An **Annotated Bibliography** or **Annotated list of Works Cited** is a formal list of works consulted or cited for a project plus descriptive and/or critical commentary about each entry. **Entries** in an annotated bibliography follow the same format as those in a standard bibliography, adhering carefully to the guidelines set out by the Modern Language Association (MLA). In addition, each entry is accompanied by an **annotation**. Unless otherwise instructed, use the following guidelines.

- For the title of your list, use one of the following.
  - Annotated Bibliography if you are unsure that you will use all the listings in our final project.
  - Annotated List of Works Cited if you are listing all (and only) the works actually mentioned within the project.
- For each source within the list, follow the MLA documentation guidelines.
- Your annotation should include both a summary and a critique or evaluation.
  - At the end of each entry, write **one or two sentences of summary** of the information or ideas in the source, as well as an identification of the type of work (database article, website, book, etc).
  - In addition, write **one or two sentences that criticize or evaluate** the work for its usefulness to your specific project.
- Entries utilize hanging indention meaning that only the first line of an entry meets the left margin. All other lines in the entry are indented.
- Entries are listed in alphabetical order, not numbered or bulleted.
- All lines in the annotated bibliography/works cited are double spaced.

"Acid Rain." Environmental Encyclopedia. 4th ed. Vol. 1. Detroit:	Source in MLA format
Gale, 2011. 7-9. Global Issues In Context.Web.20 Apr.2014.	
http://find.galegroup.com/gic/infomark.do?&source=gale&idigest=d55b7f493 6a68542f797d173ef3bf78a&prodId=GIC&userGroupName=spok71728&tabI	Link
<u>D=T001&amp;docId=CX1918700019&amp;type=retrieve&amp;contentSet=EBKS&amp;version</u> =1.0	
Reference article in GIC. Article provides an overview of the issue. Explains	Summary
the role of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide and how they form sulfuric	
and nitric acid. Sources of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide in emissions	
and how they form sulfuric and nitric acid. Sources of sulphur dioxide and	
nitrogen dioxide. Explains wet depostis (rain, snow, fog) and dry deposits.	
Explains effects of acid precipitation on vegetation, marine life, soil, building	
construction and monuments. Provides locations where this is an issue. I'll	Critique/evaluation

use this article to explain the sources of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide	
as well as the difference between wet and dry deposits.	