information, but more of a commercial, as that is what .com stands for: commercial. Not only do such sites often provide a lot of ads, either in the forms of banner advertising, pop-up ads, or "sponsored links," but such sites are often also selling a product or service. Some information or dictionaries these sites contain could be actually limited, trivial, or even distorted as it could be convincing you to buy their product or services. Some information sites such as newspapers and news stations (such as cnn.com) can still be good-- though sometimes not all news/information content is available or you need to "register" to use the sites (read that as inviting junk E-mail), and sometimes you may be asked to pay for access to an article or other information resource. With the resources the Library has available online, you do not have to spend money on web services-- a lot of the same information is available in Library subscription databases. **Guarantee of quality: Depends on reputation of the institution, but in most cases, assume the site exists mainly to sell you a product or service. Could be your biggest "waste of time." A site's purpose to sell you something is not always obvious, at first.**