

Suggestions:

Avoid needlessly complex sentence structures; try to word things as simply and directly as possible so it is easier for your reader to follow your train of thought.

Consider separating your sources with a little extra spacing to make your annotated bibliography an easier read.

Also, make sure to include not only a summary of your sources of information, but include why they are relevant to your topic in the annotation.

The first instances of repeated issues are pointed out, and suggestions for corrections to be made are given where possible. Please use your writing resources as well as the given suggestions for corrections to help make revisions and improve your writing.

Annotated Bibliography

Topic: Why do people keep vibrating some monsters, such as Loch Ness Monster, Bigfoot?

Consider looking into other words to use here. "Vibrating" doesn't make any sense in this context.

Bauer, Henry H. "The case for the Loch Ness "Monster": The scientific evidence." *Journal of Scientific Exploration* 16.2 (2002): 225-246.

The article argues that Loch Ness Monsters are animals, if they exist, are species which are yet known to science or thought to have existed a long time ago. Much controversy is being existing based on the eyewitness testimony, as well as photographs that seem to be uncertain. Based on the article, it is clearly indicated that natural habitat of Nessies is at significant depths, such as in sea fjords and monster lochs. Much concern has been placed on these animals because they are thought as animals whose existence is yet to be known, their identity is still not known, animals whose species belongs to sea lions, or animals whose species are yet known or species thought to have existed a long time ago. From these claims, the first claim made is not controversial, while the second one is largely accepted. Moreover, one or more of the first three are accepted by most disbelievers, especially who reject the fourth possibility. Thus, from this perspective, much evidence has yet been identified from these creatures.

If it does exist, there is only one Loch Ness Monster, so you would refer to it as a singular noun.

Avoid needlessly complex sentence structures; try to word things as simply and directly as possible so it is easier for your reader to follow your train of thought.

Cohen, Jeffrey Jerome. "Monster culture (seven theses)." *Gothic horror: A guide for students and readers* (2007): 198-217.

You may want to consider adding more space between each of your annotations to properly separate each of your citations. This can make your annotated bibliography an easier read.

According to Cohen, Jeffrey Jerome, the monster is basically born at a metaphoric crossroads, being more on a certain cultural moment of a certain time, feeling as well as place. It is more explained that the body of the monster is indeed incorporated with fear; desire, anxiety, as well as fantasy, in which it gives them life and mysterious independence. The monstrous culture is moreover based on pure culture. In according to this article, it is as well explained that the monster signifies something that is different than it is actually is. The article gives a number of

citations or rather thesis based on the monster. First, it is articulated that the body of the monster is cultural. Secondly, the monster always escapes, while it is also articulated that fear of monster is indeed a kind of desire among other arguments placed.

Cohen, Jeffrey Jerome, ed. *Monster theory* [electronic resource]: reading culture. U of Minnesota Press, 1996.

This study makes an exploration of the different concepts of monstrosity across the Western Civilization from Beowulf to Jurassic Park. From this perspective, the major contributors of *Monster Theory* identify beasts, demons, freaks, and fiends as symbolic expressions in of unease which pervade the society and shapes collective behavior. Through sampling of monsters in a historical way, it has been argued that the fascination of monstrous testifies the continued need of exploring the difference and prohibition that exist in them.

Levina, Marina, and Diem-My T. Bui, eds. *Monster Culture in the 21st Century: A Reader*. Bloomsbury Publishing USA, 2013.

From this book, we get an introduction to *Monster Culture in the 21st century*, in which Levina, Marina, and Diem-My T. Bui proclaim that monstrous tales of the 21st century are a representation of joint social apprehensions for which they resist and embrace change, and are significantly a response to the ever-changing culture, political, social, economic as well as moral landscape. From the book, we can articulate that the arguments are more based on how monstrosity has been a representation of the different fears that have resulted from the 21st century, ranging from terror extortions to vicissitudes in our identification such as race.

Considerate, the authors identify that monstrosity, as well as monstrosity itself, are usually required for helping the society in moving forward through change, distress, and fluidity period.

Roughan, Matthew, Simon Jonathan Tuke, and Olaf Maennel. "Bigfoot, Sasquatch, the Yeti and

Make sure to include not only a summary of your articles, but how they are relevant to the paper you plan to write.

other missing links: what we don't know about the AS graph

Indeed, the study of the internet's high-level structure has intrigued scientists in some way. From this case, the AS- graphs have been measured and studied in different areas of study but the quality of measurement data has yet been in question. From this perspective, it has been well identified that most measurements do not have some set of links. Significant strategies have been undertaken in order to limit the same but the issue has still persisted. Roughan, Matthew, Simon Jonathan Tuke, and Olaf Maennel aims to address the different problems used to estimate how many links are missing from measurements. From their efforts, it found that some links are missing from standard route monitor measurements of the AS-graph.

Radford, B. (2002). Bigfoot at 50 Evaluating a Half-Century of Bigfoot Evidence. Retrieved from: https://www.csicop.org/si/show/bigfoot_at_50_evaluating_a_half-century_of_bigfoot_evidence

In this study, the existence of Bigfoot is based on the claim that where there is smoke there is fire. From the evidence of a number of sources, it is portrayed that there does not have any hidden creature prowling amongst unsubstantiated cases. Navigation on Bigfoot started back in the year the 1830s, in which their interest grew larger during the second half of the twentieth century. A half-century later, the question about the existence of Bigfoot has still remained. Bigfoot is identified in a number of citing and photographs in which they proclaim its existence. However, there has been no particular argument that can be drawn from this portrayal.

Mollenus, M. (2018). Seeking Bigfoot: Investigator Believes Sasquatch Lurks in Uwharrie Forest. Retrieved from: <https://www.wtsp.com/article/news/nation-world/seeking-bigfoot-investigator-believes-sasquatch-lurks-in-north-carolina/67-610344862>

From this article, an investigator believes that Sasquatch Lurks in Uwharrie Forest. In disbelief,

it has been articulated that Bigfoot, even though considered not to have existed before, one investigator has been based on the argument that they have seen an indefinable creature and is on a duty to evidence to everyone that the fable is real.

Crair B. (2018). Why Do So Many People Still Want to Believe in Bigfoot? Retrieved from <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/why-so-many-people-still-believe-in-bigfoot-180970045/>

According to Craig, 2018, the Northern California newspaper outlined that a construction crew had discovered humanlike footprints that had been 16 inches long. This was the first news to be discovered about the mysterious animal, that later came to be identified as Bigfoot, and the creature has been for over the years stomping the American imagination since then. The fabled beast appears to be ubiquitously today especially in different films such as "The Son of Bigfoot and Small foot. Interest has been more laid on their existence of the creature even though there is nothing close to compelling irrespective of the evidence.

<http://www.bfro.net/>

This website is based on the exploration of bigfoot/sasquatch mystery. Different facts have been identified in this perspective. For example, it has been reported that many people have observed creatures such as large, hair covered in different locations of North America. This website is more based on the exploration of such mysteries.