

Task 1: Referencing

- The following six note and bibliographic entries have one or more formatting errors
- Please (a) highlight these errors and (b) correctly format these references in the spaces below
- Refer to the "[CMS referencing guide](#)" for details on how to correctly format your references

1. **Footnote/Endnote**

Julie Foxglove, "The Economic Meltdown," *Journal of Contemporary Economics* 107 [2009]: 321–440.



2. **Footnote/Endnote**

Geoffrey Ward & Ken Burns, *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945* (2007, New York: Penguin Publications), 12.



3. **Footnote/Endnote**

"McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts," *McDonald's Corporation*, page visited on July 19, 2008, <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.



4. **Bibliography**

Foxglove, Julie. "The Economic Meltdown." *Journal of Contemporary Economics* 107 [2009]: 321–440.



5. **Bibliography**

Ward, Geoffrey, and Ken Burns. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. (2007) New York: Knopf.



6. **Bibliography**

William Smith (1997). *Millennium*. Rough Trade Publications: London.



Task 2: Paraphrasing

- ➔ You are going to write an essay entitled: Can Money Buy Happiness?
- ➔ Read this extract (i.e. sample source material) from a relevant journal article and underline the key points.

The Measurement of Happiness

Economists have recently begun to pay more attention to studying happiness, instead of just using the more traditional GDP per person. They have found that in the last 50 years there has been no apparent increase in personal happiness in Western nations, despite steadily growing economic wealth. In both Europe and the USA surveys have found no rise in the level of happiness since the 1950s, which seems surprising given that wealthier people generally claim to be happier than poorer people. In America, for example, more than a third of the richest group said they were 'very happy', while only one sixth of the poorest made the same claim. Although it would be logical to expect that rising national wealth would lead to greater general happiness, this has not happened. Individually, more money does seem to increase happiness, but when the whole society becomes richer, individuals do not appear to feel better off.

One possible explanation has been that people rapidly get used to improvements, and therefore devalue them because they are taken for granted. Central heating is a good example: whereas 50 years ago it was a luxury item, today it is standard in nearly every home. Another theory is that the figures for GDP per person, used to assess national wealth, do not take into account quality of life factors such as environmental damage or levels of stress, which must affect people's feelings of happiness. The report of a commission set up by the French president recently claimed that the French were comparatively better off than had been previously thought, due to their generous holidays and effective health care system, factors ignored by basic GDP figures.

Source: James Kentucky. Pages 338 to 352. (2011). Issue 4, Volume 66, from *The Journal of Discontent*.

Note: the extract above is from page 341.

The extract (source) on the previous page contained a number of key points (see PowerPoint Presentation). Try and paraphrase these points and/or write sentences with signal phrases and quote some of these points.

- ↳ Use your own words and sentence structures
- ↳ You can combine more than one point into a single sentence

1. Paraphrase point/s



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2. Paraphrase point/s



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3. Paraphrase point/s



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4. Endnote/Footnote (entry for this source):



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5. Bibliography (entry for this source):



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