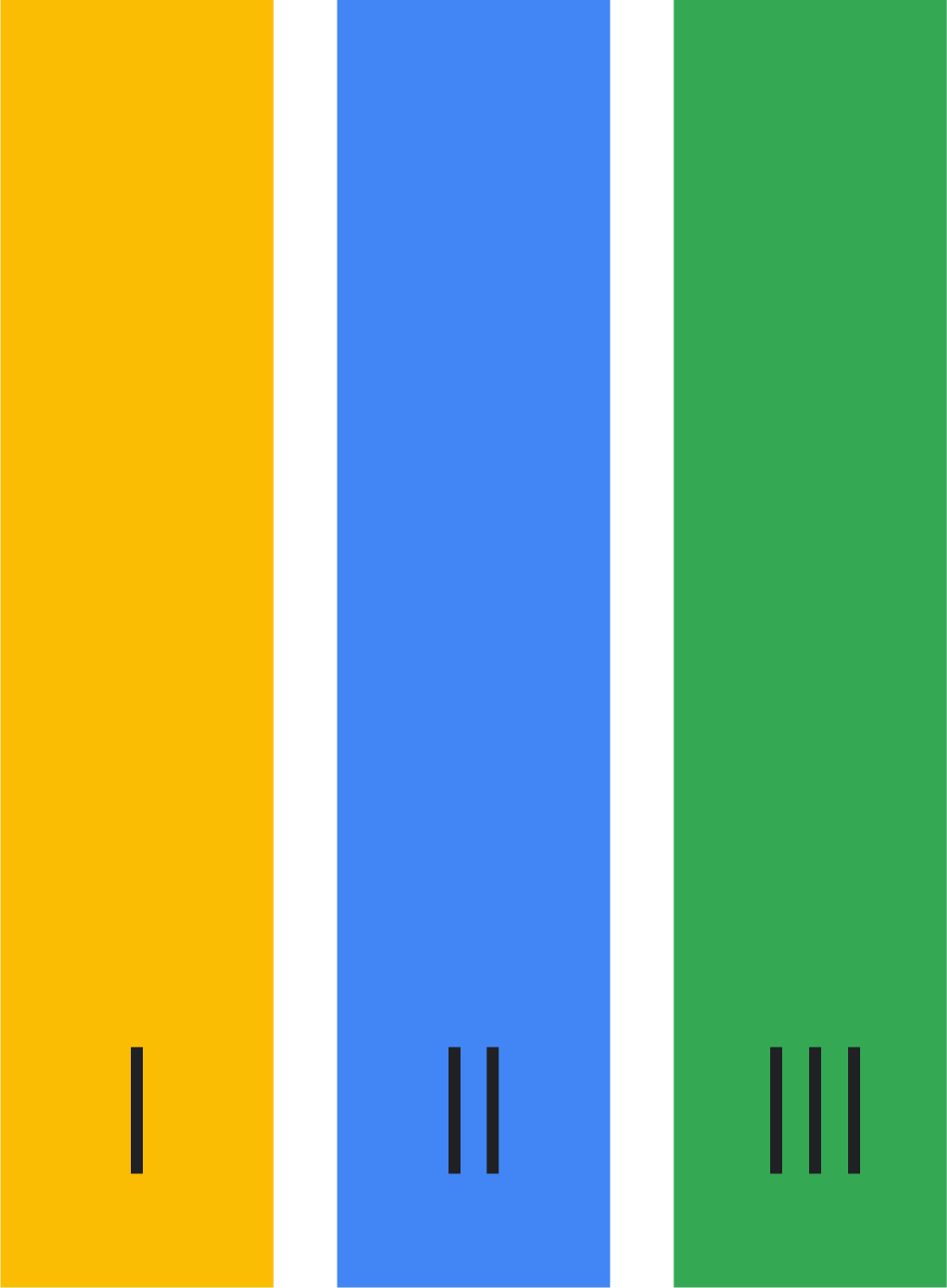
Research guide

Now that you have a key question, you need to explore more on the subject. There are a number of ways to do this — some right in front of you. 

* Ask questions: teachers, friends and family are a great place to start. You could also write to a local organization or academic establishment to speak to an expert in the field.
* Head to the library: public libraries will have a range of books, journals and newspaper clippings that could be linked to your problem.
* Google: the internet provides us with a wealth of resources at the click of a button.

Evaluating the credibility and validity of a resource can be very difficult, particularly when researching online. Below are some basic guidelines to help you select reliable resources and use those to learn accurate information about a given subject. [This link](https://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/library-museum-gallery/finding-resources/library-databases/databases-overview/evaluating-websites) also provides detail on how to evaluate the quality of content on a website.

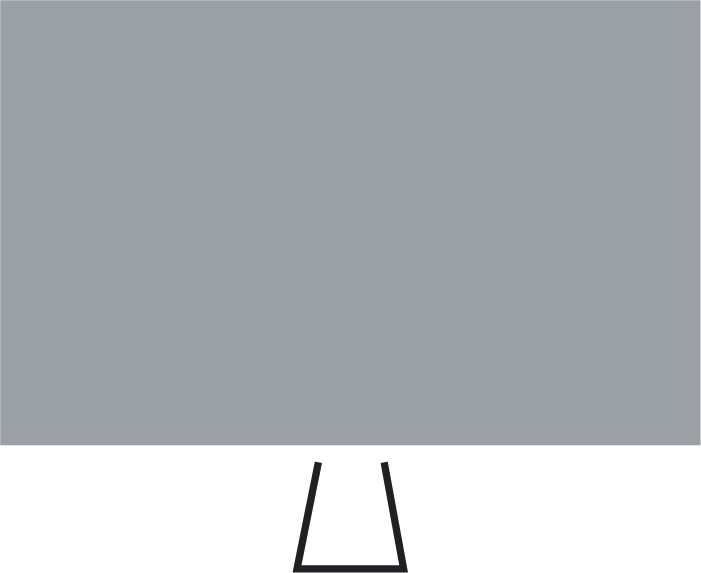
**Authority**

Who is providing the information? A website’s URL (their web address, e.g. google.com) can give you insight into the origin of a resource or piece of information. The following are examples of ways you can determine the type of organization that is sponsoring the content for a specific website.

**Trusted sites**

* .edu are usually educational institutions and generally a good source of information.
* .gov are government websites and usually good sources for statistical information.
* .org are typically non-profit organizations often set up as a public service. Be on the lookout for political agendas and biases.

Example: If you are looking for information about vaccinations, then you might check .gov sites for statistics related to records of vaccines, number of people vaccinated, etc. Sites affiliated with specific biases on vaccinations will probably be listed as .org sites.



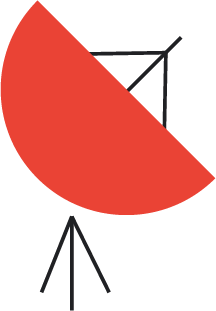
**Blogs**

While interesting, these are usually not fact-based. You could read them to understand different viewpoints, but the information presented should not be viewed as fact.

**Online magazines or journals**

These articles often contain a detailed bibliography and site-specific resources as evidence for claims and statistics.

**Online news sources**

Virtually every network and cable news station has an online site, as do local affiliates. It is important to realize that, while they do provide news, they are also involved in the entertainment industry and may present some information that is opinion rather than fact-based. 

**Television/internet video news broadcasts**

When viewing video, keep in mind that if it is not from a source that can be accurately attributed with an origin, a date, and certain key information, such as who sourced it, why it was broadcast and how the information was discovered, then the source may not be credible.