
The author examines the results of a study of ten thousand employees conducted by America Online and Salary.com, which found that the Internet was the most popular means of wasting time at work. Frauenheim notes that the extra time spent surfing the Internet is “costing companies an estimated $759 billion a year” (1), but also quotes the senior vice president at Salary.com and a director at America Online, who argue that employee Internet use actually increases productivity and creativity in the workplace. Frauenheim suggests that the increase in personal Internet use at work might result from a longer average workday and that use of the Internet has made employees more efficient, giving them more free time to waste. I think this article fits in with my research about how people use the Internet, but I don’t think that Frauenheim is necessarily correct in why people at work spend so much time on the Internet.


In this editorial, Gonsalves considers the implications of several surveys, including one in which 61% of respondents said that their companies had the right to spy on them. The author agrees with this majority, claiming that it’s fine if his company chooses to monitor him as long as the company discloses its monitoring practices. He adds, he “would prefer not to know the extent of the monitoring (Gonsalves, 1).” He adds that he would prefer not to know the extent of the monitoring. This article, though not entirely objective, offers an employee’s perspective on Internet surveillance in the workplace. It helps in my own research about workplace use of the Internet and how companies are trying to control this, but it also contradicts some of my other sources, which claim that employees want to know and should know all the details of their company. The writer includes her opinion about the author’s opinion of surveillance of employees. Check with your teacher about whether you should add your own opinion.

(excerpted and edited from Diana Hacker (Boston:Bedford/St.Martin’s, 2007).
Sample annotation

The citation goes first and is followed by the annotation. Make sure that you follow your faculty’s preferred citation style. The summary needs to be concise (please note the following example is entirely fictitious).

In the sample annotation below, each element is numbered (see Key).


(2) In this article Trevor et al. review the influences of pay and job opportunities in respect to job performance, turnover rates and employee motivation. (3) The authors use data gained through organisational surveys of blue-chip companies in Vancouver, Canada to try to identify the main causes of employee turnover and whether it is linked to salary growth. (4) Their research focuses on assessing a range of pay structures such as pay for performance and organisational reward schemes. (5) The article is useful to my research topic, as Trevor et al. suggest that there are numerous reasons for employee turnover and variances in employee motivation and performance. (6) The main limitation of the article is that the survey sample was restricted to mid-level management. (7) thus the authors indicate that further, more extensive, research needs to be undertaken to develop a more in-depth understanding of employee turnover and job performance. (8) This article will not form the basis of my research; however it will be useful supplementary information for my research on pay structures.

Key
(1) Citation
(2) Introduction
(3) Aims & Research methods
(4) Scope
(5) Usefulness (to your research/ to a particular topic)
(6) Limitations
(7) Conclusions
(8) Reflection (explain how this work illuminates your topic or how it will fit in with your research)