TYPES OF LITERATURE

Literature types range from the highly technical and dry to the entertaining to the absurd.

Question: Why does such a wide range of literature types exist? Examples?

Primary literature

Research articles, journal articles

Found in scientific journals

Represent the experimenter's original research and interpretations of results.

The first reporting of the results.

Likely the only place to find the original data.

Written by the scientist who performed the experiments.

Question: Have you ever read a primary literature article? What were your impressions?

Formatting/structure? Dry or "with flair"? Factual or speculative?

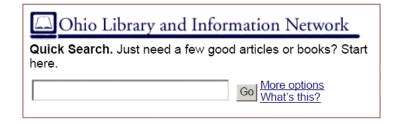
Some words about the **format** of the primary literature.

Question: If the primary literature represents the initial reporting of the results, how is the accuracy/appropriateness of the science ensured?

One problem: Without searchable databases, the primary literature might prove to be elusive to access.

OhioLink







The library at the Cleveland Clinic, an OhioLINK member. OhioLINK is a consortium of the libraries of 84 Ohio

New at OhioLINK: Medical Images for Classes, Projects and Presentations (January 09, 2007)

New EJC Interface
Offers More Features,
Better Performance
(January 08, 2007)

New Digital Videos
Covering Art, Film &

Secondary literature

Represents the synthesis of information taken from the *primary literature*.

Question: Who writes the secondary literature?

Review articles

Articles that describe the state of knowledge of a particular subject.

Sometimes lengthy, but not always (Mini-review)

Collection of the most important information, often from the best examples of the primary literature.

Extensive bibliography - is this useful?

When might you be interested in reading a review article?

How is scientific quality controlled?

Textbooks

Like a review article, textbooks bring together a high volume of information from the *primary literature*.

Question: In what style are textbooks written?

Question: How does that style differ from that of the primary literature?

Textbooks mean big business.

Question: What features do you look for in a good textbook?

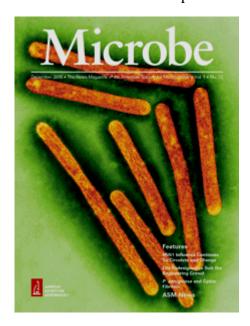
These will be the same features that publishers take into account when making decisions about which books to publish and sell.

Try to find examples of these factors in your textbooks.

Semi-technical literature

Again, represents a synthesis/interpretation of the *primary literature*.

Easier to read "science for the interested person".



Other examples?

Examples are also found in other forms of media besides print. (TV)

Semi-technical literature is written with flair more often than not.

Sight Unseen; April 2001; by Neal Singer; 1 Page(s)

Adaptive optics could improve LASIK and impart superhuman vision

<u>Full of Croc?</u>; April 2001; by Sarah Simpson; 1 Page(s) A zealous crocodile wrestler goes to the mat for animals

Hole in the Middle; April 2001; by George Musser; 2 Page(s)

Not too big, not too small, a new class of black hole emerges

Although semi-technical literature is easier to read, often more enjoyable to read, contains descriptive and colorful figures, the raw data is rarely present.

Non-technical literature

Brief accounts of scientific findings aimed at the average citizen.

Newspaper articles and news magazines

Television news

Limited exposure time (seconds to minutes)

Written and presented to **stimulate** the public

Pod-casts



No raw data and often written/communicated by a non-expert in the field.

Question: So what is the benefit of non-technical reports?

What about the WWW?

Keep in mind...

Who/what is the information source?

What do they have to gain with your readership?

What group(s) support the website?

Has the information been peer-reviewed?

Is contact information provided?