

## Suggested References

### Pre-K - Kindergarten

- *Animales Ilamados Mamiferos* by Bobbie Kalman
- *Kumon My Book of Mazes: Animals* by Kumon
- *Mis amigos, los animales* by David le Jars
- *Un habitat de desierto* by Bobbi Kalman

### Juveniles

- *A Giraffe and a Half* by Shel Silverstein
- *Bug IQ* by Roger Priddy
- *Discoveries Bugs Sticker Book* by B&N
- *DK Readers: Tiger Tales* (Level 3:Reading Alone)
- *Eric Carle's Animals Animals* by Eric Carle
- *Elephant (Watch Me Grow)* by Lisa Magloff
- *Hunting with the Moon: The Lions of Savuti* by Dereck Joubert
- *Little Sibiu: An Orangutan Tale* by Sally Grindly
- *Slowly, Slowly, Slowly, Said the Sloth* by Eric Carle
- *The Orangutan* by Christie Sourd
- *The Story of the Giraffe* by Guido Pigni
- *Tigers at Twilight* (Magic Tree house Series#19)
- *Verdi* by Jannell Cannon
- *Eric Carle's Animals* by Eric Carle
- *Elephant (Watch Me Grow)* by Lisa Magloff
- *Hunting with the Moon: The Lions of Savuti* by Dereck Joubert
- *Little Sibiu: An Orangutan Tale* by Sally Grindly
- *Slowly, Slowly, Slowly, Said the Sloth* by Eric Carle

## Suggested References

### Adults

- *Big Cats* by Alice Tomsett
- *Birds of Prey* by Paul Frost
- *Bird Songs* by Les Beletsky
- *Oceans* (Eyewitness Book Series) by Miranda Macquitty
- *Rainforest* by Thomas Marent
- *Reading the Wild* by Bev Doolittle
- *Tall Blondes* by Lynn Sherr
- *The Wolf* by Francesco Cesoni
- *Wildlife of North America* by Thomas Lewis
- *World Wildlife Encyclopedia* by Paragon

### Websites

- [www.hoglezoo.org](http://www.hoglezoo.org)
- [www.sandiegozoo.org](http://www.sandiegozoo.org)
- [www.seaworld.org](http://www.seaworld.org)
- [animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/index.html](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/index.html)

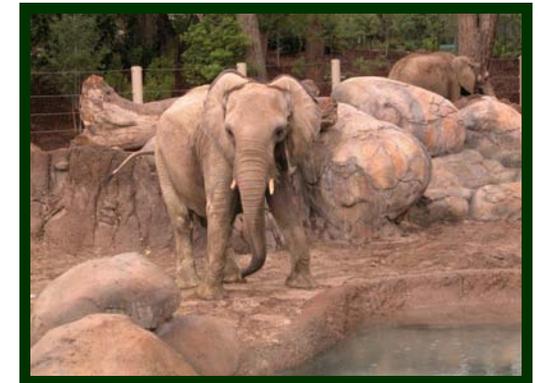


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# How To Write A Research Report

## Where do I start?



Utah's  
**HOGLE  
ZOO**

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## How to find resources for your report or project:

Utah's Hogle Zoo receives many requests for information about animal life. As much as we'd like to answer everyone's questions, we just don't have the time. We suggest you start your research in the library. Find out as much as you can on your own, then write to us with any questions you still have. This is what we do best—we can try to help you with detailed or hard-to-find information on the habitats and the animals and plants that live here at the Zoo. This brochure will give you some ideas on how to get started finding information in your school or public library.

### How to go about it . . .

#### 1. Choose your topic and write down some questions.

- Pick a subject you're really interested in and write it down.
- Make sure your topic is the right size for your assignment. For example, if you're interested in tufted puffins, you might find as you go along that there's too much information out there. You might then narrow the topic down to tufted puffin nesting and care of chicks.
- Write down some questions your research needs to answer. If you think of your research as finding the answers to these questions, it will take less time and be more fun than if you try to find out everything there is to know about a subject.

#### 2. Make a list of key words.

- These are words that describe your topic, for you to use later when you're looking in the library catalogue and in indexes. Some key words related to African elephant, for instance, would be: African elephant and elephant. As you find information, you might think of new key words to add to your list. Researching African elephants, you would soon learn that their scientific name is *Loxodonta africana* and that elephants belong to a group of mammals called pachyderms.

#### 3. Start with reference books.

- Encyclopedias and other reference books will help you find out how much information there is on your topic and whether you might need to make the topic narrower or broader. For now, just skim the material to see what's there.

#### 4. Look for other resources.

- Make a big list of resources that will answer your questions. Use your key words as you look. The library catalogue will lead you to other books, and the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* or the *Magazine Index* will help you find magazine articles. Look at the end of a book, chapter, or article for its bibliography—a list of other resources on the same topic. Expect to look for information in a variety of sources: books, articles, pamphlets, the Internet, CD-ROMs, newspapers, videos and TV programs. Show your librarian your questions and key words and ask where else you might go for information.
- Don't forget to write down the call numbers, authors, titles and Internet addresses of the resources you think will help.

#### 5. Find the answers.

- Start by looking at the most general resources. They will answer many of the questions you wrote down at the beginning.
- Look at other resources that you think will have new and specific information. Use your questions as guidelines so you don't get off the track.
- Take lots of notes and keep track of which information comes from which resources.

#### 6. Put it all together.

- Organize your information, using the questions you started with. It's often helpful to start by making an outline of the information you have gathered.
- Identify any gaps. If you find you're missing some answers, try some of the resources you found in your search but might not have looked at yet.

#### 7. Still have questions? Ask the Zoo!

- After you've gone as far as you can in your research at local libraries, you may wish to write the Zoo with any questions you still have on your subject. Remember, the Zoo is a good place to finish with specific questions, after you have found what you can at your school or public library.