

Writing Assignment #2

A primary article can also be called an Empirical Study in which new knowledge is to be gained, often through experimentation or research. However, no previous work is used other than perhaps an introduction in a primary article—these sources use all of their own work and findings to present a finding. Primary articles often follow the format of an Introduction, Methods, Results, and a Discussion as an overall formatting of their findings and the information and equipment they used to get there. Primary articles focus on gathered data and analysis of that data using what was found during observation. Overall, a primary article comes straight from the source of where the research was conducted.

A review article, on the other hand, is a type of secondary source in which material from other research studies are combined in one place as a sort of overview of the material. Instead of simply giving the information, these articles tend to analyze the data given and summarize the most important points. They can be used to gather preliminary information on a new topic or to identify problems in a research study, noting where the study lacked and even exploring how it could've been conducted differently. While primary articles explore more in depth the research behind a given topic, a review article can be used to get a basic understanding of the topic before diving in further into the research.

The scientific peer review process is a rigorous process in which many articles must go through in order to be published or at least maintain credibility. When one uncovers a scientific discovery or conducts research with new findings, once they have written a paper on what they have found, they send it to the publisher. From here, it can be either accepted or denied. If accepted, the research is sent to a group of professionals in the given field to scrutinize the

overall quality of the findings. It is important, during this process, that the study is thorough and the findings are original. If the study does not meet these expectations, the group of professionals can recommend to the publisher that it be rejected. If it does meet these expectations, they can recommend that it be accepted, though often they suggest that the author make revisions. Now, the publisher can decide whether the paper be approved, rejected, or revised. More often than not, papers are rejected and some of the most prestigious journals can have up to 90% rejection rates. This ensures that the quality of the information published is excellent and accurate.