

How are you currently feeling?

A



(loachim, 2013)

B



(Becker, 2014)

C



(J, 2018)

D



(Nowicki, 2015)

Use the annotation tool to circle one of the letters above, or type a letter into the chat



Academic Writing

Locating, assessing, and
applying sources

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September 21st, 2023

Download slides.

<https://www.kausharmahetaji.com/uploads/sources/iskills2023.pdf>

ACTIVITY

Use the chat feature to answer the following question:

Why do we use sources?

Why do we use sources?

- To situate ourselves within broader academic conversations
- To demonstrate that our work is credible
- To include evidence and provide context for our arguments and position
- To allow readers to locate other sources that may be of interest
- To acknowledge the work of others by ensuring that they are credited

This workshop will cover the following learning objectives:

- 1 Compare and describe various kinds of sources
- 2 Select relevant sources from information retrieved using search engines as well as interdisciplinary and subject-specific databases
- 3 Evaluate sources using the CRAAP test
- 4 Apply sources to academic writing by quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing information
- 5 Devise a strategy for organizing sources using software, including citation management tools

AGENDA

Understanding
Sources

Evaluating
Sources

Organizing
Sources

Locating
Sources

Incorporating
Sources

Sources can be classified as primary or secondary material

Primary

- Original or 'raw' materials that have not been analyzed or interpreted
- Examples:
 - Datasets
 - Historical news articles
 - Journal entries
 - Testimonies
 - Art
 - Letters
 - Interviews
 - Speeches

Secondary

- Evaluate, interpret, synthesize, or describe existing sources (e.g., primary sources)
- Examples:
 - Journal articles
 - Encyclopedia entries
 - Textbooks
 - Documentaries
 - Dissertations
 - Essays
 - Books/monographs

Understanding Sources

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Sources can be classified as academic or grey literature

Academic

- Authored by scholars—i.e., researchers with expertise in a particular area, and published by academic journals and presses
- Undergo a peer-review process (usually)
- Valuable for research perspective and in-depth understandings of topic
- Examples:
 - Journal articles
 - Academic books/ monographs

Grey

- Not available through traditional academic publishers
- Vary widely in quality and scope
- Can be current and include diverse content and more negative/null results
- Locate these materials outside of academic databases and journals
- Examples:
 - Government publications
 - Preprints

Understanding Sources

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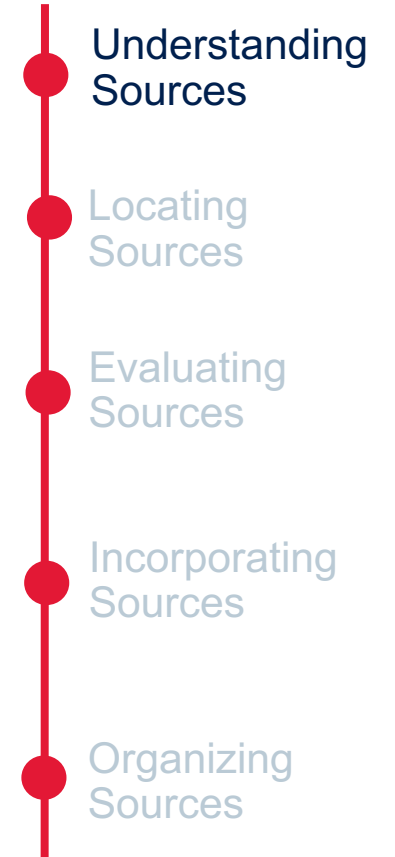
Academic articles can be peer-reviewed or non-peer-reviewed

Peer-Reviewed

- Subjected to process in scholarly publishing that involves the evaluation of academic text by researchers with subject expertise
- Types of peer review:
 - Open
 - Double blind
 - Single blind
 - Post-publication

Non-Peer-Reviewed

- May be assessed for validity, credibility, quality, and originality but not using the standards associated with the peer-review process
- Examples:
 - Subediting process for newspapers
 - Editorial review



DEMO

Check for peer review using Ulrich's Web



Ulrich's Serials Analysis System

University of Toronto

--Select Language--

Search Workspace Ulrich's Update Admin

Log in to My Ulrich's

Enter a Title, ISSN, or search term to find journals or other periodicals:



Advanced Search ▶

Understanding Sources

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Evaluating Sources

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Access [Ulrich's Web](#)
Using Ulrich's Web: [Steps required](#)

ACTIVITY

Check whether the articles below are peer reviewed using Ulrich's web

1. Herath, T., & Herath, H. S. B. (2020). Coping with the New Normal Imposed by the COVID-19 Pandemic: Lessons for Technology Management and Governance. *Information Systems Management*, 37(4), 277–283. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10580530.2020.1818902>
2. Jeong, E. J. (2022). Re-examination of Energy Conservation Principle in Charged Capacitors and the Reported Anomalous Energy Devices: Physics. *International Journal of Fundamental Physical Sciences*, 12(2), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.14331/ijfps.2022.330150>

Understanding Sources

Locating Sources

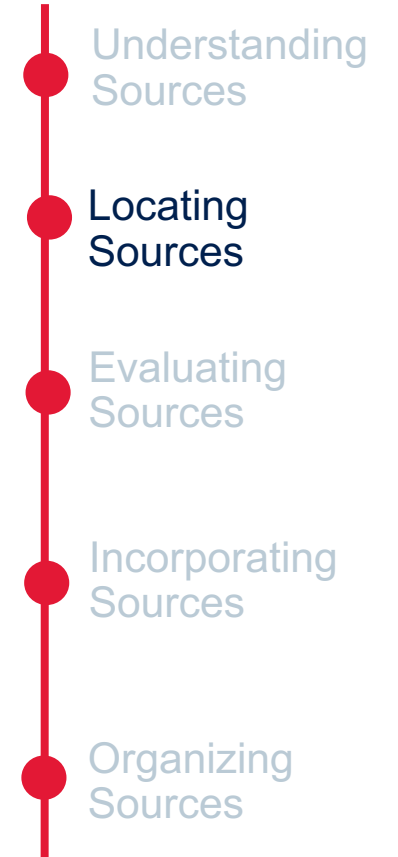
Evaluating Sources

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Organizing Sources

Complete broad-level searches using search engines and interdisciplinary databases

- [Google Scholar](#)
- [University of Toronto Libraries LibrarySearch page](#)
- Interdisciplinary databases:
 - [ProQuest](#)
 - [Web of Science](#)
 - [Scopus](#)
 - [EBSCO databases](#)
 - [Project Muse](#)



DEMO

Configure Google Scholar to connect to UTL resources

1 Settings

2 Library links

3 university of toronto libraries

4 University of Toronto Libraries - Get full text

5 Save

Search results Library links Account Button

Show library access links for (choose up to five libraries):

e.g., Harvard

- Canadian National Catalogue - Find in AMICUS
- University Health Network Libraries - Find It @ UHN Libraries
- University Health Network Libraries - Find It @ UHN Libraries
- University of Toronto Libraries - Get full text

Online access to library subscriptions is usually restricted to patrons of that library. You may need to login with your library password, use a campus computer, or configure your browser to use a library proxy. Please visit your library's website or ask a local librarian for assistance.

- Understanding Sources
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Identify relevant subject-level databases and journals

About CIPS

Current issues & news

CIPS courses at the iSchool

Databases in CIPS subject areas

The journal literature

Finding books

Organizations & other web resources

COVID-19 related issues

- LibGuides (Library Guides): Search Google for the discipline area and the term “LibGuide”
Example: “Critical Information Policy Studies LibGuide”
- [University of Toronto Libraries Databases](#) (sorted by subject)
- [Scimago Journal & Country Rank](#)

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ACTIVITY

Identify relevant academic articles using reference tracking



Library & Information Science
Research
Volume 17, Issue 3, Summer 1995, Pages 259-294



Everyday life information seeking:
Approaching information seeking in
the context of “way of life”

Reijo Savolainen

Show more

Share Cite

[https://doi.org/10.1016/0740-8188\(95\)90048-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0740-8188(95)90048-9)

[Get rights and content](#)

Access [article](#)

Forward Reference Tracking

- **Cited by:** Which article(s) have cited the article I have?
- Check ‘cited by’ on Google Scholar or Scopus

Backward Reference Tracking

- **Cites:** Which article(s) does the article I have cite?
- Check the bibliography/reference list

Understanding Sources

Locating Sources

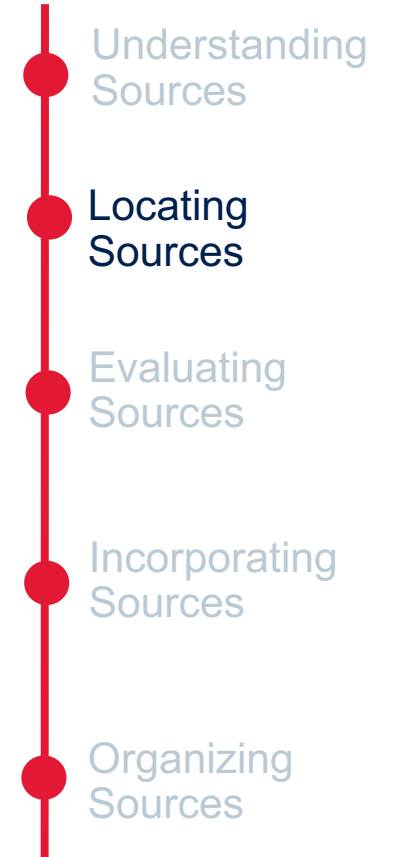
Evaluating Sources

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Use literature mapping tools to find relevant research for courses and other research projects

- **Literature mapping tools:** Tend to be AI-based applications that retrieve results based on your topic of interest
- **Examples:**
 - [ResearchRabbit](#)
 - [Litmaps](#)
 - [Connected Papers](#)
 - [Inciteful](#)
 - [citationchaser](#)
 - [VOSviewer](#)
 - [PURE suggest](#)
 - [Citation Tree](#)
 - [Open Knowledge Maps](#)
 - [Location Citation Network](#)



ResearchRabbit and Litmaps are just two examples of popular AI-based tools for locating relevant literature

ResearchRabbit

- [Free](#)
- Visualize connections between articles and authors
- Access abstracts
- Find similar work
- Stay updated on relevant work
- Collaborate when searching

Litmaps

- [Free](#) for 100 article searches and 1 map (monthly paid options for more)
- Develop “seed maps”—map with top citations and references for article
- Examine specific research topics with a 1-degree search
- Visualize connections between articles
- Identify articles that form a niche—disconnected from map

Understanding Sources

Locating Sources

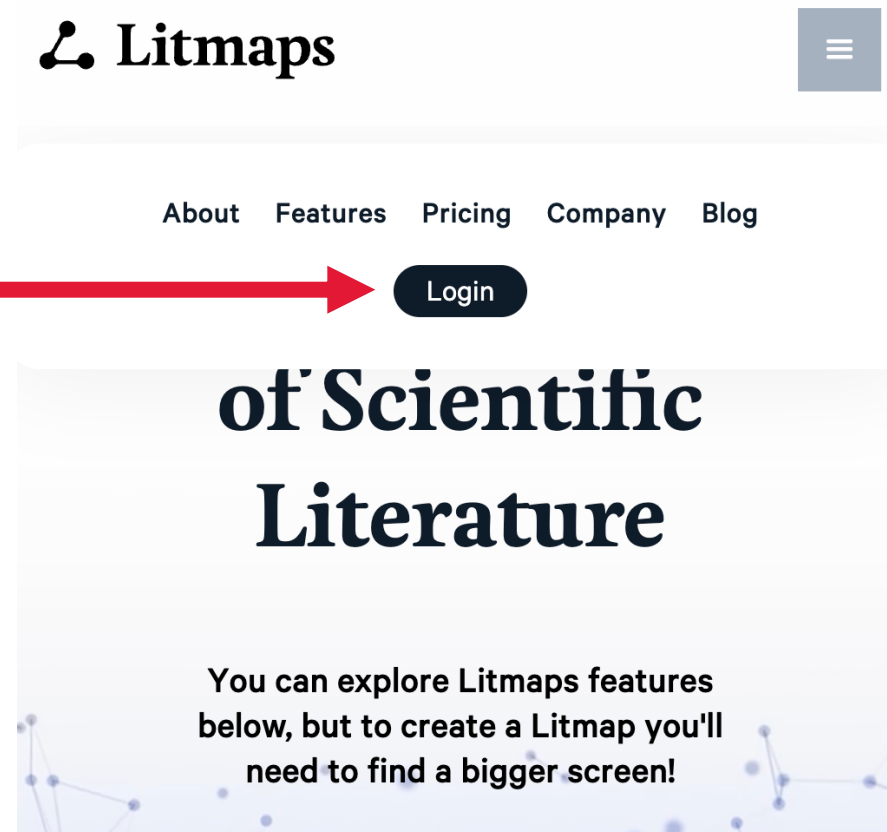
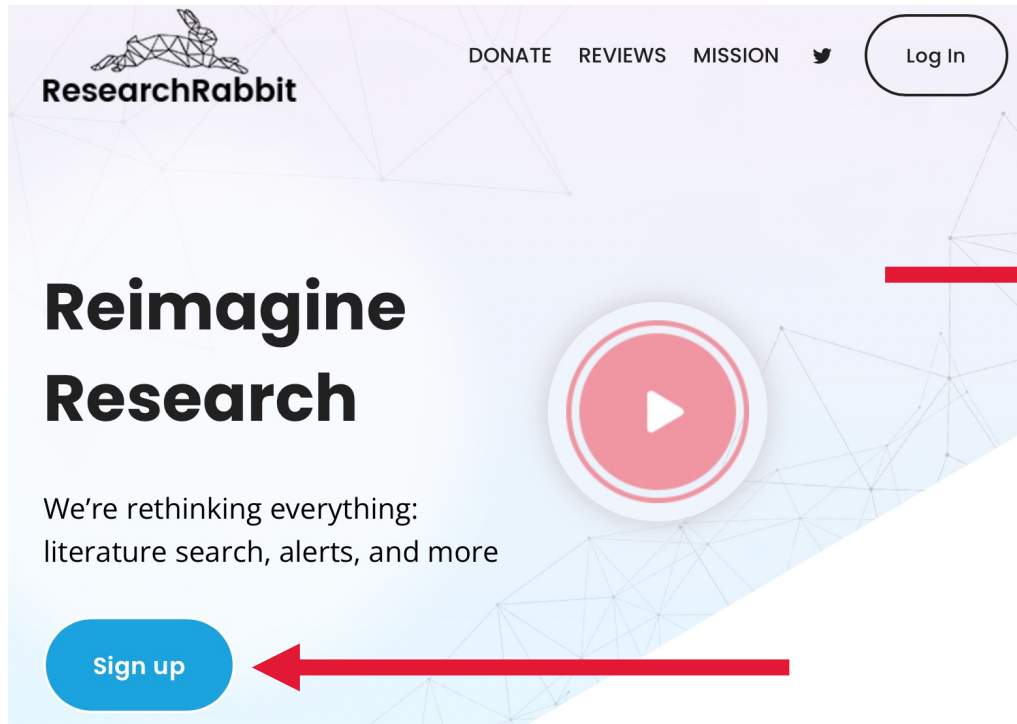
Evaluating Sources

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ACTIVITY

Create ResearchRabbit and Litmap accounts



Understanding Sources

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ACTIVITY

Identify relevant articles using ResearchRabbit or Litmaps, starting with the following articles:

1. Mackenzie, Adrian. 2019. "From API to AI: Platforms and Their Opacities." *Information, Communication & Society* 22 (13): 1989–2006.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2018.1476569>.

2. Miltner, Kate M. 2014. "There's No Place for Lulz on LOLCats': The Role of Genre, Gender, and Group Identity in the Interpretation and Enjoyment of an Internet Meme." *First Monday* 19 (8), August.
<https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v19i8.5391>.



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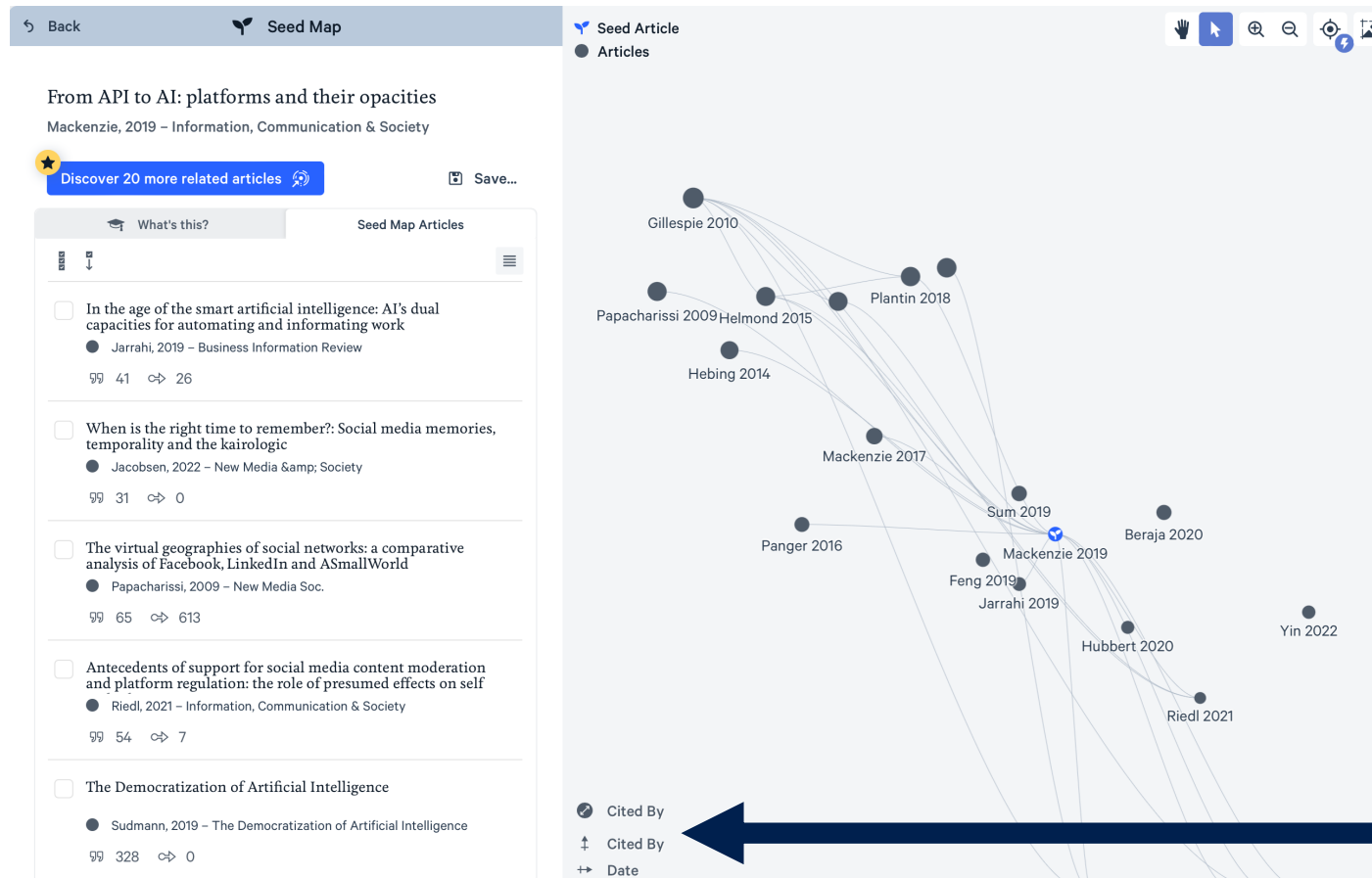
ResearchRabbit locates 831 “Similar Work,” 25 “All References” and 22 “All Citations” (Mackenzie 2019)

The screenshot displays the ResearchRabbit interface. On the left, a paper titled "From API to AI: platforms and their opacities" by Adrian Mackenzie (2019) is selected. The sidebar on the right shows navigation options: "Similar Work" (831 items), "All References" (25 items), and "All Citations" (22 items). The main area shows a list of similar works, including "Infrastructure studies meet platform studies in the age of Google and Facebook" (2018) and "The politics of 'platforms'" (2010). A network graph on the right shows connections between the selected paper and 50 other papers, with nodes representing authors and their works.

- Understanding Sources
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ACTIVITY

Litmaps locates 28 “References” and 45 “Cited By” sources (Mackenzie 2019)

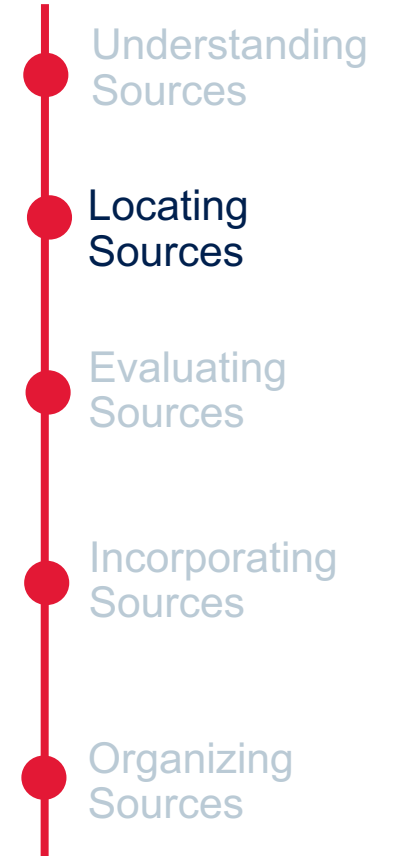


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ACTIVITY

Use the chat feature to answer the following question:

Why are there differences in results with ResearchRabbit and Litmaps?





**Break
Time**

Assess sources for reliability, bias, credibility, and relevance

- Be critical of sources
- Check for predatory publishers: [Beall's List](#)
- Many ways to assess sources with examples including:
 - [5Ws](#) (OER Commons, 2017)
 - [RADAR](#) (Reg Erhardt Library, 2022)
 - [SIFT](#) (Hapgood, 2019)
 - [CRAAP Test](#) (Meriam Library, 2010)



ACTIVITY

Evaluate the following sources using the CRAAP test

Access CRAAP Test

1. <https://time.com/5872868/big-tech-regulated-here-is-4-ways/>
2. <https://www.hks.harvard.edu/faculty-research/policy-topics/business-regulation/value-and-challenges-regulating-big-tech>
3. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369118X.2022.2032796>
4. <https://about.fb.com/news/2020/02/big-tech-needs-more-regulation/>

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Consider whether to quote, paraphrase, or summarize the information gathered, and cite appropriately

Quoting

- Use when the wording is relevant for your point/analysis
- Ensure that there is context to interpret the quote
- Do not overuse

Paraphrasing

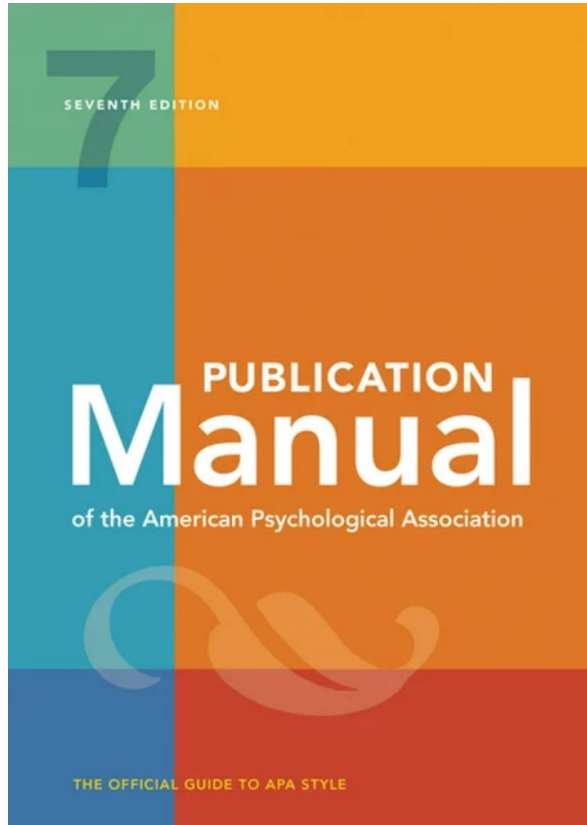
- Use to communicate or simplify the idea being explained by the source
- Do not copy or replace the words used by the source with synonyms

Summarizing

- Use to be succinct when details are not necessary
- Do not reiterate—ensure that you understand the ideas being condensed



Include citations and ensure that they are consistent with the chosen citation style



- [Overview of Citation Styles](#)
- [APA Style Blog](#)
- [The Chicago Manual of Style](#)
- [Vancouver Style Guide](#)

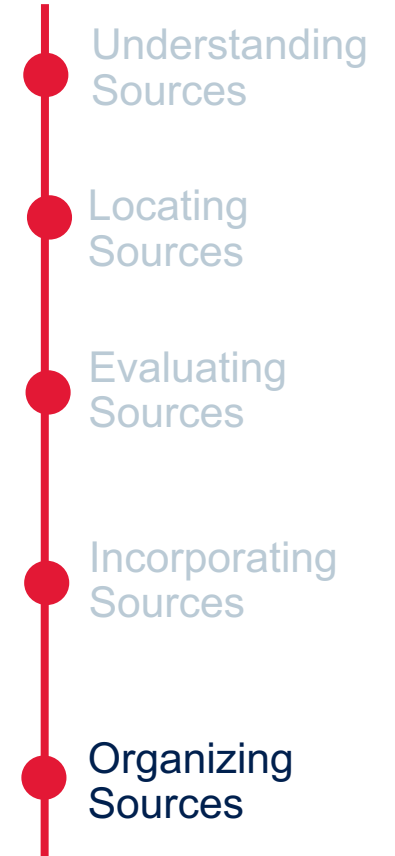
If unsure, cite!

iSkills workshop this term on how to "[Cite in APA](#)"



Use a citation manager to store and organize references,

- Save, organize, annotate, and share references
- Easily embed references in text and generate bibliographies in thousands of citation styles
- Many options for citation managers:
 - [Zotero](#)
 - [EndNote](#) (Basic and Desktop)
 - [RefWorks](#)
 - [Mendeley](#)
- [Chart comparing different citation managers](#)



DEMO

Use the citation manager Zotero to organize and cite sources

The screenshot displays the Zotero citation manager interface. On the left, a list of sources is shown with columns for Title and Creator. The selected source is "Bit by (Twitch) Bit: 'Platform Capture' and the Evolution of Digital Platforms" by Partin. The right pane shows the details for this source, including Item Type (Journal Article), Title, Author (Partin, William Clyde), Publication (Social Media + Society), Volume (6), Issue (3), Pages (2056305120933981), Date (July 1, 2020), and DOI (10.1177/2056305120933981).

Title	Creator
A kinder, gentler gorilla?	The Economist
Apple Adopts 'Open Source' Code Strategy	Markoff
Bit by (Twitch) Bit: "Platform Capture" and the Evolution of Digital Plat...	Partin
BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY: One Man's Fight for Free Software	Markoff
Codifying a Commons: Copyright, Copyleft, and the Creative Commo...	Goss
Commercial versus open source software: the role of product heterog...	Bitzer
Copyleft vs. Copyright: A Marxist Critique	Söderberg
Copyleft—the economics of Linux and other open source software	Mustonen
Copyleft: Licensing Collaborative Works in the Digital Age	Heffan
Copyright or copyleft?: An analysis of property regimes for software d...	de Laat
Coring on Digital Platforms—Fundamentals and Examples from the M...	Bender and Gronau
Debating Open-Source Software at the U.N.	Pogue
Democratizing production through open source knowledge: from ope...	Powell
Designed to 'effectively frustrate': copyright, technology and the agen...	Gillespie
Hackers rule	The Economist
Hacking in the public interest: Authority, legitimacy, means, and ends	Powell
Hacking the body: code, performance and corporeality	Thomas
How partners mediate platform power: Mapping business and data pa...	van der Vlist and Helmond
Leveraging Digital Health Platforms in Developing Countries: The Role...	Msiska et al.
Microsoft to Give Governments Access to Code	Lohr
New Economy; Despite Microsoft's best efforts to kill it, the free-soft...	Flynn
On open innovation, platforms, and entrepreneurship	Nambisan et al.
Open Source of Copyleft: Authorship Reconsidered	Dusollier
Platform ecosystems as meta-organizations: Implications for platfor...	Kretschmer et al.
Platform Governance Design in Platform Ecosystems: Implications for ...	Chen et al.
Platform-Dependent Entrepreneurs: Power Asymmetries, Risks, and S...	Cutolo and Kenney
Pre-hacked: Open Design and the democratisation of product develo...	Richardson
Q&A/ Richard Stallman : Why Software Should Be Free and Shared	Shulman

Zotero
Library

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Further support with sources and academic writing

Writing Support

Writing Tutors at the Learning Hub
(Book appointment through Quercus)

- Receive feedback on ongoing assignments and writing projects
- Develop writing skills

Graduate Centre for Academic Communication (GCAC)

- Sign up for writing workshops (asynchronous and synchronous)
- Book an appointment with the writing centre

University of Toronto Libraries



Ask Chat

- Speak to a librarian
- Immediate support via instant messenger

Drop-in Hours (Check Quercus)

- Speak to a librarian
- Immediate support over virtual platform

Thank you!
Questions?

References

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