



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

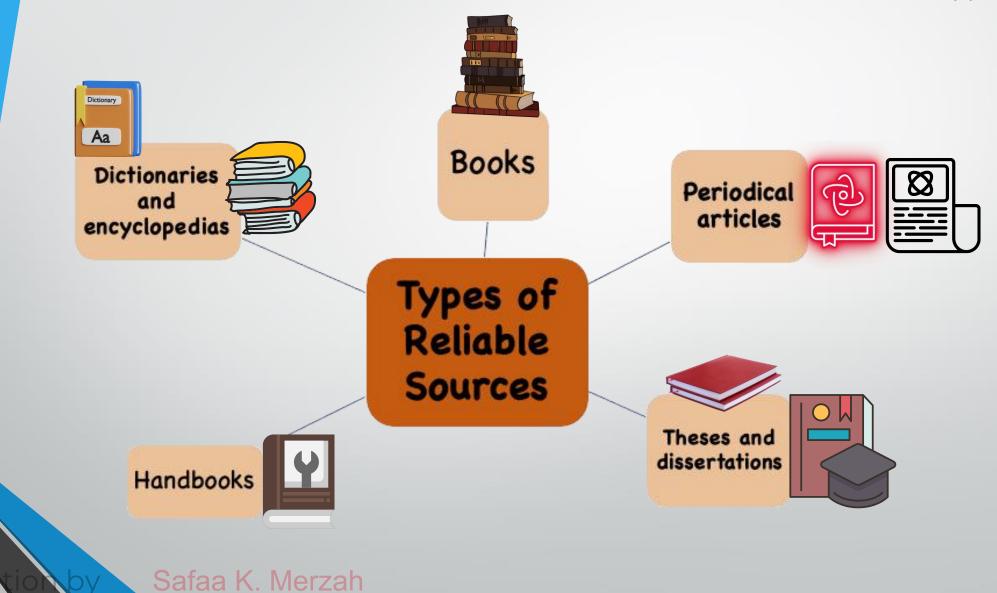
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- Strengthen Credibility: Use reliable sources like historical documents, scientific research, newspaper articles, and firsthand interviews.
- Avoid Random Searches: Instead of random internet browsing, use specific keywords in the library catalog.
 - **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

