

### **ELA Virtual Learning**

# Composition and Reading 2: Annotated Bibliography (2 of 4)

May 8, 2020



### **Objective/Learning Target:**

Students will evaluate sources and state how these sources would be valuable to their paper.



Answer the following questions in your notebook.

Starting Question(s):

- 1. How long should a summary for an annotation be?
- 2. Is there a page limit for the annotated bibliography?
- 3. Do we have to get all of our sources from EBSCO?



### Answer the following questions in your notebook. Starting Question(s):

- 1. How long should a summary for an annotation be? It will depend on how long the article is. If it's 30 pages, obviously the summary will be longer. It just has to be long enough to hit all the main points of the article and give your reader enough information to understand the piece.
- 2. Is there a page limit for the annotated bibliography? Nope. Again, it depends on the length of the articles.
- Do we have to get all of our sources from EBSCO? No. Most should be from EBSCO, but you can use other reputable sources.



#### Learn:

We are still working on the annotated bibliography. One of the most difficult questions of the bibliography is analyzing whether your sources are reputable. The following slides offer some guidance on answering this question.



#### Learn:

• In your search for information, you eventually face the challenge of evaluating the resources you have located and selecting those you judge to be most appropriate for your needs. Examine each information source you locate and assess sources using the following criteria:

#### Timeliness

Your resources need to be recent enough for your topic. If your paper is on a topic like cancer research, you would want the most recent information, but a topic such as World War II could use information written in a broader time range. For literature, the time range can be broad as well, but be mindful of any reflections of the time period in which the article was written and if they will contradict your point.



### Learn:

#### Authority

O Does the information come from an author or organization that has authority to speak on your topic? Has the information been peer-reviewed? Do they cite their credentials? Be sure there is sufficient documentation to help you determine whether the publication is reliable including footnotes, bibliographies, credits, or quotations.

#### Audience

 Who are the intended readers and what is the publication's purpose? There is a difference between a magazine written for the general public and a journal written for professors and experts in the field.



### Learn:

#### Relevance

O Does this article relate to your topic? What connection can be made between the information that is presented and your thesis? An easy way to check for relevance is by reviewing the Abstract or Summary of the article before downloading the entire article.

#### Perspective

O Biased sources can be helpful in creating and developing an argument, but make sure you find sources to help you understand the other side as well. Extremely biased sources will often misrepresent information and that can be ineffective to use in your paper



### **Practice:**

Please continue to work on the Annotated Bibliography. By the time you are finished working today, you should have two or three sources cited and annotated.



### Wrap-Up:

Keep the audience in mind when you are assessing credibility. If your sources are from a scholarly journal, they are writing to other experts in the literary or medical field. If it is a website, they are probably speaking to a general audience. I know that this can be a lot to unpack, but I have faith that you have the skills to create a great bibliography.