

Bibliography Examples

Non-fiction book

Cards, Chris. Hannah's Favorite Dogs. Phoenix, Arizona: Painted Rock Publishing Press, February 3, 2014.

Encyclopedia Bibliography Card

Hens, Jennifer. "Aiden's Book of Awesomeness." 6. Phoenix, Arizona: Painted Rock Publishing Press, 2014, 25.

Periodical Bibliography Card

Perry, Tom. "The Amazing Life of Kaushik." National Geographic, 9/10/99, January 1, 1999, 5.

Website Bibliography Card

George, Jean. "Ronald's Racing Skills." 50 States.com. 2001. February 14, 2014. <<http://50states.com>>

REFERENCE BOOKS

A good place to begin the information search for your report is in a **REFERENCE** book. A **REFERENCE BOOK** gives you general information about your subject.

Reference books include encyclopedias, dictionaries, almanacs, atlas, and other books of general information.

Reference books are found in the reference section of the library. This section may be identified by the word **REFERENCE**, the Dewey Decimal System numbers 000-099, or both.

- ☆ When writing a bibliography card from a reference book, follow this format:

name of reference book _____
_____ (underlined)
author's name _____ (if given)
topic or subtitle (if given) _____
_____ (in quotation marks)
volume number or letter _____
publishing location _____
publishing company _____
copyright date _____
pages of useful information _____
total pages _____

- ☆ When transferring this information to the **BIBLIOGRAPHY** page of your report, follow this format:

☆ Author's name (last name first). Article, "Title of Reference Book" (underlined). Volume ____ (number or letter). Publishing location: Publishing Company, copyright date, article pages.

- ☆ When transferring this information to a **FOOTNOTE**, follow this format:

Author's name (first name first), "Article," Title of Reference Book (underlined), Volume ____ (Publishing location: Publishing Company, copyright date, p. ____ (page or pages the quotation came from).

NON-FICTION BOOKS

After you have learned general information about your subject from reference books, you can find specific information in NON-FICTION books.

NON-FICTION books are books that are true. They have many facts in them about specific areas of interest. For example, you could find a non-fiction book about state history or national parks or state birds!

Non-fiction books are arranged in the library according to Dewey Decimal System numbers. The most helpful areas for you in your report research would be **300-399 Social Science** and **900-999 History**.

- ☆ When writing a bibliography card from a non-fiction book, follow this format:

Author's name _____
title _____
_____ (underlined)
publishing location _____
publishing company _____
copyright date _____
call number _____
pages of useful information _____
total pages _____

- ☆ When transferring this information to the BIBLIOGRAPHY page of your report, follow this format.

* Author's Name (last name first), Title (underlined). Publishing location: Publishing Company, copyright date.

- ☆ When transferring this information to a FOOTNOTE, follow this format:

¹ Author's Name (first name first), Title (underlined) (Publishing location: Publishing Company, copyright date), p. _____. (page or pages the quotation came from).

PERIODICALS

Another source of information for your report are **PERIODICALS**.

PERIODICALS give you current information about your subject because they are published often, at regular intervals, such as weekly or monthly.

Types of periodicals include magazines, daily newspapers, pamphlets, brochures, and other frequently published materials.

Periodicals are found in the newspaper and magazine section of the library. Other helpful periodicals may also be found in the Vertical File. *The Reader's Guide To Periodical Literature*, located in the Reference section of the library, can tell you if any magazine articles have been written about your subject.

☆ When writing a bibliography card from a periodical, follow this format:

author's name	_____
article title	_____
	_____ (in quotation marks)
periodical title	_____
	_____ (underlined)
volume number	_____
date of periodical	_____
pages of useful information	_____
total pages	_____

☆ When transferring this information to the BIBLIOGRAPHY page of your report, follow this format:

✱ Author's Name (last name first). "Article Title," (in quotation marks).
Periodical Title (underlined), Volume number (date of periodical), page or
pages of article.

☆ When transferring this information to a FOOTNOTE, follow this format:

1 Author's Name (first name first), "Article Title," Periodical Title.
Volume number (date of periodical), p. _____.

INTERVIEWS

A great source of firsthand information about the subject of your report can be found in an **INTERVIEW**. An **INTERVIEW** is a structured conversation with a person who is knowledgeable about your topic.

Interviews can be scheduled with people who have lived in or traveled to your chosen area. Just remember to keep facts and opinions clearly identified.

Your role in an interview is to set up clear questions that pertain to the individual areas in your report. If done well, a good interview can add needed information and a personal touch to your report.

☆ When writing a bibliography card from an interview, follow this format:

name of interviewee _____

interview location _____

interview date _____

name of interviewer _____

☆ When transferring this information to the **BIBLIOGRAPHY** page of your report, follow this format:

* Interviewee's Name (last name first). Interviewed by _____.
Interview location, interview date and time.

☆ When transferring this information to a **FOOTNOTE**, follow this format:

¹ Interviewee's Name (first name first), interviewed by _____.
(Interview location, interview date and time).