

# 4

## Referencing overview

This unit is about putting other people's work and words into your essay to support your points, or to show what evidence your analysis is based on. There are two parts: putting the actual information in, then saying where you found it. There are different names to describe this process, quoting, citing, paraphrasing, referencing, but they all just mean including information from your sources. For the second part (saying where you found your information) there are different styles just like with bibliographies; most use brackets, some use footnotes, as you can see below.

### e.g.1 **APA**

The government's employment policies were highly successful, with the number of people out of work in 2012 dropping from 1.8 million to 1.1 million (Smith, 2012, p.12).

### e.g.2 **MHRA**

The government's employment policies were highly successful, with the number of people out of work in 2012 dropping from 1.8 million to 1.1 million.<sup>1</sup>

1. Liz Smith, *Issues in Banking* (London: Perseus Press, 2012), p.12.

The information in the brackets/footnotes tells the reader exactly which source this information came from, as listed in the bibliography.

This unit covers the two types of quote (direct and indirect/paraphrase), and how to fit them grammatically into sentences. Last, it shows you how to add the reference in the four main styles, Harvard, APA, MLA and MHRA. Some words of advice: always be clear when you are quoting particular, not generally well-known information that you took from a source. If you don't, you could be guilty of plagiarism, i.e. copying/cheating.

## Notes





**Different names!**  
Quoting/citing = using someone else's work/ words

**Add reference =**  
where from

**Different reference styles!**

**Why?**  
Use other people's work to support your point (or, your point is result of other people's work!)  
  
i.e. make your argument stronger

**How? 1. Indirect (paraphrasing)**  
= rewrite in your own words

**How? 2. Direct**  
= use the original words

“ ” APA/MLA  
' ' Harvard/MHRA

:  
indent (4 lines +)

[ ] to add words  
  
... /[...] to show missing words

Language

**Example**  
It is possible to argue that a good diet can lead to higher educational performance. In a recent study in Greenwich, the proportion of children reaching the required standard in English at the end of primary school rose by 4.5% when school meals were radically improved (Cousins, 2009, p.12).

It is possible to argue that a good diet can lead to higher educational performance. In a recent study in Greenwich, the proportion of children reaching the required standard in English at the end of primary school rose by 4.5% when school meals were radically improved.<sup>4</sup>

4. Jane P. Cousins, *Children's Development*, 2nd edn (Boston: Ariel, 2009), p.12.

**Your point**  
Advertising is a feature of modern life, but opinion is divided over what impact, if any, it has on children. There is some evidence to suggest that it is not as influential as many people think.

**Supporting evidence**  
(Original text on page 103 in book by Professor Rachel Robbins, *Advertising in the Spotlight*, published in 2003)

Television advertisements are not the problem as they are far less intrusive upon children's lives than is imagined. Research done by myself in 2001 in 38 local schools, shows most children between three and thirteen spend only 1.4% of their waking time watching television advertisements.

Advertising is a feature of modern life, but opinion is divided over what impact, if any, it has on children. There is some evidence that it is not as influential as many people think. Robbins (2003, p.103) argues that advertisements are unlikely to affect children, given that those between the ages of three and thirteen spend less than 2% of their day watching them.

Advertising is a feature of modern life, but opinion is divided over what impact, if any, it has on children. There is some evidence that it is not as influential as many people think. Robbins (2003, p.103) argues that 'they [advertisements] are far less intrusive upon children's lives than is imagined. Research ... shows most children between three and thirteen spend only 1.4% of their waking time watching television advertisements.'

Advertising is a feature of modern life, but opinion is divided over what impact, if any, it has on children. There is some evidence that it is not as influential as many people think. Robbins (2003) argues that:

they [advertisements] are far less intrusive upon children's lives than is imagined. Research ... shows most children between three and thirteen spend only 1.4% of their waking time watching television advertisements (p.103).

Introduce the quote/paraphrase		Make significance clear?/conclude?
Robbins	states suggests considers points out argues proves	This shows This implies This would seem to indicate The evidence suggests Given this research, it is arguable that Thus it could be concluded
<i>(avoid says/writes about/talks about)</i>		

## referencing 1 *exercises*

### A Identify these four things in the paragraph below:

- 1 The supporting evidence, i.e. quote/paraphrase
- 2 Conclusion
- 3 The reference
- 4 The writer's point

The use of drugs such as Ritalin on children with behavioural problems is controversial. For many, they arguably cause more problems than they solve, and in the long term, could even cause organ damage. Researchers from the National Institute of Pharmacology in Hungary found one in every twenty children treated with the drug for more than five years, experienced genetic abnormalities in the liver or kidneys later on in life (Mathieson *et al.*, 2011, p.34). Whilst not conclusive, this does suggest parents and educationalists should consider other, non-medical approaches to addressing behaviour.

### B Identify if these quotes are indirect (paraphrase), or direct.

- 1 According to Bevan, nearly a third of all primary school pupils have some form of learning difficulty.<sup>2</sup>
- 2 According to Nagel (2004, p.14), written feedback 'is only truly effective if given within 48 hours, and should be supported by a face-to-face meeting.'
- 3 Wilson (2010, p.67) writes "the use of the Internet as a research tool has had a negative impact on the ability of students to analyse sources"
- 4 "The Every Child Matters policy aims to promote the welfare of every child in the country" (direct.gov 948).
- 5 Amerson (2012) found that over 68% of the prison population were effectively illiterate.

### C Rearrange these quotes/paraphrases in the correct order. Remember to make a general point, add supporting evidence and maybe conclude/make meaning clear, then put the reference in an appropriate place.

- 1
  - a) compared to only 28% ten years ago
  - b) (Wang, 2010)
  - c) as now more than 40% of people under 20 attend university or college
  - d) the aim of the government is to increase participation in Higher Education
  - e) there is some evidence
  - f) which suggests that this policy has been successful

## referencing 1 exercises

2

- a) only 5% of learners could speak a foreign language
- b) according to
- c) it is clear therefore
- d) (Grieg, 2001)
- e) a recent survey on language skills
- f) UK graduates can face problems finding work in Europe
- g) that more teaching of languages is needed

3

- a) (Sharif and Coulson 361)
- b) a recent report
- c) teacher recruitment has changed
- d) last year, 37% of those on training courses had previously worked in another profession
- e) shows that
- f) whereas before, most trainees came straight from college

4

- a) that some aspects of the programme need changing
- b) this suggests
- c) they have been criticised, however
- d) they felt the skills were not relevant
- e) a survey of the 2009/10 intake found that over 15% dropped out because
- f) (Harding *et al.*, 2010)
- g) apprenticeships are the latest form of post-school education

5

- a) that a university education helps individuals improve themselves
- b) given this research, it is arguable
- c) graduates usually have good employment prospects
- d) a recent report
- e) detailed how graduates earned on average 25% more than non-graduates
- f) (Dept. of Education, n.d.)

## referencing 1 exercises

### D Correct the punctuation in these direct quotes.

- 1 Finnigan states "it (peer pressure) is far more influential on children's lives than most people realise"<sup>2</sup>
- 2 One study (Finnigan 12) notes "Research.....shows children spend up to 8 hours a day with friends, and often less than 2 hours with their parents."
- 3 Finnigan (2003, p.12) writes in my survey of 534 children under 12 years old, I found that children were 10 times more likely to talk to friends about problems than parents.
- 4 As (Finnigan, 2003, p.12) argues, 'most children between 3 and 12 years old spend too little time with their parents for them to be the main influence in their lives.'
- 5 As Finnigan [2003, p.12] suggests, other factors are more influential in children's lives, specifically their friends, and social media such as Facebook.
- 6 (Finnigan) suggests other factors are more influential in children's lives, specifically their friends, and social media such as Facebook (p.12).

### E Choose a better verb from below to replace 'show'/'state'.

writes      implies      details      proves      argues

- 1 This climate evidence shows that global warming is fact not fiction.
- 2 He states that the most important factor in reducing obesity is diet not exercise.
- 3 The research shows that this was perhaps the government's fault, not police negligence.
- 4 In his online journal, Kendrick (kenblog, 2010) states, "The NHS will need a complete transformation to meet the demands of the 21st century."
- 5 In a series of articles, the writer states his 10 point action plan for change.

## referencing 1 *answers*

### A

- 1 The supporting evidence, i.e. quote/paraphrase
- 2 **Conclusion**
- 3 **The reference**
- 4 *The writer's point*

*The use of drugs such as Ritalin on children with behavioural problems is controversial. For many, they arguably cause more problems than they solve, and in the long term, could even cause organ damage. Researchers from the National Institute of Pharmacology in Hungary found one in every twenty children treated with the drug for more than five years, experienced genetic abnormalities in the liver or kidneys later on in life (Mathieson et al., 2011, p.34). Whilst not conclusive, this does suggest parents and educationalists should consider other, non-medical approaches to addressing behaviour.*

### B \*

- 1 Indirect/paraphrase
- 2 Direct
- 3 Direct
- 4 Direct
- 5 Indirect/paraphrase

### C

#### 1

- d) The aim of the government is to increase participation in Higher Education.
- e) There is some evidence
- f) which suggests that this policy has been successful
- c) as now more than 40% of people under 20 attend university or college
- a) compared to only 28% ten years ago
- b) (Wang, 2010).

NB this could go after e) instead.

#### 2

- f) UK graduates can face problems finding work in Europe.
- b) According to
- e) a recent survey on language skills
- d) (Grieg, 2001)
- a) only 5% of learners could speak a foreign language.
- c) It is clear therefore
- g) that more teaching of languages is needed.

NB this could go a) d) instead.

## referencing 1 *answers*

3

- c) Teacher recruitment has changed.
- b) A recent report
- a) (Sharif and Coulson 361)
- e) shows that
- d) last year, 37% of those on training courses had previously worked in another profession
- f) whereas before, most trainees came straight from college.

NB this could go at end instead.

## referencing 1 answers

4

- g) Apprenticeships are the latest form of post-school education.
- c) They have been criticised, however.
- e) A survey of the 2009/10 intake found that over 15% dropped out because
- d) they felt the skills were not relevant
- f) (Harding *et al.*, 2010).
- b) This suggests
- a) that some aspects of the programme need changing.

5

- c) Graduates usually have good employment prospects.
- d) A recent report
- e) detailed how graduates earned on average 25% more than non-graduates
- f) (Dept. of Education, n.d.). NB this could go f) e) instead.
- b) Given this research, it is arguable
- a) that a university education helps individuals improve themselves.

D \*

- 1 Finnigan states “it [peer pressure] is far more influential on children’s lives than most people realise.”<sup>2</sup>
- 2 One study (Finnigan 12) notes “Research...shows children spend up to 8 hours a day with friends, and often less than 2 hours with their parents”
- 3 Finnigan (2003, p.12) writes “in my survey of 534 children under 12 years old, I found that children were 10 times more likely to talk to friends about problems than parents”. \*
- 4 As Finnigan (2003, p.12) argues, ‘most children between 3 and 12 years old spend too little time with their parents for them to be the main influence in their lives’.
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E \*

- 1 This climate evidence **proves** that global warming is fact not fiction.
- 2 He **argues** that the most important factor in reducing obesity is diet not exercise.
- 3 The research **implies** that this was perhaps the government’s fault, not police negligence.
- 4 In his online journal, Kendrick (kenblog, 2010) **writes**, “The NHS will need a complete transformation to meet the demands of the 21st century”.
- 5 In a series of articles, the writer **details** his 10 point action plan for change.

\* NB In direct quotes, Harvard/MHRA styles normally use ‘single quote marks’; APA/MLA normally use “double”

**NB Follow your department guide exactly, as reference format often varies from college to college even within each style.**



## referencing 2 *notes*



REFERENCING 2

Fit into sentence	According to Robbins (2003, p.103) states that children watch too few advertisements to be influenced by them. <b>X</b>
1. According to + name/noun, + sentence	1. According to Robbins (2003, p.103), <u>children watch too few advertisements to be influenced by them.</u>
2. Name/noun + verb (+ that) + sentence	According to Colby (2002), taxes should rise by 11%. 2. A recent study (Robbins, 2003, p.103) <i>found that</i> children watch too few advertisements to be influenced by them.
3. As + name/noun + verb, + sentence (=agree!)	Colby (2002) <i>suggested</i> taxes should rise by 11%. 3. As Robbins (2003, p.103) states, children watch too few advertisements to be influenced by them.
4. Nothing!	As Colby (2002) stated, taxes should rise by 11%. 4. Children spend less than 2% of their waking time watching adverts (Robbins, 2003, p.103).
Add reference = where from	Taxes should rise by 11% ( <b>Colby, 2002</b> ).

<b>Harvard/APA</b> (sur/name, year, p./pp.)	<b>Harvard/APA</b> Work by Robbins (2003) has been useful in this area.  Recent research (Robbins, 2003) has been useful in this area.  As a recent study pointed out (Robbins, 2003, p.103), 'most children between three and thirteen spend only 1.4% of their waking time watching television advertisements'
<b>MLA</b> (sur/name page number)	<b>MLA</b> Work by Robbins has been useful in this area.  Recent research (Robbins) has been useful in this area.  As a recent study pointed out (Robbins 103), "most children between three and thirteen spend only 1.4% of their waking time watching television advertisements"
<b>MHRA</b> superscript no.1 1. footnote (use 'references'/ 'insert footnote' in Word, and just number 1, 2, 3... throughout essay)	<b>MHRA</b> As a recent study pointed out, children only in fact spend 1.4% of their time watching adverts. <sup>1</sup> That said, a third of all advertising is aimed at them, <sup>2</sup> and presumably businesses expect to increase sales as a result; hence despite the low percentage, there must be an impact. Robbins has suggested the main effect is emotional, with children associating happiness with material possessions. <sup>3</sup> Traditionally, happiness is linked to security and fulfillment, so this might be problematic for society, and statistics do suggest that self-esteem in young children in consumer societies is dropping alarmingly. <sup>4</sup>
1st refer to author = full details, name not reversed, p./pp.  2nd/3rd etc. = surname, p./pp.  same as above = <i>ibid.</i> , p./pp.	<hr/> 1. Rachel Robbins, <i>Advertising in the Spotlight</i> (Bristol: Yeovil Press, 2003), p.103. 2. Ben Shah and Sara McQueen, <i>Working the Night Shift</i> (Oxford: Parador, 2003), p.4. 3. Robbins, pp.90-1. 4. <i>Ibid.</i> , p.94.

## referencing 2 notes

<p>Position of reference</p>	<p>As a recent study pointed out (Robbins 103), "most children between 3 and 13 spend only 1.4% of their time watching television advertisements".</p> <p>As a recent study pointed out, "most children between 3 and 13 spend only 1.4% of their time watching television advertisements" (Robbins 103).</p> <p>As Robbins pointed out, "most children between 3 and 13 spend only 1.4% of their time watching television advertisements" (103).</p>												
<p>Match bibliography e.g. names, year NB no first names/ titles</p>	<p>A recent study found children watched approximately 22 000 ads a year (Lee, Gerald and Jessop, 2013, p.23). / (Lee, Gerald and Jessop 23). / <sup>3</sup></p> <p>3. Lee, Gerald and Jessop, p.23.</p> <p>A recent study found children watched approximately 22 000 ads a year (Lee <i>et al.</i>, 2013, p.23).</p> <p>Geffens argued that children under the age of three cannot distinguish between reality and advertising (in/as cited in Cox, 2012, p.234).</p>												
<p><i>et al.</i></p>													
<p>Reference = where not who! <b>in/ as cited in</b></p>													
<p>Quoting, reference and bibliography relationship</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="437 994 900 1039">in-text example</th> <th data-bbox="943 994 1407 1039">bibliography entry</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="437 1048 900 1173"> <p><b>Harvard</b> <i>According to a recent study (Shah and McQueen, 2003, p.4), 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i></p> </td> <td data-bbox="943 1048 1407 1173"> <p><b>Harvard</b> Shah, B. and McQueen, S. (2003) <i>Working the night shift</i>. Oxford: Parador.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="437 1182 900 1308"> <p><b>APA</b> <i>According to a recent study (Shah &amp; McQueen, 2003, p.4), 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i></p> </td> <td data-bbox="943 1182 1407 1308"> <p><b>APA</b> Shah, B. &amp; McQueen, S. (2003). <i>Working the night shift</i>. Oxford, UK: Parador.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="437 1317 900 1442"> <p><b>MLA</b> <i>According to a recent study (Shah and McQueen 4), 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i></p> </td> <td data-bbox="943 1317 1407 1442"> <p><b>MLA</b> Shah, Ben and Sara McQueen. <i>Working the Night Shift</i>. Oxford: Parador, 2003. Print.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="437 1451 900 1576"> <p><b>MHRA</b> <i>According to a recent study, 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i><sup>1/2</sup></p> </td> <td data-bbox="943 1451 1407 1576"> <p><b>MHRA</b> Shah, Ben and Sara McQueen, <i>Working the Night Shift</i> (Oxford: Parador, 2003)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="437 1585 900 1675"> <p>1. Ben Shah and Sara McQueen, <i>Working the Night Shift</i> (Oxford: Parador, 2003), p.4. 2. Shah and McQueen, p.4.</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	in-text example	bibliography entry	<p><b>Harvard</b> <i>According to a recent study (Shah and McQueen, 2003, p.4), 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i></p>	<p><b>Harvard</b> Shah, B. and McQueen, S. (2003) <i>Working the night shift</i>. Oxford: Parador.</p>	<p><b>APA</b> <i>According to a recent study (Shah &amp; McQueen, 2003, p.4), 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i></p>	<p><b>APA</b> Shah, B. &amp; McQueen, S. (2003). <i>Working the night shift</i>. Oxford, UK: Parador.</p>	<p><b>MLA</b> <i>According to a recent study (Shah and McQueen 4), 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i></p>	<p><b>MLA</b> Shah, Ben and Sara McQueen. <i>Working the Night Shift</i>. Oxford: Parador, 2003. Print.</p>	<p><b>MHRA</b> <i>According to a recent study, 33% of advertising is aimed at children under 10 years old.</i><sup>1/2</sup></p>	<p><b>MHRA</b> Shah, Ben and Sara McQueen, <i>Working the Night Shift</i> (Oxford: Parador, 2003)</p>	<p>1. Ben Shah and Sara McQueen, <i>Working the Night Shift</i> (Oxford: Parador, 2003), p.4. 2. Shah and McQueen, p.4.</p>	
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<p>No references can be <b>plagiarism!</b> = using someone else's work/words ...but without giving them credit!</p>	<p>(see 'referencing 1' for original text by R. Robbins) Advertising is a feature of modern life, but opinion is divided over what impact, if any, it has on children. There is some evidence that it is not as influential as many people think as adverts are far less important in children's lives than is thought, given that those between the ages of three and thirteen spend less than 2% of their day watching them. <b>X</b></p>												
<p>Is it general knowledge? = no reference</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="437 1868 1139 1912">Dublin is one of the wettest cities in Europe.</td> <td data-bbox="1171 1868 1407 1912">(no reference needed)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="437 1912 1139 1964">Dublin is one of the wettest cities in Europe, with 80mm of rainfall a year (Meteorological Office, 2012, p.67).</td> <td data-bbox="1171 1912 1407 1964">(reference needed)</td> </tr> </table>	Dublin is one of the wettest cities in Europe.	(no reference needed)	Dublin is one of the wettest cities in Europe, with 80mm of rainfall a year (Meteorological Office, 2012, p.67).	(reference needed)								
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## referencing 2 exercises

### A Fit the quotes into the following sentences by correcting the language mistakes. Often there is more than one way to correct them.

- 1 According to Mannering (1999), she argues that rates of exclusion can be linked to social background.
- 2 Jimenez (2002, p.24) has defined education as “education is the passing of knowledge, skills and values from one generation to the next”.
- 3 As Leblanc states that “all education policy of the last ten years can be explained by a fear of failure” (67).
- 4 According to The Institute for Lifelong Learning states that the main goal should be the raising of literacy rates in the adult population.<sup>6</sup>
- 5 As Fitzwilliam (2009) points out that 75% of teachers have an arts background.
- 6 A recent study by Patel (DOE, n.d.) he detailed where the £500 million had been spent in the South East.
- 7 Corbin found that the parental role “which is the greatest factor in educational achievement for those from low income families” (34).
- 8 As Bridges and Adams (2008) suggest that current policy places too much emphasis on coursework, often accounting for over 70% of the final mark.
- 9 According to the Jenkins Report (directgov, 2009), it considers that the crucial factor was not the economy but the environment.
- 10 Henson observes that ‘72% passing with an A grade in 2009’.<sup>9</sup>

### B Correct the reference mistakes in the following quotes.

- 1 A study by Jeffreys (Jeffreys, 1998) details five main types of learner. (Harvard/APA)
- 2 A recent report suggests that 6 out of 10 people rate good teaching as the most important quality in a school (Canning and Wesley, *Teaching Today*, 2009). (Harvard/APA)
- 3 According to government statistics (Brown, 2009), fewer than half of schools have specialist equipment for disabled students.<sup>8</sup> (MHRA)
- 4 The report proves that the university dropout rate has fallen by about 2% in the last five years (Cook Report, *Life in the Margins*, p.34). (MLA)
- 5 There are more than 150 000 non-EU students studying on undergraduate courses in the UK (Gates, J. 2009). (Harvard/APA)
- 6 Glendenning (2010) argues that gender rather than class determined the career choice of the graduates he studied.<sup>2</sup> (MHRA)
- 7 Funding for teacher training will rise by £1.2 million over the next ten years (DOE, 2013, p.3). (MLA)

## referencing 2 exercises

- 8 As (Steward, 2012 p.28) reminds us, 'It cannot be said enough; teachers make a school good, not buildings' (Harvard/APA)
- 9 According to Jennings, 2008 (pp.89–90), the business community has doubts about the new qualifications. (Harvard/APA)
- 10 A recent study considers that the examination boards will have to be reformed to allow for greater progress (7). (MHRA)

### C Fill in the blanks to rewrite the following quotes in Harvard/APA style.

- 1 The web can be unsafe for young people. According to research on Internet surfing (Hogan, 2009, p.102), 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying.  
The web can be unsafe for young people. \_\_\_\_\_ on Internet surfing by \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) revealed 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying.
- 2 Poor discipline in classrooms is one of the greatest challenges faced by teachers today. A recent report shows that one third of all teachers had experienced or witnessed a violent incident (Foreman & Bradley, 2008, pp.12–13).  
Poor discipline in classrooms is one of the greatest challenges faced by teachers today. \_\_\_\_\_ to a recent report by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ), one third of all teachers had experienced or witnessed a violent incident.
- 3 The future growth in education funding is no longer certain. The sector faces a 25% cut in funding over the next five years (Department of Education, 2012, p.89).  
Future growth in education funding is no longer certain. The \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) predicts that the sector faces a 25% cut in funding over the next five years.

### D Rewrite the above quotes in MHRA or MLA style. For MHRA, use surnames and page numbers in footnotes, as there is no information for a full entry.

## referencing 2 answers

### A \*

- 1 According to Mannering (1999), rates of exclusion can be linked to social background. / Mannering (1999) argues that rates of exclusion can be linked to social background.
- 2 Jimenez (2002, p. 24) has defined education as “the passing of knowledge, skills and values from one generation to the next”.
- 3 As Leblanc states, “all education policy of the last ten years can be explained by a fear of failure” (67). / Leblanc states that “all education policy of the last ten years can be explained by a fear of failure” (67).
- 4 According to The Institute for Lifelong Learning, the main goal should be the raising of literacy rates in the adult population.<sup>6</sup> / The Institute for Lifelong Learning states that the main goal should be the raising of literacy rates in the adult population.<sup>6</sup>
- 5 As Fitzwilliam (2009) points out, 75% of teachers have an arts background. / Fitzwilliam (2009) points out that 75% of teachers have an arts background.
- 6 A recent study by Patel (DOE, n.d.) detailed where the £500 million had been spent in the South East. / Patel (DOE, n.d.) detailed where the £500 million had been spent in the South East.
- 7 Corbin found that the parental role “is the greatest factor in educational achievement for those from low income families’ (34). / Corbin found that it is the parental role “which is the greatest factor in educational achievement for those from low income families” (34).
- 8 Bridges and Adams (2008) suggest that current policy places too much emphasis on coursework, often accounting for over 70% of the final mark. / As Bridges and Adams (2008) suggest, current policy places too much emphasis on coursework, often accounting for over 70% of the final mark.
- 9 According to the Jenkins Report (directgov, 2009), the crucial factor was not the economy but the environment. / The Jenkins Report (directgov, 2009) considers that the crucial factor was not the economy but the environment.
- 10 Henson observes that 72% passed with an A grade in 2009.<sup>9</sup>

### B \*

- 1 A study by Jeffreys (1998) details five main types of learner.
- 2 A recent report suggests that 6 out of 10 people rate good teaching as the most important quality in a school (Canning and Wesley, 2009).
- 3 According to government statistics, fewer than half of schools have specialist equipment for disabled students.<sup>8</sup>
- 4 The report proves that the university dropout rate has fallen by about 2% in the last five years (Cook Report 34).
- 5 There are more than 150 000 non-EU students studying on undergraduate courses in the UK (Gates, 2009).
- 6 Glendenning argues that gender rather than class determined the career choice of the graduates he studied.<sup>2</sup>
- 7 Funding for teacher training will rise by £1.2 million over the next ten years (DOE 3).
- 8 As Steward (2012 p.28) reminds us, ‘It cannot be said enough; teachers make a school good, not buildings’.
- 9 According to Jennings (2008, pp.89–90), the business community has doubts about the new qualifications.
- 10 A recent study considers that the examination boards will have to be reformed to allow for greater progress.<sup>7</sup>

## referencing 2 answers

### C

#### Harvard/APA

- 1 The web can be unsafe for young people. **Research** on Internet surfing by **Hogan (2009, p.102)** revealed 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying.
- 2 Poor discipline in classrooms is one of the greatest challenges faced by teachers today. **According to** a recent report by **Foreman and/& Bradley (2008, pp.12–13)**, one third of all teachers had experienced or witnessed a violent incident.
- 3 Future growth in education funding is no longer certain. The **Department of Education (2012, p.89)** predicts that the sector faces a 25% cut in funding over the next five years.

### D

#### MLA

- 1 The web can be unsafe for young people. According to research on Internet surfing (Hogan 102), 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying.  
The web can be unsafe for young people. Research on Internet surfing by Hogan revealed 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying (102).  
The web can be unsafe for young people. Research on Internet surfing by Hogan (102) revealed 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying.
- 2 Poor discipline in classrooms is one of the greatest challenges faced by teachers today. A recent report shows that one third of all teachers had experienced or witnessed a violent incident (Foreman and Bradley 12–13).  
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Poor discipline in classrooms is one of the greatest challenges faced by teachers today. According to a recent report by Foreman and Bradley (12–13), one third of all teachers had experienced or witnessed a violent incident.
- 3 The future growth in education funding is no longer certain. The sector faces a 25% cut in funding over the next five years (Department of Education 89).  
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Future growth in education funding is no longer certain. The Department of Education (89) predicts that the sector faces a 25% cut in funding over the next five years.

## referencing 2      answers

### MHRA

- 1 The web can be unsafe for young people. According to research on Internet surfing, 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying.<sup>1</sup>

The web can be unsafe for young people. Research on Internet surfing by Hogan revealed 68% of teenagers had experienced problems ranging from identity theft to cyber bullying.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Hogan, p.102.

- 2 Poor discipline in classrooms is one of the greatest challenges faced by teachers today. A recent report shows that one third of all teachers had experienced or witnessed a violent incident.<sup>2</sup>

Poor discipline in classrooms is one of the greatest challenges faced by teachers today. According to a recent report by Foreman and Bradley, one third of all teachers had experienced or witnessed a violent incident.<sup>2</sup>

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2. Foreman and Bradley, pp.12–13.

- 3 The future growth in education funding is no longer certain. The sector faces a 25% cut in funding over the next five years.<sup>3</sup>

Future growth in education funding is no longer certain. The Department of Education predicts that the sector faces a 25% cut in funding over the next five years.<sup>3</sup>

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3. Department of Education, p.89.

- \* ‘single quote marks’ more common in Harvard/MHRA styles,  
“double quote marks” more common in APA/MLA styles

**NB Follow your department guide exactly, as reference format often varies from college to college even within each style.**

## referencing *rewrite exercise*



REFERENCING  
REWRITE

Watch the rewrite movie, then have a go yourself. Using the sources in the boxes, add supporting information to these paragraphs taken from an essay on gaming.

Quote or paraphrase this information, then add the reference in your preferred style with a bibliography at the end. Then check your version against a possible answer.

### Discuss whether gaming can be responsible for antisocial behaviour

...While some believe that such violent games are harmless fun, others believe they damage society and consequently should be banned. (*end of introduction*)

Supporters of these games, such as the companies who produce them, claim that there is no need for concern. To support their opinion, they cite studies by psychologists which indicate that gamers are no more likely to commit violent crime than non-gamers.

**(Add support here; conclude your point)**

Supporting proof

(Original text below. Found on page 200, in book by Susan J McKenzie, *Modern Media and Mores* published by Blacksmith Press in London in 2009)

There has been extensive research on the effect of modern recreational technology, in particular, gaming, in terms of influencing the behaviour of teenagers. In a recent study carried out by Braxton University in the United States, 234 gamers chosen randomly were monitored over a one year period and their behaviour compared to a similar number of non-gamers. It was found that the gamers were 12% less likely to be involved with the police.

On the other hand, a growing number of people reject this view. They argue that studies such as the one above can only measure the short-term direct influence. They suggest that on certain vulnerable people, the watching and playing of violent scenarios for long periods of time, must have an effect.

**(Add support here; conclude your point)**

Supporting proof

(Original text below. Found on page 14 in book by Keith Mattock and Joseph N. Crichton, *Nemesis* published by Centaur in Dublin in 2008)

Research done by the charity, Childhood Matters, on 18 year old males came up with some worrying statistics. They found that on average, male teenagers spent approximately one year of their lives gaming, usually playing violent games rather than skills based ones. The charity also suggested that in the recent murder case in Adlington in Scotland, the defendant himself, Colin Summers, claimed that playing the game, 'Murder City' nonstop for 36 hours contributed to his actions.



## referencing *rewrite exercise*

### Possible answers

**Harvard** (references and paraphrase only in bold to stand out)

### Discuss whether gaming can be responsible for antisocial behaviour

...While some believe that such violent games are harmless fun, others believe they damage society and consequently should be banned.

Supporters of these games, such as the companies who produce them, claim that there is no need for concern. To support their opinion, they cite studies by psychologists which indicate that gamers are no more likely to commit violent crime than non-gamers. **A report by Braxton University in the United States on the behaviour of gamers and non-gamers found that the former were in fact 12% less likely to be in trouble with the police (McKenzie, 2009, p.200). This would seem to suggest there is no definite link between crime and gaming.**

On the other hand, a growing number of people reject this view. They argue that studies such as the one above can only measure the short-term direct influence. They suggest that on certain vulnerable people, the watching and playing of violent scenarios for long periods of time, must have an effect. **According to research by the charity Childhood Matters (Mattock and Crichton, 2008, p.14), most male teenagers will have spent over a year of their lives playing mainly violent video games by the time they are 18. They also point to a recent murder case in Scotland where the defendant claimed that nonstop playing of the game, 'Murder City' influenced his actions. Thus it could be concluded that there is sometimes a link between gaming and behaviour, at least with certain individuals.**

### Bibliography

Mattock, K. and Crichton, J.N. (2008) *Nemesis*. Dublin: Centaur.

McKenzie, S.J. (2009) *Modern media and mores*. London: Blacksmith Press.

**APA** (references and paraphrase only in bold to stand out)

### Discuss whether gaming can be responsible for antisocial behaviour

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Supporters of these games, such as the companies who produce them, claim that there is no need for concern. To support their opinion, they cite studies by psychologists which indicate that gamers are no more likely to commit violent crime than non-gamers. **A report by Braxton University in the United States on the behaviour of gamers and non-gamers found that the former were in fact 12% less likely to be in trouble with the police (McKenzie, 2009, p.200). This would seem to suggest there is no definite link between crime and gaming.**

## referencing *rewrite exercise*

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### Reference List

Mattock, K. & Crichton, J.N. (2008). *Nemesis*. Dublin, Ireland: Centaur.  
McKenzie, S.J. (2009). *Modern media and mores*. London, UK: Blacksmith Press.

**MLA** (references and paraphrase only in bold to stand out)

### Discuss whether gaming can be responsible for antisocial behaviour

...While some believe that such violent games are harmless fun, others believe they damage society and consequently should be banned.

Supporters of these games, such as the companies who produce them, claim that there is no need for concern. To support their opinion, they cite studies by psychologists which indicate that gamers are no more likely to commit violent crime than non-gamers. **A report by Braxton University in the United States on the behaviour of gamers and non-gamers found that the former were in fact 12% less likely to be in trouble with the police (McKenzie 200). This would seem to suggest there is no definite link between crime and gaming.**

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### Works Cited

Mattock, Keith and Joseph N. Crichton. *Nemesis*. Dublin: Centaur, 2008. Print.  
McKenzie, Susan J. *Modern Media and Mores*. London: Blacksmith Press, 2009. Print.

## referencing *rewrite exercise*

MHRA (references and paraphrase only in bold to stand out)

### Discuss whether gaming can be responsible for antisocial behaviour

...While some believe that such violent games are harmless fun, others believe they damage society and consequently should be banned.

Supporters of these games, such as the companies who produce them, claim that there is no need for concern. To support their opinion, they cite studies by psychologists which indicate that gamers are no more likely to commit violent crime than non-gamers. **A report by Braxton University in the United States on the behaviour of gamers and non-gamers found that the former were in fact 12% less likely to be in trouble with the police.<sup>1</sup> This would seem to suggest there is no definite link between crime and gaming.**

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1. Susan J. McKenzie, *Modern Media and Mores* (London: Blacksmith Press, 2009) p.200.

2. Keith Mattock and Joseph N. Crichton, *Nemesis* (Dublin: Centaur, 2008) p.14.

### Bibliography

Mattock, Keith and Joseph N. Crichton, *Nemesis* (Dublin: Centaur, 2008)

McKenzie, Susan J., *Modern Media and Mores* (London: Blacksmith Press, 2009)

**NB Follow your department guide exactly, as reference format often varies from college to college even within each style.**