

Extended Project Qualification Referencing

A requirement is that candidates demonstrate that they can correctly cite sources of information. The point of referencing is to provide the sources of information that have been used to produce the document, and to enable readers to find that information. There are many different systems of reference in use; it is most important to be consistent in how you reference and that you provide sufficient information for the reader to find the source.

Whenever a piece of information from a source is used in the text of your essay, an in-text citation should be included linking to the full original source in the reference list.

There are 2 main types of in-text citation:

The Vancouver system: this is a numerical citation system

The Harvard System: this is a parenthetical system providing limited reference information in brackets in the text.

Some find the Harvard system easier to handle but you should be aware of both as you may come across it during your research. It does not matter which reference system you use, as long as you are consistent.

Vancouver system

An example of what it might look like:

Titration using potassium manganate (VII) can be used to determine the concentration of a solution of Fe^{2+} ions.¹

The full reference is given in a number list at the end of the document, with each number linked to the appropriate reference.

e.g. Crowder, K.J. (2011) *Manganate (VII) titrations*, 2nd Ed., Cambridge, Practical Chemistry Publications.

The references are ordered in the sequence in which they appear / are first cited in the text. The numbers are repeated in the in-text citation as needed, so the same number is assigned to cite the same / given reference.

Harvard system (parenthetical)

An example of what it might look like:

Titration using potassium manganate (VII) can be used to determine the concentration of a solution of Fe^{2+} ions (Crowder, 2011).

The author(s) and date of work are included in the brackets at the appropriate point in the text. The list of full references that appear at the end of the document is ordered alphabetically, and the references are not numbered. For multiple-author works the full list of names is not usually given in

in-text references. The standard approach would be to cite the lead author followed by '*et al*'. This is common for references with more than 3 authors.

While different referencing systems have minor variations, the basic information provided is very similar. We need to also account for the fact you will not just be using research papers but also books and websites.

Books: general format

Authors (year), Title, edition (if needed), publisher's location, publisher.

e.g. Atkins, P.W. (1986), Physical chemistry, 3rd ed., Oxford, Oxford University Press.

For books that have an editor include (ed.) after the names.

If a book does not have a named author or editor, the reference begins with the title, e.g.

CLEAPPS laboratory handbook (2001), Uxbridge, CLEAPPS School Science Service.

Journal articles: general format

Authors (year), 'Article title', Journal title, vol. no, issue no, pg xx-xx

e.g. Asakai, T., Hioki, A. (2011), 'Investigation of iodine liberation process in redox titration of potassium iodate with sodium thiosulfate', *Analytica Chimica Acta*, vol. 689, no 1, pg 34-38.

Websites: general reference format

Authors (year), Title [online] last access date: URL

e.g. Clark, J (2020), some beryllium chemistry untypical of group 2, [online] last access 3 Feb 2015:
<http://www.chemguide.co.uk/inorganic/group2/beryllium.html#top>

websites / webpages and online resources frequently do not have individual authors, in which case the name of the organisation is given. It is also often not possible to find the year in which online materials were produced. In that case, use the year in which the information was sourced.

Royal Society of Chemistry (2015), Individual Investigation: teacher guidance [online] last accessed 10 July 2016: <http://www.rsc.org/learn-chemistry/resource/res000000456/chemistry-investigations>

If no author or organisation can be found, reference website by title. However be wary and consideration should be given as to whether the website is a trustworthy source.