VNIVERSITAT ĠIDVALÈNCIA

COURSE DATA

Data Subject	
Code	33830
Name	Specialised Information Sources
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2023 - 2024

Study (s)			
Degree	**Center**	**Acad. year**	**Period**
1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation	Faculty of Geography and History	3	First term

Subject-matter		
Degree	**Subject-matter**	**Character**
1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation	4 - Sources of information	Obligatory

Coordination	
Name	**Department**
VALDERRAMA ZURIAN, JUAN CARLOS	225 - History of Science and Documentation

SUMMARY

The subject Specialized Information Sources provides a detailed overview of the main sources of information used in various scientific disciplines. Among them, the emphasis will be placed on library and information science and on the health sciences, as well as on the use of Internet as a source of information.

The goal is that students acquire the knowledge and skills needed to find and select relevant information to help them solve problems with information on various subjects. Also, to develop criteria to evaluate the results of the searches performed.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

It is recommended that students have completed the subject Information Sources, Resources and Services

COMPETENCES (RD 1393/2007) // LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 822/2021)

1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation

- Capacity to write analytical reports and summaries with regard to management and organisation of information.

- Demonstrate organisational and planning skills.

- Know a foreign language.

- Have skills for information management.

- Have problem-solving skills.

- Have decision-making capacity.

- Be able to apply critical reasoning to the analysis and assessment of alternatives.

- Be able to detect the patterns of production and consumption of information in different areas (scientific, professional, business, citizen) and recognise the sources and resources of information available to assist users in their search for information.

- Be able to identify, authenticate and evaluate information sources and resources.

- Be able to search and retrieve information by methods that meet the expectations and needs of users in optimal conditions of cost and time.

LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 1393/2007) // NO CONTENT (RD 822/2021)

Recognises the different types of specialised information sources and evaluates and classifies them appropriately (RA1).

Performs appropriate researches in different specialised information sources and analyses the results obtained on the basis of the needs posed (RA2).

Reflects critically on a problem posed and selects the necessary specialised information sources to solve it (RA3).

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Develops directories of specialised information sources in an area of knowledge in order to be able to respond to information demands at different levels (RA4).

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction to specialized sources of information

1.1. Specialised sources of information.
1.2. Classification of sources of information.
1.3. Evaluation of sources of information.

2. Needs and research for information in specialised information sources

2.1. Information needs.
2.2. The search for information.
2.3. The search strategy

3. Specialised primary and secondary sources of information

3.1. Scientific journals.
3.2. Doctoral theses.
3.3. Patents.
3.4. Other sources of information.

4. Information sources in Sciences, Health Sciences and Engineering and Architecture.

4.1. Needs of professionals in Science, Health Sciences and Engineering and Architecture.
4.2. Characteristics of Information Sources.
4.3. Main sources of information in Science, Health Sciences, Engineering and Architecture.

5. Sources of information in Social Sciences.

5.1. Needs of the professionals in the area of Social and Legal Sciences.
5.2. Characteristics of information sources.
5.3. Main sources of information in Social and Legal Sciences.
5.4. Sources of information in the area of Information and Documentation.

6. Information sources in Arts and Humanities.

4.1. Needs of researchers and characteristics of information sources in Arts and Humanities.

4.2. Main bibliographic databases in Arts and Humanities.

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Computer classroom practice	45,00	100
Theory classes	15,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of individual work	15,00	0
Study and independent work	10,00	0
Readings supplementary material	10,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	11,00	0
Preparing lectures	10,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	15,00	0
Resolution of case studies	4,00	0
Resolution of online questionnaires	10,00	0
TOTAL	**150,00**	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

A teaching methodology that involves the active participation of students will be followed. To this end, various teaching methods and techniques have been considered in line with the different learning outcomes that students are expected to acquire once the subject has been completed. In this sense, it includes methodologies linked to participatory lectures, problem-based learning, case studies, service-learning, Webquest, among others, considering digital resources for content creation such as eXeLearning.

EVALUATION

The assessment of the subject will be carried out through the evaluation of the knowledge, skills and competences acquired by the students, both individually and in a group work environment, following a formative and continuous assessment scheme in which the dimensions reflected in the table Assessment tests, learning outcomes and percentage awarded will be considered.

Table. Assessment tests, learning outcomes and percentage awarded

Evaluation tests	Assessed learning outcomes	Percentage Granted
Ongoing practical evaluation	RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4	50%
Theoretical-practical written test	RA1, RA2, RA3	50%
a) Theoretical part	RA1, RA2, RA3	a) 30%
b) Practical part	RA1, RA2, RA3	b) 20%

RA: Learning outcomes

The grading system used for the continuous practical assessment is based on rubrics.

In order to pass the course, it is essential to obtain at least 50% in the written theoretical-practical test, in the first or second sitting, and in the continuous practical assessment.

The mark for the continuous practical assessment, in case of not taking the written theoretical-practical test at the first sitting, will be retained for the second.

This assessment is based on the premise that teaching at the Universitat de València is, by definition, face-to-face teaching. In this sense, students must bear in mind that attendance, both in theory classes and in practical classes, is essential for a proper monitoring of the contents of the subject. However, the possibility will be established, in cases that are properly justified and for those students who request it, to be assessed without the need to attend all or some of the classes.

In such cases, students should proceed as follows:

- At the beginning of the course, the student must contact the lecturer responsible for the subject and notify him/her of the reason why he/she is unable to attend class, which must be adequately justified in documentary form.
- In view of this information, a decision will be made as to the possibility of evaluation without total or partial attendance to the classes of the subject

Students who find themselves in this situation must present, in order to be assessed, all the work required by the teacher (not necessarily similar to that required during the course), and may also be called upon to defend it orally before the teacher, and will take a test of acquired knowledge.

REFERENCES

Basic

- Cordón García, José Antonio, Alonso Arévalo, Julio, Gómez Díaz, Raquel y García Rodríguez, Araceli (2016). Las nuevas fuentes de información: la búsqueda informativa, documental y de investigación en el ámbito digital. Madrid: Pirámide.

Ferrán, Nuria y Pérez Montoro, Mario (2009). Búsqueda y recuperación de la información. Barcelona: UOC.

López Carreño, Rosana (2017). Fuentes de información: guía básica y nueva clasificación. Barcelona:

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Pacios Lozano, Ana Reyes (coord.) (2013). Técnicas de búsqueda y uso de la información. Madrid: Centro de Estudios Ramon Areces.

Somoza, Marta (2015). Búsqueda y recuperación de información en bases de datos de bibliografía científica. Gijón: Trea.

Additional

- Diessler, Gabriela (2010). Las patentes como fuente de información para la innovación en entornos competitivos. Información, Cultura y Sociedad, 22, 43-78.

Gómez Díaz, Raquel, García Rodríguez, Araceli, Cordón García, José Antonio (coords.) (2017). Fuentes especializadas en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades. Madrid: Pirámide.

Hidalgo Nuchera, Antonio, Iglesias Pradas, Santiago y Hernández García, Ángel. Utilización de las bases de datos de patentes como instrumento de vigilancia tecnológica. El Profesional de la Información, 18(5), 511-520.

Martínez, Luis Javier (2016). Cómo buscar y usar información científica: guía para estudiantes universitarios 2016. Santander, España: Universidad de Cantabria. Disponible en: http://eprints.rclis.org/29934/7/Como_buscar_usar_informacion_2016.pdf