

CHAPTER 8

Referencing with accuracy

Task 1: Match the explanatory comment to the appropriate highlighted citation in the extract below based on the Harvard system.

(1) One, two or three authors – write each surname in full.

(2) More than three authors – write the first author's surname and then et al. (note the full stop followed by a comma, then date).

(3) Two publications from one author in the same year distinguished by date and 'a' or 'b' etc.

(4) Author is part of the sentence, so put date in brackets after author surname.

(5) Two publications from one author in the same year distinguished by date and 'a' or 'b' etc.

The relatively recent introduction of 'energy drinks' to the consumer market has been highlighted as a cause for concern (Reissig, Strain, and Griffiths, 2009). Energy drinks are soft drinks that manufacturers claim boost

performance and endurance with the main active ingredient being caffeine (McLellan and Lieberman, 2012). These products are often strategically marketed towards the young consumer (Reissig, Strain, and Griffiths, 2009), with 30-50% of adolescents and young adults now known to consume them (Seifert et al., 2011). Energy drinks have also been associated with behavioural problems (Richards et al., 2015), and a number of serious health complications (Reissig, Strain, and Griffiths, 2009).

A potential avenue by which energy drink use may negatively affect health is through their association with risk-taking behaviours as discussed by Arria et al., 2014. Miller (2008a), for instance, reported that the frequency of energy drink consumption in US undergraduates was positively associated with smoking, drinking, alcohol problems, use of illicit prescription drugs and marijuana, sexual risk-taking, fighting, seatbelt omission, and taking risks on a dare. However, it should be noted that such effects might also be explainable personality characteristics of high users of energy drinks (Miller, 2008b), rather than necessarily to the products themselves.

Task 2: Match the samples with the rules of APA in-text citations.

1. One or two authors: write each author's name every time followed by year of publication. **Sample A: Rule 4**
2. Write 'and' when two or more authors' names are part of the sentence, but use '&' when you put the names inside brackets. **Sample B: Rule 3**
3. Three, four or five authors: cite all names the first time followed by year of publication, but use the first author and 'et al.' followed by year of publication thereafter. **Sample C: Rule 2**
4. Six or more authors: cite the first author's name followed by year of publication and 'et al.' every time. **Sample D: Rule 1**

Task 3: Use the text below to answer these questions.

1. Which information is supported by more than one reference?
In order to calculate the deformations of CLT components, several dimensionally reduced models have been developed.³⁻⁹
2. Which references are used for more than one piece of information?
References 4 and 5
3. Which author's name is part of the sentence (rather than only a number)?
What is the impact of this?
Murakami
This 'author prominent' way of referencing the source gives more importance to the researcher than if only a number is cited.
4. How are the full references at the end ordered?
Chronologically by number.

Task 4: Are the questions about the rules for writing reference lists below True or False for your preferred system of referencing? Use the relevant sample extract from a reference list (below the questions) to help you answer. You can use the same questions for Harvard, APA, and Numeric, but the answers may differ.

1. The title of a book is written in italics.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *False*

2. The title of a journal article is written in italics.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *False* (Although there is a mistake in the book, with journal titles given in italics in error.)

3. The full name of the author is included.

Harvard: *False*

APA: *False*

Numeric: *False*

4. Authors' initials are followed by a full stop.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *False*

5. All authors' names are listed even if there are more than six.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *False*

6. If the source is a website with no author, the title of the site is written, and a phrase like 'Available from' followed by the URL or DOI is included. Information about the date accessed/retrieved is included.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *True*

7. For a book, place of publication is included at the very end of the reference.

Harvard: *False*

APA: *False*

Numeric: *False*

8. The date is given after the title of the source.

Harvard: *False*

APA: *False*

Numeric: *True*

9. The date of publication is inside brackets.

Harvard: *False*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *False*

10. If it is a second edition (or later), the information is included.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *True*

11. The title of a journal article is in single quotation marks.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *False*

Numeric: *False*

12. When listing journal articles page numbers are included.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *True*

13. If the information is from a website, square brackets around 'Online' are written.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *False*

Numeric: *False*

14. For a book, the name of the Publisher is given after the name of the town where it is based.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *True*

Numeric: *True*

15. Page numbers are indicated by writing 'pp' before the numbers.

Harvard: *True*

APA: *False*

Numeric: *False*