



Psychology



BOOKS:

Reference Books

Reference books are a good place to begin your research. They often provide concise overviews of a topic, plus tables, graphs, illustrations, etc. A librarian will help you find appropriate resources on your subject. The following are examples of reference books that provide a good basis, or framework for your topic.

Magill's Encyclopedia of Social Science: Psychology

Ref BF 31 .M33 2003 4 vols. adolescence; anger; aggression; birth order; codependency; conditioning; consumer psychology; couples therapy; crowd behavior, etc.

Encyclopedia of Psychology

Ref BF 31 .E52 1994 4 vols. adopted children; altruism; anxiety; ADHD; bilingualism; boredom; crisis intervention; defense mechanisms; depression; eating disorders, etc.

Oxford Companion to the Mind

Ref BF 31 .O94 2004 Down's syndrome; extroversion/introversion; fear and courage; hypnosis; schizophrenia; sleep; smell; stress; stroke; twins; etc.

Encyclopedia of Phobias, Fears, and Anxieties

Ref RC 535 .D63 2008 Fear of...; holiday anxieties and depression; obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD); stage fright; claustrophobia; childhood anxieties & fears, etc.

Stress A-Z; a Sourcebook for Everyday Challenges

Ref QP 82.2 .S8 K34 1998 Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); relationships; religion; laughter; relaxation; stress management; support groups; Type A personality, etc.

DSM-IV-TR; Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

Ref RC 455.2 .C4 D536 2000 Defines and classifies mental disorders.

Catalog Search

Subject searches locate books with a substantial amount of information on a topic, such as: insomnia; violence; grief; schizophrenia; memory; motivation; psychotherapy, etc.

Keyword searches allow you to combine several concepts into one search, such as: Depression and women; stress and work; violence and personality; autism and children

Keyword searches look for your term(s) in the entire catalog record. They might be found in the title, table of contents, or summary of a catalog record, not just the subject field.

For example, a subject search for the phrase "peer pressure" found only four books, but searched as a keyword, 17 books were located. Other examples are: mid-life crisis; nature nurture; repressed memory; shyness; gender roles; spanking, etc.



DATABASES

Magazine, newspaper and journal articles provide current information on your topic. The following are a sample of the many databases that the library carries. Save yourself some time; send articles to your e-mail account, and read them later. You can also search the databases from home, or any off-campus location. You will be asked to enter your name and seven-digit college ID number. **Extra: most databases provide citations.**

Issues & Controversies

This database specializes in current controversial issues, including those dealing with mental health and illness. It gives overviews of topics, as well as statistics, tables and graphs, history, pro/con arguments and more. Try your topic in the search box (upper left hand corner). Some examples are: depression; youth depression; autism; eating disorders; soldiers' mental health; attention deficit disorder, etc.

Expanded Academic ASAP

The contents of thousands of magazines and academic journals can be searched through either an advanced or subject search. An [Advanced Search](#) will allow you to combine keywords to locate articles on specific aspects of a topic, such as, *insomnia* AND *children* or *self esteem* AND *teenagers*. You should limit the results of your search to "documents with full text" by putting a check mark in the box. On the other hand, a [Browse Subjects](#) search can help narrow a broad subject like *depression* by providing a list of subdivisions such as *care and treatment*; *case studies*; *prevention*, etc. From the list of results, you can also "limit to Full-text" articles and you can add more keywords in the "Refine Result" box.

Science in Context

[Advanced search screen](#) – type your search words in the box, select *subject* on the drop-down menu and limit to *full text*. For example, a subject search for *anorexia nervosa* gives results from reference books, academic journals, magazines, and newsletters.

WEBSITES

Beware of the Web. If you're not an expert on your subject, don't just search using Google or Yahoo. Try using the selective search engines listed under [Best Websites](#) on the Library's website (under Internet Tools). The first two search engines, IPL2 and Infomine, will lead you to websites that have been evaluated by subject specialists. Remember that websites do not provide a citation; you will have to formulate your own.

Citation Help

Duke Univ. Library website

<http://library.duke.edu/research/citing/index.html>

Purdue University Writing Lab

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/10/>

Concise Rules of APA Style

Ref BF 76.7 .C66 2010 (SJCC Library)