Below are some common ways you can use sources.

1. **Conversing**

Sources can show the evolution of an idea and the dialogue occurring to move the idea forward. This is most evident when we show how sources relate to each other AND our research.

➢ As X put it _______. I believe ________.
➢ X's accuses __________. But we see ________________.
➢ The earlier work of ______ is reflected in this study approaching ________.

2. **Counter (Perspective)**

Showing sources who express views counter to your topic develops a more rounded paper. How do these alternative perspectives disagree with each other? Did they influence your stance? Or do you maintain your position? Why?

➢ The weakness of X’s argument can be seen in ________________.
➢ X has defended Y and challenged my explanation on ________.
➢ Because A, like many other reports, was crafted to support a particular policy agenda. In this case, the recommendations _________ the following argument: ________.

3. **IBID. Using the Same Source More than Once in the Same Paper**

The use of ‘IBID.’ in academic writing refers to sources previously cited. All bibliographic data has already been given.

➢ X (1111:lvviv) urges those who “_______” to “_______” (ibid: lvvv).

4. **Introducing**

A source can be used to introduce a new direction in topic. Or to introduce an authoritative voice in the field. Always explain why the source is significant.

➢ According to X ___________. This shows ________.
➢ X additionally noted that ________. This is significant because ________.
➢ I agree with X’s evaluation of __________. As X says __________.
5. Summarizing

Effective use of sources does not always mean direct quotes. Sometimes the most effective use of a source is summarising the information. Saying in your own words the general idea of a source and how this perspective applies to your research.

➢ As X has shown ____________.
➢ X’s review concludes ___________. The studies showed ____________.
➢ In the recent book A, author X examines ____________.
➢ X also highlights ____________.

6. Supporting Facts

Sources function as credible authorities that substantiate points made. How has your perspective been endorsed, justified, or proven by voices in the field? Showing the validity of your stance with credible sources is one way to show this.

➢ Z do not deny that ________. X has made this point: ____________.
➢ To prove his point ________, X argues that ______________.
➢ To assert as X does, ______________ is to ____________.