

1. Pick a research topic: e.g., **Batteries**
2. Search for information on the topic: **Avoid .com searches** as these are **bias** (Figure 1).

the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment:

Figure:1 Definition of Bias URL <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/bias>

3. Start reading about your topic taking notes of interesting points and where exactly you are getting this information from: [Wikipedia](#) is acceptable as a starting point then .org .edu .gov websites and [Google Scholar](#), Progress onto journal articles, books and [data bases](#).
4. The more you read the more you will begin to see the main themes appearing:
 - 1) [History](#) of the battery
 - 2) Types of batteries, [Primary](#) & [Secondary](#)
 - 3) Different size/storage capacity of batteries,
 - 4) Life of batteries,
 - 5) Cost
 - 6) [Glossary](#) of terms
5. Read, take notes, and keep a record of your sources (sources must be credible for you to use them in any type of research). This is not a chat with your mates or a quiz in a pub. We are only interested in FACTS! Facts are not the same as [truths](#) as there are many types of truths (my truth, your truth, their truth, the truth).
6. To write you must read loads and loads.
 - a. Research is not just reading something that one person said and then regurgitating it.
 - b. We are looking for reason, balance, and facts. Therefore, we only use credible sources for our research.
 - c. You as a professional are looking to go beyond the standard (Google it and then accept the first result that comes up).
 - d. You are expected to present information and ideas and then discuss them, question them, show different opinions on topics. This shows that you are not just taking anything for granted. Basically, believe noting and question everything, always. This will make you a better researcher and a better human being.

