

If we are learning about scientific articles, it should be known that there are 2 main types: primary (research) articles and secondary (review) articles. The first type is known as a primary article because it is a direct report of original data concluded from a research experiment. These research articles are important because they present new information clearly, but informatively. Primary articles do not always follow the same layout, but it is crucial for them to begin with an introduction explaining the what and why. This is usually followed by the experimental methods, and resulting data. The conclusion of a primary article should include a discussion section for the interpretation of the results along with the references used.

The next type is called a review article, which is a type of secondary article. As it says in the name, these articles are defined as a review of previous data or research, mostly information obtained from a primary source. These articles are usually more complete, as it pulls data from different sources into one main paper. Review articles essentially follow the same formatting guidelines from above, but instead, summarizing the experimental design instead of breaking it down. Overall, the secondary article builds off of the primary article, rather than just restating it.

Lastly, we will be talking about the peer review process in the scientific world. Starting with a peer reviewed article, it is any research article published in a credible journal. To begin this process, the article is sent to the journal's editor and may be passed onto the editor's experts of choice if the information fits the journal's guidelines. While the information is in the editor's peers' hands, it is carefully deliberated. If it is considered to be a fit in the end, the editor will add the research article to their journal. Peer reviewed articles are very credible sources due to this process.