

Annotated Bibliography

Task: Utilize an editorial and an academic paper/journal article to explore your research topic and expand your knowledge. Complete a two-paragraph bibliography entry using the template below for EACH source.

Reminder: Include the sources for this Annotated Bibliography in your full-length Bibliography at the end of your paper.

Structure: Use the *They Say, I Say* template provided to structure your exploration of each text. Each template will be preceded by the MLA citation for your source. See examples in class.

The general argument made by author X in her/his [name type of work - editorial/research article, etc.] , _____(title)_____, is that _____. More specifically, X argues that _____. She/he writes, “ _____.” In this passage, X is suggesting that _____. In conclusion, X’s belief is that _____.

In my view, X is wrong/right, because _____. More specifically, I believe that _____. For example, _____. Although X might object that _____, I maintain that _____. Therefore, I conclude that _____.

Sources: This template was shared by Dave Stuart Jr. of the [Teaching the Core](#) blog who cites his sources as follows: The template upon which this argument is built was created by Dr. Kathy Birkenstein and can be found in *Clueless in Academe*, by Gerald Graff. Mr. Stuart is also the source of the wonderful example entry.

SAMPLE ENTRY

Just Say 'No' to... Bubble-Gum-Flavored Nicotine?

The general argument made by the *New York Times*' Editorial Board in their work, "E-Smoking Among Teenagers," is that the FDA needs to prohibit e-cig manufacturers from marketing and selling their wares to teens and children. More specifically, the Board argues that even child-enticing flavorings should be banned. They write, "The new rules ought to... outlaw flavorings clearly designed to entice children" (3). In this passage, the editors are suggesting that fruit- and candy-flavored e-cigs are a ploy to get minors vaping. In conclusion, the Board's belief is that e-cigarettes should be banned from in any way enticing minors.

In my view, the Board is right, because, while e-cigarettes may be healthy compared to adults with pack-a-day tobacco habits, they are in no way positive for teenagers to smoke. More specifically, I believe that the facts speak for themselves: "nicotine--delivered in any manner--can impair adolescent brain development, is extremely addictive, and can be dangerous at very high doses to people of all ages" (Editorial Board, 3). In other words, e-cigarettes still spell danger--and a lifetime of addiction--for minors. Although e-cig manufacturers might object that restricting e-cig flavorings is unnecessarily harsh, I maintain that flavorings are a form of marketing, and when those flavorings appeal to the tastes of middle and high school students, they should be banned. I do recognize that there's a slippery slope here--after all, look at all of the alcoholic beverages that are fruit-flavored, for instance--but just because one addictive substance has teen-enticing flavors doesn't mean every addictive substance has to. Therefore, I conclude that e-cigarettes ought to be regulated in the manner set forth by the Editorial Board.

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