# The structure of scientific articles (genre evolution)

## Task Description

Compare and contrast these two ways of communicating scientific information. Consider how using these different genres might differently impact authors and readers, and how they might frame or shape the social conception of science itself.

## Image A — Modern STEM paper using an “IMRAD” structure

Label: “An example of a modern STEM paper using an ‘IMRAD’ structure.”

**Image description:**

A journal article page from Global Science Research Journals. The masthead sits at the top. Below it, a bold title reads, “The effect of using cognitive discipleship strategy in the understanding of basic stage students to scientific concepts in light of their locus of control concept,” by Intesar George Tannous and Firas George Tannous. A highlighted abstract summarizes the study (ninth‑grade sample; two‑way ANCOVA; findings favor the cognitive discipleship strategy and discuss locus of control). “Keywords:” lists cognitive discipleship, understanding scientific concepts, and locus of control. A bold “INTRODUCTION” starts the body text. The stacked, labeled parts illustrate the structured genre typical of modern research papers.

## Image B — 18th‑century letter communicating scientific findings

Label: “An example of an 18th century letter communicating scientific findings.”

Hover text “Letters from James Watt, 18th‑century inventor and chemist.”

**Image description:**

A photograph of two cream-colored, historical letters laid side-by-side on a flat surface. The larger sheet on the right contains dense, slanted black cursive with “Dear Sir” at the top and a date from the 1770s; the smaller note on the left also begins “Dear Sir,” bears a short message, a signature, and a penciled catalog mark “MS 1777.” The worn paper, fold lines, and ink tone convey 18th‑century materials and the epistolary genre used to communicate discoveries, updates, and requests between scientists and engineers.