

Writing an annotated bibliography

An entry in an annotated bibliography usually consists of the following.

1. Bibliographical information which must conform to the conventions of either the Author-date System or the Footnoting System. Note, however, that the second and subsequent lines are NOT indented.

AUTHOR-DATE

Griffiths, T. 1996, *Hunters and Collectors: The Antiquarian Imagination in Australia*, Cambridge University Press, Melbourne.

FOOTNOTING

Griffiths, T. *Hunters and Collectors: The Antiquarian Imagination in Australia*, Cambridge University Press, Melbourne, 1996.

For more information, see brochures on the Author-date System and the Footnoting System.

2. A short statement of the author's viewpoint.
3. A short summary of the theory, research findings or argument.
4. An evaluative comment on the work.

Of these, the bibliographical information and a short summary of the theory, research findings or argument are essential. Whether you need to include a statement of the author's viewpoint or an evaluative comment on the work will depend on the requirements of the course and on the material you are dealing with.

EXAMPLES OF ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES (Author-date System)

Poland, D. 1990, 'Kimberley dreaming', *Habitat Australia*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 16–19.

The author describes the Kimberley region and its need for protection. He suggests the formation of a national park based on ecological boundaries and including the entire wilderness coastline, managed after consultation with Aboriginal owners and protecting the offshore islands, coral reefs, waterways, savannah woodland and monsoonal forest. A section is also included on the Carr Boyd Range, one of 14 Kimberley areas awaiting declaration as a National Park. A map indicates the unprotected features of the Kimberley with existing and proposed national parks.

McFarlane, J.K. 1973, 'Standards of care — what do we mean by care?', *Nursing Mirror*, vol. 143, no. 23, pp. 40–42.

The article examines the meaning of the word care within a nursing context. The responsibility of nurses to provide care is legitimised in numerous documents, and the author goes on to identify key concepts related to nursing care. These include assisting, helping and giving a service; offering this service to people who need help with daily living activities and to others who are affected by health deviations or illness of some kind. The nurses' caring role is legitimised by the patients. The article concludes by relating how these concepts are put into operation by using the steps of the nursing process — assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating the patient's need for nursing care.

Adams, C.G. & Macione, E. (eds) 1983, *Handbook of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing*, Wiley, New York.

This is a comprehensive pocket-size reference text for the psychiatric nurse and student. Information follows the guidelines of psychiatric mental health nursing. Chapter 1 starts with the framework and philosophy of mental health nursing. The text then proceeds to assessment, case formulation and the nursing needs of a particular kind of client. Interventions and schools of therapy, family therapy modalities and psycho pharmacology are also covered. There is information on mental health nursing in the general hospital and in private practice and a comprehensive bibliography.