Types of reference

These references are given in **Harvard** or author/date referencing style. Each department will have different requirements but you'll need to collect similar information, even if you have to write it down in a different order or with different punctuation.

By using iDiscover "citation feature or a reference management like Zotero you can make any information to your desired referencing style.

Some departments do not specify a referencing style. They just ask you to be consistent. If that is the case, explore some of the referencing style and see which makes sense to you or looks familiar.

Look at the LibGuide for Reference Management (https://libguides.cam.ac.uk/referencemanagement) and find the link to your departmental style.

1. Books

Include the following key information:

- Author(s) surname, initial(s). (Year of Publication) Title. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher

2. Ebook

When an ebook looks like a printed book, with publication details and pagination, you should reference as a printed book:

- Author(s) surname, initial(s). (Year of publication) Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher.

If it does not look like a book, possibly because you are viewing it on a tablet, it may be missing key information, such as page numbers. You should indicate that you accessed an ebook version and the date of download or access:

- Author(s) surname, initial(s). (Year of publication) Title of book. Available at: URL (Downloaded: date).

3. Edited books

If you are referencing the whole of an edited book, the reference will look the same as a single authored book:

- Editor(s) surname(s), initial. (Year of publication) Title. Place of publication: Publisher.

4. Book chapter

When you cite a single chapter from an edited book, then the references looks a little different:

- Author(s) surname, initial(s). (Year of publication) Title of chapter. In Editor(s) surname, initial (ed.) Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher, Page range of the chapter.

5. Journal article

For an individual article from a journal, you should cite:

- Author(s) surname, initial. (Year of publication) 'Article title', Journal Title, Volume (Issue), Page range of the article. DOI.

If it is an e-journal article with no print equivalent, there may not be page numbers. In which case cite:

- Author(s) surname, Initial. (Year of publication) 'Article title', Title of Journal, Issue information. Available at: URL (Accessed: date).

6. Webpage

There are many types of pages. Some may have individual authors, others may be by organisations, or have no identifiable author. Some will have dates, while you may be left guessing when content was posted or last updated. Include as much information as you can find and always give the date when you accessed the page, in case it is deleted or updated between writing and submitting your work. For example:

- Author or organisation name. (Year that the site was published/last updated) Title of web page. Available at: URL (Accessed: date).

7. Newspaper article

Newspaper articles are similar to journal articles:

- Journalist(s) surname, initial(s). (Year of publication) 'Title of article', Title of Newspaper (Edition), Day and month, Page reference.

LibGuide for your departmental style.