

ALUPE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

INFORMATION LITERACY SESSION

Information Resources

The AUC Library consists of a Large collection of both print and electronic resources

- ▶ Over 7,000 volumes of books and bound periodicals
- ▶ +40 databases of electronic journals, including research4life and e-books
- ▶ Print journals and magazines

Sources of information

Books, print journals, magazines, government publications, e-journals, reports, thesis, AVs, newspapers, the Internet, social media, librarians etc.

What kind of information do you need?

Information Services

- ▶ Circulation services
- ▶ Reference services
- ▶ Binding and Photocopying services
- ▶ Registration of laptops
- ▶ Off-campus access
- ▶ Instant messaging (chat)
- ▶ Digitization of research output
- ▶ Special needs services
- ▶ Information Literacy training

Accessing Library E-Resources

- ▶ The AUC Library contains mainly full-text journal articles E-books and reports
- ▶ The Library subscribes to E-journals and E-books through Kenya Library and Information Services Consortium (KLISC)

Searching for information in AUC Library

- ▶ Library Catalogue – opac.auc.ac.ke
- ▶ Library Website – library.auc.ac.ke
- ▶ Institutional Repository – erepository.auc.ac.ke
- ▶ Past Exam papers – erepository.auc.ac.ke/handle/123456789/15
- ▶ Internet search engines, e.g. Google scholar
scienceresearch.com & other search engines
- ▶ Librarians

Online Public Access Catalog



Search Library catalog ▾

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Latest Arrivals



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Home > Advanced search

Search for:

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Item type

Limit to any of the following:

-  AUC Undergraduate Projects
-  Book
-  DVD/CD
-  References
-  Short Loan
-  Special Collection

Online Journals & E-RESOURCES



- Subscribed e-resources
- Open Access e-resources
- CORE

Information Literacy

Home > Information Literacy

Ask a Question?

The ACRL defines **information literacy** as a "set of integrated abilities encompassing the reflective discovery of information, the understanding of how information is produced and valued and the use of information in creating new knowledge and participating ethically in communities of learning". The AUC Library is conducting training sessions in Information Literacy

https://library.auc.ac.ke/information-literacy/#

Cont...

Ask a Question?

Your name

Your email

Subject

Your message (optional)

Alupe University College Library subscribes to peer reviewed full text electronic journals to support teaching, learning and research activities of the University. The available electronic databases cover all subject areas. The major databases and their subject coverage are summarized as below. Kindly access the websites for more information.

-  **Description:** Robotics & Control Systems, Computing & Processing, Networking & Broadcasting, Signal Processing & Analysis, Photonics & Electro-Optics, Aerospace
-  **Description:** Politics, Linguistics, Social Science, Humanities, Law, Mathematics, Science, and Medicine
-  **Description:** biomedical, life, physical and social sciences



Institutional Repository

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Alupe University College Repository

DSpace is a digital service that collects, preserves, and distributes digital material. Repositories are important tools for preserving an organization's legacy; they facilitate digital preservation and scholarly communication.

Communities in Repository

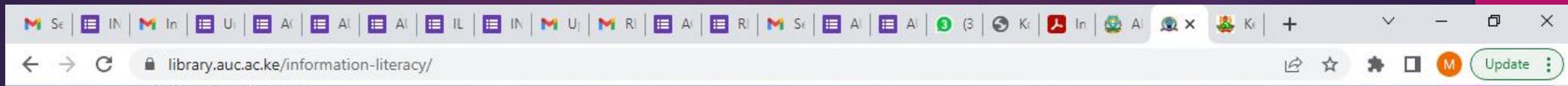
Select a community to browse its collections.

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Recently Added

[Coming to Terms With COVID-19 Reality in the Context of Africa's Higher Education: Challenges, Insights, and Prospects](#)

INFORMATION LITERACY TRAINING GUIDES



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Information Literacy

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Ask a Question?

Your name

The ACRL defines **information literacy** as a "set of integrated abilities encompassing the reflective discovery of information, the understanding of how information is produced and valued and the use of information in creating new knowledge and participating ethically in communities of learning". The AUC Library is conducting training sessions in Information Literacy Skills for its users. This session engages the users in learning: Information Literacy Skills; how to access the print and e-resources available by the library; Referencing methods using reference management tools and Academic Integrity for instance use of anti-plagiarism software for effective academic writing. Training sessions will cover:



Show all



Your name

Your email

Subject

Your message (optional)

instance use of anti-plagiarism software for effective academic writing. Training sessions will cover:

- Information Literacy User Services Session
- Boolean logic searching – Click to download the guide

Referencing methods using:

- APA 7th edition Style Manual – Click to download the guide
- Zotero Reference Management Tool – Click to access the guide
- Mendeley Reference Manager – Click to access the guide

Anti-plagiarism Monitor

- Turn-it-In Anti-plagiarism [training](#)
- Academic integrity check request form – Click to access the form

Time for training sessions:

1. **Postgraduates & Staff:** Tuesdays from 9:30am – 12:30pm
2. **Undergraduates:** Thursdays from 9:30am – 12:30pm

Information Literacy sessions would focus on key areas that include;

- ▶ Sources of information
- ▶ Information searching and retrieval
- ▶ Legal and ethical dimension of information
- ▶ Citation & Referencing skills

Criteria for Evaluating Information

- ▶ Author – credential listed, author's career, publication record.
- ▶ Reviews – gives author's background & knowledge of the subject.
- ▶ Publisher – well-known, university presses
- ▶ Currency - up-to-date

Google Scholar Home Page

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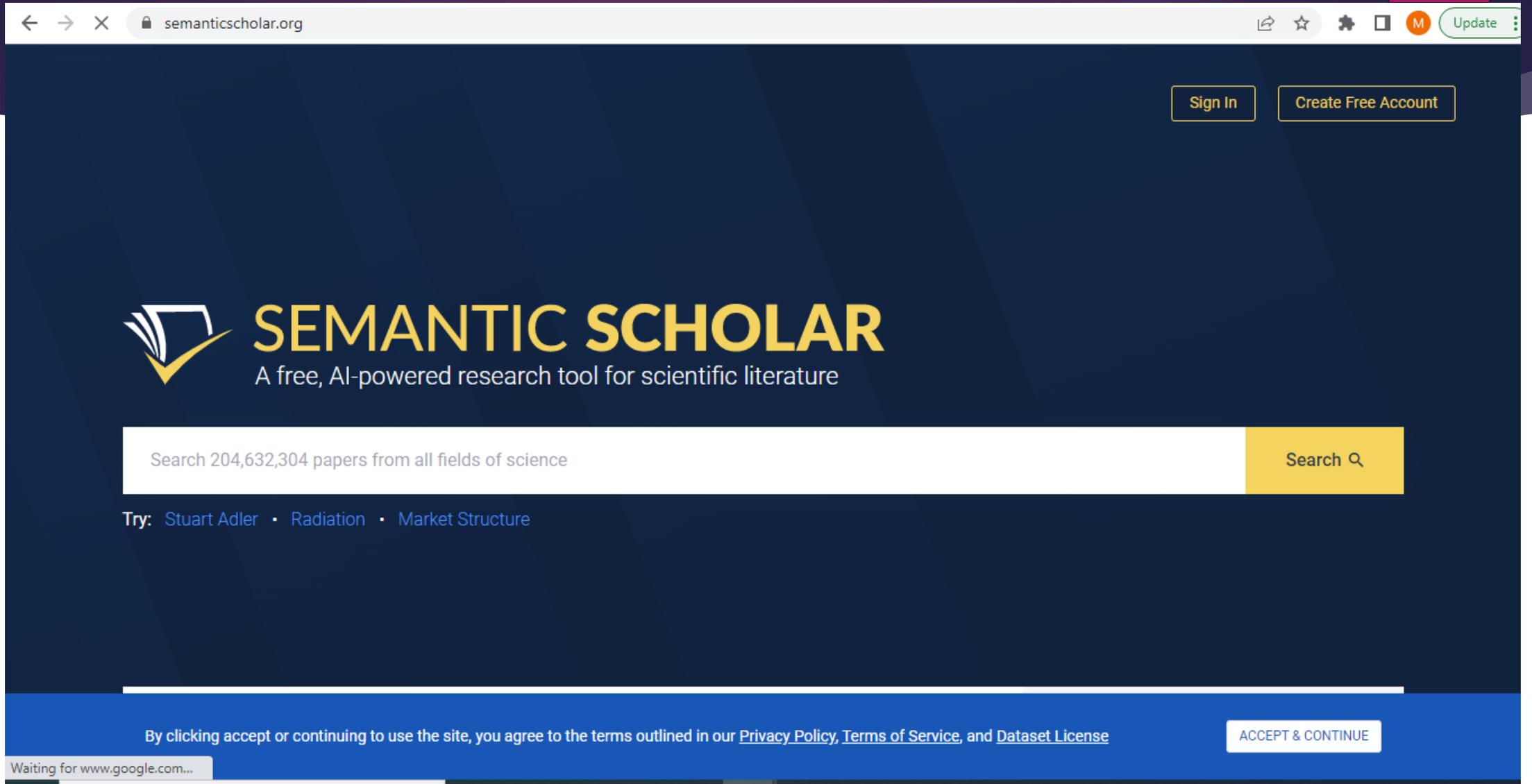
 **Fabian Esamai**
Professor of Child Health and Paediatrics, Moi University School of Medicine
Verified email at mu.ac.ke
Cited by 6515

Low-dose aspirin for the prevention of preterm delivery in nulliparous women with a singleton pregnancy (ASPIRIN): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled ... [HTML] nih.gov
..., PL Hibberd, E Achieng, P Nyongesa, [F Esamai](#)... - The Lancet, 2020 - Elsevier
Background Preterm birth remains a common cause of neonatal mortality, with a disproportionately high burden in low-income and middle-income countries. Meta-analyses of low-dose ...
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..., HNK Mengech, [BO Khwa-Otsyula](#), [F Esamai](#)... - Academic ..., 2007 - journals.lww.com
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M English, [F Esamai](#), [A Wasunna](#), [F Were](#), B Ogotu... - The Lancet, 2004 - Elsevier
Background The district hospital is considered essential for delivering basic, cost-effective health care to children in resource poor countries. We aimed to investigate the performance of ...
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Sample Federated Search tool



The screenshot shows the Semantic Scholar homepage. At the top, there is a browser address bar with the URL 'semanticscholar.org' and navigation icons. Below the address bar, there are two buttons: 'Sign In' and 'Create Free Account'. The main header features the Semantic Scholar logo, which is a stylized book icon, followed by the text 'SEMANTIC SCHOLAR' in large yellow letters and 'A free, AI-powered research tool for scientific literature' in smaller white text. Below the header is a large white search bar containing the text 'Search 204,632,304 papers from all fields of science' and a yellow 'Search' button with a magnifying glass icon. Underneath the search bar, there are three blue links: 'Try: Stuart Adler · Radiation · Market Structure'. At the bottom of the page, there is a blue footer with a white bar containing the text 'By clicking accept or continuing to use the site, you agree to the terms outlined in our [Privacy Policy](#), [Terms of Service](#), and [Dataset License](#)' and a white 'ACCEPT & CONTINUE' button. A small status bar at the very bottom left shows 'Waiting for www.google.com...'

semanticscholar.org

Update

Sign In

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 **SEMANTIC SCHOLAR**
A free, AI-powered research tool for scientific literature

Search 204,632,304 papers from all fields of science

Search

Try: [Stuart Adler](#) · [Radiation](#) · [Market Structure](#)

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PLAGIARISM

What is Plagiarism

- ▶ Plagiarism is the act of taking the words, ideas, or research of another person and putting them forward without citation as if they were your own.
- ▶ It is intellectual theft and a clear violation of the code of ethics and behavior that most academic institutions have established to regulate the scholastic conduct of their members.



Common Forms of Plagiarism

Institutions of higher learning like Colleges and Universities have their own policies that define plagiarism and establish guidelines for dealing with plagiarism cases. These cases are in various forms that include

- ▶ Downloading an assignment from an online source.
- ▶ Buying, stealing or borrowing an assignment.
- ▶ Quoting from a source 'word for word', without using quotation marks.
- ▶ Copying, cutting and pasting text from an electronic source.
- ▶ Using the words of someone else.
- ▶ Lifting sentences or paragraphs from someone else.
- ▶ Relying too much on other people's material. Avoid repeated use of long quotations.
- ▶ Putting someone else's ideas into your own words.
- ▶ Self plagiarism – Borrowing generously from the writers previous work without citation

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM DEMANDS ...

- ▶ Knowledge of good academic writing
- ▶ Knowledge of the types of works that must be referenced e.g. books, articles, web pages, statistics, photographs etc.
- ▶ Knowledge on the use of appropriate referencing styles e.g. Harvard, APA ...

REFERENCING

- ▶ Referencing can be described as **giving credit, with citation, to the source of information used in one's work.**
- ▶ Unacknowledged use and presenting someone else's ideas as if they were your own can be used to describe **plagiarism**.
- ▶ Referencing is important for a number of reasons, some of which include:
 - It allows for acknowledgement of the use of other people's opinions, ideas, theories and inventions.
 - Helps readers understand what influenced the writer's thinking and how their ideas were formulated.
 - Helps the readers evaluate the extent of the writer's reading.
 - Enables readers to visit source materials for themselves and verify the information.

When should you reference?

You should provide the source (ie. provide a *reference*, or *citation*) when you:

1. Quote someone else's words (written or spoken), ie. copy the words exactly.
2. Re-word (paraphrase) or refer to someone else's ideas or findings (written or spoken).
3. Use factual data (eg. facts, statistics, information from graphs) from other sources.
4. Reprint a diagram, chart or other illustration.
5. Use someone else's way of organising or presenting information (e.g. a design format, a model).
6. Need to show the reader that you have evidence for a statement or argument you have made.



Cont...

It is not usually necessary to provide a reference when you:

- ▶ Use your own knowledge (such as, a personal anecdote, your own research findings). But you must make it clear to the reader that you are using your own experience, findings, etc.
- ▶ Use general common knowledge in your own words. (For example, *ANZAC Day commemorates the landing of New Zealand and Australian troops on the shores of the Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915.*)
- ▶ Use general knowledge in your subject area* in your own words.

* At first, it may be difficult for you to judge what is and is not general knowledge in the subject. If in doubt, you are better to “play safe” and provide a reference.

How should you reference?

There are several referencing systems used in academic writing. The way you are required to reference sources in a history assignment, for instance, is likely to be different from that required in an ecology assignment.

All systems provide this information through two basic components:

- ▶ An **in-text citation**: In the body of the assignment, close to where the source is referred to, there is some information about the source used (or a reference number that directs the reader to a place in the text where that information can be found).
- ▶ **List of References**: At the end of the assignment, there is a complete list of the sources used, with all the details that will allow the reader to locate each source (i.e. the author, the title, and details about when, where and how the source was published). This is called the **References** list if it includes only the sources you have cited in the assignment, or the **Bibliography** if it also includes sources which you consulted but did not directly cite.

Systems of Referencing

- ▶ The way in which the basic information (i.e. the author, the title, and the publication details) is presented in the body of the text and at the end of the text differs from one referencing system to another.

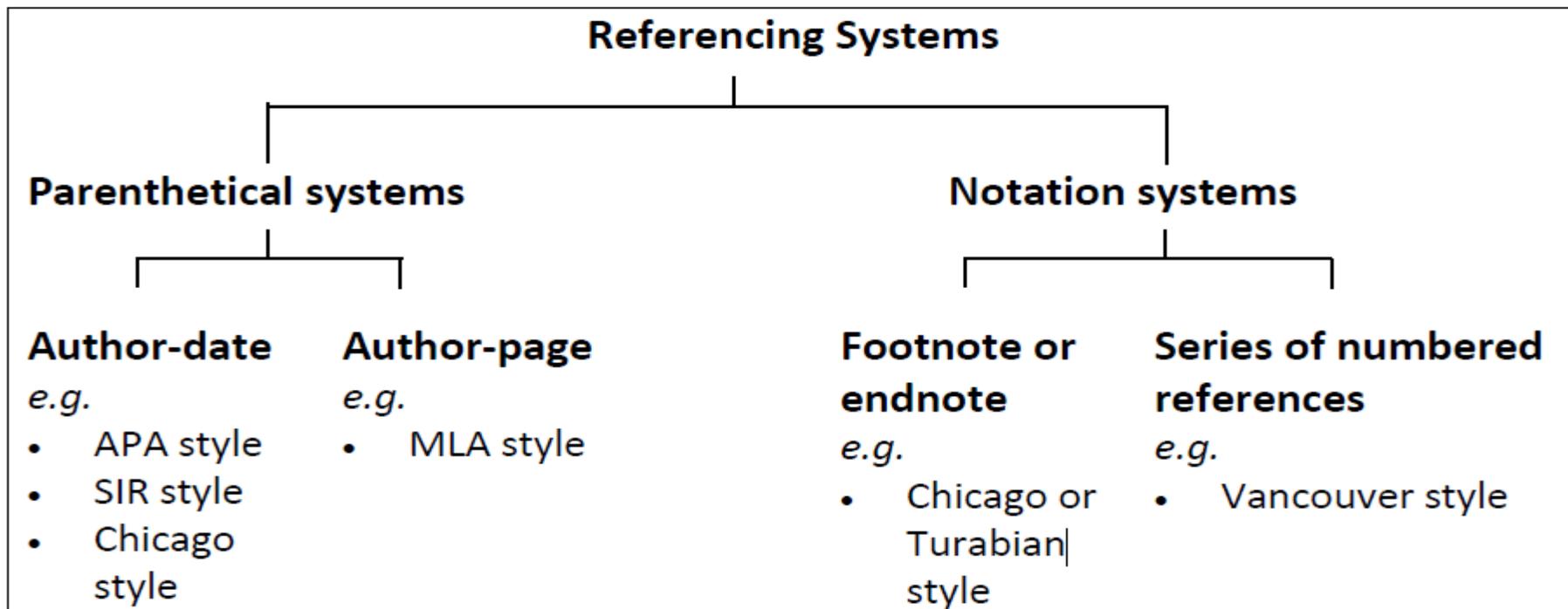


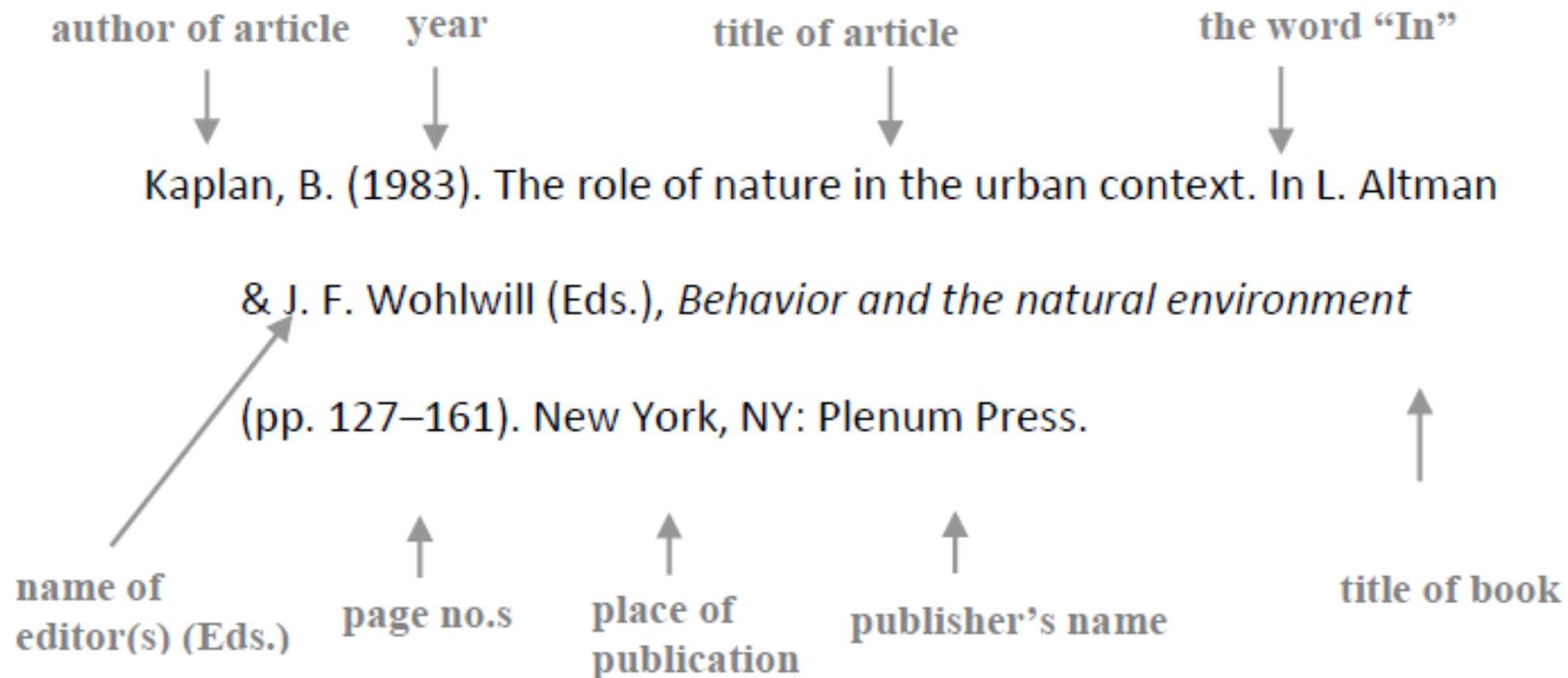
Figure 1. Types of referencing systems

Citing & Referencing

- ▶ **Citing;** Mentioning work of others in your own work Example: Depressed mood has been shown to interfere with attentional strategies of efficient task solution (Hertel, 1997, 1998; Hertel & Rude, 1991)
- ▶ **Referencing;** Detailing sources cited / mentioned in text bibliographic details in reference list / bibliography
- ▶ **Example 1:** Pigato, M. (2001). Information and Communication Technology, Poverty, and Development in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. World Bank, Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 20, URL: (Consulted June 2013)
- ▶ **Example 2:** Luwesi, C. N., Shisanya, C. A., Obando. J.A.(2011). Towards a hydroeconomic approach for risk assessment and mitigation planning of water disasters in semi-arid Kenya, Risk Management in Environment, Production and Economy, Dr. Matteo Savino (Ed.)

Article or chapter in edited book

Surname and initials of author of article or chapter. (Year). Title of article or chapter. In initials and surname of editor (Ed.), *Title of book* (page numbers). Place of publication: Publisher's name.





Journal article

With DOI

Author's surname, initials. (year). Title of article. *Title of Serial, Volume number*

(issue number), page numbers. doi: DOI number

authors



Ancrenaz, M., Dabek, L., & O'Neill, S. (2007). The costs of exclusion:

Recognising a role for local communities in biodiversity conservation.

PLoS Biology, 5(11), 2443-2448. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0050289

year



title of article



title of serial

volume (issue) no.

page numbers

DOI number



With no DOI

Author's surname, initials. (year). Title of article. *Title of Serial, Volume number*
(issue number), page numbers. Retrieved from URL

Vaidhyanathan, C. (1994). The state of copyright activism. *First Monday, 9(4)*.

Retrieved from [http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue9_4/siva](http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue9_4/siva/index.html)
[/index.html](http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue9_4/siva/index.html)

↑
URL of the document

Web page

Author's surname, initials. (year, month day of last update). *Title of page.*

Retrieved from URL

**With update
date**

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Kedgley, S. (2004, June 7). *Greens launch food revolution.* Retrieved from

<http://www.greens.org.nz/searchdocs/PR7545.html>

URL of the document or Web page

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date**

Author's surname, initials. (n.d.). *Title of page*. Retrieved month day, year of
retrieval, from URL

date of retrieval

Smith, J. (n.d.). *Future foods*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from

http://www.biotechlearn.org.nz/focus_stories/future_foods



The End

