



APA Style

Annotated Bibliography
And
PowerPoint Presentations

Annotated Bibliography

- Combines the bibliographic reference with an annotation.
 - Annotations can be just a couple of sentences, or multiple paragraphs (depending on your professor's preferences).
- Useful outside of the annotated bibliography assignment.
 - Helps organize research, references, and ideas before writing a paper.

Annotation

- o Annotation is useful for any text
 - o Journal articles
 - o Book chapters
 - o Books
- o Summary and/or analysis of text. They can serve the following functions:
 - o Summarize the source
 - o Evaluate the source
 - o Reflection

Summarize

- o What is the source about?
- o What argument(s) is the author making?
- o Explain the source in your own words
- o Summary allows you to think about the source in your own way

Analysis

- o When we analyze, we are thinking about how useful the source is:
 - o What does the source mean for your topic?
 - o Does it fit in with other items you are annotating, or with your research idea?
 - o Is the source useful?
 - o Does the author appear credible?

Reflection

- o Think about what the source means to you and your research.
 - o Was the source useful for you?
 - o Did it expand your understanding of your topic?
 - o How can you use this source in your project?

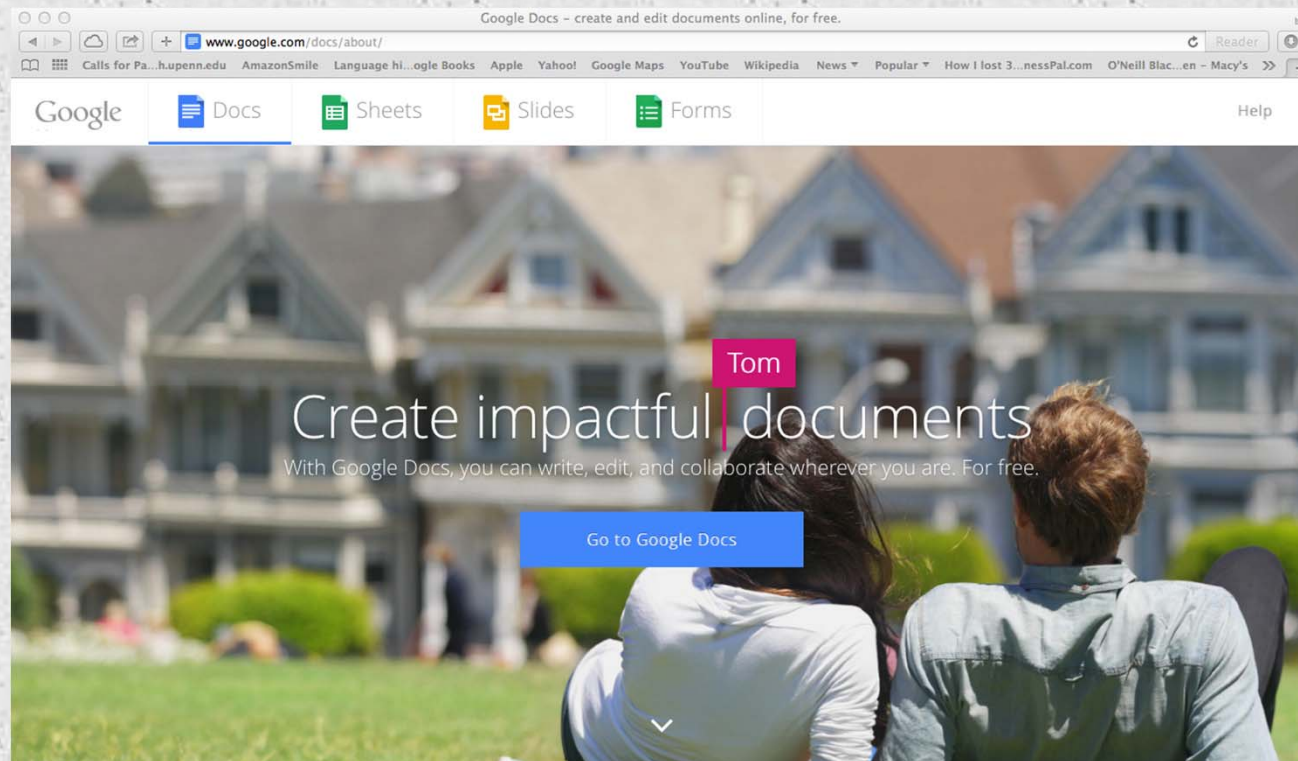
Reflection (cont.)

- o What are the main points of the source?
- o Are the arguments and evidence in the source weak or strong?
- o Does it provide supporting data?
- o Does it suggest solutions or improvements?
- o If a policy—does it mention a specific bill?
 - o Does it provide or address any policy analysis criteria?

Bibliography

- o A bibliography is another word for your APA style Reference Page
 - o It lists all of the sources you cite in a research project.
 - o It includes only **bibliographic** information
 - o Author, Title, Publisher, Year, and Page Range
- o The annotated bibliography can help you create your Reference Page for research projects.


Annotated Bib in Google Docs





One account. All of Google.

Sign in to continue to Docs



Deanna L
dviaurette@gmail.com

Sign in

[Need help?](#)

[Sign in with a different account](#)

One Google Account for everything Google



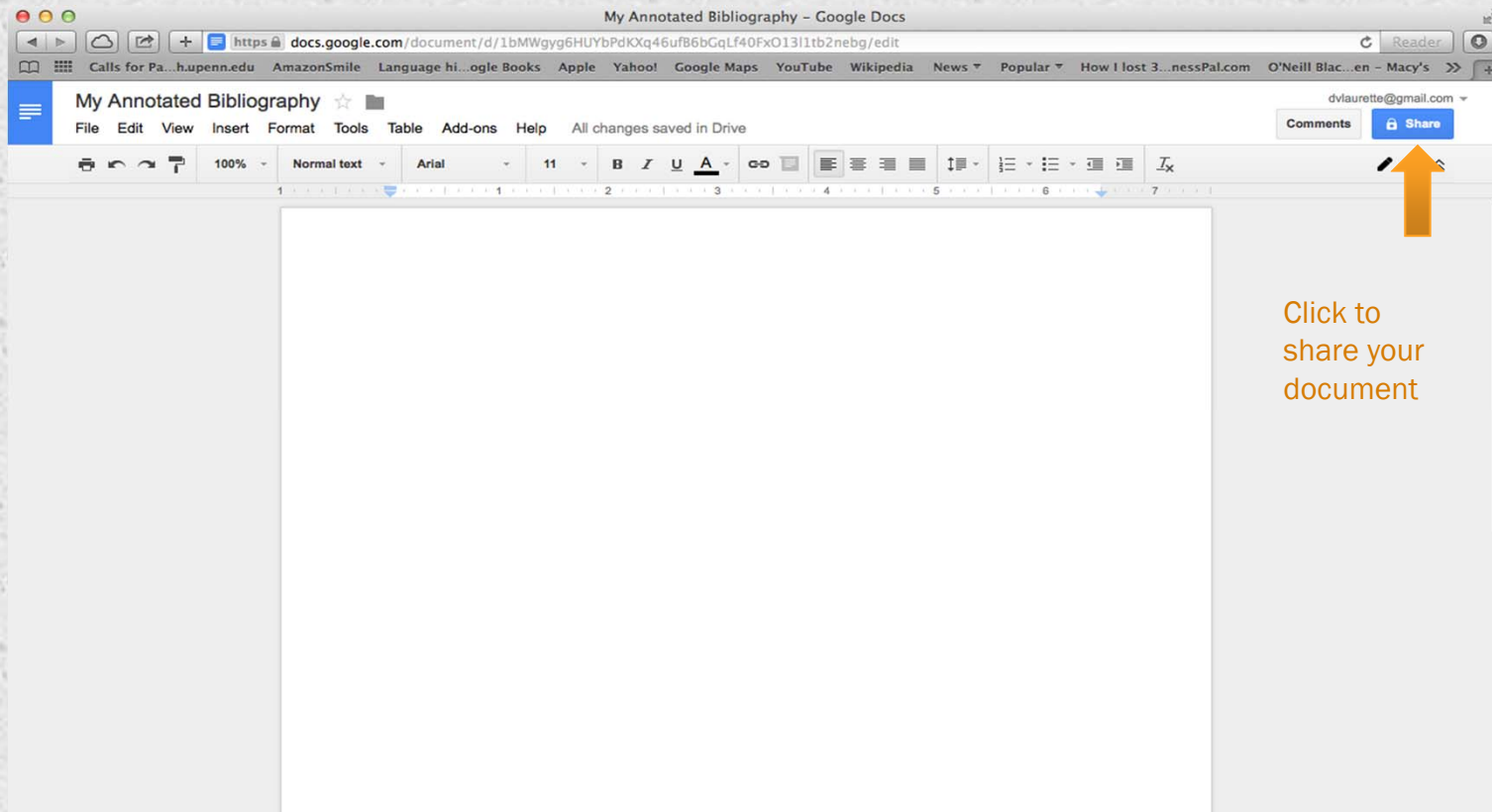
Create a Document

The screenshot displays the Google Docs web interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL <https://docs.google.com/document/u/0/>. Below the browser, the Google search bar is visible with the user's email address, `dvlaurette@gmail.com`, on the right. A blue navigation bar contains the word "Docs" and icons for document management. The main content area is titled "Recent documents" and features a grid of document thumbnails. Each thumbnail includes a preview of the document's content and a title with an "Opened" date. The documents shown are:

- Fall 2014 SSW Calendar...** (Opened Oct 20, 2014)
- Key Terms Revised** (Opened Oct 16, 2014)
- Sub Plans 1-13-15** (Opened Sep 14, 2014)
- Deanna Blog Feedback** (Opened Dec 21, 2013)

Below these thumbnails, a grid of additional document thumbnails is partially visible. In the bottom right corner of the document grid, there is a blue circular button with a white plus sign (+). An orange arrow points from the right towards this button, indicating the action to create a new document.

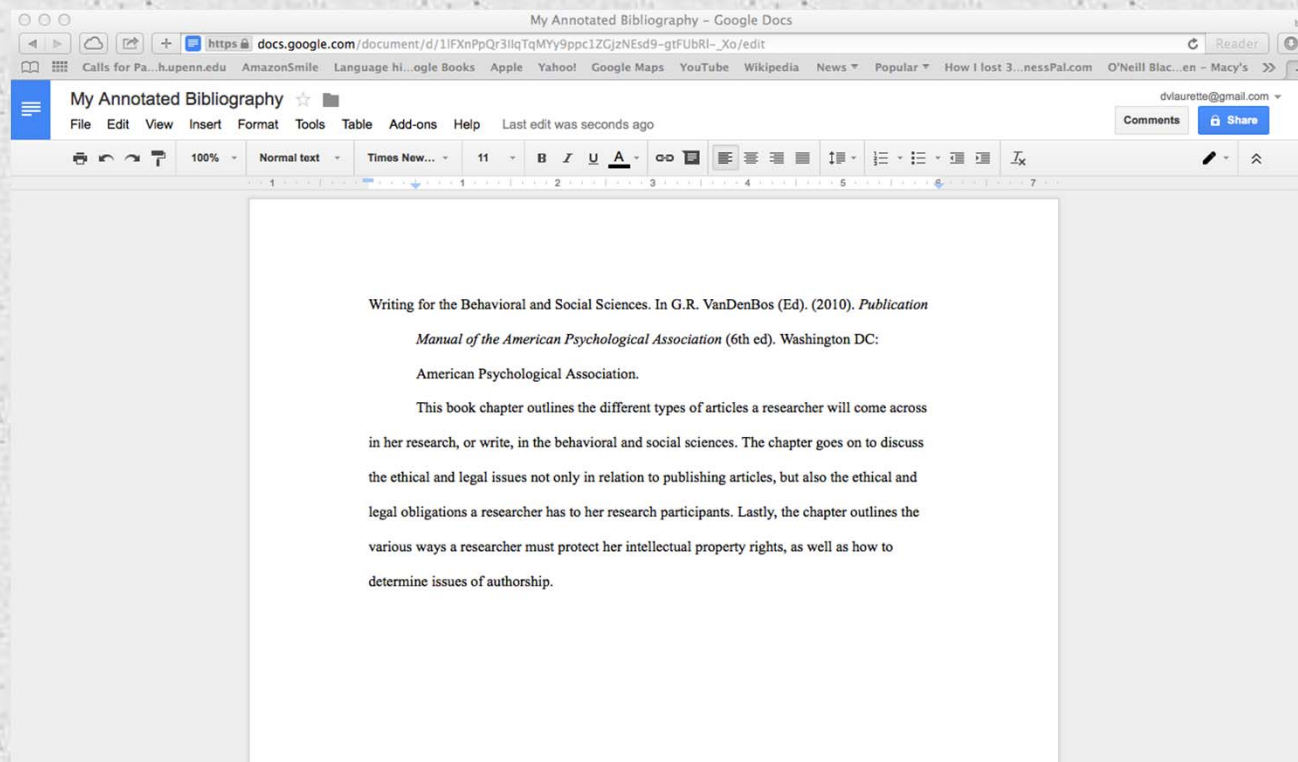
The Document Window



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Google Docs document. The title bar reads "My Annotated Bibliography - Google Docs". The address bar shows the URL "https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bMWygg6HUybPdKXq46uf86bGqLf40FxO1311tb2nebg/edit". The document title is "My Annotated Bibliography" with a star icon and a user profile "dvlaurette@gmail.com". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Format", "Tools", "Table", "Add-ons", and "Help". The status bar indicates "All changes saved in Drive". The toolbar contains various editing tools, including a "Share" button with a lock icon. An orange arrow points to the "Share" button. The main content area is a large, empty white rectangle.

Click to
share your
document

Example of a Short Annotation



The screenshot shows a Google Docs interface with the following elements:

- Browser Address Bar:** https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FXnPpQr3llqTqMYy9ppc1ZGjzNEsd9-gtFUbRI-_Xo/edit
- Document Title:** My Annotated Bibliography
- Menu Bar:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Table, Add-ons, Help
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for undo, redo, bold, italic, underline, text color, background color, bulleted list, numbered list, indent, and link.
- Document Content:**

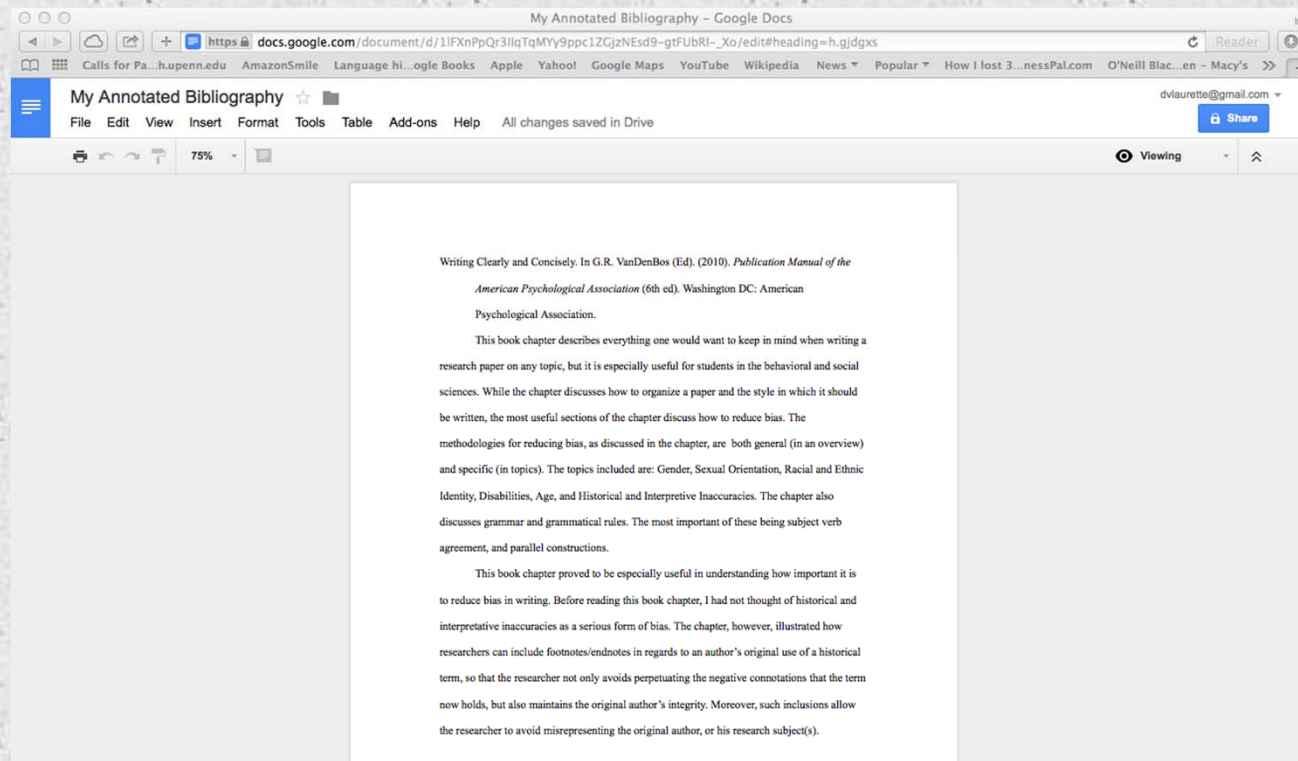
Writing for the Behavioral and Social Sciences. In G.R. VanDenBos (Ed). (2010). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed). Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

This book chapter outlines the different types of articles a researcher will come across in her research, or write, in the behavioral and social sciences. The chapter goes on to discuss the ethical and legal issues not only in relation to publishing articles, but also the ethical and legal obligations a researcher has to her research participants. Lastly, the chapter outlines the various ways a researcher must protect her intellectual property rights, as well as how to determine issues of authorship.

Short Annotations

- o Provide a brief summary
 - o Are good for broad overview
 - o Are good for practicing concise writing
 - o Are especially useful for keeping track of sources in your own research
- o Get the major points
- o Highlight the usefulness/relation of the source in relation to research topic

Example of Long(er) Annotation



My Annotated Bibliography - Google Docs

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FXnPpQr3llqTqMYy9ppc1ZGjzNEsd9-gtFUbRI-_Xo/edit#heading=h.gjdgxs

My Annotated Bibliography ☆

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Add-ons Help All changes saved in Drive

75%

Viewing

Writing Clearly and Concisely. In G.R. VanDenBos (Ed). (2010). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed). Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

This book chapter describes everything one would want to keep in mind when writing a research paper on any topic, but it is especially useful for students in the behavioral and social sciences. While the chapter discusses how to organize a paper and the style in which it should be written, the most useful sections of the chapter discuss how to reduce bias. The methodologies for reducing bias, as discussed in the chapter, are both general (in an overview) and specific (in topics). The topics included are: Gender, Sexual Orientation, Racial and Ethnic Identity, Disabilities, Age, and Historical and Interpretive Inaccuracies. The chapter also discusses grammar and grammatical rules. The most important of these being subject verb agreement, and parallel constructions.

This book chapter proved to be especially useful in understanding how important it is to reduce bias in writing. Before reading this book chapter, I had not thought of historical and interpretive inaccuracies as a serious form of bias. The chapter, however, illustrated how researchers can include footnotes/endnotes in regards to an author's original use of a historical term, so that the researcher not only avoids perpetuating the negative connotations that the term now holds, but also maintains the original author's integrity. Moreover, such inclusions allow the researcher to avoid misrepresenting the original author, or his research subject(s).

Long(er) Annotations

- o Allow for analysis and reflection
- o Provide a longer, more detailed, summary
- o Allow us to relate the source to other sources in the bibliography

PowerPoint Presentations

- o PowerPoint presentations are effective for communicating ideas to a group.
- o Great for organizing a speech
- o Allow your audience to follow along with your ideas
- o Keep your audience engaged

Keep In Mind

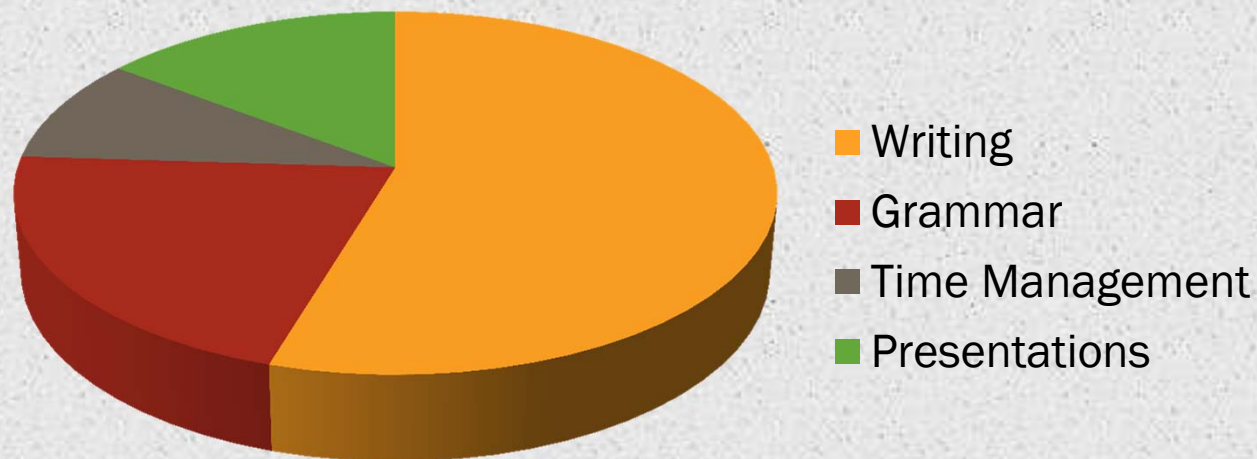
- o PowerPoint slides give key points
 - o You talk about the key points in your presentation
- o Large blocks of text do not work well
- o Keep your color scheme easy to read
- o If you use slide transitions, use the same style throughout the presentation

Key Points

- o The PowerPoint slide provides a topical overview while you provide details through spoken presentation.
- o Do not include textual explanation of charts and graphs on the same slide.
 - o Chart/Graph on its own slide
 - o Explanation of chart/graph on following slide

Example Chart

Student Concerns



Your Audience

- o PowerPoint is for your audience, not for you to recite your presentation.
- o It helps your audience become familiar with your topic.
- o It can keep you on track, but make sure you are familiar with your presentation, and prepared to give it without aid from the PowerPoint.

Uses Outside Of WSU

- PowerPoint is used in work environments across all fields.
- Also used at field specific workshops and conferences.
 - Can also be found on the internet.
 - Can learn what happened at a conference/workshop you could not attend.
- You may be asked to create a PowerPoint about a project you completed in your work.

Final Notes

- o Annotated Bibliographies
 - o Help organize sources
 - o Help put arguments in conversation with each other
 - o Can be short or several paragraphs long.
- o PowerPoint Presentations
 - o Keep audience engaged
 - o Keep presentation on track and organized