Know the lingo:
- **Bibliography**: a list of sources (books, articles, etc.)
- **Citation**: one item on a bibliography or works cited list; citations are listed in a uniform way, following a specific citation style (APA)
- **Annotation**: information about a source that may include a summary, evaluation, and/or other qualitative description as specified by your instructor.

Guidelines:
- **Comment in paragraph form on the following:**
  - **Content**: what is the article/resource about?
  - **Purpose**: why was it written?
  - **Methods used to collect data**: how was the research conducted?
  - **Usefulness**: how is it relevant to your research?
  - **Authority**: what are the author(s)' credentials?
  - **Currency**: is it new? is it up-to-date for the topic?
  - **Scope/Coverage/Limitations**: what does it cover? does the author provide recommendations for further research?

Sample

This study explored whether there are differences in color cognition between those with and without depressive tendencies. College freshman students majoring in design were used as research subjects. The students completed the Center for Epidemiologic Studies – Depression Scale (CES-D) and were then asked to create a mosaic and discuss how different colors reflect different feelings. The students then explained their mosaics, and evaluation of these explanations was done using the Evaluation Grid Method from *Kansai* Engineering. Students shown to have depressive tendencies were more likely to use dark colors to represent depression. The authors discuss how artwork is an effective tool for communication between patients and therapists via nonverbal, indirect, and less threatening methods. Because the subjects of the study were all students from Taiwan who had already taken a color theory course, it would be difficult to generalize these results to wider populations. As well, the authors note that color cognition is known to differ based on culture.