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Sep 28th, 8:30 AM - 9:45 AM

Flipping the One-Shot Library Workshop: Collaborations between Librarians and Writing Program Faculty

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Recommended Citation

Wastal, Carrie and Goldman, Crystal, "Flipping the One-Shot Library Workshop: Collaborations between Librarians and Writing Program Faculty" (2018). *Georgia International Conference on Information Literacy*. 44.
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Flipping the One-Shot Library Workshop: Collaborations Between Librarians and Writing Program Faculty

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Talking points

- The context
 - The challenge
 - The course
 - The assignment
 - The partnership
 - The flipped workshop
 - The results
-

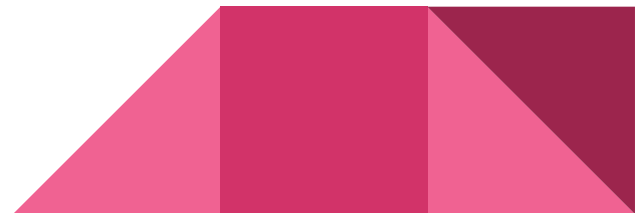
The context

UC San Diego

- Public, Research University
- 36,624 students (2017)
- 6 undergraduate colleges

John Muir College

- Muir College Writing Program (MCWP)
- Required writing courses
 - Freshmen: MCWP 40 & 50
 - Transfers: MCWP 125
- Only GE course required of all Muir students



The challenge

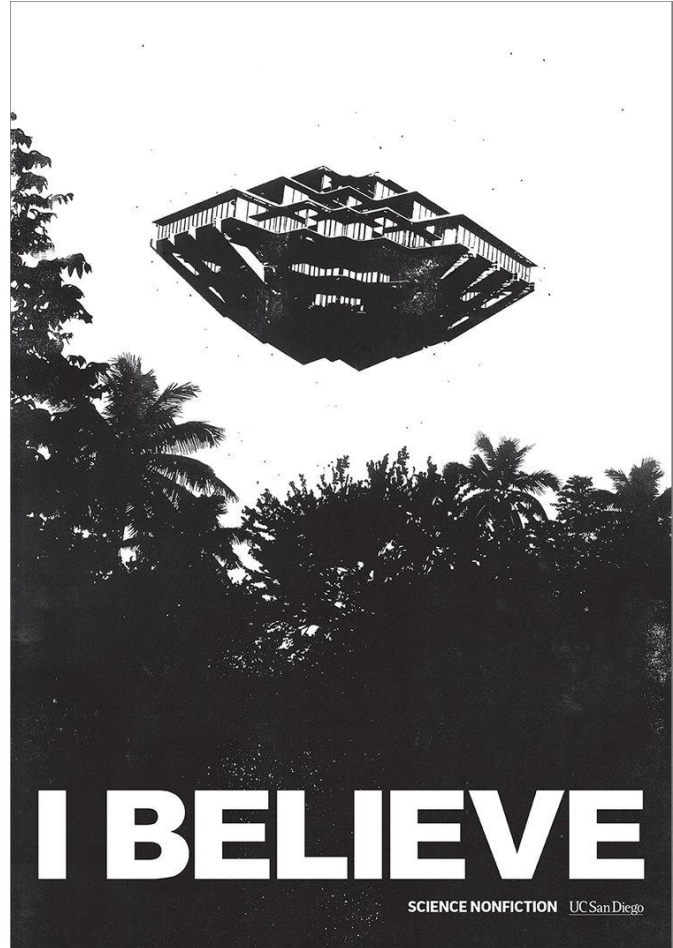
- 10 week course
- Student population
- Unfamiliarity with library resources
 - Library specialists, aka librarians
 - Online databases
 - Stacks
 - Archives
 - 24/7 help
- Incomplete understanding of research
- Misconception of the course



The challenge

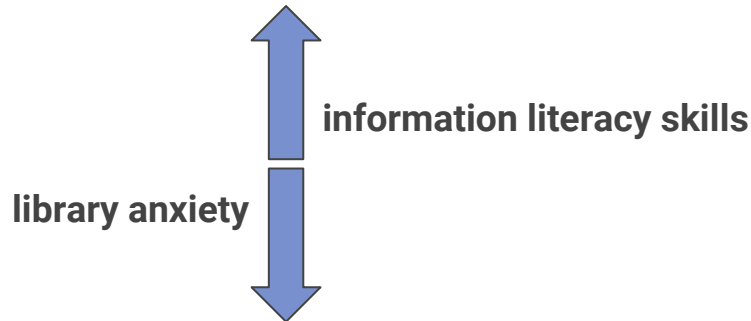
Library anxiety is what students experience when they:

- are intimidated by the size of the library
- lack knowledge about where everything is located in the library
- lack knowledge about how to begin the research process



The challenge

- Research overconfidence
 - Competence theory and research skills
 - Unconscious incompetence
 - Incompetent people overestimate skill
 - Other benefits of competence
 - Increase skill, decrease anxiety




The courses


- MCWP 50

- 2nd of 2 sequential courses designed for undergraduates.
- 3 formal writing assignments, multiple drafts, workshops, 1-on-1 conferences
- Builds on skills learned in MCWP 40 of analysis, synthesis, and argument
- 15 student cap

- MCWP 125

- Version of MCWP 50 for transfer students
 - Upper division credit
 - Faster paced, assumes prior undergraduate writing instruction
 - 20 student cap
- 

The writing assignments

- Annotated bibliography
 - MLA citation
 - Summary of the argument, put in conversation with other texts, usefulness
 - Research proposal
 - Focus on the topic
 - Focus on avenue of research
 - Determine gaps in research and where to go to look for information
 - Research-based argument
 - Main claim, subclaims, reasons, evidence, warrant, qualify and response
- 

The partnership

- Quarterly drop-in library workshops for MCWP 50 & 125 since Fall 2014
 - Taught by ~15 librarians
- Flipped workshop since Fall 2017
 - Discussed knowledge gaps
 - Topic development
 - Research questions





The flipped workshop

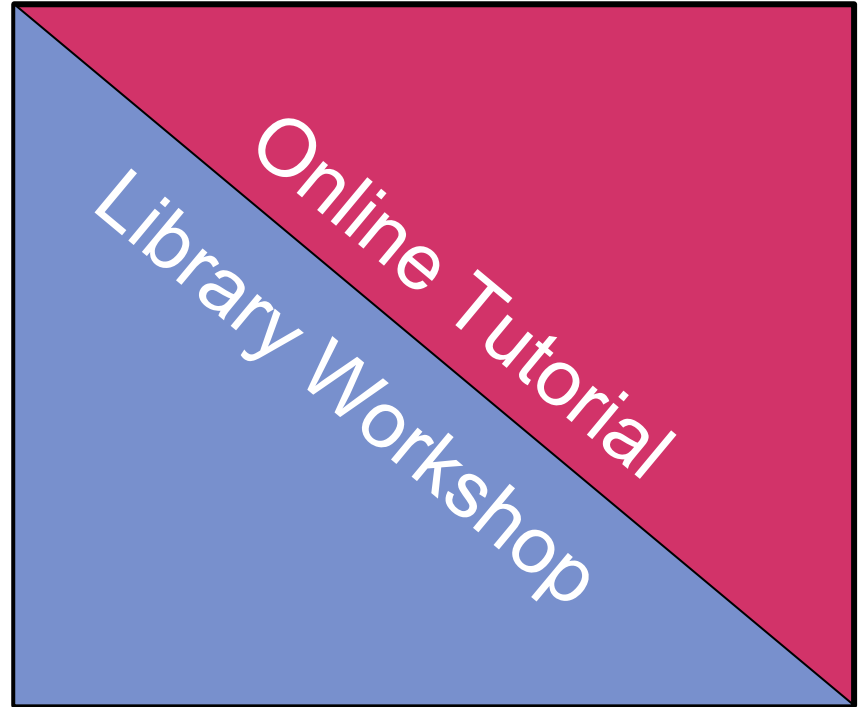


What is a flipped classroom?

The Original Classroom



The Flipped Classroom



Menu

▼ How to Search

[Title: How to Search](#)[Tutorial Overview](#)[Search Process Overview](#)[Brainstorm Keywords](#)[Off-campus Access](#)[Video: Selecting a Database](#)[You Try](#)[Search Strategies](#)[Academic Search Complete](#)[Web of Science Example](#)[You Try](#)[You Try Results](#)[Video: Getting Articles in Full-t...](#)[Check Your Knowledge](#)[Questions?](#)

YOU TRY

Match the topic on the left with the appropriate database from the drop down options on the right.

Borders and Identity

--Select--

Identity & Mental Health

--Select--

Identity and TV

--Select--



Ethnic News Watch: Full text U.S. ethnic community newspapers, newsletters, magazines. Includes African-American, Arab/Middle Eastern, Asian-Pacific, European-American, Hispanic, Jewish, Native American.

Psych Info: From the American Psychological Association. Provides access to scholarly literature in the psychological, social behavioral, and health sciences. Includes journal articles, books, chapters, and dissertation.

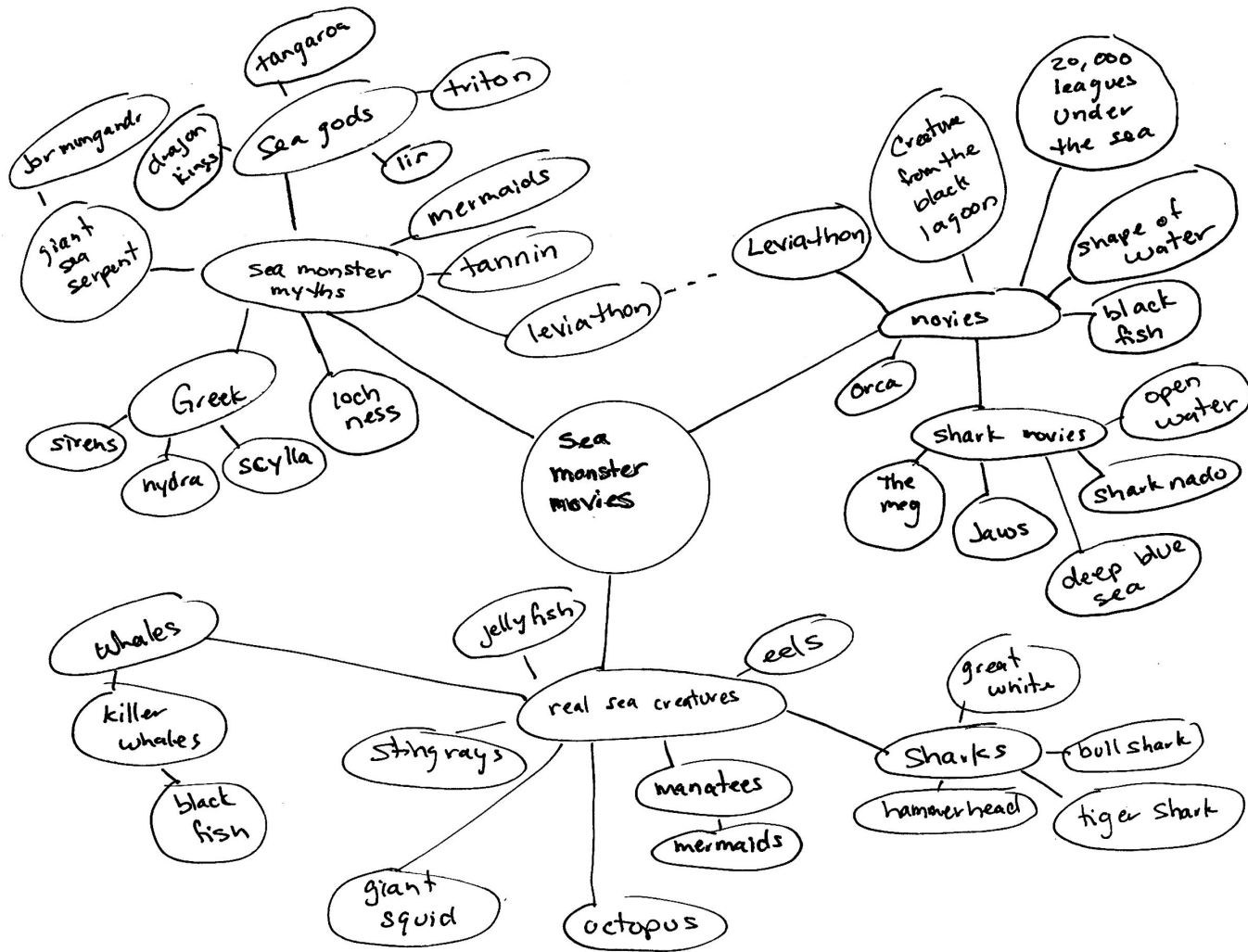
Film and Television Literature: Covers writing about film and television for scholars, students and the general public. Subjects includes film & television theory, preservation & restoration, writing, production, cinematography, technical aspects, reviews.

Search...



SUBMIT

Topic mapping





Research question development

Do's and Don'ts

of creating a research question

Research questions are an important part of writing a college-level paper.

Research questions help focus your search strategies in the library's databases.

Research questions help you develop your paper's hypothesis and main points.



Do's



Have no obvious answer

A good research question has no obvious answer and requires research to find possible answers.



Have several potential answers

A good research has several possible answers that can be proposed.



Require data analysis

A good research question requires that you analyze data from multiple sources to find possible answers.



Advance knowledge

A good research question has the potential to advance our knowledge about the topic.

Don'ts



Have an obvious answer

A research question with an obvious or definitive answer means no real analysis is necessary.



Be too broad

A research question that's too broad, or contains multiple questions, means the analysis will likely be superficial.



Be too narrow

A research question that's too specific means it may be difficult to find any potential answers.



Be too vague


A research question that isn't specific enough means the goal is unclear and there may be too many possible answers.

Research Questions

- Help focus search strategies in library databases
- Help develop a paper's hypothesis and main points.




Is this a good research question?

1. Do non-disabled actors portray disabled characters on TV?
 2. How can we solve the problem of organized crime?
 3. To what extent does the length of school year relate to academic progress during the elementary school years?
 4. Why has immigration been such a problem in modern Europe?
 5. Between mindfulness and canine-therapy, which is the most likely to help college students cope with academic stress?
 6. What were the effects of the Civil War once it was over?
 7. How valid is the argument that legalizing all opioid drugs in the U.S. would diminish recreational drug use?
- 



Addressing a research question

BEAM Method


- Background: using a source to provide general information to explain the topic
 - Exhibit: using a source as evidence or examples to analyze
 - Argument: using a source to engage its argument
 - Method: using a source's way of analyzing an issue to apply to your own issue
- 

The results

Student feedback

- What was one useful thing you learned in today's library session?
 - List any topics or areas you were confused about.
 - Do you have any other feedback about today's library session?
-

Useful learning

- “I learned that making a chart of possible topics and subtopics relating to my topic was very helpful in narrowing down my research question, which was initially too broad.”
 - “I learned how to write a good research question.”
 - “Scoping and finding related topics to narrow down my research question!”
 - “I learned there are good examples on the library's website to look at for things like research questions”
 - “The different ways an article can answer my research question.”
 - “How to use JSTOR.”
- 

Areas of confusion

- “The BEAM method is pretty confusing.”
- “Research question subjectivity”
- “The process of combining topics to make a question, how to look for sources.”
- “Perhaps how to find relevant sources for obscure topics”
- “How to find books”
- “Film adaptation”



Other feedback

- “I wish it were more comprehensive and on a more individual scale.”
- “It was nice and short but still provided a lot of information.”
- “Fairly informative, I wish we knew we had to bring an article to work with”
- “I thought that the class was useful for others, but personally I already knew how to do each of these to write a research paper”
- “More information on how to use the library databases would be appreciated.”
- “GREAT instructor, give her a raise or something”



Stakeholder Feedback

- Overall, librarians, the MCWP directors, and graduate student TAs liked the flipped model
 - Beneficial to writing program
 - Beneficial to the library
- Future changes:
 - Strengthen communication on what students need to do before the workshop
 - Rework the BEAM Method

What type of information does your source provide?

Data

- Provides data or examples you can analyze
- Examples: U.S. Census data, historical document, poem, interview transcript, laboratory data, “Findings” or “Results” section of a journal article

Argument

- Provides an argument you can engage with
- Allows you to affirm, dispute, refine, or extend your own argument
- Examples: newspaper editorial, literary criticism, “Analysis” or “Discussion” section of a journal article

Background

- Provides general information or facts that give context to your topic
- Examples: Encyclopedia entry, textbook, “Introduction” or “Literature Review” section of a journal article

MCWP 50 & MCWP 125: Home

Search this Guide

Search

A guide to help students in MCWP 50 and MCWP 125 complete their research papers.

- Home
 - Research Process
 - Topic Development
 - Books
 - Articles & Databases
 - Search Strategies
 - Full Text
 - Citing & Writing
- Fall 2018 Workshop Schedule

General Library Info

- [Library Home Page](#)
- [Library Hours](#)
- [My Library Account](#) You will need to set up a library account to request materials.
- Setting up [off-campus access](#). Connect with the VPN to access journal articles and other electronic resources from home.
- [Printing, copying, and scanning](#) in the Library.
- [Get Started: An Introduction to the UC San Diego Libraries](#) An introductory guide to library research and a great place to look for more in depth help in searching our library's catalog and databases.



Ask a Librarian



Get help when you need it.

Off-campus Access

Get directions for working off campus using the [UC San Diego network](#).

Need help? Contact the [ITS Service Desk](#):

- Call – (858) 246-4357
- Email – servicedesk@ucsd.edu

*Why? The Library's online resources are restricted so that only current UC San Diego faculty, staff, and students can view them from off-campus.

libguides.ucsd.edu/MCWP

Infographics and library workshop exercises included in this presentation can be found on the UCSD Muir College Writing Program Library Guide.

Questions? Comments?

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