

Student's Name

Teacher's Name

Class Period

31 May 2016

Full Title of Annotated Bibliography.

Edwards, Leigh. *Triumph of Reality TV: The Revolution in American Television*. Praeger, 2013.

*ebrrary*. In this section, you will be writing the annotation for the source you have cited above. An annotated bibliography can simply describe the source (summary annotation) or it can also include an evaluation (evaluative annotation). For summary annotations, briefly write about the source. Focus on describing your source, such as the author's qualifications and why was the source created. Describe the main ideas, arguments, themes, theses, or methodology, and identify the intended audience of the cited source. Explain the author's expertise, point of view, and any bias he or she may have about the topic.

Gauntlett, David. *Media, Gender and Identity: An Introduction*. Routledge, 2008. Evaluative annotations include both a short description and your evaluation of the cited source. In your evaluation, critically assess the selected source for accuracy, relevance, and quality. Compare to other sources on the same topic that you have also cited to show similarities and differences. Explain why each source is useful for your research topic and how it relates to your topic. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the source. Identify the observations or conclusions of the author.

London, Herbert. "Five Myths of the Television Age." *Television Quarterly*, vol. 10, no. 1, Mar. 1982, pp. 81-69. This is an example of a summary annotation. Herbert London, the Dean

of Journalism at New York University and author of several books and articles, explains how television contradicts five commonly believed ideas. He uses specific examples of events seen on television, such as the assassination of John Kennedy, to illustrate his points. His examples have been selected to contradict such truisms as: “seeing is believing”; “a picture is worth a thousand words”; and “satisfaction is its own reward.” London uses logical arguments to support his ideas which are his personal opinion. He does not refer to any previous works on the topic. London’s style and vocabulary would make the article of interest to any reader.

London, Herbert. “Five Myths of the Television Age.” *Television Quarterly*, vol. 10, no. 1, Mar. 1982, pp. 81-69. This is an example of an evaluative annotation. Herbert London, the Dean of Journalism at New York University and author of several books and articles, explains how television contradicts five commonly believed ideas. He uses specific examples of events seen on television, such as the assassination of John Kennedy, to illustrate his points. His examples have been selected to contradict such truisms as: “seeing is believing”; “a picture is worth a thousand words”; and “satisfaction is its own reward.” London uses logical arguments to support his ideas which are his personal opinion. He does not refer to any previous works on the topic. London’s style and vocabulary would make the article of interest to any reader. The article clearly illustrates London’s points, but does not explore their implications leaving the reader with many unanswered questions.