

# Tutorial 1 Transcript - Structure of Library's resources

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Okay, so one of the most important things you need to understand when doing research is the structure of UTAS's library resources. Essentially, the quality of your work is dependent on large part on the quality of the information you access, and in order to access this information, you need to know how it's organised. So, I want you to imagine for a moment that the Library resources fit together like a tree, where all the information is accessible via branches. I'd also like to consider that the two main sources that you will likely use when you come to university are books and journal articles. So how does all that fit together? Well, let's take a look.

So here's a book: The oxford companion to English literature. Now you'll find books in our Library catalogue. UTAS library catalogue will index all the books we have in the Library. Conversely, we've got a journal article. Now you can find journal articles within a journal – so one journal will contain several journal articles. And journals are indexed within a database – so one database will index several journals.

So let's just recap that journal article again. So here's a journal article: The ideology of autonomy, by Ted Atkinson. Now you'll find that journal article within The Faulkner journal, which will also include several other journal articles. And The Faulkner journal – you can find that; it will be indexed in the database Proquest. So Proquest also indexes several other hundreds of journals including that blue one there: The explicator.

Now I'll just draw your attention to the light-blue line swinging away to the right there: that's just to illustrate that The Faulkner journal is also indexed in another database: The Literature Resource Centre. So it's not unusual for one journal to be indexed in more than one database.

Okay, I'm just going to pull back nice and wide now. And you can see that the databases we spoke about – JSTOR, Proquest, Literature Resource Centre, as well as the Library catalogue on the right-hand side there – they all have branches that come down into this box here. This is the Summon search engine. So Summon is basically an all-encompassing search, and will allow you to search across all the content that UTAS library subscribes to, so both the database content and the library catalogue content.

Now just coming down to the base here, you can see at the heart of it all we've got Google Scholar. So Google Scholar is a very powerful search engine, and you can see there that not only will it search the content within UTAS library – so across all that content – but it will also search content in other academic institutions and repositories, such as the University of Oxford, Harvard Library, and the National University of Singapore.

Now, just thinking about that diagram, how does it apply to the UTAS library website? Well, let's take a look at that too. So here is the UTAS library website. Now I want to imagine that diagram we just looked at, and I want you to turn it upside down. Okay, so here's the Summon search engine that we were looking at before (it's a single search box) and below that, with the branches coming

down, you can have a look at specific databases – if you want you can look at Proquest, JSTOR – and they will index their own suite of journals. You can have a look at a specific journal, should you so wish to do so. You might want to look specifically at The Faulkner journal, and that will grant you access to those journal articles within The Faulkner journal. Or you can have a look exclusively at the catalogue, which will index all the books, of course, that we have in the UTAS library. And that's a very basic overview of UTAS's library resources.