A primary article presents original research and experiment performed by the author(s). In a primary article, the author will present a summary of the research being conducted. They will also provide a thesis statement. A review of another literature pertaining to the experiment may be included. The article will contain three main sections: Methods, Results, and Discussion. The method will state how and what was used to conduct the experiment. The results of the experiment, which is also known as data, will explain the outcome. The outcome may contain tables, charts, graphs, photography, and figures. The discussion will provide an explanation of the experiment being conducted and the results.

 A review article is also known as a secondary source. A review article attempts to provide a thorough review on a research that has already been conducted. It may also provide an abstract. It synthesizes research that has already been conducted in primary sources. Review articles may provide background information and analysis on all the available evidence pertaining to the research. Review articles gather all their information from previous primary articles and summarize them to make them easier to read.

 “Isolation and Characterization of a Novel Bat Coronavirus Closely Related to the Direct Progenitor of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus” is the primary article. The reason it was chosen to be the primary article because it states that the results are gathered from
the original authors. The article also contains words like “our” and “we.” The other article titled “Bat Coronavirus in China” is the review article. The article includes an abstract, which gives an overview of what the article is about. The article also mentions that it is a review from other information found on other primary articles.

 The scientific peer review process is a process ensuring that all new research is original and is used correctly. The scientist’s work is put before a panel of experts in the same field and reviews their work. The evaluation is based on originality, quality, and validity. The main goals of the scientific peer review process is to validate a piece of academic work and ensure the quality of the published research. After the peer reviewers review the article, they provide feedback to the editor. Editor may send reviewers comments to the scientist, and the scientist may resubmit their article for further review. Once the article finally meets editorial and peers standards, it gets published in a journal.

 Citation

 Undsci.berkeley.edu. 2020. *Scrutinizing Science: Peer Review*. [online] Available at: <https://undsci.berkeley.edu/article/howscienceworks\_16> [Accessed 22 September 2020].

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