



Information and Resources on Reading in the Content Areas

I. Tools for finding *edited and/or peer-reviewed* material in the field of education.

A. Indexes.

- [ERIC Database](http://www.eric.ed.gov) - <http://www.eric.ed.gov>
- [Education Index](#) -- print index in Library; online in *OCLC Firstsearch* -- identifies magazine & journal articles and books.

B. Library Catalog.

- [Library Catalog](#) -- leads to books and audiovisual materials in the Mundt Library and in other libraries in South Dakota.

II. Search terms for finding information about the subject of “reading in the content areas”

A. Try searching these keywords:

reading content area#

Or:

reading content area# theory

Note: the pound (#) sign will cause the system to retrieve any word beginning with the letters "area" so will retrieve "area" or "areas."

III. Search terms for finding information about the subject of “reading” in a specific content area

A. Combine the keywords "reading" and "content" with words describing the content area. For example:

reading content biology
reading content art
reading content social studies

B. In ERIC databases, incorporate *grade level* to be even more specific.

For example:

reading content art elementary
reading geography content secondary

C. Be willing to try a variety of terms to get at the subject.

For example, may want to replace the word “reading” with “language arts” as in:

IV. Tools for finding books for your students to read, in order to incorporate reading into a content area

A. The following sources may be used to find books about particular subjects. They list books by subject and include a brief description of each book.

- Children's Catalog. Reference Z 1037 .C5443
This is a selective list of fiction and nonfiction books recommended for children. It consists of the latest hardback edition plus paperback supplements for each year since then. Each volume includes a list of books arranged by the Dewey Decimal Classification in which nonfiction books are listed first, followed by fiction books, short story collections, and "easy" books. An author, title, subject, and analytical index is at the end.
For example, look up "dogs" in the index to find books for children that are about dogs.
- Middle and Junior High School Library Catalog Reference Z 1037 .W765
This is a selective list of fiction and nonfiction books recommended for young people, and is arranged by Dewey Decimal Classification. An author, title, subject and analytical index follows the classified lists.
- Senior High School Library Catalog Reference Z 1035 .S42
This is a selective list of fiction and non-fiction books recommended for young adults, and is arranged in the same manner as the Middle and Junior High School Library Catalog.
- Fiction Catalog Reference Z 5916 .W62 12th ed.
Public Library Catalog Reference Z 1035 .W74
Short Story Index Reference Z 5917 .S5 C6
These titles are similar to those above but provide material for adults.
- The Horn Book Guide to Children's and Young Adult Books Reference Z 1037 .H675
Published twice a year, these volumes review books published during a six-month time period. They are arranged in two sections: Fiction and Nonfiction. Fiction includes sections for Preschool, Picture Books (K-3), Easy Readers (K-3), Younger (1-3), Intermediate (4-6), Older (7-8, Young Adult). The Nonfiction section is arranged by general subject divisions and subdivisions.

V. Other ways to find books for your students to read

A. You may be able to find bibliographies of books for children/young people on specific subjects. Some examples:

- Recreating the Past: A Guide to American and World Historical Fiction for Children and Young Adults. Lynda G. Adamson. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1994.
- Our Family, Our Friends, Our World: An Annotated Guide to Significant Multicultural Books for Children and Teenagers. Lyn Miller-Lachman. New Providence, NJ: R.R. Bowker, 1992.

B. To find these bibliographies, search the Library Catalog.

For example, to find the first book, type:

`children# literature bibliography histor#`

Or

`young adult# bibliography histor#`

VI. Tools for finding finding information (unedited & edited materials) on the World Wide Web

A. Find out the Web address of a good site from a friend, colleague, journal article, or some other source. For example, here are two known websites where books on specific subjects (content areas) might be found:

- Carol Hurst's Children's Literature Site
<http://www.carolhurst.com/>
See, for example, "Curriculum Areas" or "Themes and other Subjects."
- The Children's Literature Web Guide (last updated in 2000)
<http://www.acs.ucalgary.ca/~dkbrown/index.html>
- ALA Young Adult Library Service Association
<http://www.ala.org/yalsa/booklists>
- ALA Association of Library Services for Children
<http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/childrensnortable/Default1888.htm>

B. Browse through Web "subject directories" such as *Yahoo* or the *World Wide Web Virtual Library*.

- Find such sites by clicking on "Internet Search" on the library's homepage (<http://www.dsu.edu/departments/library/>)

C. Search the Internet using a "search engine."

- Find search engines by clicking on "Internet Search" on the library's homepage (<http://www.dsu.edu/departments/library/>).
For example, using *Infoseek*, could search for material on reading in the content areas by doing this search:

`+reading +"content areas"`

The same search using *Alta Vista* will produce different results.

- **To get the best search results:**
 1. Search more than one search engine...
because different search engines produce different results.
 2. Try other search engines when your "favorites" fail...
because the "best" search engine may be different for different searches.
 3. Read any search tips, help, or instructions... because techniques vary