

[illegible]

TYPES OF SOURCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

Primary Sources are created by people who witnessed or participated in the events they describe. Examples include:

- letters
- diaries
- photographs
- films
- eye-witness accounts
- autobiographies
- recorded interviews
- data and statistics

SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary Sources are made by people not directly involved in the events described. Examples include

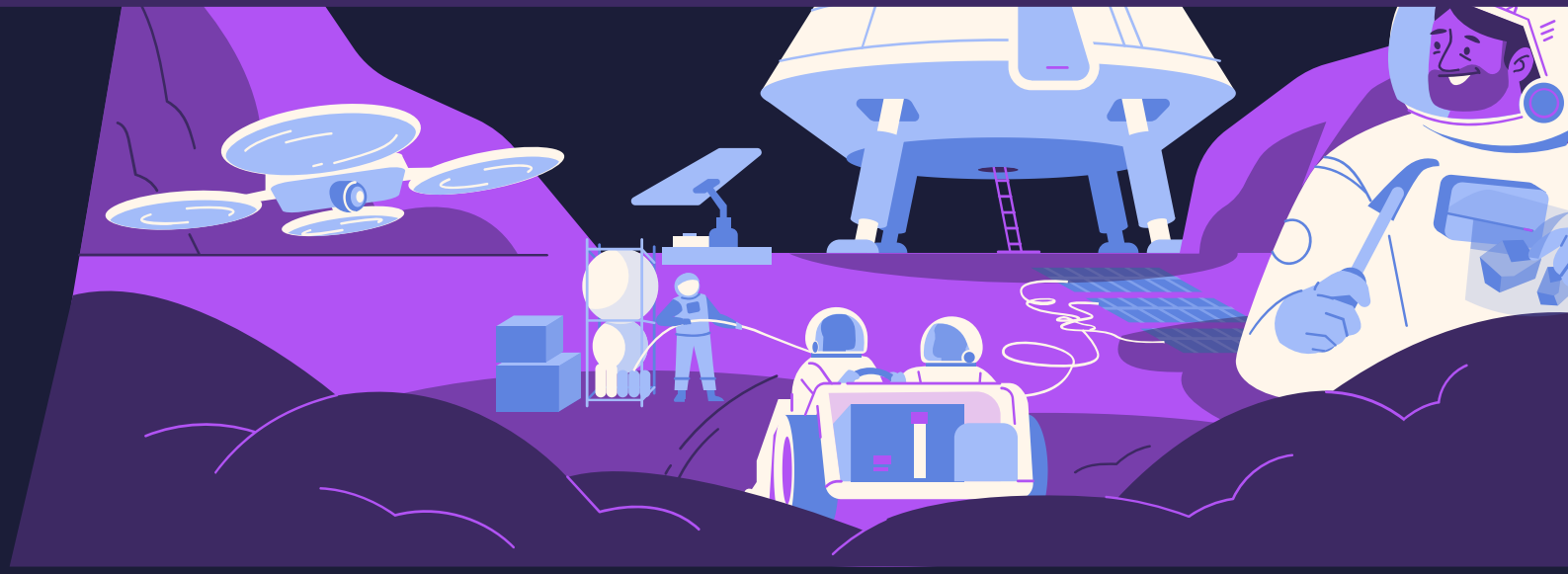
- essays
- blog posts
- books
- biographies
- encyclopedia articles
- news articles
- political analyses

AVOID PLAGIARISM

- 1 Summarize and paraphrase as much as possible when you take notes.
- 2 Don't overuse one source. Aim for a minimum of three different sources.
- 3 Put quotations around any notes you copy down word for word.

- 4 Put your sources away when writing your paper. Use only your notes.
- 5 Include a bibliography or Works Cited page at the end of your paper.
- 6 If any part of your paper doesn't sound like you wrote it, rewrite the idea entirely in your own words.

INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH



USE CREDIBLE SOURCES

When evaluating and selecting sources, remember the following four areas:

AUTHOR CREDIBILITY

Look for authors who are experts on your topic

VALIDITY

Look for a source list so you can see what other studies were referenced in the work

ACCURACY

Verify you can find the same information from three or more sources

RELEVANCY

Check the publication date to ensure the information in the source is up-to-date

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AVOID PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism occurs when writers use someone else's words as their own or fail to credit a source correctly. Use these six tips to avoid plagiarism:

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