Library Xpress

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Membership Privileges

• How do I join the Library as a member?
  NTU students need not register personally at the Library. Your matriculation card is your library card and it is strictly non-transferable.

• What is the loan limit?
  10 items for undergraduates and 20 items for postgraduates.

• How long can I borrow an Open Shelf book for?
  21 days for undergraduates and 28 days for postgraduates.

Reserves Collection

• What are Reserves?
  Reserves are textbooks, reference texts and articles recommended by lecturers for specific courses as core reading materials. They are marked with a red-spot on the book spine and housed in the Reserves Collection in respective subject libraries. They can only be borrowed for 2 hours.

  See www.ntu.edu.sg/library/collections/Pages/Reserves.aspx for more details.

Borrowing and Returning Books

• How do I check out books?
  You can borrow books using the Self-Check machines or Service Desk at the libraries with your matriculation card.

• How do I return books?
  You can return Open-Shelf books at the libraries’ Service Desk or via 24-hour book return facilities at various locations:
  - Car Park A (one level below Lee Wee Nam Library at North Spine)
  - Car Park B, (outside School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Blk S2 Basement 3)
  - Asian Communication Resource Centre (near main entrance)
  - Art, Design & Media Library (near platform lift)
  - Business Library (near the main entrance)
  - Humanities & Social Sciences Library (near lift S4-3)
  - Lee Wee Nam Library (near the main entrance)

  (Note: Reserves and Audio-visual materials have to be returned at the Service Desk of the library from which you borrowed these items)

Searching the Collection

• How do I locate the books I want?
  Go to the Library Catalogue (http://opac.ntu.edu.sg). Run a search by title, author or subject.

  The results will show you whether the libraries has the item you are looking for, which library it is located in and the status of the book (i.e. whether it is available or has been borrowed out of the library).

Opening Hours

• What are the opening hours of NTU libraries?
  Opening hours vary from library to library and according to different periods of the academic year.

  During the semester, most libraries are open from Mondays - Fridays (8.30am - 9.30pm) and Saturdays (8.30am - 5.00pm). All libraries are closed on Sundays and public holidays.

  For individual library opening hours, visit: www.ntu.edu.sg/library/about/open/Pages/default.aspx

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Using Computers and Laptops in the Libraries

• How do I log into the library computers?
  You can log into library computers using your NTU network account which has been given to you for accessing your email, e-services (StudentLink, GSLink), myNTU and personal web storage (myWebstore).

• How do I sign into NTU Wireless Network from the web browser?
  When accessing the Internet, you will be prompted to enter your username and password. Sign in using your NTU network account in the form of STUDENT\username. To learn more, see Wireless LAN Quick Start Guide at http://www.ntu.edu.sg/cits/gettinghelp/getmeconnected/Pages/wirelessLANquickstartguide.aspx

Printing

• How do I print using library computers?
  Library computers are connected to network printers in the vicinity. To print, send your print job to the network printer. Proceed to the Print Release Station nearby and enter your NTU network account. Make payment using EZ-Link or CashCard. Collect your print-out from the designated printer.
  For more information, visit http://www.ntu.edu.sg/library/facilities/Pages/printing.aspx (Note: CashCards may be purchased from the Printing Rooms at Lee Wee Nam Library and Business Library or 7-Eleven located at NS3-01-02)

Photocopying

• Are photocopying services available?
  Yes, photocopying services are available in all our libraries. For more information, visit www.ntu.edu.sg/library/facilities/Pages/Photocopying.aspx

Buying Course Notes

• Where can I buy course notes?
  Arrangement varies from school to school. For some schools, course notes are available through commercial vendor, Campus Supplies (Tel: 67935980). Others will make their own arrangements with their students.

Access to E-Resources

• How can I find the electronic journals subscribed by the Library?
  The easiest way is to run a search using “Titles A-Z” at the E-Journals page www.ntu.edu.sg/library/collections/pages/ejournals

• How do I access databases subscribed by the Library?
  You can access over 130 databases at www.ntu.edu.sg/library/databases

• Can I access library-subscribed e-resources remotely?
  Yes, you can access e-resources via the NTU Library homepage (http://www.ntu.edu.sg/library). You just need to log in with your NTU network account when prompted, i.e. type in STUDENT\username and password.
  Alternatively, use Full text @ NTU Library. To learn more, visit: https://venus.wis.ntu.edu.sg/lib_databases/bookmarklet.html

Resources on
Integrated Circuits

Resources on Integrated Circuits

Padmaja Muralidharan:: padmaja@ntu.edu.sg
Engineering Librarian (EEE)

Integrated circuits, commonly known as ICs are miniature electronic circuits in which the various components of the circuit are interconnected and fabricated on a single piece of semiconductor. It is one of the basic building blocks of electronic systems used in all walks of life.

The invention of ICs in the late 1950s was a major breakthrough in the field of electronics. The names Jack Kilby and Bob Noyce are the two names associated with the invention of ICs and they were issued US patents for their inventions. Jack Kilby was also a Nobel Prize winner in Physics in the year 2000 for his inventions of IC. [Source: Invention of integrated circuits: untold important facts by Saxena, Arjun N.]

You can read about the history of ICs from the above mentioned source, Invention of integrated circuits: untold important facts [Call no: TK7870.1.S272] available in Lee Wee Nam Engineering and Science Library.

To retrieve the article, access the IEEE Xplore database from the library database webpage www.ntu.edu.sg/library/databases

1. Click ‘I’ under alphabetical list or ‘Engineering’ under subject list and select IEEE Xplore. If there is a prompt for logging in, log in using your domain (staff/student), NTU network account user name and password.

2. Key in the article title, “The electrical century: the integrated circuit’s early history” in the search box and do the search.

3. From the retrieved results, click the hyperlink pdf beside full text to access the full text of the article.

Please note that the number of concurrent user access for IEEE Xplore database is 18 and if all user licenses are taken up, you will see the message “All online seats are occupied, users will be automatically logged out after 15 minutes of inactivity”. Try again later if you get this message.

Since its invention, IC technologies have been rapidly evolving from Small Scale Integration (SSI) to Ultra Large scale Integration (ULSI). Besides the history of ICs, the library also has a sizeable collection on the developments in the field of ICs. The bulk of the print collection on integrated circuits is at Level 5 of Lee Wee Nam Engineering and Science Library.

Books
Use the library catalogue, http://opac.ntu.edu.sg/ and search using subject term ‘integrated circuits’ (enclose the subject term in single quotes for phrase search) to retrieve the books on integrated circuits.

E-books
E-books on integrated circuits can be retrieved from the library catalogue by doing Advanced Search.

1. Key in e-book in the search box and choose subject search index in the left side drop down menu.
2. Key in the search term ‘integrated circuits’ in any of the search boxes.
3. Conduct the search.
4. From the retrieved results, identify the title you want and click URL at the bottom right side of the title displayed or click the details tab and click the url to access.
5. Key in your user name, password and domain if prompted.
6. Click on the pdf files or the hyperlinked headings to read the book.

Conferences Papers and Journals
Conference papers and journal articles provide the latest information in the field of integrated circuits. You can access these from the IEEE Xplore database.

If you need more information or reference assistance in integrated circuits, please contact Padma at padmaja@ntu.edu.sg.

The library will be holding an exhibition of books and other related resources on integrated circuits, in conjunction with the activities lined up for official opening of “VITRUS”, the integrated circuit (IC) design research centre on 20th October 2010. The venue will be at Tan Chin Tuan Lecture Theatre. See you there!
New e-resources for English literature

Literature is not just about reading. Neither is it just about words and how they interact with each other to describe a scenario or to illicit an emotion. Like art, literature is about capturing society at a particular point in time. For art, this is manifested through paintings and for literature, it is brought to life through expressive writings.

For literary studies and research, it is important to have access to literary works. This is most difficult for works from earlier periods, like Medieval and Renaissance periods, as writings from these periods suffer the ravages of time – lost or damaged. These items may be part of a rare collection in a library located in another part of the world. However, with developments in technology, these items can now be accessible over the Internet. With recommendations from the Division of English in School of Humanities and Social Sciences, the Library subscribed to 4 new electronic resources.

Early English Books Online
- Great English literary works printed from England, Ireland, Scotland and British North America between 1473 - 1700
- More than 125,000 titles comprising more than 13 million pages
- Images of works by such authors as Malory, Spenser, Bacon, More, Erasmus, Boyle, Newton, and Galileo
- Primary sources for research in different subject areas - history, literature, religion, music and the arts, science, mathematics and women’s studies

Bibliography of English Women Writers 1500 - 1640
- Scholarly writings and citations from 1500 - 1640 on English women writers
- Works of known women writers in French, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh
- Includes works of unknown women writers, like women refugees, women in colonies and women translators
- Collection of resources for medieval, renaissance, and early modern studies

Iter Bibliography
- Massive bibliography which covers literature pertaining to the Middle Ages and Renaissance (400 - 1700)
- More than 1.1 million citations for secondary source material like journal articles, reviews, reviewed articles etc
- Includes citations for monographs and material published in monographs and collections of essays

Iter Italicum Bibliography
- Essential tool for any scholar working in the fields of classical, medieval and Renaissance studies
- Bibliography of works on Renaissance humanistic manuscripts
- Originally published in six volumes between 1963 - 1992, now searchable in the online database
- Lists previously uncatalogued or incompletely catalogued manuscripts found in libraries and collections all over the world

To access these items, go to the library database page at www.ntu.edu.sg/library/databases and look for the resource name.
Database

*China Stock Market & Accounting Research (CSMAR) Database* [9]

South China Sea Research Database

JSTOR

Chinese Studies

Gifts from Korean Register of Shipping

Lim Kong Meng :: ckmlim@ntu.edu.sg
Engineering Librarian (Maritime Studies)

NTU Library is pleased to receive the gifts of technical publications from the Korean Register of Shipping (KR) during their 50th Anniversary reception held at Hotel Ritz-Carlton Millenia on 29th July 2010. The gifts were received by Mr Choy Fatt Cheong, University Librarian.

The gift includes the Rules of Korean Register, the SeaTrust CSR and KR-CON. SeaTrust is the software for applying the Common Structural Rules for bulk carriers and tankers. The software is widely used by shipyards and universities in Korea. KR-CON is a proud product of Korean Register which had won international awards. KR-CON contains all mandatory shipping regulations published by International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Labour Office (ILO) with search functions. It can prescribe the requirements for individual ships based on the basic particulars of the ship. It can also generate survey checklist for individual ships.

The system is widely used by the shipyards, ship owners and surveyors in Korea. The system is also sold to some maritime authorities outside Korea, including Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and MPA of Singapore. Korean Register will continue to provide updating service of the system to our library. Please contact me if you need more information about this resource.
The Library Student Assistant - Good for the Library and Good for the Student

Students Contribute Significantly to Library Work
How important are student assistants to NTU Libraries? In terms of numbers, there is absolutely no doubt about their presence. In March this year, NTU Libraries had over 200 undergraduate student records in our current student worker database. The student workforce is thus twice as large as that of the total ongoing library workforce of 103. Students can only work limited hours during semester because they are here to study after all. Under the Work Study Scheme (WSS), the number of hours a student may work during term time is currently limited to 14 hours per week. The full time equivalent hourly contribution by students is still equal to that of 70 extra staff. As a point of comparison we have 47 professional librarians and 56 support staff.

Students No Longer Do Fetch and Carry Work Only
Traditionally student workers were given physical tasks – shelving books, moving things, photocopying, etc. Some student workers still do those things but, as the digital NTU Library ramps up the number and reach of its products and activities, the Library has been able to engage students to use their IT skills or their graphic skills to develop the visual and social networking aspects of NTU Libraries online. Since students form a key user group, we have been able to blend in some of the ways the current student generation learn best into our programmes. From back rooms to user service desks, there is an ever widening range of tasks that students can undertake to release library staff to focus on core tasks. In keeping with the wider range of tasks these days, the student assistant pay scales have also widened to ensure appropriate payments for the level of tasks undertaken.

Student Assistants Learn the Importance of Information and How to Improve Research Skills
Being part of library operations over a period of time, many of our student workers learn skills in searching for information and in organising and using information sources. This may help them to score higher marks in their studies. They don’t have to wait until final year and then regret not having learnt such things early
Students get to meet other students from different backgrounds and courses and to feel a closer part of the work of the university. Since the majority of our student workers come from countries outside Singapore, library work provides valuable opportunities to learn more of others.

**On-the-Job Training Provided**

In each work area there are library staff and more senior students to provide on-the-job training. A briefing on dealing with customers is required for all. Even though student workers wear a badge, users often consider their presence to mean that they know as much as library staff. Users have been known to describe a student assistant as “the librarian at the desk”. At a minimum, there is a standard of customer service expected of anyone working in NTU Libraries.

**Good Workers are Valued**

The best of our student workers have a job for the duration of their studies at NTU. When they graduate, many of them go with testimonials from the Library to impress their future employers and with the names of referees prepared to describe their strengths. All of our graduating students leave with a Certificate of Appreciation, a thank you lunch and our best wishes. We miss them, but then there is the new student generation to provide some young faces and a lively and necessary contribution to the work of the libraries.

**Something to Remember for Life**

Even the University Librarian claimed that he learned a lot as a student worker in the library of his university. Worth thinking about!

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**Student Assistant Work Provides a Rehearsal for the World of Work**

Although technically speaking, students are casual staff we do not want students who work in a casual manner. As a student, you have a certain amount of freedom to allocate your time as you wish. That is not the case when you graduate and go out to the real workforce. Usually working hours are long and fairly fixed unless you happen to work in parts of Silicon Valley. The commitment to start work at an expected time, to work consistently and to finish at a specified time; the requirement for a certain level of formality in dress; the necessity to work responsibly with others and to deal with customers in a required way; the need to develop a productive relationship with fellow workers and a supervisor – experience in undertaking all these elements is valued by employers. To be a student assistant is to work for a while in a real world environment. This can only be a benefit.

**Student Work Can Improve Your Social Life**

There are actually learned articles written about the social benefits of student workers mingling together and with the library staff.
Subject librarians and their rooms

Subject librarians have been hard at work during the long vacation term working on their subject rooms.

What is a subject room? What does it do?
Subject rooms are online spaces organized according to subject areas. Links to relevant resources are collated and organized in one place. Users need not have to go to different web pages to access different resources. E-books, journals, databases, web resources and any other resources identified by the subject librarians as relevant to their subject areas can be found in their subject rooms.

Unlike traditional libguides, library guides or pathfinders (printed or online), subject rooms are not individual guides on specific topics. They are a combination of resource guides, pathfinders, tutorials, user guides, library guides, essays or articles, or videos and slides all related to a single subject area. They are expected to grow with the subject librarians and its users.

Subject areas correspond closely to the areas of studies in NTU. There are 42 subject rooms (http://www.ntu.edu.sg/library/collections/Pages/virtual.aspx) at the moment. New rooms will be created as the need arises.

These subject rooms also serve as online contact points between users and subject librarians. We hope that users participate by contributing feedback on or suggestion for new resources. We hope that subject librarians get to know their users better through user participation.

We believe this subject-centric approach makes more sense to users. Our ultimate goal is to connect users to resources as conveniently and fuss-free as possible.

Snapshots

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Science Librarian (Mathematical Sciences)

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Assistant Curator

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Librarian (Scholarly communication)

I started my career as a Circuit and System Design Engineer after graduating from the School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, NTU. However, after a few years in the industry, I began to find that the part of the job that interested me the most was when I was dealing with information – i.e. gathering and organizing it. This got me thinking about pursuing a course in library & information science.

I pursued my Master degree in Information Studies at the Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, NTU in 2009. After completing my course in June 2010, I was offered a job with the Library Technology & Systems Division to manage, support and maintain network access to e-resources and coordinate support of the IT infrastructure. I am also the mathematical sciences librarian with the Science Library.

Originally from Sichuan province, China, I have been living in Singapore for about 10 years. In my free time, I enjoy reading, hiking and photography.

In many ways, Danny took a road less travelled. In junior college, he had the rare distinction of being both in the burly rugby team and also the rather more refined Drama Club. He was a lead in the school’s production of Canterbury Tales in 1989.

For his degree in Australia, he was the only Asian in his year to major in archaeology. He then came home and worked as an assistant curator in a local museum where he fell in love with artifacts from the region.

In 2010, he was awarded a PhD for his work on the photographic depictions of Iban people of Sarawak, Malaysia. At NTU Art & Heritage Museum, he is to assist in looking after, and also growing, the existing collection. He is confident that his curatorial experience and academic knowledge will come in handy.

At home, Danny and wife Sharon are busy with one son and one daughter. But they always find time on weekends.

Yali graduated from Beijing Union University with a Bachelor degree in Mechatronics. She spent a few years as an engineer in various capacities.

When Yali first came to Singapore, she was deeply attracted by the facilities and services of libraries here. It became the inspiration and motivation for her to pursue her Master degree in Information Studies at Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information.

She joined NTU library as a scholarly communication librarian in July 2010. She will be involved in promoting the use of DR-NTU (NTU’s institutional repository) to the NTU community, reviewing the functionality of the system as well as providing training on citation counting and analysis.

Yali likes swimming and jogging, and enjoys cooking for the family. She also has interests in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Chinese antiques.
The Future of E-books

Electronic books or e-books are computer readable text and graphic that is presented and used like a book. They have been around for quite a long time since the Gutenberg Project started to digitize out-of-print books in 1971 for free public access. However, it was only recently that e-books became a hot topic with serious commercial and academic interest. The number of e-books and sales jumped sharply in the last 3 years. Interest in e-books has also been fueled by the media frenzy over the appearance of a whole range of e-book readers led by Amazon's Kindle.

Our Library started to add e-books to the collection since 2004 and to date there are 260,000 titles available. E-books provided by our Library are mainly for access and use on desktops and laptops. The popular e-book readers are devices for downloading and reading e-books, mainly from retail bookstores. Depending on file format, delivery platform and copyright restriction, library e-books can also be downloaded to e-book readers. For example, if a library e-book is in PDF format and the vendor allows downloading, the e-book can be read in your e-book reader (provided it can read PDF file). Most e-books in the Library are meant to be viewed on a computer screen using the vendor’s viewing software (e.g. Apabi, Superstar, Ebrary, etc) or as a PDF file.

You can find e-books in the Library by searching the Library Catalogue. Use the “Advanced” Search option. First you need to enter the keyword “e-book” in one of the search boxes and select the subject search function to limit the search to e-books. Then, type in keywords in the other search boxes as you would in looking for any book, e.g. keyword/s in the title, author or subject. If your search yields some items, click on the URL hyperlink in the record (usually at the bottom) that you want. The system will open the e-book for you to view.

However due to the various ways in which e-books are purchased and subscribed, not all e-books can be found through the catalogue. Some such as Apabi and Superstar (which provide more than 100,000 Chinese titles) have to be searched via the vendors’ websites. Further information on this and other sites can be found in the e-book information page in our Library website.\(<\text{http://www.ntu.edu.sg/library/collections/Pages/ebooks.aspx}>\).

The Library carried out an online survey early this year to find out the level of awareness, usage and expectation of e-books among our users. We hope that the findings from the survey will help us develop better e-book strategies and improve our services in this area. We also found it interesting to compare our findings with other similar studies carried out by academic libraries elsewhere.

We are happy to note that most of our users, both staff and students (89.2%) are aware of e-books in our library compared with typically 30% - 51% in a few other studies we looked at. This shows that our promotion effort in general has been quite successful. However despite this high level of awareness, only 55.9% actually used e-books. The top 2 reasons for non-use of e-books were; not knowing how to access e-books and preference for reading print. We acknowledge that finding e-books is not as straightforward as finding print due to reasons mentioned above. However, we will be exploring ways to make this easier. With regard to the second reason, a further question in the survey also revealed that a substantial number of users preferred reading print over electronic (44.8% vs 11.2%). Apparently readability and the physicality of print books are still important considerations for our users. To address the readability aspect, we will be doing more studies on using e-book readers (which use electronic ink technology for better screen legibility) and other portable devices to promote them to our users.

We also found that engineering and science users tend to use e-books more than the rest (i.e. those from business, humanities and social science, art, design, media and communication). There is also evidence of interdisciplinary use, i.e. engineering and science users are using business, humanities and social science e-books and humanities and social science students are using engineering and science titles. It also appears that the proportion of graduate students who use e-books are higher (75.6%) than that of undergraduates (48.1%). This is despite the fact that
A Word From The University Librarian

Are you at risk of plagiarizing?

Thou shall not steal...

Have you ever cut-and-paste something from the Internet for an assignment without saying where you’ve taken it from? Or used passages from somewhere else in your writing without stating the source? You might think nothing of it, especially with deadlines looming, but what you are doing is stealing someone’s work and passing it off as your own. That is plagiarism.

What is plagiarism?

According to The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms, plagiarism is “The theft of ideas or of written passages or Han Lee Yen :: lyhan@ntu.edu.sg Librarian (Instructional Services)

undergraduates are more aware of the Library e-book collection than graduate students. The Library will be looking further into the type of e-book materials that will be of greater use to undergraduates.

A striking finding is that NTU users tend to spend more time reading e-books online compared to findings from other studies. 70.7% spend 20 minutes or more reading e-books online. They also read more extensively from an online e-book. For example, 50% of users read 1-2 chapters compared with 8.6% (one whole chapters) among students surveyed in a large scale study among UK students. More studies need to be done to explain this finding. Perhaps our users here are more tolerant of reading on computer screens. It could also be that the Library here provides more good quality large screen monitors to make working on a computer easier!

Many users (77.7%) expect to increase their use of e-books in the future. This is in comparison to 55.9% of respondents who actually used the Library e-book collection. Increase in use could come about through improved e-book collection in the Library, a better match of users’ needs and resources, better services to attend to problems that users face in using e-books, improved readability of the reading screen through more options and support in downloading content to e-book readers and portable devices and continuing to keep users aware of new content and capabilities.

These are some of the preliminary findings of the study. However it must be cautioned that the result of the survey is only a snapshot of e-book usage at the time of the study. Changes in range and depth of content, accessibility, users’ needs and behavior and technology are likely to provide different conclusions in the future. Nevertheless the study has given us useful information to be better prepared for the likely increase in demand for e-books in the future.

Han Lee Yen :: lyhan@ntu.edu.sg Librarian (Instructional Services)
works, where these are passed off as one’s own work without acknowledgement of their true origin; or a piece of writing thus stolen.” If there are ideas or passages in your work that are not your own and you have not attributed them to the original author, you are guilty of plagiarism.

Plagiarism is a serious offence in all academic institutions around the world, including NTU, and students caught plagiarising could face either suspension or expulsion. But despite the serious consequences, most students are still fuzzy about what constitutes plagiarism, often confusing it with copyright infringement. And many are in fact pleading ignorance to try to get away with it. Well, in this case, ignorance is definitely not bliss, and a poor excuse for committing plagiarism. And if you think that you won’t be so unlucky, that it can’t be found out so easily, that it is easier to strike lottery than to be caught, let the story of the former dean of Durham Business School be a cautionary tale for you - even plagiarism committed 20 years ago could be found out and cause you your job and reputation.

**Former dean leaves in shame over plagiarism scandal**

In March 2008, The Times Higher Education reported that Durham Business School had decided to sack Professor Tony Antoniou after their investigations found the former dean of plagiarising a large portion of his doctoral thesis which he had written at York University in 1986. This came six months after Professor Antoniou had stepped down as dean in October 2007 over allegations that he had plagiarised American academic Professor Gary Koppenhaver’s Risk Aversion and Futures Market Behaviour. It was later revealed that Professor Antoniou’s thesis also bears similarities with two other theses: Stephen Taylor’s Time Series Properties and Models of Commodity Prices and Dosung Chung’s Individual Optimisation and Market Equilibrium in Futures.

Besides the dismissal from Durham Business School, York University, which had awarded the Doctor of Philosophy to Professor Antoniou, decided to withdraw it, after making their own investigations. So, despite the work Professor Antoniou had put in since getting his PhD, and his accomplishments as a professor of finance since, his reputation has been tarnished by a mistake he had made some 20 years ago.

So, make no mistakes; plagiarism is not something to be taken lightly, especially in academic institutions. With this in mind, the Instructional Services Division of NTU Library will be embarking on an Anti-plagiarism Campaign in the new academic year with exhibitions and workshops lined up to help students become familiar with academic integrity and how to avoid unintentional plagiarism. Meanwhile, you can try this quiz to find out your Plagiarism Quotient (PQ) and whether you are at risk of plagiarising.

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**References and further reading**


What is your Plagiarism Quotient?

Are you at risk of plagiarising? Take this quiz and find out your Plagiarism Quotient.

1. You have an assignment due tomorrow and you have only written the first paragraph. You
(a) burn the midnight oil and try to complete the paper on time.
(b) google the topic and piece together a paper from what is out there in the Internet. Isn’t that what the Internet is for?
(c) ask your professor for an extension of deadline.

2. You are a freshman and unsure about how to do proper citations for your assignments as it wasn’t really taught in JC or poly. You
(a) read up on the subject from library books and websites and consult your professor if you still have doubts.
(b) seek help from your Technical Writing tutor or the librarian. Plagiarism is a serious issue and you want to learn all you can on how to avoid it.
(c) continue to turn in your assignments as you have in the past, without citations. Your professors can’t fault you for something you don’t know, right?

3. One the assignment topics for Comm Studies 201 is very similar to what you did last year for Comm Studies 101. You
(a) reuse the same paper you submitted to Comm Studies 101, but rephrase a few sentences here and there.
(b) choose a completely new topic to do to avoid the possibility of committing self-plagiarism.
(c) do further research and write a completely new paper with some of the references you had used last year.

4. You are struggling with one of your assignments. Your senior has taken the same course last year and offers you his ‘A’ grade assignment. You
(a) reject his offer. You will complete the assignment by yourself. But accepts his pointers and tips on how to complete it.
(b) submit your senior’s paper as your own. That’s what friends are for.
(c) copy and paraphrase some parts of your senior’s paper. It should be okay if you don’t copy the whole thing.

5. You find an interesting saying on the Internet that is very suitable for your assignment. You
(a) paraphrase the saying in your own words. As long as you don’t quote word for word it should be okay, right?
(b) use it as your own. It’s on the Internet, so everyone should be free to use it.
(c) put the saying within quotation marks and give proper citations.

6. Your friend tells you about this website that writes term papers for college students for a fee. You
(a) thank him for being a life-saver. Now you can submit your assignments on time and still have a social life.
(b) decline the offer. You know that getting others to write your paper is considered plagiarism.
(c) tell your friend that getting others to write your assignment is considered plagiarism and is a serious offence that can get him expelled from the university.

7. You want to use a diagram from a book you’ve borrowed from the library for your FYP. You can’t remember the title nor author of the book. You
(a) look for another diagram and note the details this time.
(b) use the diagram anyway and hope no one notices that it’s without citations.
(c) ask the librarian for record of loans so that you can get the bibliographic details of the book to cite in your FYP.

8. You find a journal article from one the library’s subscribed databases and want to use some information from it for your assignment. You
(a) make sure that everything you have quoted or paraphrased comes with proper citations.
(b) rephrase the passages in your own words but leave out the citations. You didn’t copy anything and were merely inspired by the author, so there’s no need to include citations.
(c) decide not to use it after all as you don’t have money to pay for the copyright.

Scoring

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What is your PQ? Are you at risk?

Unlike your IQ, your PQ should be as low as possible. Here’s what your score means:

Less than 10  
Excellent! You seem to know what you should do to avoid plagiarising works of others. Keep up the good work!

10 - 16  
Good job. You seem to have a general idea about plagiarism. However, it is still a good idea to attend classes to get pointers on referencing and citations.

More than 16  
WARNING! You are definitely at risk of plagiarising and need to get your act together or risk getting kicked out of school. You should seriously consider getting help on how to avoid plagiarising in your writing.

PLAGIARISM VS. COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

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<th>Plagiarism</th>
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<td>Effect</td>
<td>Deceives reader into believing you wrote the work</td>
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<td>Denies copyright owner reward for his/her creation</td>
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<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Falling grade; expulsion; loss of degree, job, or publishing contract</td>
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<td>May be liable for damages; can no longer use material</td>
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<tr>
<td>How to avoid consequences</td>
<td>Give proper credit to author or source</td>
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<td>Obtain permission from owner to use the work</td>
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