

This lesson will give you an overview of the 3 em dashes (---) and the word *Ibid.* used in Citing Sources.

OVERVIEW OF 3 EM DASHES (---)

These are used when the author's name is repeated.

For example:

Johnson, Kim. *The Adventures of a Librarian*. New York: Holt Publishers, 2000. Print.

---. *The Man at the Table in the Library*. New York: Holt Publishers, 2006. Print.

The 3 em dashes would mean that the author of *The Man at the Table in the Library* is Kim Johnson. It refers to the author directly listed above the entry.

**Question 1 . Look at this sample Works Cited page.
Who is the author of *The Empty Mirror*.**

Brink, Carol R. *Caddie Woodlawn*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1990.

Collier, James L. *The Clock*. New York: Bantam Doubleday Dell, 1995.

---. *The Empty Mirror*. New York: Bloomsbury USA Childrens, 2004.

Magorian, Michelle. *Goodnight Mr. Tom*. New York: HarperCollins, 1986.

Van Leeuwen, Jean. *Bound for Oregon*. New York: Dial Books for Young Readers, 1994.

- A.** Unknown **B.** Carol Brink **C.** Simon Schuster **D.** James L. Collier

OVERVIEW OF IBID.

If you consecutively cite the same source two or more times in a note (complete or shortened), you may use the word “Ibid” instead. Ibid is short for the Latin *ibidem*, which means “in the same place”. If you’re referencing the same source but different page, follow ‘Ibid’ with a comma and the new page number(s).

1: Michael Henderson, *The Forgiveness Factor: Stories of Hope in a World of Conflict* (London: Grosvenor Books, 1996), 28-54.

2: *Ibid.*, 17.

Footnote 1 (above) tells you that the work referenced by the author of the main text is by Michael Henderson. The name of Henderson's book follows. The information in the parentheses indicate the pages in the source where the information is found.

The "Ibid." that follows in footnote 2 indicates that all of the information provided in footnote 1 is the same for footnote 2, except this time the relevant page number is 17.

Question 2.

Taking Care of Your Puppy

by Jenny Douglas

Puppies are a lot of work. They are also a lot of fun, but they need a lot of time and attention. Dogs need several hours of exercise or playtime per day. They have many things to learn. It is a good idea to read about the best way to train a new dog properly¹.

You should practice teaching the puppy to come when you call. Reward them for good behavior with nutritious treats². Before long, you will have a great friend.

1. Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Days of a Dog Trainer*, 54.

2. Ibid.

In this footnote, the writer has used Ibid. What does this mean?

A. The source is the same as number 1.

B. The source is unknown.

Question 3.

For hundreds of years, people have been using the Chinese invention called the compass.¹ People use a compass to find the right direction at sea. A compass uses the pull of a magnet to show which direction is north and which is south. But it does not use a small magnet; it uses the Earth itself. The Earth functions like a magnet, and like all magnets it has a north pole and a south pole. A compass uses a magnetized needle. The north pole of the compass needle is pulled toward the south pole of Earth, while its south pole is pulled towards the Earth's North Pole.² So the compass needle always points north-south.

1. Patrick Bentley, *Foundation of the Earth* (New York: Penguin Random House, 1985), 183.

2. Ibid, 185.

Question 3. In footnote 1, the writer has a 183. What does this mean?

Question 4. In footnote 2, the writer has a 185. What does this mean?

Question 5. What does Ibid mean in footnote 2 exactly?
