Source List


NRF01 National Research Foundation. www.nrf.ac.za/


Appendix A: Referencing Examples

The following pages contain examples of how to reference an article according to the three methods described in this book. There are many other established referencing methods: if your supervisor wishes you to use another method then do so. Remember that consistency is important, even down to the question of whether you always put a full stop at the end of a reference list entry or whether you always don’t. The reference lists for the example article (a contrived and silly one) were chosen to show how to handle some common problems, as follows:

- Feathers and Hair: how to reference a web page.
- Badstat: how to reference a book which is not a first edition.
- Mori: how to reference a journal with volume number, issue number, and page numbers.
- Baxter and Biggs: how to reference a journal not having an issue number.
- Lockjaw et al: how to reference when there are more than two authors.
- Bardon: how to reference an article in a book, also example of direct quote and editor reference.
- Mhlape: how to reference published conference proceedings.
- Maharaj: how to reference dissertations.

A.1 Happily Harvard: A Reference Example

Abstract

This paper provides an example of referencing according to the Harvard scheme, while saying nothing of any worth about anything else.

Introduction

Results indicating that articles can be entirely lacking in substance (Mori, 1989: 120–124) are potentially significant to professional academics. It is known that much of what is published has exceptionally small audiences (Barker & Biggs, 1980: 198, Maharaj, 1982: 67–79, Lockjaw et al, 1985: 166), with at least one study (Mhlape, 1992: 33–44) indicating that on average journal papers had more authors than readers. The contention now is that it is also not worth reading. This article will investigate this contention on the basis of a study of journal articles.
Method and Results

Bardon (1980:15) stated that ‘the sum is often less than the good parts of its whole’. So all frequently used articles — those with a value of five or greater in the Idiot’s Citation Index (Feathers & Hair, 2001) — were not considered for the study. As just four of the 104 987 543 articles were omitted, according to Badstat (1991:23) this will not affect the statistical significance of results.

A panel of five intelligent people (randomly selected winners of beauty contests) judged the articles. Their detailed findings are given in Appendix X, in summary their results indicate that at least two of the 104 987 543 articles did in fact contain original, useful information. These results are consistent with the findings of Maharaj (1982).

Conclusion

The fact that some articles were in fact both useful and original, provides compelling evidence that articles do contain worthwhile information.

References


Feathers, A. and Hair, D. (2001). Idiot’s Citation Index. www.silly.billy


A.2 Neatly Numbering: A Reference Example
Abstract

This paper provides an example of referencing according to the numerical scheme, while saying nothing of any worth about anything else.

Introduction

Results indicating that articles can be entirely lacking in substance [8] are potentially significant to professional academics. It is known that much of what is published has exceptionally small audiences [3,5,6], with at least one study [7] indicating that on average journal papers had more authors than readers. The contention now is that it is also not worth reading. This article will investigate this contention on the basis of a study of journal articles.

Method and Results

Bardon [2] stated that ‘the sum is often less than the good parts of its whole’. So all frequently used articles — those with a value of five or greater in the Idiot’s Citation Index [4] — were not considered for the study. As just four of the 104 987 543 articles were omitted, according to Badstat [1] this will not affect the statistical significance of results.

A panel of five intelligent people (randomly selected winners of beauty contests) judged the articles. Their detailed findings are given in Appendix X, in summary their results indicate that at least two of the 104 987 543 articles did in fact contain original, useful information. These results are consistent with the findings of Maharaj [6].

Conclusion

The fact that some articles were in fact both useful and original, provides compelling evidence that articles do contain worthwhile information.

References


A.3 Effectively FTL: A Referencing Example

Abstract

This paper provides an example of referencing according to the FTL scheme, while saying nothing of any worth about anything else.

Introduction

Results indicating that articles can be entirely lacking in substance (Mor89) are potentially significant to professional academics. It is known that much of what is published has exceptionally small audiences (Bar80b, Mah82, Loc85), with at least one study (Mhl92) indicating that on average journal papers had more authors than readers. The contention now is that it is also not worth reading. This article will investigate this contention on the basis of a study of journal articles.

Method and Results

Bardon (Bar80a) stated that ‘the sum is often less than the good parts of its whole’. So all frequently used articles — those with a value of five or greater in the Idiot’s Citation Index (Fea01) — were not considered for the study. As just four of the 104 987 543 articles were omitted, according to Badstat (Bad91) this will not affect the statistical significance of results.

A panel of five intelligent people (randomly selected winners of beauty contests) judged the articles. Their detailed findings are given in Appendix X, in summary their results indicate that at least two of the 104 987 543 articles did in fact contain original, useful information. These results are consistent with the findings of Maharaj (Mah82).

Conclusion

The fact that some articles were in fact both useful and original, provides compelling evidence that articles do contain worthwhile information.
References


Appendices B through F: Statistical Tables

Omitted
Appendix G: Answers to Selected Exercises

Chapter 5

5. The matched pairs should be 230 & 200, 190 & 150, 140 & 130, 120 & 120, and 110 & 100. The exact groups will depend on which member of each pair is assigned to which group (the two members of a pair will never appear in the same group).

Chapter 8

4. (b) \( y = 0.09 + 0.42x \) (\( y \)=cinemas, \( x \)=population)

(c) 21.1

5. c) \( y = 11.83e^{0.81x} \) (\( x \)=time)

Chapter 9

1. 1/36; 1/6; 1/2
2. \( \mu = 4.5 \) and \( \sigma = 2.87 \)
3. 0.159 (or 15.9%)
4. \( n = 11, \bar{x} = 10.982, \ s = 2.648 \)
CI is [10.982-1.779, 10.982+1.779]
5. [43.41-0.95, 43.41+0.95]

Chapter 10

3. Test statistic \( t = -2.277, \ df=10. \)

(a) accept at 95% and reject at 99%


5. Test statistic \( z = 10.61 \)
So accept at 99% that \( \mu \) not 60.

Chapter 11

2. \( r = 0.998 \)
a linear correlation exists at the 1% level.

4. Test statistic $\chi^2 = 4.33$

5. Test statistic $\chi^2 = 2.044$

6. $r_{12.3} = 0.32$

7. Test statistic $z = -0.48$

8. Test statistic $t = 3.93$