| **EXAMPLES OF THE WAY TO PRESENT YOUR FINDINGS – EACH TYPE IS FROM A DIFFERENT STUDENT/RESEARCH QUESTION** | | | | |
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| **TYPE OF SOURCE** | **CITATION** |  | **BRIEF SUMMARY** | **FINDINGS** |
| **Short film** | *Slow Wave*, 2016, short film, distributor not given, USA, directed by Andy Kennedy.  Viewed online 26 April 2016 on: <https://www.shortoftheweek.com> | *Slow Wave* is a three minute animation about sleep disturbances. The film features atmospheric sound design to accompany the disorienting construction of the bedroom where the film focuses. | | * This film is an example of a poetic/experimental short film. * The sound design is important in accompanying the visuals. It is atmospheric and made up of many sound effects which create the dramatic environment seen in the film. * Patterns can be seen in aspects of the setting and all the objects have been recreated in an angular form. |
| **Time magazine article** | Leigh, A 2014, ‘This Country Proves That National Gun Buybacks Reduce Mass Shootings’, *Time*, 5 June, accessed 18 December 2014, <http://time.com/2822017/this-country-proves-that-national-gun-buybacks-reduce-mass-shootings/>. | The purpose of the source is to provide information and give evidence to prove that gun buybacks reduce mass shootings. It is written by Andrew Leigh, an economics professor and an Australian MP | | * In 1996, the Port Arthur massacre took place, a gunman killed 35 people at a tourist attraction in Tasmania * Howard tightened laws around access to firearms, particularly rifles and shotguns, government also announced a buyback with owners being compensated for weapons at market prices. Over 650,000 guns were handed in. * The national gun buyback reduced gun deaths: Decade prior to buyback, there was an average of one mass shooting (five or more victims) every year. Decade post buyback there were no mass shootings.Firearms homicide and suicide rates had been trending downwards through the 1980s and early 1990s, but the fall accelerated after the buyback * In states where more firearms were brought back, there was a bigger drop in gun deaths * U.S researches have studied the impact of U.S gun buybacks on crime and found no effect: most likely because the buybacks are conducted at city level and are not accompanied by a general tightening in ownership laws (or nationwide buybacks) * Gun deaths are more likely to occur when a depressed teen finds dad’s gun, angry spouse turns rifle on cheating partner, or when young boy opens the bedside drawer and starts playing with a loaded pistol |
| **Academic Study** | Schwingel, A 2009 *Continued work employment and volunteerism and mental well-being of older adults: Singapore longitudinal ageing studies.*, US national Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health, accessed 13 October 2013, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19474036>. | Provides statistics on what volunteering can do for your mental well-being. Professor Schwingel works at the University of Illinois and headed up this study. The objective was to examine the effect of late life engagement in continued work involvement or volunteer activities during retirement on mental well-being. | | * Volunteering retirees and working seniors gave significantly better MMSE cognitive performance scores, fewer depressive symptoms, and better mental well-being and life satisfaction than non-volunteering retirees. * The results of this study suggest that continued work involvement or volunteerism provides opportunities for social interaction and engagement and may be associated with enhanced mental well-being. |
| **Youtube clip** | "Lives of Children 1800s." *YouTube.* YouTube ,29 Sept. 2012. Web. 11Mar. 2014.  [http://www](http://www/) .youtube .com/watch?v =11YPr5wttmo | This YouTube video provides some basic information on what life was like for children during the main duration of the 1800s. It is presented as a slideshow with a narrator who expands on the main points throughout the video . | | * Infections and disease was contracted from pollution. * Children worked in factories, coal mines, on cotton farms and as chimney sweeps (all physically demanding positions.) * Birth control was not widespread which meant that there were large numbers of children in each family. * Children had poor hygiene and nutrition in the workplace . * Children were cheap to employ and started work at a young age. * There was no concept of health and safety in the workplace. |
| **Academic Report** | Hamzaoui-Essoussi, L., & Zahaf, M. (2012). *The Organic Food Market: Opportunities and Challenges*. INTECH Open Access Publisher.  <http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/25733/InTech-The_organic_food_market_opportunities_and_challenges.pdf> accessed 14th June, 2014 | This source is an academic report published by the University of Ottowa. It examines consumer behaviour towards organic food to analyse the opportunities and challenges within the organic sector. | | * The organic market is developing from a niche market to a mainstream market. This growth is evident in the global market for organic products increasing from US$18 billion in 2000 to US $50 billion in 2008. * As environmentally conscious consumers are more willing to pay higher prices for organic products, supermarkets and large food corporations are entering into the organic industry. * The organic industry is moving from niche markets (small specialty shops) to mainstream markets (supermarket chains). 10 years ago OF sales were made in specialty stores (95%), while mainstream stores were 5%. This trend has reversed. * The entrance of supermarkets has restructured the production and distribution in the organic industry. * Organic food imports raise issues of food mileage , product quality and traceability. * This brings into question its relevance to organic principles, as importing organic food is unsustainable and does not follow "local food production , freshness and community cohesion." * This also brings into question "what organic exactly is, if it is perceived as limited to local or if imports can also be considered as organic." * 2 main consumption trends have emerged: OF consumers purchasing from supermarkets, and hard core consumers adopting alternative channels (farmers markets) . These consumers hold different motives for consuming organic food. * These differences lead to a distribution system based on different channels (Standard distribution and shorter channels). * Direct channels (farmers markets) target consumers who seek a direct relationship with the producer, and ask questions about food origin and production methods. * However, conventional distribution channels are longer channels where consumers do not interact with the producer, information is limited, and is targeted towards consumers looking for a one-stop shopping experience. * The average consumer values health, taste and freshness when buying OF, and "sees the absence of chemical and pesticides on organic food as a reputation for quality." This indicates a misunderstanding of organic principles . * The main reasons that prevent consumers from buying OF are cost, lack of understanding of OF production, limited availability and unsatisfactory quality. This highlights the importance of supermarkets to the organic industry (increased availability etc.) * Consumers buying from producers/farmers seek relations with the producer, fresh products and quality, and a better understanding of organic processes and are interested in its health and environmental benefits . * Consumers buying from supermarkets seek convenience , healthy products and taste, and do not have a high knowledge of what organic is. |