**Television programme**

*Grand Designs: Series 6, Episode 19.* (2009). Channel 4: 23 June. 19.00hrs.

**E-mail**

Simpson, Sara (2009) Subject line of email [Interview by email, 24 February 2009]

Also… have a look at the LRC guide, *Footnotes, the use of*.

Your goal is to make it easy for your readers to see what sources you have used -- and also to find any that they might want to *study further. To do that, you need to provide complete citations in a consistent reference style*

## *http://timesonline.typepad.com/.a/6a00d83451586c69e2017743a74314970d-320wi*

Learning Resources Centre

OPEN 8am to 6pm, late night Tuesday

• For information and study skills: to help you become an independent learner.

•For information and resources for all your subjects in our subject guides.

•For fantastic online resources and websites: newspapers, magazines, dictionaries, revision, exam help etc.



Learning Resources Centre

Short Guide to Bibliography

Resources for Students

When doing research, we very rarely come up with our own theories. These take time to develop, and involve putting them out for debate. By researching the theories of others, we include ideas in our works that have already gone through that academic testing.

However, you have to be aware that you are using someone else's work for your own benefit. You will get the marks, but the author of the ideas may have put in decades of research to come up with the concepts.

Therefore, you need to ensure that you reference your sources - essentially giving credit to the person’s work. See the LRC leaflet on *Plagiarism* and *Researching Your EPQ*.

**Bibliography is a way of**

• acknowledging and providing a record of material used or read in the course of your research

• providing a means to identify and trace your sources easily

• supporting your arguments and conclusion by illustrating the reliability of the facts and claims within your text

* directing readers to information that is available in more detail elsewhere e.g. a more detailed treatment of the point that you have summarised.

# Displaying your research

A Bibliography goes at the end of your written work.

A general bibliography also includes sources used, but not specifically cited in your work such as background reading that informs or shapes your arguments e.g. a general book covering the subject or known authority on the topic.

The difference with an annotated bibliography is that it contains an added feature which is a descriptive paragraph or annotation of the content under each bibliography entry. This allows a personal comment on the strengths, weaknesses or usefulness of this particular item to your research.

It must list information sources used, i.e. those used in the finished written presentation of your work, so anything quoted or referred to whether positively or critically.

# Setting out the Bibliography

Entries in a bibliography are normally arranged in one alphabetical sequence by author’s last name; title if there is no author.

An author can be an organisation name, especially if a report e.g. Amnesty International.

All entries (including online resources) in a bibliography should contain, and can be constantly written in this format even if you have used a radio or television programme:

Author’s last name, author’s first name (year of Publication) Title: secondary title. Place of Publication: Publisher

**Book**

Wade, Nicholas (2009) The Faith Instinct: how religion evolved and why it endures. London: Penguin Books

[Note that for an articles the title is in “inverted commas” and the name of the publication it appears in is underlined.]

**Article**

Birch, Hayley (2015) “When the Wells Runs Dry”. BBC FOCUS, Science and Technology. Issue 282, July 2015 pp44-49

**Newspaper Article**

Popvich, Nadja (2013) “How Women Experience Stress: what the research tells us”. London: The Guardian, Published march 14, 2013 p23

**Online or internet resource**

Christine H (2006) Strawberry Gashed. <https://self-injury.net/creativity/artwork/strawberry-gashed/> (accessed 17/08/2015)

Include the date accessed in case the page disappears.