**In-Text Referencing**

Directly after including a quote or a paraphrase, you should briefly reference the source, in brackets, within the text of your essay. If there are two authors, list them both. If there’s no specific author listed, use the name of the publisher, company, or website.

**Direct quote (less than 25 words):**

* Use quotation marks
* In brackets afterwards: author’s last name, year published, page number (if there is one).

**Example 1:**

It might be argued that ‘schools and school children can play an effective role in increasing awareness and adoption of healthful practices and products at home’ (Freeman & Clasen 2001, p. 376), but this is not always seen in practice, especially in an educational context.

**Example 2:**

Reynolds (2000) argues that the Australian landscape was ‘skilfully managed and shaped’ (p. 20) by Aboriginal people through the use of fire.

**Direct quote (longer than 25 words):**

* New paragraph, indented
* No quotation marks
* In brackets afterwards: author’s last name, year published, page number (if there is one)

**Example 1:**

…continuing relevance in the modern world. In particular, the following strikes true:

The emperor walked in the midst of the procession, through the streets of the capital, and all the people standing by cried out how beautiful his clothes were. No one would admit that he could not see them, because in doing so, he would have declared himself a simpleton. (Anderson 1937, p. 54)

The second story discussed here is a collection of stories, divided into seven smaller segments. The first segment…

**Paraphrase:**

* No quotation marks
* Straight after, in brackets: author’s last name, year published, page number.

**Example 1:**

The most expensive shoes ever made were created in Italy in 1957 by the famous designer, Sam Spade (Crenshaw 2019, p. 45).

**Example 2:**

More recent studies, including those by Ward & Foot (1999, p. 6), note increasing dissatisfaction with how the taxation system handles superannuation.

**Bibliography or Reference List**

The bibliography or reference list goes at the end of a document. This is a list of all the sources you have used, whether you quoted them directly or not, and gives more detailed information.

* Author last name + first initial
* Title of book or webpage
* Date published
* Publisher
* URL or web address of internet sites + date accessed
* Listed **alphabetically** by the last name of author

There are different formats for the different types of resources (e.g. book, website, newspaper article). For this assignment you will only need to know the format for a website:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of resource** | **Info needed** | **Example** |
| Website (with author) | Author's family name, Initial Year, *Title of article or page*, Title of website, viewed date, <URL>. | Crenshaw, M 2019, *Famous Shoes of the World*, Shoe Science, viewed 4 September 2019, <<http://famoushoesoftheworld.com>>. |
| Website (no author) | Organisation or company name Year, *Title of article or page*, Title of website, viewed date, <URL>. | World Health Organization 2014, *WHO recommendations for routine immunization*, World Health Organization, viewed 1 May 2014,<http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/ummunization\_tables/en/>. |

**Example of informative text with correct in-text referencing & bibliography**

Shoe collecting

Shoes are great to collect, and they can be valuable too. The most expensive shoes ever made were created in Italy in 1957 by the famous designer, Sam Spade (Crenshaw 2019). They have never been worn because the designer has forbidden it, stating: ‘this would be a crime against my beautiful shoes’ (Spade 2021). On the other hand, maths textbooks are not great to collect, as they are far less interesting. An example of how boring maths is can be seen in the formula ‘x squared plus y squared equals z squared’ (Andrews & Bradbury 2002, p. 13). Maths is very complicated and not at all fun.

Detractors of shoe collecting have complained that the hobby is a frivolous waste of time and serves no useful function to society (Dunn 2018). These concerns are valid, but research shows that they have no basis. Shoe collecting has been proven to have several benefits to both physical and mental health, including ‘boosted immunity and improved mood’ (World Health Organisation 2021).

**Bibliography**

Andrews, J. & Bradbury, C 2002 *Australian Mathematics in Detail,* 2nd edn, Pearson, Sydney.

Crenshaw, M 2019, *Famous shoes of the world*, Shoe Science, viewed 4 September 2019, <http://famoushoesoftheworld.com>

Dunn, C 2018, 'The Dangers of Shoe Collecting', *The Advertiser*, 20 November, p. 9.

Spade, R 2021 *How I became a legend,* Fashion History Online, viewed 4 August 2021, <http://fashionhistoryonline.com/samspade>

World Health Organization 2014, *WHO recommendations for shoe collecting*, World Health Organization, viewed 1 May 2021, <http://www.who.int/shoecollection/policy/fact\_tables/en/>.