

Some Tips

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

PURPOSE OF THE READING LIST

- To provide your classmates with a set of readings that will do the following:
 - IDENTIFY and DEFINE key concepts;
 - EXEMPLIFY key debates in the critical field;
 - Provide a COMMON STARTING POINT for your group presentation and subsequent discussion.

PURPOSE OF THE ANNOTATIONS

- To help your classmates to get a brief overview of your topic;
- To highlight the key issues;
- To practice SUMMARIZING, which includes the following skills:
 - Active reading;
 - Awareness of the STRUCTURE of ARGUMENT;
 - Identifying TYPES of EVIDENCE;
 - ISOLATING THE THESIS;
 - Practicing CONCISION and CLARITY.

TYPE OF ANNOTATION: DESCRIPTIVE

- This is not an evaluative document.
- Your sources should be
 - Credible;
 - Interesting;
 - Scholarly or from verifiable public intellectual sources (newspapers, magazines etc.);
- DESCRIBE the source: tell us what it DOES;
- The evaluation of its ideas will ideally be done in class, by the class, during your presentation.

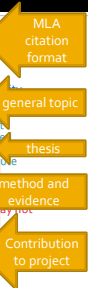
CONTENT OF ANNOTATION

- THESIS;
- METHOD (Interviews? Surveys? Literary analysis? Personal reflection?) and EVIDENCE (Surveys? Court documents? Novels? Popular culture? Ethnographies? Etymologies?);
- CONCLUSIONS;
- Any questions raised for further study (I.e. how the resource fits into your project).
- Max 100 words.

ANNOTATION FORMAT

Chowdhury, Tufayel, Darren Scott, and Pavlos Kanaroglou. "Urban Form and Commuting Efficiency: A Comparative Analysis across Time and Space." *Urban Studies* 50.1 (2013): 191-207. Web. 21 July 2014.

Chowdhury, Scott, and Kanaroglou examine the relationship between the form of urban form and the efficiency of commuting. The study compared commuting efficiency rates in three Canadian cities: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Hamilton, Ontario; and Vancouver, British Columbia. Amongst their conclusions, Chowdhury, Scott, and Kanaroglou state that even though commuting is generally more efficient in cities where there is a balance of jobs-to-housing distribution, this may not be the case with Vancouver: even though people in Vancouver may live closer to their workplaces than in Halifax, their commuting has not decreased. The article covers new ground in that it uses an alternative approach—specifically, a modified form of a quantitative methodology known as Brodchie's triangle. The authors claim that this approach provides a way to look at a city's commuting patterns with respect to urban form, but they also admit that it may not be the best measure of comparing the distance between jobs and housing. This article is quite useful in my assignment as it provides a clear contrast to the article by Hodson and Vannini, who have used a qualitative, ethnographically-based study to explore the lives of a specific set of British Columbia commuters.



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