



AHMED QADOURY ABED

#### Primary Sources: Raw and Authentic:

Literary Works: Novels as a mirror to the times they were written.

Scientific Inquiry: Experiments as a means to generate empirical evidence.

Historic Artifacts: Documents and manuscripts as direct legacies of the past.

Safaa K. Merzah

### Secondary Sources: Interpretive and Analytical:

Defining Secondary Sources: Works that interpret, critique, or analyze primary sources.
Examples: Scholarly articles, historical commentaries, documentary films.
Purpose: To provide context, discuss implications, and offer

synthesized insights.

#### Synergistic Use of Sources:

Analytical Support: Secondary sources provide depth to the understanding of primary data.
Assessment and Evaluation: They critically examine and assess the relevance and implications of primary sources.
Extended Narratives: Create broader narratives that connect individual pieces of primary evidence.

#### Use Sources That Strengthen Your Credibility

Safaa K. Merzah

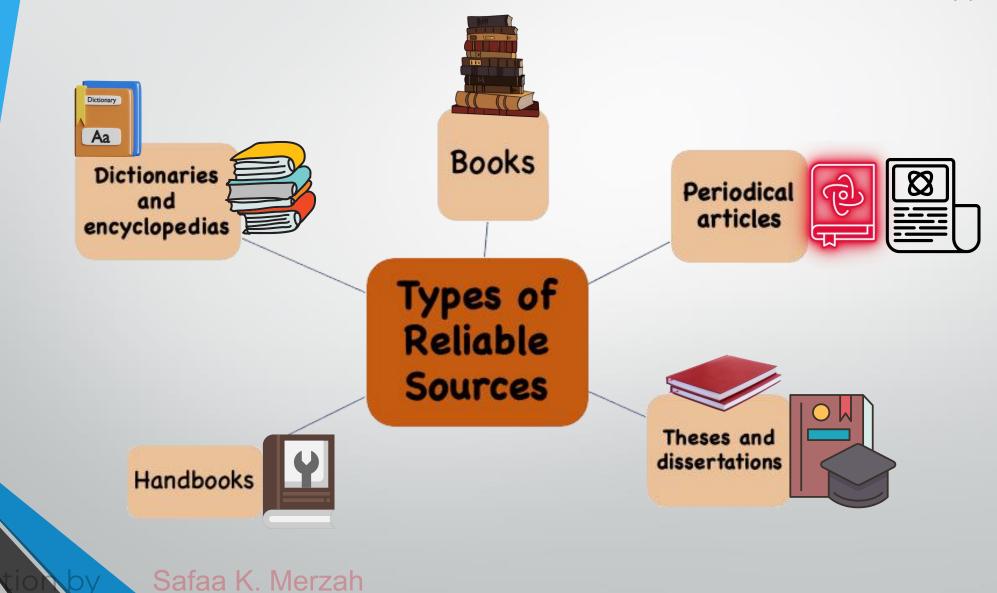
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- Strengthen Credibility: Use reliable sources like historical documents, scientific research, newspaper articles, and firsthand interviews.
- Avoid Random Searches: Instead of random internet browsing, use specific keywords in the library catalog.
  - **Consult Experts:** Reference works by recognized authorities often cited by others.
  - Verify Author Credentials: Check biographical references or databases like Contemporary Authors or Who's Who.
- Analyze Source Agendas: Understand the sponsor's mission to ensure source alignment with research integrity.
- Interpret Endorsement: Citing a source without disclaimer may imply agreement with its perspective.

Statement" links, or trim the URL to the first slash to find the homepage.

## **Types of Reliable Sources**





# **Types of Semireliable Sources**

