LIFEPAC®

LANGUAGE ARTS

STUDENT BOOK

9th Grade | Unit 8

Alpha Omega
PUBLICATIONS

Language Arts 908

The Library and Drama

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The Library and Drama

Introduction

At this level of study, your teachers may assign projects requiring library work. If you have used the library only for checking out library books, you may face these projects fearfully. If you have done library work before, refreshing your memory about some of the available references may be helpful to you. In either case, the purpose of this LIFEPAC® is to introduce you to or reacquaint you with some of the most common aids in the library. Using these materials is usually a matter of logic. If you need information, you probably can find a source to help you.

One of the values of a library is that it can enrich your life by extending your knowledge. People can learn from the discoveries and experiences of people who lived in the past. Besides formal research to discover more about these people and their ideas, you can read about them through novels and through plays, or drama. In this LIFEPAC you will study some general ideas about drama; then you will read a play about two very interesting women: *The Miracle Worker*, about Helen Keller and Annie Sullivan.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Learn how to use the computerized library catalog to locate books by author, subject, and title.
2. Classify works by the Library of Congress or the Dewey Decimal system.
3. Explain how to use encyclopedias or other reference materials for preliminary research.
4. Describe the information contained in specialized reference works, such as atlases, bibliographies, and biographies.
5. Demonstrate how to use periodical databases as well as other reference resources.
6. Explain the importance of choosing an appropriate dictionary and of using it effectively.
7. Trace the historical development of drama.
8. Identify and explain the elements of drama.
9. Define or explain certain dramatic terms.
10. Explain the proper way to read a play.
11. Give biographical and background information about *The Miracle Worker*.
12. Describe major events or characters from *The Miracle Worker*.

Survey the LIFEPAC. Ask yourself some questions about this study and write your questions here.

1. THE LIBRARY

In this section you will learn how to use computerized library catalog. You will become acquainted with the two types of classification systems: the Dewey Decimal and the Library of Congress systems. You will also learn to use various hardcover and computer sources of information included in the reference collection: general encyclopedias, other standard reference works, dictionaries, indexes, and others.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Learn how to use the computerized library catalog to locate books by author, subject, and title.
2. Classify works by the Library of Congress or the Dewey Decimal system.
3. Explain how to use encyclopedias or other reference materials for preliminary research.
4. Describe the information contained in specialized reference works, such as atlases, bibliographies, and biographies.
5. Demonstrate how to use periodical databases as well as other reference resources.
6. Explain the importance of choosing an appropriate dictionary and of using it effectively.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

bibliography (bib lē og' ru fē). A list of sources of information about a certain subject.

call number (kôl num' bur). A number used by libraries to classify a book, identifying it and indicating its placement on the shelves.

computerized library catalog (kəm-pyo͞o' tər-īzd' lī' brēr ē' kat' u lôg). A system which contains information about all the books in a library's collection.

etymological (et u mu loj' u kul). Of or pertaining to etymology, the derivation or origin and historical development of a word.

periodical (pir ē od' u kul). A publication issued at regular intervals of more than one day; a magazine.

stacks (staks). The part of a library where most of the books are shelved.

thesaurus (thi sôr' us). A book of synonyms and antonyms.

Note: *All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in* **boldface** *print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.*

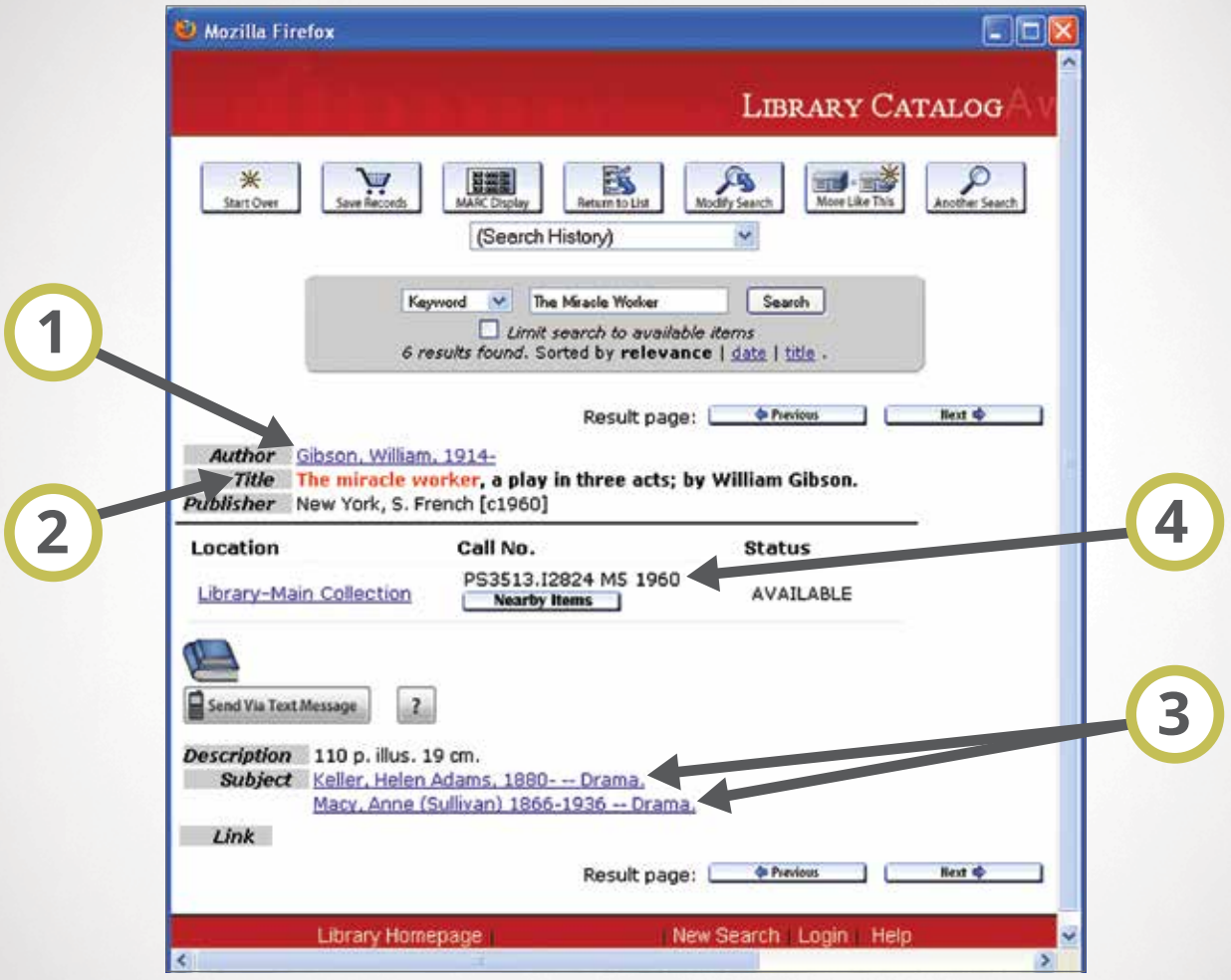
Pronunciation Key: h**a**t, **ā**ge, c**ã**re, f**ä**r; l**e**t, **ē**qual, t**ė**rm; **i**t, **ī**ce; h**o**t, **ō**pen, **ô**rder; **oi**l; **ou**t; c**u**p, p**u**t, r**ü**le; **ch**ild; lo**ng**; **th**in; /*ŦH*/ for **th**en; /*zh*/ for mea**s**ure; /*u*/ represents /*a*/ in **a**bout, /*e*/ in tak**e**n, /*i*/ in penc**i**l, /*o*/ in lem**o**n, and /*u*/ in circ**u**s.

A LIBRARY'S COMPUTER CATALOG

Libraries have computer catalogs which allow researchers to view their collections. Books can be searched by author, title or subject. If you enjoy the books of a particular author, you can easily use the library's catalog system to find other books by the same author. If you are researching a topic, you can type in the subject and find all of the books a library owns on that particular subject. Be aware that you may need to think of alternate words for your subject and look up those as well. Often library catalogs will have hints of other topics that might be related to your own.

The entry for each library book contains a great deal of information. While the entries for books in various libraries may differ, the basic information remains the same. Consult the two sample entries below as you read through this section.

1. Each entry includes the name of the author, authors, or editor of the book. Often the author's date of birth is included. If the author is no longer living, the death date will be listed as well. You will notice in the sample entry on the following page that William Gibson was born in 1914.
2. Each entry contains the title of the book. If the book is a particular edition or part of a larger series, that will be listed as well.
3. Entries also include other topics or subjects under which the book is filed. These topics may help you narrow or expand your topic. They may assist you in similar searches which may yield greater or fewer books. The entry for *The Miracle Worker* indicates that you could also find this book if you searched under the subjects Helen Keller or Anne Macy.
4. The shelf number of a book is indicated by a call number located on the entry. The call number for The Miracle Worker in this library is PS3513.12824 M5 1960.



Numbered areas are enlarged for further study on the next page.

Complete these activities.

1.1 Write a description or definition of the term computerized library catalog.

_____

_____

TEACHER CHECK _____ initials _____ date

1.2 List three things which can be found on a book's library catalog entry.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Complete these activities.

1.3 Using the computerized library catalog, look up the subject Helen Keller.

a. Now do an author's search and look for the same book. Did you find it? _____

_____

b. Do a title search and check for the book. Did you find it? What did you learn from this search? _____

_____

_____

TEACHER CHECK _____ initials _____ date

THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

Most American libraries use either Dewey Decimal system or the Library of Congress system for identifying and arranging material on the shelves. The main divisions of the Dewey subject classification are these:

000-099	General Works
100-199	Philosophy and Psychology
200-299	Religion
300-399	Social Science
400-499	Languages
500-599	Pure Sciences
600-699	Applied Sciences
700-799	Fine Arts and Recreation
800-899	Literature
F	Fiction in English
900-999	History, Travel, Collected Biography
B	Individual Biography

These numbers are expanded by adding decimal places, each with a meaning: for example, 998.2—history of Greenland.

The main divisions of the Library of Congress classification are these:

A	General Works
B	Philosophy, Psychology, Religion
C-D	History and Topography (except America)
E-F	America
G	Geography, Anthropology, Sports, and Games
H	Social Sciences
J	Political Sciences
K	Law
L	Education
M	Music
N	Fine Arts
P	Language and Literature
Q	Science
R	Medicine
S	Agriculture, Forestry
T	Engineering and Technology
U	Military Service
V	Naval Science
Z	Bibliography

This system is expanded by adding letters (QA—mathematics) and numbers.

Each published item is given a call number identifying the book. Additionally, a year may be added below for a later edition of a book.

The call number is the only complete designation of a book in the library and therefore must be completely and accurately copied to locate a book in the stacks. The call number is always located on a book's entry in the library catalog.

Complete this activity.

1.4 Using the Library of Congress system, write the general classification number beside the following books.

a. the *Bible* _____

b. *What You Should Know about the Law* _____

c. *Treating the Common Cold* _____

Match these items.

Write the letter of the Dewey Decimal division under which you would find each of the following types of books. You may use an answer more than once.

1.5 _____ the *Bible*

1.6 _____ a biography of Lincoln

1.7 _____ a book about sculpture

1.8 _____ an encyclopedia

1.9 _____ *The Old Man and the Sea*

1.10 _____ American poets

1.11 _____ True *stories of World War I*

1.12 _____ *French Made Simple*

1.13 _____ *What Your Dreams Mean*

1.14 _____ *See Europe on $25 a Day*

a. 000-099

b. 100-199

c. 200-299

d. 300-399

e. 400-499

f. 500-599

g. 600-699

h. 700-799

i. 800-899

j. F

k. 900-999

l. B

Answer these questions.

1.15 Which classification system (Dewey Decimal or Library of Congress) does you school library use? _____

1.16 Have you ever used the other system? (Where?) _____

_____

THE REFERENCE COLLECTION

An important part of the library includes the reference section. Most libraries have reference material located both online and within the library. In this section, patrons will be able to find dictionaries, encyclopedias, thesauruses, indexes, directories, handbooks, atlases and guides. Since these materials cover many areas of knowledge, students should become well acquainted with these references. Your first stop for information on a topic should be the reference section of a library.

General encyclopedias. Since general encyclopedias contain concise summaries of information, they are useful as a starting point in the library. They are most helpful in giving an overview of a subject. More specialized encyclopedias—such as art, architecture, mythology, and religion—may also be helpful.

Complete these activities.

1.17 List the different types of reference books usually in the library.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____ f. _____

g. _____ h. _____

1.18 List the encyclopedias in your library. If your library has several sets, list three of them:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

1.19 Now, choose any topic of interest to you. a. (My topic is _____).

Read the subject entry in the first encyclopedia listed in 1.18. Briefly, the main points are

b. _____ and c. _____ .

1.20 The second encyclopedia may offer similar information. If so, note that.

a. _____ What are any major points of difference between the two encyclopedias? b. _____

_____

1.21 Finally, look at the third encyclopedia. After reading the entry, decide whether it is similar to the other books or different. a. _____ if significantly different, how does it vary? _____

_____

1.22 Of the three, which encyclopedia may be most helpful to your future projects?

a. _____ Why? b. _____

_____

Other standard reference works. Almanacs and yearbooks provide additional types of information. Yearbooks relate major events of the preceding year. Encyclopedias update their publication by means of yearbook supplements. Almanacs usually compile a variety of statistics, facts, and events not generally available in one volume.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2010

General Information updated yearly.

The New York Times Almanac 2010: The Almanac of Record

General information updated yearly.

The CIA World Factbook

Found both online and in print. Provides current information about the countries of the world.

The Statesman's Yearbook

Catalogs both current and historical events in countries around the world.

Two helpful sources to consult for information about geography are atlases and gazetteers. An atlas is a book of maps. A gazetteer is a dictionary of geographic names of countries, regions, cities, mountains, or other areas.

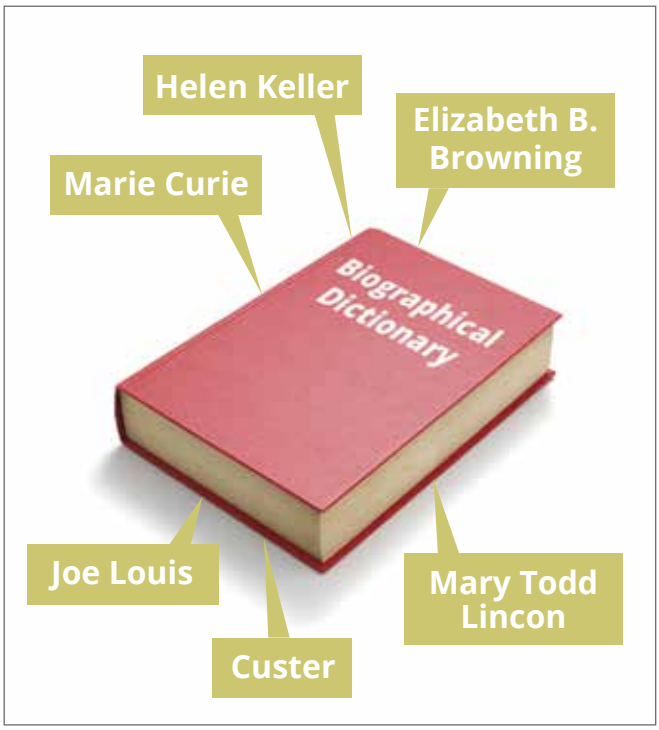
- *National Geographic Atlas of the World, 8th edition*
- *Times Comprehensive Atlas of the World, 12th edition*
- *Goode's World Atlas, 22nd edition*
- *Hammond Historical World Atlas*
- *Historical Atlas of the United States*

Besides the **bibliographies** listed at the end of both encyclopedia and journal articles, bibliographies often appear at the ends of books. Specialized bibliographies, such as *The Modern Language Association Bibliography* may be found in a large library. Your librarian may suggest that you visit a larger library for special projects. You may also find the following general works helpful to you in your beginning research:

- *The Oxford Guide to Library Research.*
- *Guide to Reference Books, 11th Edition.*

Encyclopedias may not always contain information about certain people, or perhaps not the information needed for a paper or a project. Biographical dictionaries are often helpful sources.

- *The Concise New Makers of Modern Culture.*
- *American National Biography, General Edition. (Multi-volume Work)*



- *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa.*
- *Biographical Dictionary of Psychology.*
- *The Dictionary of Christian Biography.*

Complete this activity.

1.23 After having looked through some of the reference books in your library, choose one from each of the four categories previously listed. Describe each book in a well-written sentence, telling the function of each and suggesting how you might use each of the four reference works.

a. _____

_____

b. _____

_____

c. _____

_____

d. _____

_____

Dictionaries. A dictionary describing a language assumes the role of a guide.

It is what the editors of *Webster's New World Dictionary* call "a friendly guide, pointing out the safe, well-traveled roads." Just as many people may give reliable, but slightly differing, advice, so may many dictionaries give slightly differing interpretations of the language. Some clues as to the reliability of a dictionary include its size (the more information it contains, the more likely it will serve the needs of its users) and its frequency of revision or supplements (the English language is constantly changing, and a current dictionary should reflect contemporary usage.)

Dictionaries vary in their emphasis. Some may include more illustrations, more **etymological** (word derivation) data, or more supplemental information than others. However, to varying degrees, all reliable dictionaries provide the following information about an entry: spelling and capitalization, syllable division, pronunciation, part of speech etymology, definition, synonyms, and antonyms. Additionally, they may include such encyclopedic information as miscellaneous biographical, historical, scientific, and literary information and foreign words and phrases as well as pictures, tables, maps, and diagrams. Many dictionaries also include basic handbook information on grammar and mechanics.

Five types of dictionaries are available. The collegiate dictionary is edited for home and office use. The unabridged dictionary contains a great many more entries as well as fuller use of phrases and quotations to illustrate particular word usage. The encyclopedic dictionary provides a wealth of information for words of historical rather than current usage. The scholarly dictionary shows the progressive history of meanings. Specialty dictionaries cover nearly any conceivable topic.

Complete these activities.

1.24 Visit your library.

a. Observe its plan and the location of the online library catalog, reference books, and dictionaries.

b. Draw a map, labeling the major reference works discussed so far.

TEACHER CHECK _____ initials _____ date

1.25 Check a dictionary for variant spellings of the following words:

a. apprise _____

b. cater-cornered _____

c. catchup _____

d. choosey _____

e. donut _____

f. esquimau _____

g. good-by _____

h. jujitsu _____

i. T-shirt _____

1.26 Look in a dictionary to find from whose names the following words have been derived:

begonia _____

_____

boycott _____

_____

chauvinism _____

_____

dahlia _____

_____

dunce _____

_____

quixotic _____

_____

1.27 Indicate the differences in meaning between the following pairs:

a. allude _____

b. elude _____

c. bloc _____

d. block _____

e. blond _____

f. blonde _____

g. canvas _____

h. canvass _____

i. council _____

j. counsel _____

k. flaunt _____

l. flout _____

m. human _____

n. humane _____

o. ingenious _____

p. ingenuous _____

q. waive _____

r. wave _____

1.28 Indicate the differences between the capitalized forms of the following words and the lower-case forms given here.

a. apocalypse _____

_____

_____

b. catholic _____

_____

_____

c. communion _____

_____

_____

d. epiphany _____

_____

_____

e. friend _____

_____

_____

f. genesis _____

_____

_____

g. passion _____

_____

_____

h. puritan _____

_____

_____

1.29 **OPTIONAL:** If you have access to the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), (12 vols. and supplement), trace the history and meaning of one of the following words: cool, neat, or red.

TEACHER CHECK _____ initials _____ date

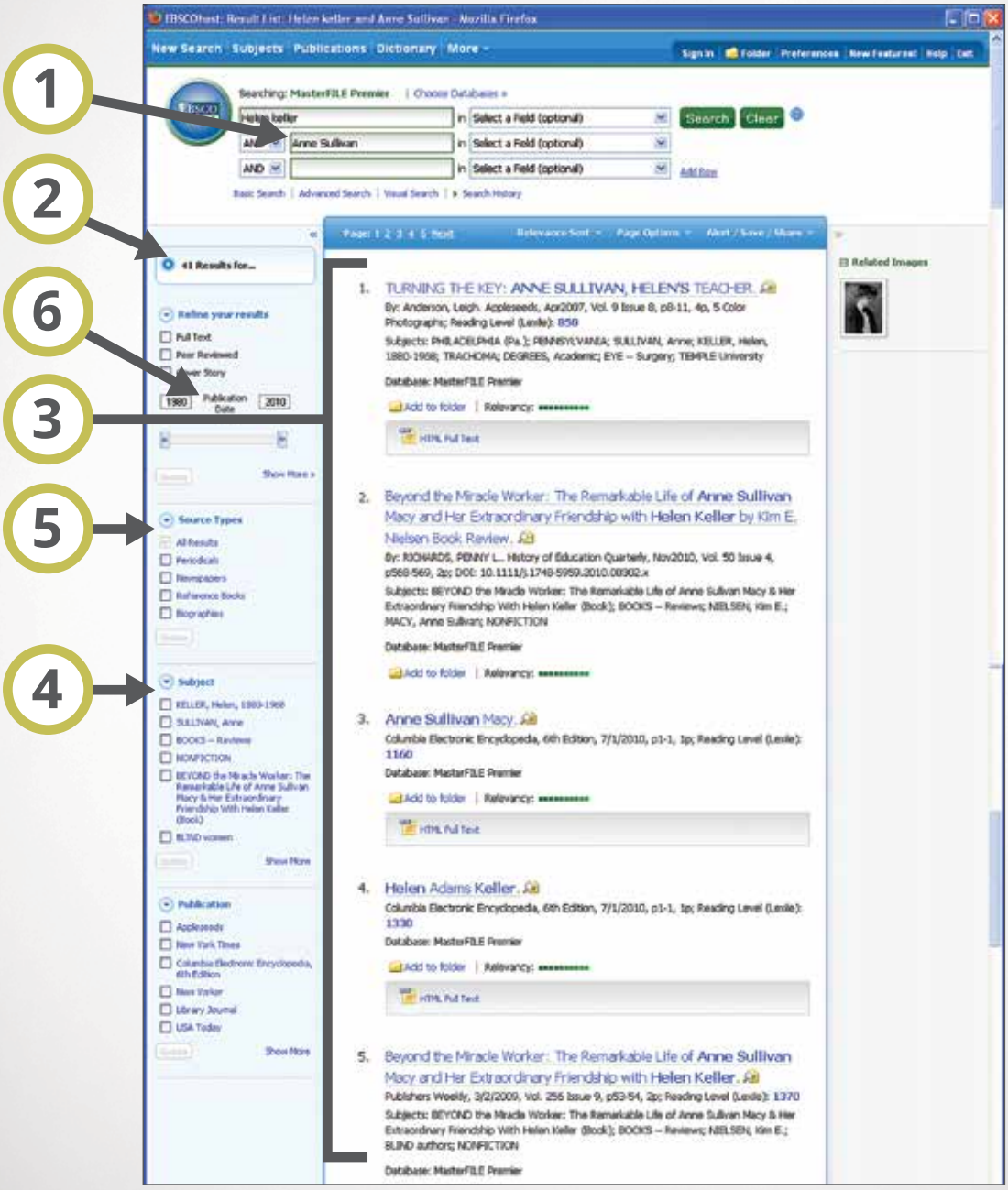
Periodical databases. **Periodical databases** list articles appearing in magazines, newspapers and other publications that are issued weekly, monthly, yearly, or, in other words, they appear periodically. One of the most widely used of these indexes is EBSCO host. Most local and college libraries subscribe to the EBSCO host service. This service lists the titles, authors and publication dates of countless articles. Some of the articles can be viewed directly online. Others need to be looked up in the periodical in which they appear. While EBSCO host is the most recognized periodical database, others exist for specialized research areas. College libraries and some other libraries employ reference librarians who are trained to assist you in your research.

Specialized Indexes and Reference Sources. Depending on your topic, you may find it helpful to consult a variety of periodical databases. Some databases like EBSCO host are general. Others like ATLA, a religious journal database, focus on specific subjects. Listed below are examples of some of the periodical databases available to researchers.

- ACS: A database of articles from the field of chemistry.
- ARTstor: Digital collection of images from art, architecture, painting, photography, sculpture and other art forms.
- ATLA Religion Database: Search for theological, missions, and church history journal articles.
- CQ Researcher: A database of reports about current topics and controversies.
- ERIC: Focuses on articles and reports from the field of education.
- JSTOR: Search primary source articles from the late 1800s; used by historians.
- Lexis Nexis: Search U.S. and International newspapers from 1970 to the present.
- Medline: Articles from the fields of medicine, dentistry, health and veterinary medicine.

- Physical Education Index: References articles from 1970 to the present in areas of coaching, sports and fitness.
- Project Muse: Search the database for music journals.

1 search terms **2** number of results **3** full text articles
4 other subject searches **5** source type **6** publication date filter



Determine if each statement is true or false.

1.30 _____ Periodical databases list articles that have appeared in magazines and newspapers.

1.31 _____ One of the most widely used databases for newspapers and magazines is EBSCO host.

1.32 _____ Periodical databases include only full text articles.

1.33 _____ Lexis Nexis is a database that only provides information about music.

Complete these activities.

1.34 List three specialized databases.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

1.35 On the sample EBSCO host page, list the author of the article entitled, "*Turning the Key: Anne Sullivan, Helen's Teacher*."

_____

1.36 On the sample EBSCO host page, find the dates of Helen Keller's life.

_____

1.37 Compile a *bibliography* (a listing of sources) for one of the following people:
Andrea Bocelli Homer Ray Charles

a. Try to find at least eight items: an encyclopedia article, 1-3 books, 4-6 periodical articles, and any other biographical sources, dictionaries or indexes.

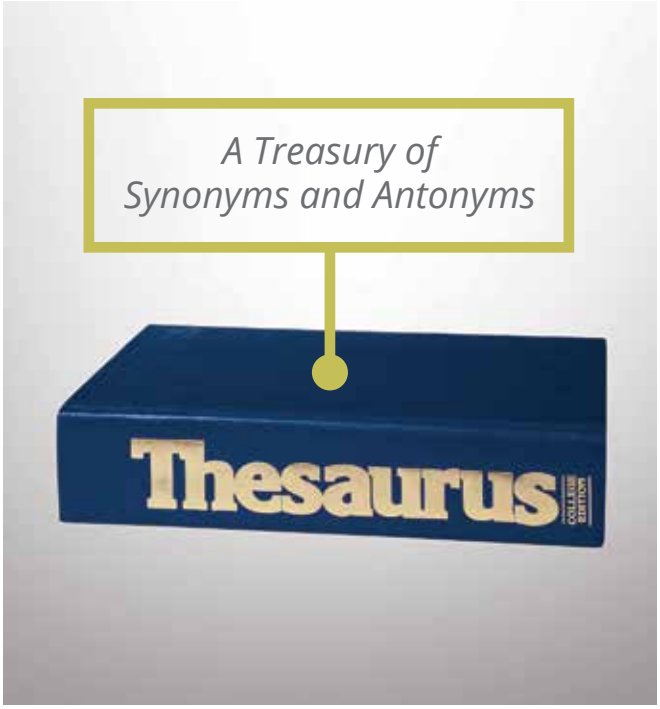
b. OPTIONAL: If your teacher wishes, write a paper based upon this material.

TEACHER CHECK _____ initials _____ date

Thesaurus. A **thesaurus** is a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms. Perhaps the most famous one is *Roget's Thesaurus*. Entries are listed either topically or alphabetically. A thesaurus is a valuable writing aid; however, care should be taken in using synonyms indiscriminately. Since words carry "shades' of meanings, a synonym should also carry the precise shade of meaning desired by the writer.

Vertical file. Most librarians maintain an up-to-date file, composed of articles, leaflets, and pamphlets that are usually put in manila folders or envelopes, then filed alphabetically by subject.

The librarian. If you have thoroughly searched the major library sources and have not found the information you need, consult the librarian. Librarians are trained professionally to use the library and to direct others to its use in the most efficient manner.



Fill in the blanks.

1.38 A(n) _____ is a word that means about the same thing as another word.

1.39 A(n) _____ is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

1.40 To find the meaning of a word, you should consult a _____ .
a. librarian b. dictionary c. thesaurus

1.41 To find a word that means about the same as another word, you should consult a _____ .
a. librarian b. dictionary c. thesaurus

1.42 To find magazine articles on a topic, you should consult a _____ .
a. periodical database b. computerized library catalog
c. biography

1.43 To find a book in a library's collection, you should consult a _____ .
a. periodical database b. computerized library catalog
c. biography

Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match these terms (each answer, 2 points).

1.01	_____	Periodical database	a. a resource to find books in a library's collection
1.02	_____	periodical	b. an exact reproduction
1.03	_____	thesaurus	c. classification number of a book to identify and locate it
1.04	_____	bibliography	d. a geographical reference work
1.05	_____	Computerized library catalog	e. history of the derivation of a word f. a resource to find magazine and newspaper articles
1.06	_____	Lexis Nexis	g. a publication issued at regular intervals
1.07	_____	call number	h. a specialized search for newspaper articles
1.08	_____	facsimile	i. a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms
1.09	_____	etymology	j. list of sources about a particular topic
1.010	_____	Atlas	k. a list of sources on a particular subject

Complete these statements (each blank, 3 points).

1.011 The quickest way to gain a brief overview of a topic is by consulting a/an _____ .

1.012 A specialized _____ provides information about the lives of important people.

1.013 The two systems for organizing library books are _____ and _____ .

1.014 Information in a library's catalog system can be looked up by a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .

1.015 A clue to the reliability of a dictionary is its a. _____ , because b. _____ _____ .

1.016 Another clue as to a dictionary's reliability is a. _____ , because b. _____ _____ .

1.017 Preliminary research hinges in three major sources, or indexes: a. _____ b. _____ , and c. _____ , since these sources provide background and access to books and magazines.

1.018 When all else fails—you have searched the major sources, but you still cannot find references to your topic or you simply need suggestions for further sources—consult the _____ .

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line (each answer, 2 points).

1.019 The best place to look for the most current information from a newspaper is _____ _____ .

a. an encyclopedia b. a dictionary c. a periodical database

1.020 If a call number is "PS3521 G24 1965," you may conclude that the library uses _____ .

a. the Dewey Decimal system
b. the Library of Congress system
c. a combination of these systems

1.021 A biography of Daniel Webster may be found in _____ .

a. *Goode's World Atlas*
b. the *Dictionary of American Biography* (DAB)
c. *Oxford English Dictionary*

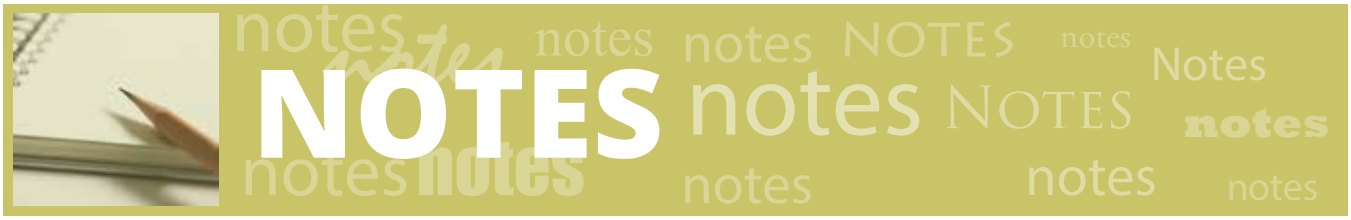
1.022 A bibliography is a _____ .

a. life of a person written by another person
b. list of references
c. story of a person's life, written by himself (memoirs)

1.023 To locate a quotation from a famous poem or play, you would look in _____ .

a. *Roget's Thesaurus*
b. *Webster's Dictionary*
c. *Bartlett's Book of Quotations*

57/72 **SCORE** _____ **TEACHER** _____ _____
initials date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