

PHL 230 Outline and Annotated Bibliography Rubric

Outline

By this time you should have done a fair amount of research and read several resources. Write an outline of your paper that includes the headings and an overview of the major areas of discussion/content. An outline would look something like this:

- I. Introduction
- II. Existential questions and religion
 - 1. Existence and Hinduism
 - a. Reincarnation
 - 2. Existence and Christianity

Annotated Bibliography

Include, on a separate page, an annotated bibliography with your list of sources.

Annotated bibliographies provide you with the opportunity to cite, summarize, and compare and contrast resources you will use in a paper. You will cite each resource in APA style, write an approximately 150-word description that summarizes the central theme and scope of the resource, and compare and contrast it with other resources. For more information on annotated bibliographies, consult the [SNHU Writing Center's annotated bibliography guide](#).

Depending on the assignment, the annotated bibliography may serve a number of purposes, including but not limited to reviewing the literature on a particular subject; illustrating the quality of research you have done; providing examples of the types of resources available; describing other items on a topic that may be of interest to the reader; and/or exploring the subject for further research. (Source: <http://lib.skidmore.edu/library/index.php/writing-an-annotated-bibliography>)

Sample Annotated Bibliography of a Journal Article

The following example is what your final product for each resource should look like. This example (for the psychological research article [A Bad Taste in the Mouth: Gustatory Disgust Influences Moral Judgment](#)) employs APA style for the journal citation. The writer of this annotation follows the above points to create an annotation that summarizes the article's main points and draws connections between that resource and other resources:

Eskine, K. J., Kacinik, N. A., & Prinz, J. J. (2011). A bad taste in the mouth: Gustatory disgust influences moral judgment. *Psychological Science*, 22(3), 295–299.

Annotation: In this article, Eskine and colleagues describe the results of an experiment that examined whether the taste in a person's mouth influences the moral judgments that the person makes. The authors, who are researchers at the City University of New York, hypothesized that there would be a relationship between these two variables because prior research has shown that there are strong links between basic emotions and moral judgments. Indeed, the authors found that participants given a bitter drink made harsher moral judgments than those given a non-bitter drink. This article is extremely useful for my paper because it

provides evidence that seemingly unimportant sensory information can influence moral judgments. Also, it nicely complements the work of Chapman et al. (2009), who found that emotional disgust and morality utilize similar brain regions. One limitation, though, is that all of the participants in the study were college students. They may have responded differently to the moral situations than older or younger participants.

Abstract from author: Can sweet-tasting substances trigger kind, favorable judgments about other people? What about substances that are disgusting and bitter? Various studies have linked physical disgust to moral disgust, but despite the rich and sometimes striking findings these studies have yielded, no research has explored morality in conjunction with taste, which can vary greatly and may differentially affect cognition. The research reported here tested the effects of taste perception on moral judgments. After consuming a sweet beverage, a bitter beverage, or water, participants rated a variety of moral transgressions. Results showed that taste perception significantly affected moral judgments, such that physical disgust (induced via a bitter taste) elicited feelings of moral disgust. Further, this effect was more pronounced in participants with politically conservative views than in participants with politically liberal views. Taken together, these differential findings suggest that embodied gustatory experiences may affect moral processing more than previously thought.

Guidelines for Submission: Written components of project must follow these formatting guidelines when applicable: double spacing, 12-point Times New Roman font, one-inch margins, and discipline-appropriate citations.

Critical Elements	Proficient (100%)	Needs Improvement (75%)	Not Evident (0%)	Value
Outline	Provides a complete outline of the paper that contains all of the relevant headings and overviews of discussions/content; goes down more than 2-3 levels	Provides an outline of the paper that is missing some headings or some overviews of discussions/content; does not go down 2-3 levels	Fails to provide a sufficient outline for the paper	30
Bibliography Entries	Provides a thorough review of all the identified sources and a thoughtful analysis of how those sources will be used in the paper	Provides a partial review of all the identified sources or a partial analysis of how those sources will be used in the paper	Provides an insufficient or incomplete review of all the identified sources and/or an insufficient or incomplete analysis of how those sources will be used in the paper	25
Sources	Bibliography incorporates more than 6-8 scholarly (peer-reviewed) resources effectively that reflect depth and breadth of research	Bibliography incorporates 4-5 scholarly (peer-reviewed) resources that reflect depth of research	Bibliography incorporates fewer than 4 scholarly resources that reflect depth and breadth of research or uses resources that are not considered reliable, balanced, and accurate	25
Writing (Mechanics/Citations)	No errors related to organization, grammar and style, and citations	Some errors related to organization, grammar and style, and citations	Major errors related to organization, grammar and style, and citations	20
Total				100%