According to Merriam-Webster’s Online Dictionary (2011) -

**Annotate:** “to make or furnish critical or explanatory notes or comment”

**Bibliography:** “the history, identification, or description of writings or publications”

*Why do we combine these words?*

**Purpose of an annotated bibliography:**

✓ To learn about a particular topic
✓ To demonstrate the value of a particular source
✓ To inform fellow or future researchers about a topic or a source
Annotated Bibliography - Task

• Choose a topic
• Formulate a claim
• Research it
• Summarize it (annotated bibliography)
• Objective: prepare you to complete Benchmark 2, a persuasive, visual argument
Outcome D Topics

- Post-convictions exonerations
- Disbarment (for lawyers)
- DNA testing for trials
- Media’s role in cases
- Defense lawyers who are appointed to represent the defendant
- Benefits of granting immunity for witnesses
- Corruption of lawyers, judges, or jury members.
- Chicago Cover up paying the judges (late 80s and 90s)
- Sentencing (mandatory minimums, 3-strike rule, judge vs. jury, etc.)
- Public defenders vs. private defense attorneys
- The Innocence Project and its purpose
- Jury selection/ “Voir dire” (name of a form of jury selection process)
- Police taped/recorded interrogations
- Are most trials fair?
- Immigration Courts
- Appointment of attorneys
- Role of race, gender, religion, etc. play roles in convictions
Annotated Bibliography

Typically: a list of MLA-formatted works that have been or will be referenced in a following assignment (the visual presentation) with thoughtful and specific annotations.

✓ Alphabetized by author’s last names
✓ Concise but brief reflection/analysis (2 paragraphs)
✓ Times New Roman, 12 point black font – SINGLE SPACED (with 1 space between each “part” – see example)
Distinct characteristics of annotations:

• No quotations from source
  Provide only your interpretation of the source material

• Can be present or past tense
  “Scientists Bob Blahblah and Sarah Cookie found...”
  “Chicagoland is a documentary style TV show that includes witness testimony and statistics to argue...”

• No first or second person pronouns
  (“I”, “my”, “me”, “you”, etc.)
  Be objective and removed when describing sources
Annotations

Each source entry must have an MLA-formatted citation followed by annotations (2 paragraphs). The annotations include 3 parts:

- **Part 1 = Summary**
  5-7 sentences – paragraph 1

- **Part 2 = Critique/Evaluation**
  2-4 sentences – paragraph 2

- **Part 3 = Application**
  2-4 sentences – paragraph 2
• Professional sources only. If unsure, find another.
• No blogs. If not author listed, find a different source.
• Search:
  – Newspapers
  – Professional Organizations (ending in .org)
  – Federal websites (ending in .gov)
• Your source will not be graded, if not professional.
ANNOTATION PART 1: Summary

• Consider:

A. What is the specific topic of the source? Main ideas?


C. What was the purpose of the study/article/research?

D. Research conclusions?
This report includes recent scientific findings that document the impact changes in the climate have had on the distribution of plants and animals in the United States and on how they interact with their communities. For example, Camill and Galbraith explain how a shift has taken place in the blooming period for plants and the breeding period for animals caused by global warming. Because of changes in their geographic range, species may interact differently, possibly resulting in population declines. The scientists stress that such shifts can harm the world’s biodiversity. Plants and animals that are rare now face extinction. The annual cycle of carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere has also changed, largely due to the lengthening of the growing season, affecting basic ecosystem.
ANNOTATION PART 2: Critique/Evaluation

Consider:

A. Strengths and weaknesses of the source?
   language choices, organization, level of detail, objectivity, evidence, appeals, speaker, audience, purpose, credibility/trustworthiness, etc.

B. What, if any, information is missing? Are there flaws in the argument? Is there bias?

C. What makes the source scholarly or professional. Explain.
   • Focus on strengths of the source
     o What info could you use to help persuade your audience?
   • Do not feel the need to be nice
     o Acknowledge any deficiencies or areas for improvement
Written in 2007, this formal report was slightly more helpful than other sources because its information is based on observations made specifically in the United States. The source appears reliable as it is based on scientific evidence as opposed to general assertions that may not be backed up by research. This essay will help focus on how plants and animals are currently affected, such as their shifting communities and how they clash. This could be explain human changes by providing evidence of what is happening to other species and appealing to an audience’s sense of logic.
Consider:

• How can you apply this information to your argument?
• Where will it fit into your argument?
• Justify using the source for your persuasion.
  ▪ How is this source different than others in the same field or on the same topic?
  ▪ How does this source inform future research or persuade.
Example Application

This source will not be as helpful in explaining the climate’s effects on human biological function in particular, but it will provide some framework. For example, it can explain how the plants that help convert carbon dioxide into oxygen are being harmed and relating that to how humans will suffer the consequences can evoke fear and engagement from an audience.

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Due date!

- Due Tues. April 24 by 7:05 a.m. to Turnitin.com
- Do not lose 10% for every late day