Practice Questions #2: Ready Reference and Bibliographic Sources

1. When I was a high school English teacher, and I preferred that my students address me as “Ms. Simmons.” When my mom who is in her mid-80s saw my name written on one of my school papers, she flipped! She called me a “career girl” and said that title was for women who were divorced. She also said that Ms. was a term that was invented in the 1960s by the “women’s lib movement” (she’s very conservative). I told her that the word Ms. was used as a title to refer to either married or unmarried women even before she was born. Can you help me find out the history of the word “Ms.,” when it was first used, and what exactly it means? (Your answer needs to include a specific year when this word first appeared in print for part A.) (And yes, sadly this is a true story . . .)

   a. I’ll be happy to help with your question. The answer can be found in Oxford English Dictionary, available online through SJSU King Library:


   • Definition/Meaning of “Ms.”: A title of courtesy prefixed to the surname of a woman, sometimes with her first name interposed. Ms has been adopted especially in formal and business contexts as an alternative to Mrs and Miss principally as a means to avoid having to specify a woman's marital status (regarded as irrelevant, intrusive, or potentially discriminatory).

   • History of the word “Ms.,” including a specific year when this word first appeared in print:
     1901 Springfield (Mass.) Sunday Republican 10 Nov. 4/5: “The abbreviation ‘Ms.’ is simple, it is easy to write, and the person concerned can translate it properly according to circumstances. For oral use it might be rendered as ‘Mizz’, which would be a close parallel to the practice long universal in many bucolic regions, where a slurred Mis' does duty for Miss and Mrs. alike.”

   • As an additional source, I also recommend an article dedicated to the history of the word “Ms.” in The New York Times Magazine:

   b. I first thought the answer can be found in Hutchinson Dictionary of Abbreviations, but when I read the respective article on page 24: “Ms Miss or Mrs, title given to a woman regardless of marital status,” I realized that this source provided only a limited explanation, which was insufficient to address the full scope of the question. I then found a more complete answer in Oxford English Dictionary (OED) (1989- ), published by Oxford University Press. The Quick Search for “Ms.” on the OED landing page returned 9 results; the ninth result included the information I was looking for.

   c. Q: I am a film student writing a paper on the role of Hollywood in the
American culture. In my research I have come across a term “Hollywoodize.” Can you help me trace the history and the precise meaning of this word?

A: Most certainly! The *Oxford English Dictionary* available online contains the following explanation:

- Hollywoodize, v.
  To make typical or characteristic of Hollywood.
  First used: 1923 *Olwein (Iowa) Daily Reg.* 23 Mar. 2/3: “Many folk from Iowa who have made their pile here have invested in fine jewelry which they scatter carelessly about on their dressers. They perhaps get Hollywood-ized.”

d. 60 min.

2. I really like historical fiction, and the book I am reading right now is set in Georgia in the early 1900s. On Christmas morning, the kids in the book ran around chasing each other exclaiming, “Christmas gift!” I’m intrigued by this tradition that seems to have been lost. Can you help me find an explanation of this tradition? It seems like maybe it is a regional term. (Your answer needs to include a specific meaning of this term for part A.)

a. To answer your question, I recommend consulting *Dictionary of American Regional English*, or DARE, available online via SJSU King Library:


In the online version, search for “Christmas gift” returns the following result:

*Christmas gift*, exclam.

**Chiefly South, South Midland**

Used as a greeting on Christmas day; origin: the first person saying it received a present from the person(s) spoken to.

[1844 *Knickerbocker* 23.16, Threatening to catch him for a Christmas gift next morning, [she] disappeared up the stairs.]

1880 (1881) Harris *Uncle Remus Songs* 44 GA [Black], I’m gwineter bounce in on Marse John en Miss Sally, en holler Chris’mus gif’ des like I useter. […]

1971 Wood *Vocab. Change* 40 Sth, The usual Christmas greeting is *Merry Christmas*. Less general but still reported is *Christmas gift*. A few of the choices in Tennessee and Georgia are *Christmas box. Christmas gift*, as natives of the region will point out, is a part of a Christmas morning game and thus has a different function from that of exchanging the greeting *Merry Christmas*.

A detailed explanation of this tradition can be also found in *Digital DARE* (2013), available in open access: [http://dare.wisc.edu/words/100-entries/christmas-gift](http://dare.wisc.edu/words/100-entries/christmas-gift).

b. The difficulty in locating the right answer to this question for me personally was in deciding whether I should consult the sources related to regional English or religion/religious traditions, since the question was about Christmas tradition. I finally decided in favor of regional English, and found the answer by searching the online version of *Dictionary of American Regional English* (DARE) for “Christmas gift.” I also found this article online in open access, when I googled for “Christmas gift! Georgia,” in

c.  Q: Whereas traditionally, the word mother has a short form “mom,” I’ve occasionally encountered a version that is spelled differently, “mum”. Can you please refer me to a source explaining the “mum” spelling?  

- mum n
   Also muma, mumma(h), mummer, mummy
   Chiefly New England, western Pennsylvania
   A mother; occas. a grandmother—often used as a quasi-personal name.
   1834 Life Andrew Jackson 107 ME, The ginder’s men retir’d from the battle well pleas’d. They had given them monkey’s allowance, more kick’s than cents, and had stopt their mummers from all future boastin.
   1907 DN 3.194 scNH, Mumma. . . Mama. Mama’ is a school-room word.

d. 60 min.

3. My linguistics teacher told us that the word “hooligan” is derived from a person’s name, and tomorrow we are supposed to bring to class three other examples of words that come from people’s names. I don’t know how I am supposed to look that up on Google! Can you help me find a source that I can browse to select my three words from people’s names and their meanings? (Your answer needs to include a source that will help this person find words that derive from a name for part A. And just for fun, you could add a couple interesting examples of such words!)

a. You bet! Let’s look up A New Dictionary of Eponyms by M. Freeman. Here is a full citation of the electronic version:


It is available to SJSU faculty and students via the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library website. On the landing page, enter “A new dictionary of eponyms” in the Search box and click Search. You will be redirected to the Search results page, on which A New Dictionary of Eponyms, available in electronic access, is listed in the second retrieved record. You can access it by clicking on the “An eBook available to SJSU Students and Faculty” link. On the eBook’s landing page, click “Read Online” button, located under the book’s cover image, and search for “hooligan” in the “Search within book” box. The search result will be on pages 126-127: “Clarence Rook’s memoir, The Hooligan Nights (1899), notes, “There was, but a few years ago, a man called Patrick Hooligan, who walked to and fro among his fellow men, robbing them and occasionally bashing them…. It is … certain that he lived in Irish Court, that he was employed as a chucker-out (a bouncer) at various resorts in the neighborhood.”
I recommend using this source to locate the origin of your three words from people’s names and their meanings. If you are interested in a particular topic, e.g. food, I would look up the origin of the words related to that topic, e.g.: Salisbury steak (p. 225), Beef Stroganoff (p. 17), and Bartlett pear (p. 15)—to name a few.

b. Having worked in class annotations as a primary contributor on the annotation for A New Dictionary of Eponyms by M. Freeman, I knew that this source might have the right answer. Indeed, when I looked its electronic version up for the word “hooligan,” I immediately located the answer that was fitting the scope of the question.

c. Q: When I first moved to Los Angeles, in the neighborhood where I lived there was an old mansion of Harry Houdini, located at the intersection of Laurel Canyon and Lookout Mountain. I also heard of a term “to pull a Houdini.” Where can I find some additional information about Harry Houdini and the origin of that term?

A: According to A New Dictionary of Eponyms by M. Freeman (2002), p. 127: To “pull a Houdini” is to make an amazing escape. In addition, the term Houdini seems to have developed a broader meaning, denoting anyone with seemingly magical powers in any field. The article also provides a detailed biography of Harry Houdini.

d. 45 min.

4. I’m doing archival research, and I came upon a letter from the late 1950s that includes the question “Who wants to be a millionaire?” I was so surprised to see this, because the TV show by that title didn’t come out until the late 1990s. What is the history of this phrase? Were the TV show writers making a reference to something else? (Your answer needs include a brief history for the phrase for part A.)

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5. I have Simmons as my eport advisor, and she is . . . umm . . . well, I guess I’d better not say since my mom told me I shouldn’t say anything if I don’t have something nice to say. But anyway, I wrote the following sentence in one of my competency essays, “In my LIBR 200 class, it was helpful that my professor kept me appraised of events to help me understand of the principal of ethics, and this has effected my attitude” and she underlined “appraised,” “principal,” and “effected” and wrote “usage errors” in the margin and told me I needed to revise. I think that old bat is crazy, and I think she’s out to get me! Can you help me find a source that will help me with what she calls usage errors? I tried using my regular dictionary to look up these words, but I still couldn’t figure out what was wrong. I think I need a dictionary that compares words and clearly explains the differences between them. Can you help me? (You need to include a source that will help this student distinguish between commonly confused words for part A.)

a. Absolutely. The Oxford Dictionary of American Usage and Style is a great dictionary that explains the differences between the terms. Here is a full citation of the eBook edition:

Appraise; apprise
To *appraise* is to put a value on or set a price for (a thing). To *apprise* is to inform or notify (someone). But writers often use *appraise* when they mean *apprise*—e.g.: “[T]he elder Hugh called up the Charlotte Bank and *appraised* [read *apprised*] them of the situation” (*Memphis Commercial Appeal*).

Occasionally, the opposite mistake occurs—e.g.: “The maximum loan-to-value is the percentage of the *apprised* [read *appraised*] value of the house the lender will finance” (*Seattle Times*).

Principal; principle
Generally, it's enough to remember that *principal* (=chief, primary, most important) is usually an adjective and that *principle* (=a truth, rule, doctrine, or course of action) is virtually always a noun. Although *principle* is not a verb, we have *principled* as an adjective.

But *principal* is sometimes a noun—an elliptical form of *principal official* <Morgan is principal of the elementary school> or *principal investment* <principal and interest>.

Principal for principle.
This is a fairly common blunder—e.g.: “The Ways and Means bill approved today, after more than a month of deliberation and voting, preserves two of the central *principals* [read *principles*] put forth by the President: universal coverage and the requirement that employers assume 80 percent of its cost for their workers” (*N.Y. Times*).

Principle for principal.
This mistake is perhaps even more common—e.g.: “Bowers was a *principle* [read *principal*] figure in one of college basketball's nastiest scandals in recent years after she made allegations of ncaa violations by the Baylor men's team in memos to university officials” (*Austin American-Statesman*).

Effect, v.t.
This verb—meaning “to bring about, make happen” or “to occur, take place”—is increasingly rare in English generally. Besides sounding pretentious, it often spawns wordiness. The verb tends to occur alongside *buried verbs* such as *improvement*—e.g.: “For some schools in the state, the present system of over-sight has not *effected* *improvement* [read *improved things* or *improved anything*]” (*Greensboro News & Record*). (Another possible revision: The present system of supervision has not improved many of the schools in this state.)

And affect.
*Effect* (= to bring about) is often misused for *affect* (= to influence, have an effect on). The blunder is widespread—e.g.:

• “Opponents say it would *effect* [read *affect*] only a small number of people—in New York an estimated 300 criminals a year—and would have little effect on the causes of crime” (*N.Y. Times*).

• “Despite the injuries, Gauthreaux did not miss any time from work and Baylor admitted it did not *effect* [read *affect*] her work” (*Amarillo Daily News*).

• “It is clear that the business community is *effected* [read *affected*] by the ethical climate in which it operates” (*Providence Bus. News*).

It could be that the widespread misuse of *impact* is partly an attempt to side-step the issue of how to spell *affect*.
b. The *Oxford Dictionary of American Usage and Style* eBook is available to SJSU faculty and students via the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library website. It is organized alphabetically and locating the terms was relatively easy using the alphabetic index of the entries in the online version’s landing page. The easiest way, however, was using the “Search within work” feature located on the left side bar of the eBook’s landing page. In order to locate the “effect” entry for the verb, as opposed to a noun, I searched for “to effect” in the “Search within work” box.

c. Q: In political science class, I heard my professor referring to a phrase “military intelligence” as an oxymoron. Can you help me find the meaning of this word, oxymoron, and explanation of its usage?
A: I’ll be delighted to! You can find an answer to this question in the following dictionary:

**oxymorons**

This term, originally a Greek word meaning “keenly foolish” or “sharply dull,” denotes an immediate contradiction in terminology. Thus:

- amateur expert
- exact estimate
- found missing
- intense apathy
- mandatory choice
- nonworking mother
- organized mess
- standard deviation
- sure bet

Among language aficionados, collecting and inventing cynical oxymorons is a parlor game; they enjoy phrases that seem to imply contradictions, such as military intelligence, legal brief, and greater Cleveland.

Writers sometimes use oxymorons to good effect—e.g.: “And there was, moreover, an irresponsibly giddy antigovernment fervor among the more sophomoric House freshmen” (*Newsweek*). The main thing to avoid is the seemingly unconscious incongruity such as increasingly less or advancing backwards.

d. 60 min.

6. I know that Marcel Breuer is the architect that designed the library and a few other buildings at St. John’s University in Collegeville, Minnesota. I heard that he also designed a church somewhere in Michigan. I was thinking of taking a roadtrip through the Midwest to see some of his works. Can you figure out what church it is and in which city in Michigan? (You need to include the name of the church and the city for part A.)

a. The answer to your question can be found in *Oxford Art Online*:

It is available to SJSU faculty and students via the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library website:

St Francis de Sales church (1961–7), Muskegon, MI.

b. Since this question was related to architecture, I chose to use the *Oxford Art Online* encyclopedia. Search for “Marcel Breuer” using the search feature on the *Oxford Art Online* landing page retrieved Breuer’s biography, describing his main works. I then used the “Search within this article” option located on the left sidebar of the article’s page. Whereas the search for “Michigan” returned no results, the search for the state’s acronym, “MI,” yielded the answer I was looking for: “His religious buildings, such as the St Francis de Sales church (1961–7), Muskegon, MI, are often strenuously modern, relying on feats of engineering to create excitement.”

c. Q: I study theater and am working on a paper dedicated to the actress Sarah Bernhardt. I heard that she was an inspiration for Alphonse Mucha, one of the most celebrated artists of Art Nouveau. Can you help me find the names of his works that are dedicated to Sarah Bernhardt?

A: With pleasure! Let’s check out the *Oxford Art Online*:


Once you are on the website’s landing page, http://www.oxfordartonline.com.libaccess.sjlibrary.org/subscriber/, enter “Alphonse Mucha Sarah Bernhardt” in the Search box located on top right, and click Search. You will be redirected to the search results page. On the page, click on the second entry:

- Mucha, Alphonse (Biography)

...which he is best known. Many were made for the actress Sarah Bernhardt, and in such posters as Gismonda (1895) and La…

Source: *The Oxford Companion to Western Art*

Name of two posters, *Gismonda* (1895) and *La Dame aux camélias* (1896), will be listed in the encyclopedia article:

Many were made for the actress Sarah Bernhardt, and in such posters as *Gismonda* (1895) and *La Dame aux camélias* (1896) he introduced a new poster format, elongated and narrow, and pale, clear colours; his style is characterized by subtle patterns of undulating lines and decorative motifs drawn from Byzantine and Celtic art.
Clicking on Related Content, on the article’s top navigation bar, will take you to additional sources related to Alphonse Mucha, Art Nouveau, and other helpful topics.

d. 60 min.

7. My father-in-law brought my son to a military band performance, and my six-year-old came home and excitedly said in front of the whole extended family, “Mom! I got to play with a tampon!” I snorted my coffee into my sinuses in a most unladylike manner, and then I tried to distract him and everyone else in the room by starting to serve the ice cream. What in heaven’s name was he talking about? (You need to include what a “tampon” is in this context for part A. Hint: the child is pronouncing the word correctly, and the mom did not mishear him.)

a. That’s a tricky one! All right, let’s look up the Grove Music Online, available online through Oxford Music Online:


On the landing page, enter “tampon” in the Search box located on top right, and click Search. You will be redirected to the search results page. On the page, click on the first entry:

- Tampon (Subject Entry)

Tampon [maîloche double]
(Fr.).
A double-headed drumstick originally used for playing rolls on the bass drum. This type of drumstick is still used in the military band and occasionally in the orchestra when the bass drum and cymbals are played by one performer. The roll (which today is normally played with two soft-headed drumsticks) is produced by a rapid oscillating movement of the wrist bringing the heads of the stick into contact with the drumhead. Dukas scored for this effect in L'Apprenti Sorcier, Stravinsky in The Firebird, and Britten in The Burning Fiery Furnace.

b. I used the “military band performance” as a clue in deciding which source I should be consulting with – it had to do with music. As soon as I went to the Oxford Music Online website, I found the answer I was looking for.

c. Q: I am a graduate student majoring in ethnomusicology, focusing on Eastern European folk music. I am particularly interested in an instrument called “balalaika.” Can you advise on a source where I could find some information about its origin and use in folk music?

d. A: I will be happy to help! let’s look up the Grove Music Online, available online through Oxford Music Online:

On the landing page, enter “balalaika” in the Search box located on top right, and click Search. You will be redirected to the search results page. On the page, click on the first entry:

- Balalaika (Subject Entry)
...soundhole, a fretted neck and strings of gut or steel. The balalaika is related to the dömbra, a variant of the long-necked...
Source: Grove Music Online

You will be redirected to a very detailed article about this instrument:

A long-necked chordophone with a triangular body and three strings. The soundboard is usually constructed from four strips of Russian spruce or silver fir and the slightly arched belly of seven pieces of maple. The instrument has a small soundhole, a fretted neck and strings of gut or steel. The balalaika is related to the dömbra, a variant of the long-necked lute played by peoples of Central Asia. The earliest mention in literature appeared in 1688 and Peter the Great used balalaikas in his grand orchestral procession of 1715. The instrument may have been a new arrival or a natural development of the 17th-century domra. The skomorokhis (minstrels) gave it a primary role in accompanying dance [...].

e. 60 min.

8. I am going to be teaching a class on indigenous religions next semester, and I would like to include a unit about how indigenous religions have been represented in popular culture, specifically in film. Do you have a source that might give an overview of this topic? I am hoping the source might also provide a couple citations where I might find more information on the topic. (For part A, just include the source and explain how to use it.)

a. For this question, I recommend consulting Encyclopedia of Religion and Film. Here is the full citation of the resource:

It is available online to SJSU faculty and students via http://www.calstate.ebllib.com.libaccess.sjlibrary.org/patron/FullRecord.aspx?p=664527

On the E-book’s landing page, click “Read Online” on the left sidebar, under the “E-book Options”. On the next page, click Search, in the vertical bar, located on the right side of the Contents section. In the Search, enter “indigenous religions” and click “Go.” The query will pull 81 results. Clicking on the first result, Page 239, will retrieve the chapter of the Encyclopedia of Religion and Film that is dedicated to representation of indigenous religions in cinema—“Indigenous Religions.”

b. The words “religions” and “film” in the question immediately prompted me to look in the Encyclopedia of Religion and Film:
I gained entry into the source via the online version available online to SJSU faculty and students:

I was able to locate the “Indigenous Religions” chapter using the Search feature of the E-book, searching for the key phrase “indigenous religions.”

c. Q: I study the works of Leo Tolstoy in film, in particular those related to Christianity. Can you please direct me to the right source?

A: With pleasure. The search for a combination of keywords “Tolstoy Christianity” in the online version of Mazur’s Encyclopedia of Religion and Film (2011) retrieves 66 results. The first result, for example, on page 375, discusses the role of Christianity in Otets Sergiy (Father Sergius, 1917), based on an 1890 short story of the same name by Leo Tolstoy, in which the central figure turns to the church and becomes an Orthodox monk.

The online version of Encyclopedia of Religion and Film is available online to SJSU faculty and students:

d. 60 min.

9. I have to introduce a guest speaker who is a lawyer, and she is going to be talking about genetic engineering and our food supply. I’d like to read some background information to prepare for his talk, but because I’m in grad school I don’t have time to read a long book like those by Michael Pollan. Instead, I’m looking for overview of the issues, including some explanation of government regulation and legal issues in relation to genetic engineering of food, in just a few pages. Can you help me find a relevant and authoritative source that will be efficient for me to read? (Provide a source that fits the patron’s needs for part A.)

a. Absolutely! The “Genetic Engineering” chapter written by Stephanie Jane Carter can be found on pp. 204-208 of the following source:


b. I chose The A-Z Encyclopedia of Food Controversies and the Law because this source focuses on food and the law. It covers policies and laws that govern food in the United States and internationally. The encyclopedia also discusses the effect of food on society and vice versa; for example obesity lawsuits and bioterrorism.

In order to gain access to this resource, on the SJSU King Library landing page, I entered “The A-Z Encyclopedia of Food Controversies and the Law” in the search textbox and clicked “Go.” Then I selected the second result on the search results page, marked with “An eBook available to SJSU Students & Faculty.” On the encyclopedia landing page, I clicked “Read Online,” under the “E-book Options.” In the vertical navigation menu, located on the left of the Contents section, I selected Search, entered “genetic engineering”
in the textbox and clicked “Go.” The search engine retrieved 48 results. I found the “Genetic Engineering” chapter written by Stephanie Jane Carter on pp. 204-208.

c. Q: I am interested in animal welfare and am looking for institutions that are actively involved in this cause as well as the laws that govern animal welfare. Can you suggest a source that provides this information?

d. 60 min.

10. I was sitting in my English class texting with my friend while checking Facebook, and I looked up at the board and saw that my professor had written “Yale School.” Now I am trying to figure out what he was talking about because he’s really mean and I am supposed to write a discussion post about topics we covered in class. Do you figure he was talking about that college where that smart girl from my high school went? I don’t get how that school relates to all this crazy literary theory stuff that we are supposed to be learning in class. Can you help me find a source that will tell me what he was talking about? And this probably isn’t the last time he is going to refer to some obscure literary term. Can you suggest a source that I can come back to in the future? (Include a brief definition of the term in addition to the recommended source for part A.)

a. The source that I would recommend using to answer your question is called The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms. Here is the full citation:


Yale school
A group of literary theorists and critics associated in the 1970s and 1980s with Yale University, formerly a bastion of the New Criticism in literary theory. The five identified members of the group were notable for their promotion of the then controversial project of deconstruction. Their partly misleading self-identification as a ‘school’ arose from the publication in 1979 of Deconstruction and Criticism, a volume that was taken as a kind of manifesto or showcase: it contained essays by Harold Bloom (Professor of Humanities at Yale), Paul de Man (Chair of Yale's Department of Comparative Literature), Jacques Derrida (who held a part-time Visiting Professorship at Yale), Geoffrey H. Hartman (Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Yale), and J. Hillis Miller (Professor of English at Yale).

b. I chose The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms because as its title suggests, it is an essential reference tool of literary term definitions for students of literature in any language, nearly 1,200 of them. It is also an updated version that includes terms from modern critical and theoretical movements, as well as recommendations for further reading. I accessed its online version through the SJSU King Library and used the Search feature on the encyclopedia’s landing page to locate the article about the Yale school. I entered
“Yale school” in the Search textbox and clicked “Enter.” This redirected me to the search results page, on which the first result provided the answer I was looking for.

c. Q: In my poetry class, I encountered a term “Sapphics.” Can you help me find the definition of this term and some additional information?
   A: I will be happy to help! Here is an article about Sapphics from The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms:

   **Sapphics**
   Lyric verses written in a Greek metre named after Sappho, the legendary woman poet of Lesbos (7th/6th century BCE). Sapphic verse uses stanzas of four lines, the first three having eleven syllables, the last having five. In the first three lines, the sequence of five metrical feet is: trochee; trochee or spondee; dactyl; trochee; trochee or spondee. In the fourth line, a dactyl is followed by a trochee or a spondee. The metre was used frequently in Latin by Horace, but it is difficult to adapt to the stress-patterns of English. Sidney, Swinburne, and Pound are among the poets who have attempted English Sapphics.

d. 60 min.

11. I am writing a paper in which I need to compare the immigration patterns between the Irish-Americans and the Polish-Americans. I need to include things like religion, customs, food, holidays, as well as the way that each group assimilated. I’ve spent a huge amount of time dinking around with searches in Google, and all I am finding is stuff about green beer at St. Patrick’s Day parades and polka festivals. I’m getting really frustrated. Can you direct me to a source that will help me? (You don’t need to describe both groups; just include the source and explain how to use it for part A.)

   a. To answer your question, I recommend using the *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America* (2nd ed.):


      This source is available to SJSU students and faculty via the Gale Virtual Reference Library. In the eBook’s Table of Contents section, located on the bottom of the eBook’s landing page, you will find a chapter “Irish Americans” on page 934 (Volume II), and a chapter “Polish Americans” on page 1445 (Volume III). By clicking “PDF Full Text” on left sidebar of the eBook’s landing page, you can view the entire book and read the respective chapters, in order to conduct your comparative analysis of the immigration patterns between the Irish-Americans and the Polish-Americans. To search for additional sources, use the general bibliography starting on page 1901 to find books or periodicals for further information on the topic. Please let me know if you have any other questions.

   b. I chose to use the *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America*, as a comprehensive multicultural reference resource that describes the diverse cultural makeup of America. This source is made up of 152 original essays, which provide information and the history of the country of origin and circumstances surrounding major immigration waves, and focuses on the specific experiences of each ethnic group in the United States. I gained access to the source via the SJSU King Library by searching the Library catalog for “Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America,” and selecting the second entry from the search results page, an “eBook available to SJSU Students & Faculty.”

   c. Q: My family originates from Ukraine. Is there any source I can consult in
order to find information about the history of immigration from Ukraine into the United States?

A: Certainly! I recommend consulting the online version of the *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America*, in order to answer your question. It is available to SJSU students and faculty via the Gale Virtual Reference Library. The entries in the encyclopedia are organized alphabetically. In the eBook’s Table of Contents section, located on the bottom of the eBook’s landing page, you will find a chapter “Ukrainian Americans” in Volume III, on page 1813. Clicking on the chapter title link will take you to the respective page of the book. To search for additional sources, use the general bibliography starting on page 1901 to find books or periodicals for further information on the topic. Please let me know if you have any other questions.

12. When I lived in Belize, the people there referred to a bug in Spanish called *chinche gaucha*. When I asked someone what it was called in English, they said it was a kissing bug, and they said it was good luck to have them in a person’s house. Were they serious or were they just trying to freak me out? I’d like to find an authoritative source that gives the Latin name, a picture, a description of their habitat and behavior, and if they cause any diseases. Can you help me? (You need to find an authoritative source that provides all of the patron’s requests, but you don’t need to record all of the information. Just choose one or two facts about this kind of bug that you want to share with me. And try not to squirm as you learn about these little buggers.)

a. The answer to your question can be found in *Grzimek’s animal life encyclopedia*:


An article about Kissing bug, with “chinche gaucha” included in the other common names, is featured in Volume 3: Insects, pp. 259-280. Below are a few facts about the bug:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN NAME</th>
<th>Triatoma infestans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PICTURE</td>
<td>4. Kissing bug (<em>Triatoma infestans</em>) on p. 266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HABITAT</td>
<td>Human dwellings and poultry yards. Forest populations apparently are rare. Even if straw roofs or crevices are smoked—a process that repels most insects—the insects are still able to sustain their colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIOR</td>
<td>Adults chirp by scraping the end of the beak against a ventral, transversely furrowed sulcus at the breast, the vibration being transmitted via the legs to the substrate. They orient themselves to their prey by heat and emission of carbon dioxide and to their shelters by the smell of their own excreta. Sleeping humans often are reached by flying. Adults may live two years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE TO HUMANS</td>
<td>An efficient transmitter of Chagas’ disease. People believe that having kissing bugs in the home will bring good luck and happiness, a belief that interferes with sanitary control measures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. First I chose to use Volume 3, Insects of *Grzimek's animal life encyclopedia*, because the question was about an insect. When I tried accessing the 3rd volume via the EBSCO Host, however, I got a message “Sorry, this eBook is in use.” I then proceeded using the entire encyclopedia. Once I accessed the electronic version of the entire *Grzimek's animal life encyclopedia* through Gale Virtual Reference Library, I searched for “chinche gaucha” using the Search within publication feature, located in the Tools section on the right sidebar of the landing page. I kept the “all volumes” radio button checked. The search retrieved one result:

**Article**


(True bugs, cicadas, leafhoppers, aphids, mealy bugs, and scale insects) Class Insecta Order Hemiptera Number of families More than 140 Most of the diversification of the Hemiptera started in the late Paleozoic (Upper...

In this article, I found a section on Kissing bug, with “chinche gaucha” included in the other common names.

c. **Q:** My boyfriend likes fly fishing for rainbow trout. I would like to learn more about this fish. Can you recommend a source where I can find this information?


The chapter “Salmoniformes” (Salmons) on pp. 405-420 contains information about the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Here are a few facts about it:

**PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Length 47.2 in (120 cm); weight 56 lb (25.4 kg). Body elongate and somewhat compressed, especially in larger individuals. Brightly colored, varies in color (especially males) depending upon habitat, size, and sexual condition. Stream residents and spawners are darker with more intense colors, lake residents tend to be lighter, brighter, and more silvery.

**DISTRIBUTION**

Eastern Pacific from Alaska to Baja California, Mexico. This is one of the most widely introduced fishes in the world in at least 50 countries, which makes its present distribution virtually global. In tropical countries where it has been introduced it is found only above 4,000 ft (about 1,200 m) of altitude above sea level. Introduction has had a negative ecological impact in many parts of the world.

d. 60 min.