An annotated bibliography is a list of citations or references for various books, articles, and other sources on a topic. There are two types of annotations. One is a summary annotation, which describes the source by answering the following questions, who wrote the document, and what the document discusses, such as when and where was the paper written? Why was the article produced? And how was publicized and an evaluative annotation, which includes a summary as listed above but also critically assesses the work for accuracy, relevance, and quality? Annotated bibliographies can be part of a larger research project, or can be a stand-alone report in itself. Two examples of annotated bibliographies in APA style are below.

APA example of a paper summary annotated bibliography.
Schechter, H. (1971). "Death and resurrection of the king: Elements of primitive mythology and ritual in 'Roger Malvin's Burial.'" English Language Notes, 8, 201-05.

Working with Frazer’s paradigm of the death and resurrection of the King motif in myth and ritual, Schechter sees Malvin as the dying king in Hawthorne's short story and Reuben as his successor. Reuben sacrifices Cyrus so that the curse of death-in-life will be removed. Thus, the tale becomes the imaginary fulfillment of the blessing of fertility (204).

APA example of an evaluative annotated bibliography.
Schechter, H. (1971). "Death and resurrection of the king: Elements of primitive mythology and ritual in "Roger Malvin's Burial."" English Language Notes, 8, 201-05.

Though Schechter reorganizes the material in an exciting format, basically, his study is a reiteration of Cassier's seminal argument in The Sacred and the Profane: Modern Myth Studies. Schechter's significant contribution to the debate is his recognition that Reuben sacrifices Cyrus so that the curse of death-in-life can be removed. Schechter’s attempt to put Cassier’s argument in a Jungian context is intriguing but not a successful since he must ignore essential elements in the story to do so.