

# Citing Reading Reports and the Annotated Source List

Taken from: Olin and Uris Libraries, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853  
<http://www.library.cornell.edu/olinuris/ref/research/skill28.htm>  
The Writing Lab and the Owl at Purdue, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/614/01/>

A **bibliography** is a list of sources (books, journals, websites, periodicals, etc.) one has used for researching a topic. Bibliographies are sometimes called "references" or "works cited" depending on the style format you are using. A bibliography usually just includes the bibliographic information (i.e., the author, title, publisher, etc.).

An **annotation** is a summary and/or evaluation.

Therefore, an **annotated bibliography** includes a summary and/or evaluation of each of the sources. Depending on your project or the assignment, your annotations may do one or more of the following:

- **Summarize:** Some annotations merely summarize the source. What are the main arguments? What is the point of this book or article? What topics are covered? If someone asked what this article/book is about, what would you say? The length of your annotations will determine how detailed your summary is.
- **Assess:** After summarizing a source, it may be helpful to evaluate it. Is it a useful source? How does it compare with other sources in your bibliography? Is the information reliable? Is this source biased or objective? What is the goal of this source?
- **Reflect:** Once you've summarized and assessed a source, you need to ask how it fits into your research. Was this source helpful to you? How does it help you shape your argument? How can you use this source in your research project? Has it changed how you think about your topic?

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## Citing Sources

When you are unclear about how to cite a source, check these websites first!

### *Noodle Tools*

Login in at school:

<http://web.hcpss.org/~kzellner> and click "Cite Sources"

Login from home:

<http://www.noodletools.com/login.php>

Username: HCStudent    Password: HC21042

### *Duke University:*

<http://library.duke.edu/research/citing/>

### *Purdue University:*

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/> and click "Research and Citation:

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### ***SAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN BOTH FORMATS***

The following example uses the APA format for the journal citation.

**Waite, L. J., Goldschneider, F. K., & Witsberger, C. (1986). Nonfamily living and the erosion of traditional family orientations among young adults. *American Sociological Review*, 51, 541-554.**

This example uses the MLA format for the journal citation.

**Waite, Linda J., Frances Kobrin Goldscheider, and Christina Witsberger. "Nonfamily Living and the Erosion of Traditional Family Orientations Among Young Adults." *American Sociological Review* 51 (1986): 541-554.**

### **SAMPLE READING REPORT**

(The following example is partially fabricated for the purpose of an example.)

Brownlee, Shannon. "Baby Talk." *U.S. News and World Report*. 15 June 1998.  
[Http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/980615/15lang.htm](http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/980615/15lang.htm)>(30 Oct. 1999).

This article discusses the latest research regarding children's acquisition of language during the first few months and years of life. The research suggests that children quickly learn to pick up language, words, and grammar even before they can talk themselves. Through listening and comprehension children acquire language and grammar at a surprising rate. The source provided several specific studies of children around the world. Often children create their own language at first until they finally acquire the proper words to help them fulfill their own needs. The study determined that language is pre-wired into children's brains before their birth. As well, if children are exposed to multiple languages early on, they are more likely to learn the language than at a later age. Parents often neglect to expose their children to sufficient language skills

early on because they fail to see the ability of babies. This article describes a monumental discovery of children, language and the timing of their speech.

This article was very helpful since it addresses many different types of development in great depth. Although not every section could be used for my purpose, overall the information will be beneficial to answering my research question. I would consider looking for articles like this one because of the specific medical terminology that was used and easily comprehensible to the average reader.