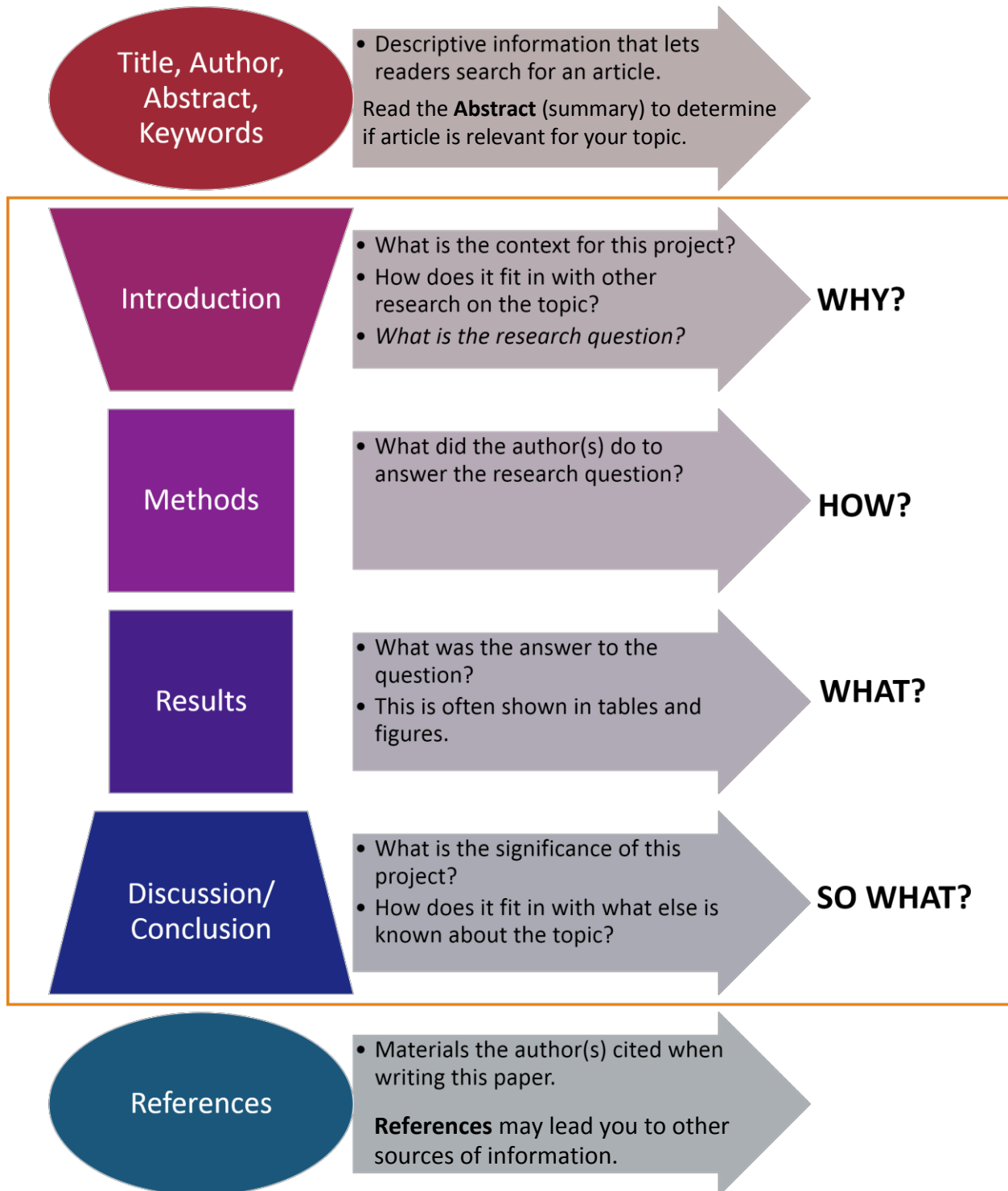


Anatomy of a Scholarly Article

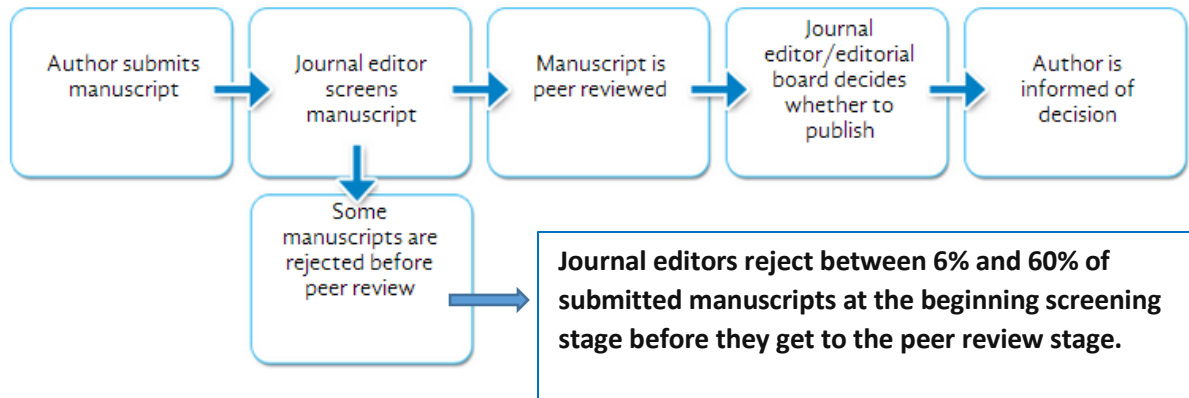
Mostly scholarly, peer-reviewed articles have similar organization. Use these headings to help you focus on the parts of the article needed for your purpose.



Interactive Tutorial: Mouse over parts of a scholarly article online to view descriptive labels at ["Anatomy of a Scholarly Article"](#), North Carolina State University Library

Peer Review: How Research Articles get Published in Scholarly Journals

The peer review process for journal publication is a quality control mechanism. It is a gate-keeping process that is over 300 years old. The model we know today was established in 1967 by the journal *Nature*. Peer review, also called refereeing, is a process by which experts evaluate scholarly works. Its objective is to ensure a high quality of published science that meets a journal's standards and objectives. Peer reviewers do not make the final decision to accept or reject papers. At most, they recommend a decision. At peer-reviewed journals, decision-making authority rests solely with journal editors or the journal's editorial board.



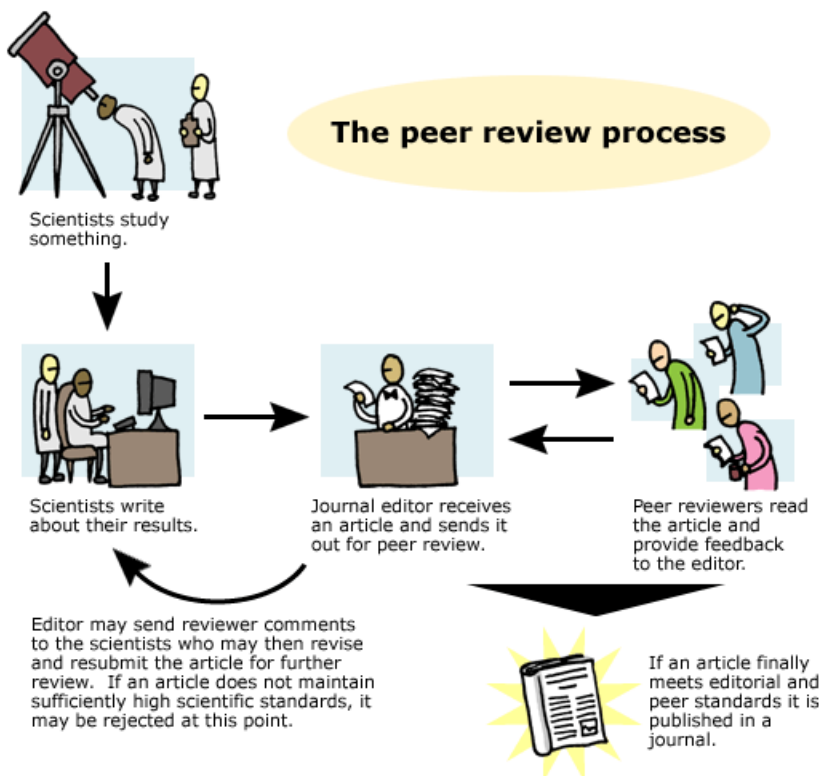
Benefits of initial screening:

- If the manuscript clearly lies outside the scope of the journal, then a rapid rejection allows the author to quickly find and submit their manuscript to another journal.
- Peer reviewers' time is wasted when they have to spend time evaluating and giving feedback for a manuscript of clearly inferior quality.

Peer review

Once a manuscript clears the initial screening, it is sent for peer review. There are three common types of peer review for journal publication:

- Single blind: names of reviewers are not revealed to authors
- Double blind: names of reviewers and authors are not revealed to each other
- Open peer review: Names of authors and reviewers are revealed to each other



Sources:

Editage Insights (2013). Peer review process and editorial decision making at journals. Available at: <http://www.editage.com/insights/peer-review-process-and-editorial-decision-making-at-journals>

Scrutinizing science: Peer review. Available at: http://undsci.berkeley.edu/article/howscience_works_16

Anatomy of a Scholarly Article graphic: <http://s3.amazonaws.com/libapps/accounts/14736/images/IMRAD4.png>, from Ohio State University Libraries