Primary review articles are original report performed by the author of new research findings. This may commonly refer to as empirical research. These articles are usually published in a peer review journal. A primary review article it will include the asking of research question, states a hypothesis, describes a scientific research method, identifies a research population, tests something, and will have a results section of the article. It may be easy to spot a primary review article if it uses the words, analysis, analyzed, surveys, and examination. The sections that are typically found in these articles are, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references. Primary review articles are usually peer reviewed.

Secondary articles like review articles summarizes or interprets the original research. Review articles are used because they are often easier to read when it may only contain a summary of research in a particular area. Secondary sources may be more common to come across as there are in the forms of: editorials, letters, books, speeches, and interviews. These articles will not present new experimental results and is merely a summary of a previously published research on a topic. The goal of review articles is to provide a critical evaluation of the data that is found from existing research.

Peer reviews are the bread and butter of science research. Typically, a group of scientists complete a research study, written in article form and submitted to a journal to be published. The journal editors send the study to other individuals that work in the same field. They will provide feedback and inform the editor whether the article is high quality and it able to be published. It will then get sent back to the originator to revise their article then resubmit the journal. Peer reviews are very time consuming as it almost always gets sent back for revision. These are trusted forms of scientific communication.

Peer reviewed journals go through a lot of scrutiny to become a peer reviewed journal. They must pass through the official editorial process. Some journals only publish review articles and other journals do not accept them at all. A review article may start just there then progresses to being sent to the journal to be reviewed and eventually evolves into a peer review journal.

Both articles initially look as if they’re set up the same, the article “Identification of a new human coronavirus” is the primary because it has a section dedicated to results indicating the information is new information. This also has a methods and discussion section. The second article “The epidemiology and pathogenesis of corona virus disease (COVID-19) outbreak” has sections titles “symptoms” and “transmission” which leads towards a secondary literature review.

“How to Write a Review Article: Writing Your Paper.” *Author Services*, 28 July 2021, authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-your-research/writing-your-paper/how-to-write-review-article/.

“Q. How Do i Know If an Article Is a Primary or Secondary Research Article?” *How Do I Know If an Article Is a Primary or Secondary Research Article? - FAQ*, libanswers.unco.edu/faq/164069.

“Science Writing: Primary vs Review.” *LibGuides*, guides.library.duq.edu/c.php?g=232805&p=4664150.

*Scrutinizing Science: Peer Review*, undsci.berkeley.edu/article/howscienceworks\_16.

“Tutorial: Scholarly Literature Types: Primary vs. Secondary Articles.” *LibGuides*, guides.library.cornell.edu/c.php?g=293669&p=2004549.