

My First Scientific Article

Tips on writing an article for early career researchers

Barbora Šátková, Alena Dvořáková

5 November 2025



Learning objectives

- Understand the role and importance of scientific communication in academia,
- Introduce the publishing and peer review process and its significance in maintaining academic standards,
- Understand my place in the publication process – where I am in the process, what is the expected/required timeline, what needs to be done.

Barbora Šátková

- Ing. Analytical Chemistry, UCT Prague
- NTK Information Specialist

Alena Dvořáková

- Ing. Biochemistry, UCT Prague
- Ph.D. English Literature, Charles University
- Experience in academic teaching and publishing in Czech and English
- NTK Information Specialist

What is your academic affiliation?

What level of study are you at?

What is your research field?

**Have you ever published
a scientific article?**

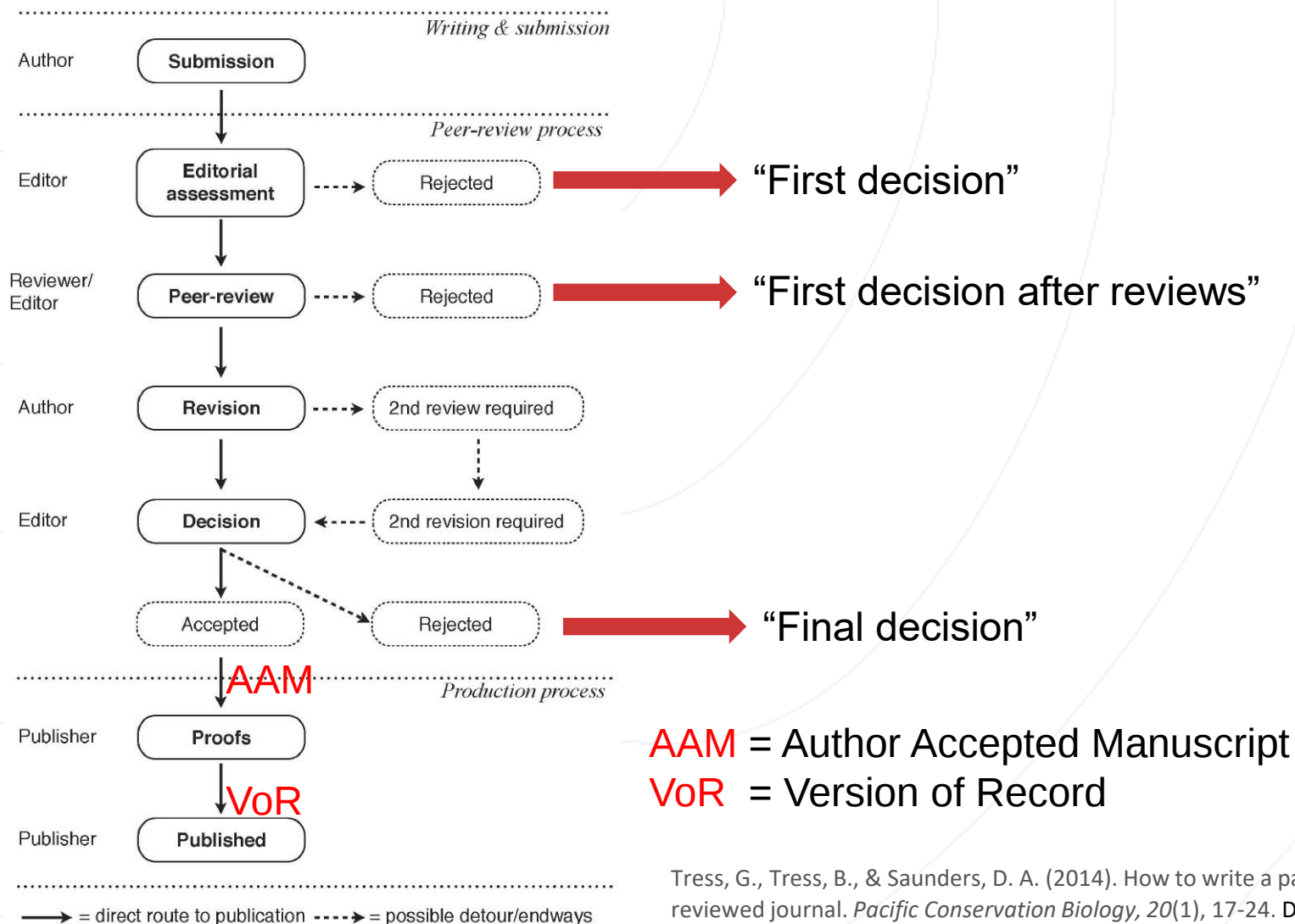
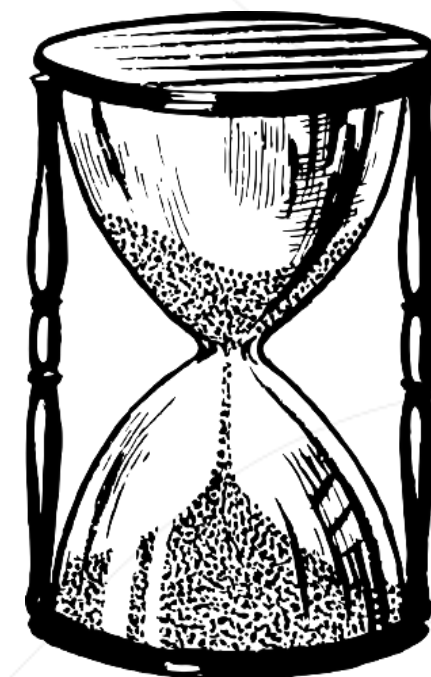
Part I: Publication process

Learning objectives:

- Get familiar with the publication process for a scientific article.
- Learn how to choose a journal.
- Learn how to navigate the peer review proces.

Publication process overview

It takes time!

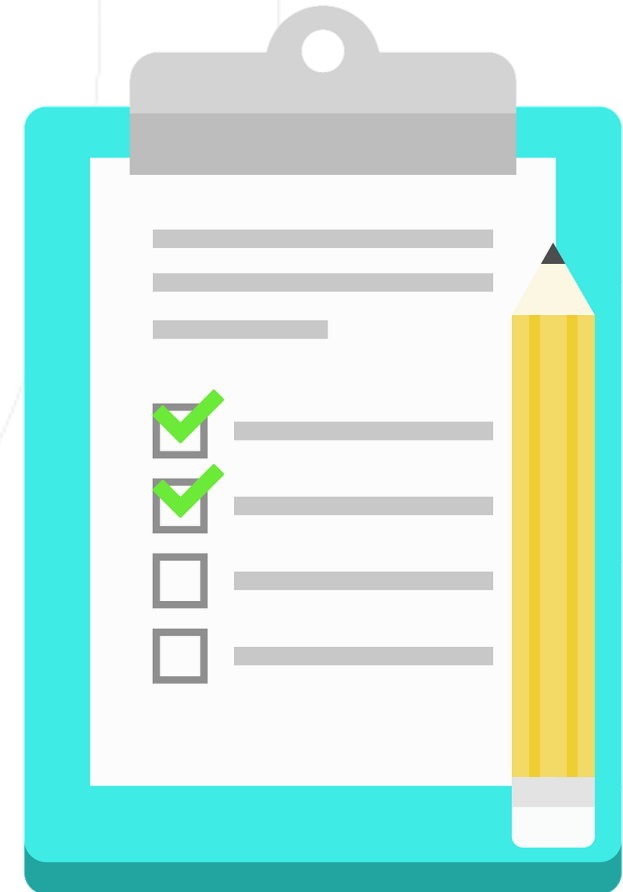


AAM = Author Accepted Manuscript
VoR = Version of Record

Tress, G., Tress, B., & Saunders, D. A. (2014). How to write a paper for successful publication in an international peer-reviewed journal. *Pacific Conservation Biology*, 20(1), 17-24. DOI: 10.1071/PC140017

Before you submit:

1. Figure out the requirements for your study/work.
 2. Decide on the type of manuscript you're writing.
 3. Choose a journal carefully: **you can only submit to ONE journal at a time.**
 4. Write the manuscript – see Part II of this webinar. 😊
 5. Format the manuscript, add a cover letter, and so on.
- + Getting an ORCID iD, ResearchGate profile, and so on



Requirements for your PhD or career

- Type of manuscript; language (do you need to publish in English?)
- Indexing – WoS, Scopus
- Impact factor, quartile, Open Access

Developmental and Cell Biology Study Programme, Faculty of Science, Charles University

Publication prerequisites:

The applicant must be an author/ co-author of at least two papers accepted in peer-reviewed journals indexed in the Web of Science (preferably with IF above the research field median) and should be a first author on at least one publication (shared first authorship should be communicated *ex ante* with the Board). In exceptional and warranted cases, the Board may decide otherwise; an example of such situation may be one excellent first author publication.

Faculty of Finance and Accounting, Prague University of Economics and Business

Primary obligations are set by the Decree of the Dean 1/2014 and the ISP:

1. Students are obliged to regularly publish in professional periodicals in which contributions are subject to a review procedure (hereinafter referred to as "professional peer-reviewed papers"). The minimum number of professional peer-reviewed papers for students is as follows:
2. a) one paper by the date of submission of the application for the state doctoral exam,
3. b) in total two papers from the beginning of the doctoral study to the date of submission of the application for the defence of the dissertation. The student must publish at least one paper in a journal registered with the Web of Science or Scopus database.

Choosing a journal

- Where do your supervisor or your peers publish?
- Which journals are you reading or citing in your work?
- Check databases such as Web of Science, Journal Citation Reports, Scopus.
- Sample recommender services from individual publishers:
 - [Elsevier Journal Finder](#)
 - [WoS Manuscript Matcher](#)
 - [Taylor & Francis Journal Suggester](#)
 - [IEEE Publication Recommender](#)

Find the right journal for your research

Looking for the best journal match for your paper?
Search the world's leading source of academic journals using your abstract or your keywords and other details.

> More on how it works

☒ Match my abstract ☐ Search by keywords, aims & scope, journal title, etc...

Find journals >

Maximum 5,000 characters

[Check if you're eligible](#) for open access (OA) savings.

Choosing a journal

- Publication timeline

ACSACS PublicationsC&ENCASFind my institution | Log In

ACS Publications
Most Trusted. Most Cited. Most Read.

Search text, DOI, authors, etc.



My Activity

Publications



Peer Review Metrics*

All measurements are in Median Days

Search Table

Journal Title	Year Launched	Submission to First Editorial Decision	Submission to First Decision with Peer Review	Submission to Accept	Accept to ASAP Publication
Accounts of Chemical Research	1968	0.4	38.1	68.3	16
Accounts of Materials Research	2020	N/A	33.7	80.9	15.3
ACS Agricultural Science & Technology	2021	6.4	45.4	80.6	14.2
ACS Applied Bio Materials	2018	5.1	33.4	63.4	13.6

Note on timelines

- Each article is different: nobody can tell you in advance how long the publication process will take.
- Check the instructions for authors, FAQs, and articles already published.

ARTICLE

Open Access Journal 

Beyond Digital Literacy: Exploring Factors Affecting Digital Performance of University Staff

Carmen Koch  and Fiona Fehlmann 

IAM Institute of Applied Media Studies, Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW), Switzerland

Correspondence: Carmen Koch (carmen.koch@zhaw.ch)

Submitted: 8 July 2024 **Accepted:** 13 September 2024 **Published:** 23 January 2024

Source: Media and Communication (ISSN: 2183-2439)

Tips and tricks

- Follow instructions – correcting mistakes takes time.
- Meet deadlines (or submit revisions early, if you can 😊).
- Check your spam folders from time to time: automatic emails from online submission systems are often marked as spam.

Choosing a journal: OA and funding

- Does the journal require an **article processing charge (APC)**? Do you have funding?
- **Open Access:**
 - **Green:** author puts the published article or pre-print in an openly accessible repository (institutional repository, arXiv – check the publisher's rules)
 - **Gold:** authors pay an APC, then an article is made freely available by the publisher (optional in some journals = hybrid journals)
 - **Diamond:** article is made freely available, authors do not have to pay APC (usually funded by external sources)

Watch out for: multiple affiliations and multiple funders (compatibility of requirements?)

Learn more: [Open Access Publishing course from Open Plato](#)

See also: [ACS Publications: A Step-by-Step Guide to OA](#)

Choosing a journal

- Tokens
 - An option for funding OA articles
 - See whether there are available tokens for your institution and selected journal on the Czech eLib website
 - For information about eligibility, contact your institution's OA administrator
- Selected contacts:
 - CTU: david.skorusa@cvut.cz
 - CUNI: openaccess@cuni.cz
 - CZU: openaccess@lib.czu.cz
 - UCT Prague: openaccess@vscht.cz

Choosing a journal: note on predatory journals

- Predatory journal = journal focused more on financial gain than on quality scientific communication:
 - Do not trust emails promising fast publication (within the matter of days).
 - Check the quality of published content.
 - Find resources online (check out our NTK guide):

! Think

**Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal or publisher?
Is it the right journal or book for your work?**

✓ Check

Use our check list to assess the journal or publisher.

➤ Submit

Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list.

Example of predatory journal emails

Journal of Veterinary Physiology and Pathology

ISSN: 2821-0328

DOI Prefix: 10.58803

Publish in less than one month

Dear Respected Colleague,

Hope this mail finds you well.

Journal of Veterinary Physiology and Pathology (JVPP) is a peer-reviewed journal dedicated to publishing and disseminating high-quality scientific research work in all fields of veterinary.

The scope of the journal contains *animal reproduction and production, parasitology, endocrinology, microbiology, immunology, pathology, physiology, pharmacology, epidemiology, molecular biology, immunogenetics, surgery, virology, physiology, vaccination, gynecology, exotic animals, animal diseases, radiology, ophthalmology, dermatology, oncology, chronic disease, non-surgical pathology issues of small to large animals, cardiology and oncology, anatomy, hematology, and zoonoses diseases.*

Knowing that your research interest falls under the scope of our Journal, we would like to welcome you as a prospective researcher to submit any of your recent work for publication in the upcoming issue release.

Reasons to publish with JVPP:

- Easy submission
- **Fast peer-review process (within 7 days)**
- Free and open-access publication
- Expert review from JVPP's team of editors, who strive to give authors fair decisions and advice
- Assign DOI number
- **Indexing and Archiving in EBSCO, GoogleScholar, Crossref, AGRIS, WorldCat, Dimensions, OpenAIRE, Portico and PKP (LOCKSS), J-Gate, and Copernicus**
- Increased visibility of the research work by uploading the published article on 6 web pages related to the journal.
- Providing timely updates of article status.

For further information about JVPP, please visit the following

link: <https://jvpp.rovedar.com/index.php/JVPP/About-Journal>

We admire you for joining our editorial team via the following

link: <https://jvpp.rovedar.com/index.php/JVPP/EditorialBoard>

We would appreciate it if you could share this information with your colleagues and associates.

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Join JVPP Team

We are always striving to add diversity to our editorial board and operations staff. Please send us a copy of your resume (CV), your ORCID and briefly discuss any leadership positions and other experiences you have had that are relevant to applied animal and feed researches or publications. If you would like to represent the JVPP at your university, join our volunteer staff **today!** You can also, register as a member of JVPP for subsequent contacts by email and or invitation for an honorary reviewing articles.

With kind regards
Prof. Kai Huang
Editor-in-chief
Journal of Veterinary Physiology and Pathology

Target: researcher with a background in animal behavior, zoology, and (marginally) in psychology

Dear Dr. Vobrubova Barbora,

I hope this note finds you well.

I am writing to invite you to present your latest research at the **4th International Conference on Pediatrics and Neonatal Care** (In-person & Online) in **Paris, France, on July 23-24, 2025**. Your research is impressive, and we have reviewed your work titled **"On the ground and in the heights: Does exploratory activity differ in commensal and non-commensal spiny mice?"** which we believe would greatly interest our audience.

You will have **25 minutes** for your invited talk, including a **5-minute Q&A** session. Please submit your abstract to confirm your participation. You will be awarded CPD points and your abstract will be published with ISBN & DOI in the conference proceedings.

For additional information, please visit: <https://unitedresearchforum.com/pediatrics-conference-2025/>

Looking forward to your positive reply!

Best regards,
Ryan Cooper

Read instructions for authors!

The screenshot shows the PLOS One website interface. At the top, there are links for 'plos.org', 'Create account', and 'Sign in'. The main navigation bar includes 'Publish', 'About', 'Browse', and a search bar. A dropdown menu is open under 'Publish', listing various categories: SUBMISSIONS, POLICIES, and MANUSCRIPT REVIEW AND PUBLICATION. The 'SUBMISSIONS' category is highlighted with a red box, and its sub-items are listed: Getting Started, Submission Guidelines (circled in red), Figures, Tables, Supporting Information, LaTeX, What We Publish, Preprints, Revising Your Manuscript, Submit Now, and Calls for Papers. Below this, there are sections for 'Bioorganic Chemistry' and 'Sage Journals'. The 'Bioorganic Chemistry' section features a journal cover and the text 'Supports open access'. The 'Sage Journals' section includes a search bar and a dropdown menu for 'Submit your article' with a red box around the 'Guide for authors' option. At the bottom, there is a banner for 'Theory, Culture & Society' and a footer with 'Impact Factor: 2.7 / 5-Year Impact Factor: 3.3', 'Journal Homepage', and a red box around the 'Submission Guidelines' link.

Theory, Culture & Society

Impact Factor: 2.7 / 5-Year Impact Factor: 3.3

Journal Homepage

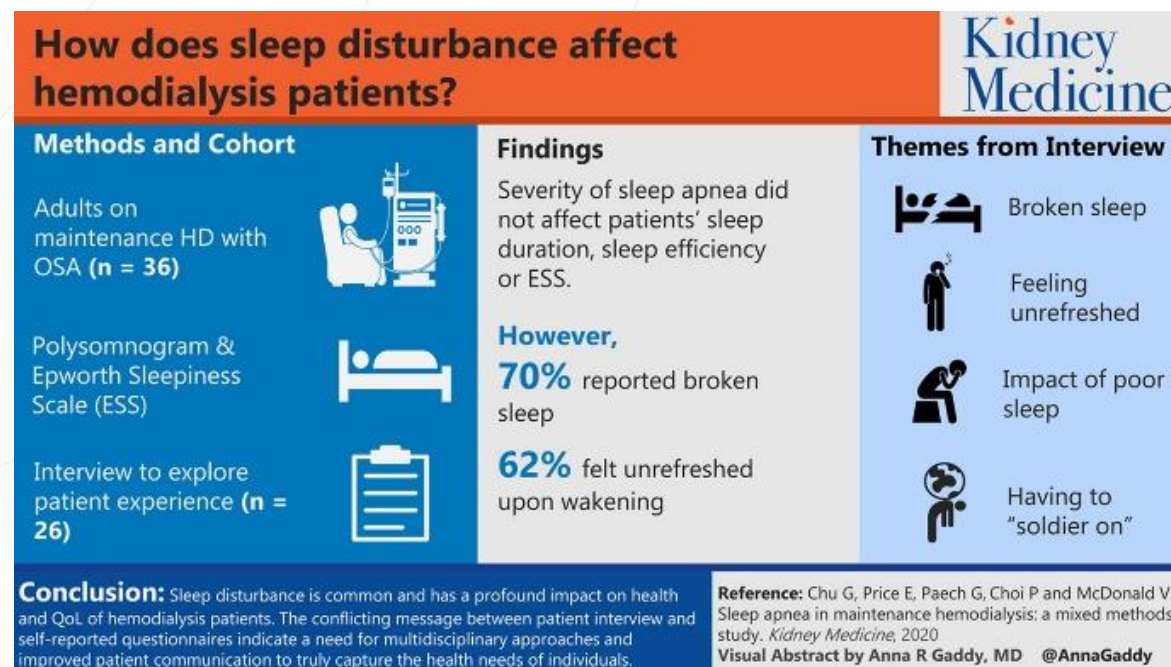
Submission Guidelines

Preparing for submission

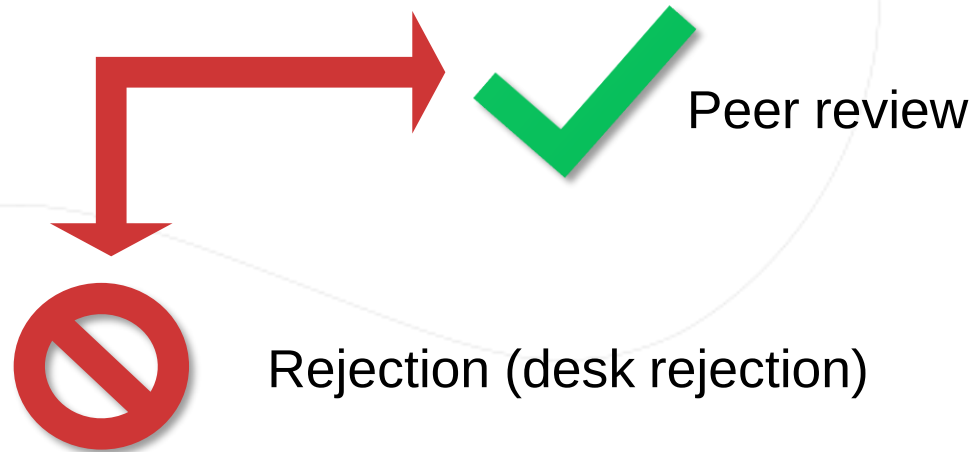
Formal
shortcomings can
be corrected – but
it can cost you
time



- Formatting
- Ethical notes, data availability, statements of AI use
- Cover letter
- Reviewer suggestions
- Highlights, graphical abstract
 - Requirements for some journals, help with gaining visibility for the article



Step 1: Editorial assessment



- Not within the scope of the journal
- Lacking novelty, contribution or potential impact
- Scientific flaws – e.g., wrong methods, conclusions that cannot be drawn from the presented results
- Poor quality of writing – an unclear message, numerous grammatical errors
- Ignoring the formal requirements – length, formatting, and so on
- Plagiarism (and self-plagiarism)



Journal of International Business Studies – roughly 65% of papers rejected by editor

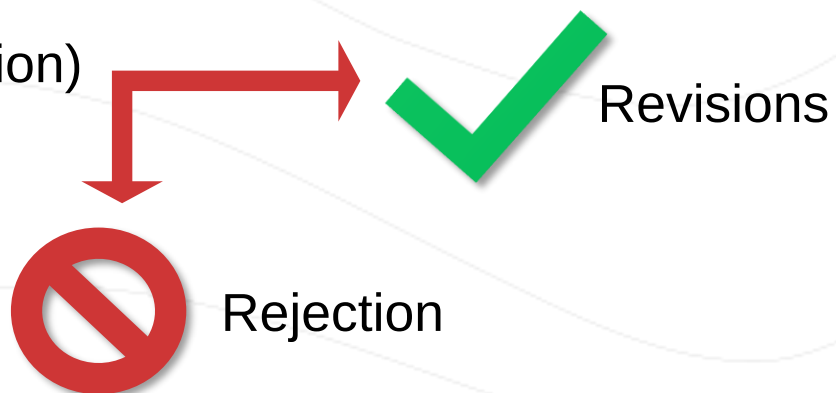
Some political science journals – up to 76% of papers rejected by editor, average desk-rejection rate is about 40%

Beugelsdijk, S., & Bird, A. (2024). How to avoid a desk reject: Do's and don'ts. *Journal of International Business Studies*. DOI: 10.1057/s41267-024-00712-8

Garand, J. C., & Harman, M. (2021). Journal Desk-Rejection Practices in Political Science: Bringing Data to Bear on What Journals Do. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 54(4), 676–681. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096521000573>

Step 2: Peer review

- At least 2 peer reviewers
- Recommendations:
 - Accept – without change
 - Minor revision – some non-essential issues need fixing
 - Major revision – the manuscript should not be published until these issues are fixed
 - Reject – the manuscript should not be published at all
- Editor makes a decision based on the reviews (or asks another reviewer for a third opinion)



Step 3: Revisions

- Be polite, grateful, and professional, even when you think a reviewer is wrong.
 - Criticism can be painful but it is not the end of the world (nor your career).
- Never assume a reviewer is “stupid” or a non-expert.
 - Consider language barriers or cultural differences, reviewer can have a slightly different specialization with different views, and so on.
- Respond to ALL queries and ALL author instructions.
 - If you did not comply with the reviewer’s request, you need to explain why.
 - Copy the comment to the response letter + add your response.

Step 3: Revisions

- Provide thorough responses – do not leave any stone unturned.
 - If you are too brief in your responses, the reviewers might ask for further clarification – which means another rounds of reviews.
 - “We corrected the mistake” is an acceptable response when the reviewer points out typos, not when they ask for clarification of missing methodology.

Line 61-62: One physiological correlate wouldn't validate this view in my opinion, thus rather say 'strengthen'

Accepted

Step 3: Revisions

- Make it easy for the reviewer and editor to understand your response.
 - Use line numbers, page numbers, tracking/highlighting changes, copy (small) parts of the revised text into the response letter.
 - Do not be too verbose – nobody wants to read 50 pages of responses.

*On which grounds the subspecies affiliation in the *M. m. domesticus* from Syria was made?*

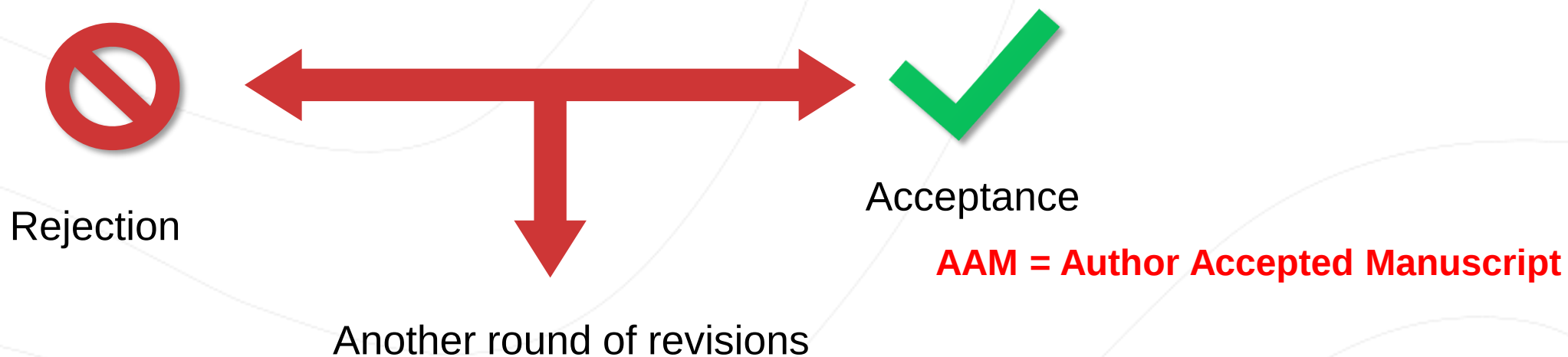
Accepted. See line 161: The affiliation of captured individuals to *M. m. musculus* population was genetically assessed using SINE B2 elements for determining the subspecies type.

160 outbred captive generation of the wild-caught individuals. The affiliation of captured
161 individuals to *M. m. musculus* population was genetically assessed using SINE B2 elements
162 for determinig the subspecies type by (Kubešová, 2008).

- If you do not understand a review comment, it is okay to admit it.
 - But it is a good idea to show that you tried.

Step 4: Rinse and repeat

- Editor might ask for a second round of reviews.
 - Reviewers who have asked for major revisions usually want a second look at the revised manuscript.
- Editor makes a decision based on the authors' responses and/or the second reviews:



Step 5: Accepted article (AAM)

- Proofreading of the final preview of the article:
 - Small changes: formatting, missing details, e.g., in references
 - Usually with a **short deadline** (e.g., 48 hours)
- Are there any article processing charges?
 - Make sure the invoice is processed swiftly – the article cannot be published without payment!
- If you are in a hurry (your thesis defense is drawing near), you can ask for an acceptance letter – a written confirmation that your manuscript will be published.
- Online first/Early access publication:

Published article = Version of Record (VoR)

Step 6: You survived – what now?

- Make sure you have a copy safely stored or archived: see the NTK guide on Research Data Management; or the Open Policy finder (formerly Sherpa services) .
- Put it on your CV/bibliography/Google Scholar profile.
- Look out for reviews of it, responses to it, and similar.

And start again...
...but it does get easier

Presence in the social sphere

- ORCID iD
 - Unique identifier (16 numbers)
 - Serves as an online CV, tracks publications even if you change your name
 - **Obligatory for some journals**
- ResearchGate
 - Social network for scientists
 - Pre-prints, finding other experts in your field, promotion of your work
- Google Scholar profile

See also: <https://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/publish/impact>

The screenshot shows the ORCID iD profile of Alena Dvořáková. The header includes the ORCID logo, the name 'Alena Dvořáková', and a search bar. Below the header, the profile is divided into two main sections: 'Personal information' and 'Activities'. The 'Personal information' section includes 'Emails & domains' (with a verified email 'techlib.cz'), 'Verified email domains', and 'Other IDs' (including a Scopus Author ID). The 'Activities' section lists 'Employment (2)', 'Education and qualifications (3)', 'Funding (2)', and 'Works (11)', each with a 'Sort' button. A 'Show record summary' link is also present.

More tips

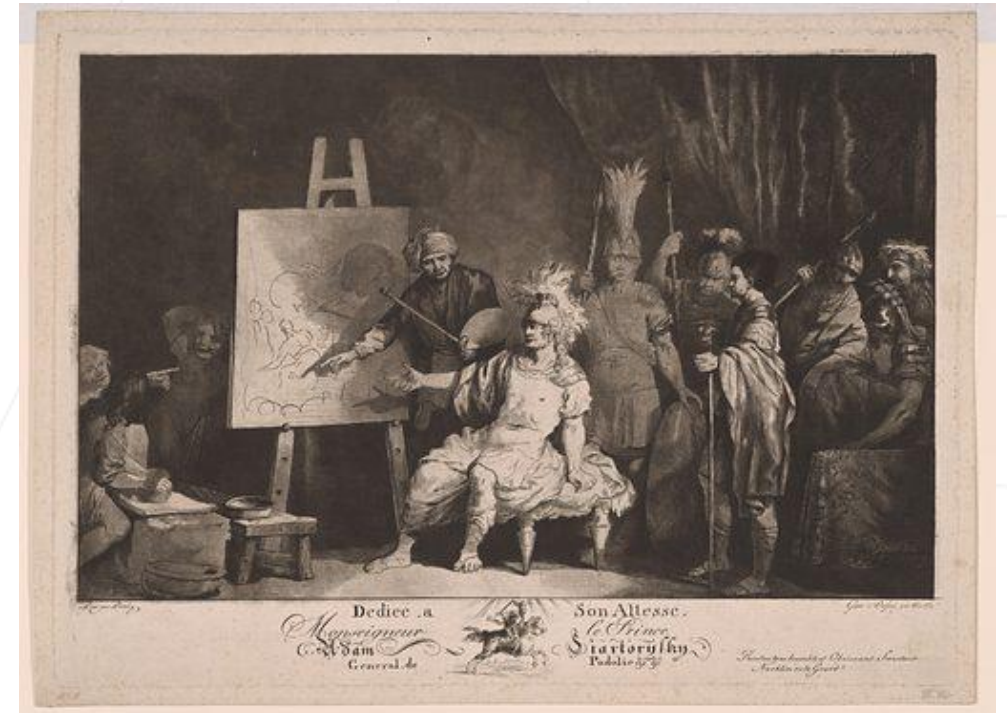
- <https://www.science.org/content/article/tips-publishing-scientific-journals>
- <https://www.aje.com/arc/12-tips-accelerating-manuscript-publication/>

Part II: Writing to publish

Learning objectives:

- How to tailor your writing
- How to start... and manage time
- What to check before submitting

Nulla dies sine linea.



C. W. E. Dietrich: *Alexander the Great in the studio of Apelles* (1774).
(National Museum in Krakow, CC0 1.0)

Alexander the Great (helmet): "That can't be right?"
Apelles (turban): "But I saw it in *Nature*!"

Serious about writing?

❑ Find a scientific/academic writing course at your institution, e.g.:

UCT: Effective Scientific Writing (Craig Riddell)

CTU: Scientific Writing in English (Prof. Milan Jirásek)

CAW: Writing for Publication and other courses

❑ Arrange a consultation at your own university library or writing center:
e.g., Academic writing support @ FF UK (Arts Faculty, Charles University).

❑ Get **discipline**-specific, **topic**-specific, or **document**-specific advice.

What it comes down to:

❑ TYPE & TEMPLATE

❑ TIMELINE

❑ TEAMWORK

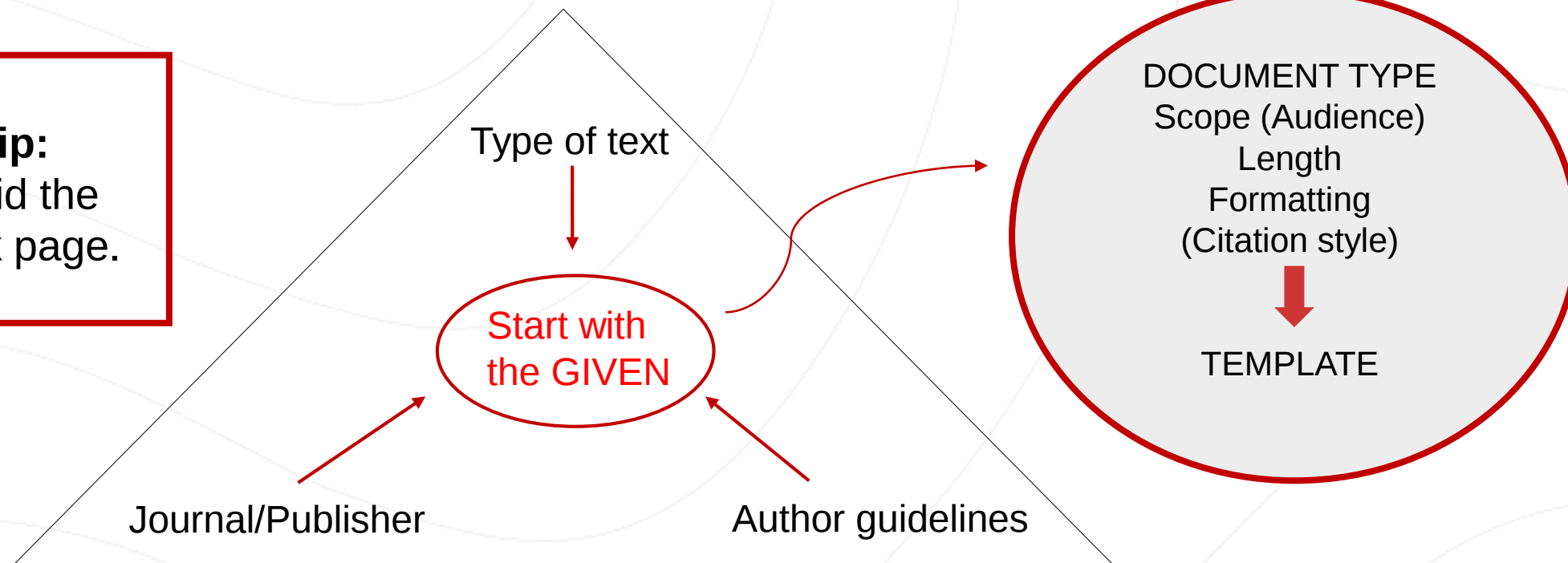
Tip:

- Lost? Learn to **seek help** from peers, mentors, supervisors, librarians.

Tailor your writing

What exactly do I aim to publish?

Tip:
Avoid the
blank page.



• **Where** best to publish it?

• **How** in practice?

Types of academic articles

☐ Original research papers/articles (also: primary research papers/articles)

- Most common; report the results of your experiments/present new arguments, ideas, readings

☐ Review articles (also: literature reviews)

- Summaries of already published literature on a particular topic

☐ Methodologies

- Research reports on methodological developments (new methods, modifications to current methods)

☐ Case studies

- Common in medicine, describe details of a specific interesting case

☐ Short communications

- Meant for quick publication of a novel idea, “marking research territory”
- Brief report on research findings

☐ Editorials, letters to editors, book reviews, commentaries, and others

Learn more: Article structure

□ TYPES OF ARTICLES

- Different types of academic articles (Taylor and Francis Author Services)
- How to distinguish between review and research articles (Concordia University, Montreal)
- Medical Subject Headings: Publication Types (National Library of Medicine, US)

Tip:

- **CHOOSE A JOURNAL EARLY:** check the journal webpage for samples or templates:
- APA annotated sample papers
- Different types of academic articles: Taylor and Francis Author Services = a detailed guide with templates

Learn more: Type to template

Different types of academic articles (Taylor and Francis Author Services)

= a detailed guide with templates

What are the benefits of publishing a method article?



- ✓ Maximize the potential of your research by increasing the transparency, accessibility and reproducibility of your research by sharing innovations and new ways of approaching research questions.
- ✓ Gain credit for your methodological innovations with a citable publication.
- ✓ You can upload your method steps to [protocols.io](https://www.protocols.io) to increase the findability of your research.

How do I write a method article?

Method articles are medium length (2500-4000 words) article types following the standard layout for research articles and should include:

- ① The abstract, introduction, method, results, and conclusions and/or discussion, within the main body of the article
- ② A [data availability statement](#)
- ③ Author contributions
- ④ Funding/grant information
- ⑤ Any supplementary materials and appendices

Authors submitting methodology articles have the option to share their method steps on [protocols.io](https://www.protocols.io). Please note, this is not required for submission but is encouraged.

Method article template

Here is a downloadable method article template to help you write and prepare your method article for submission:

[F1000Research method note template](#)



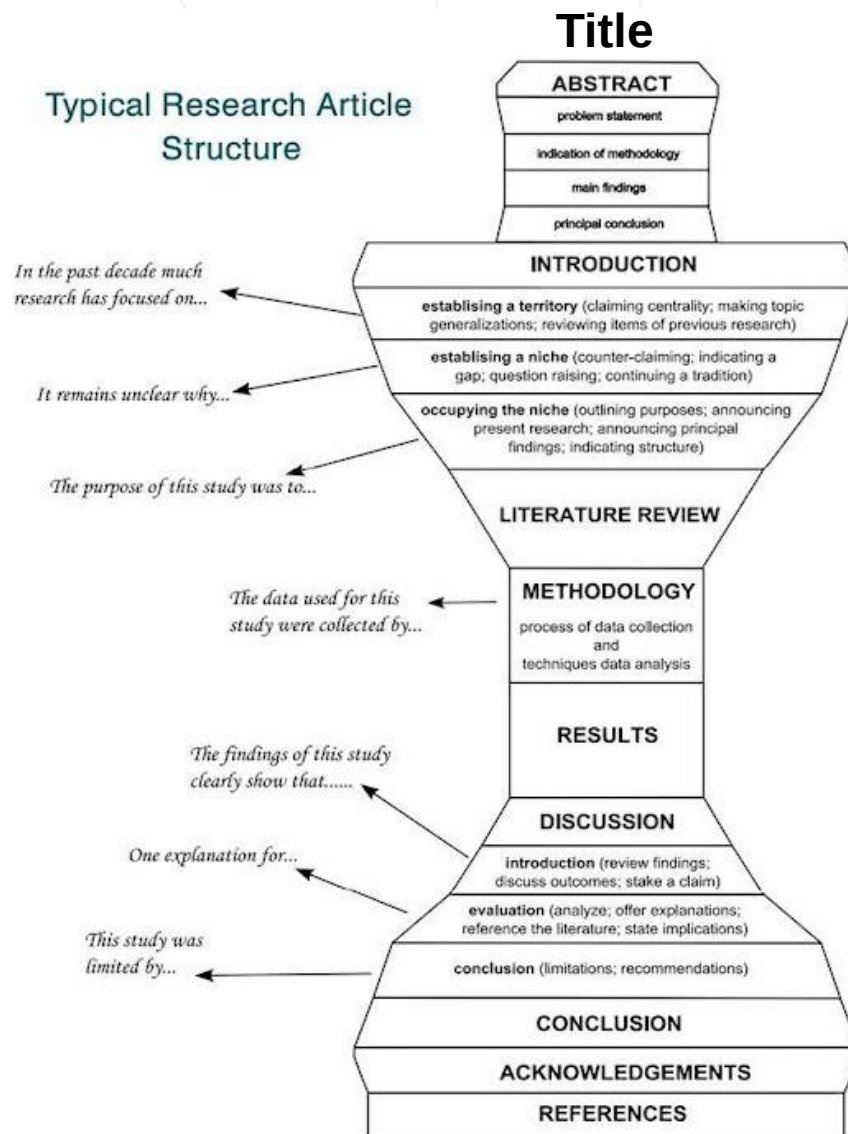
Original research article

IMRD
IMRAD
TAIMRAD

Tip:

Use a sample paper from your research area and reverse engineer it.

Typical Research Article Structure



NTK

50°6'14.083"N, 14°23'26.365"E
Národní technická knihovna
National Library of Technology

For detailed instructions on individual sections see, e.g.:

IMRD Cheatsheet (Carnegie Mellon University)

<https://www.cmu.edu/student-success/other-resources/handouts/comm-supp-pdfs/imrd-examples.pdf>

History:

Sollaci LB, Pereira MG. The introduction, methods, results, and discussion (IMRAD) structure: a fifty-year survey. *J Med Libr Assoc.* 2004 Jul;92(3):364-7. PMID: 15243643; PMCID: PMC442179.

I have a template. Now what?

Tip:

Order of writing
≠
Order of
presentation

- 1. YOU DID THIS

-

- 2. NOW YOU

- TELL US

- WHAT IT MEANS

-

- 3. THIS IS HOW

- IT'S BEEN

- SO FAR (until **you** came along)

- 4. SUM IT UP

- Methods
- Results

Easiest to write

PAST TENSE

- Discussion

PRESENT TENSE

- Conclusion

PRESENT, FUTURE TENSES

- Introduction

PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT

(PAST TENSE: past intentions, events)

- Abstract (Graphical) – Title – Keywords

LEARN MORE: WEST, Stuart A. and Lindsay A. TURNBULL. *Scientific papers made easy: how to write with clarity and impact in the life sciences*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, [2023]. ISBN 978-0-19-286278-5.

Step-by-step resources: Scientific writing

- Baldwin, Ian T., undated. "The Baldwin Formula for Scientific Writing: Writing Papers and Reviews." Accessed 4. 10. 2024. Available from: https://people.clas.ufl.edu/jlichstein/files/Baldwin_Formula_for_writing_a_scientific_paper_and_reviewing_papers.pdf
- Gopen, George D., and Judith A. Swan, 1990. "The Science of Scientific Writing." *American Scientist* 78 (6): 550–58. Available from: https://www.usenix.org/sites/default/files/gopen_and_swan_science_of_scientific_writing.pdf
- Iskander, John K., Sara Beth Wolicki, Rebecca T. Leeb, and Paul Z. Siegel, 2018. "Successful Scientific Writing and Publishing: A Step-by-Step Approach." *Preventing Chronic Disease* 15 (June): E79. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5888/pcd15.180085>
- O'Connor, Timothy R., and Gerald P. Holmquist, 2009. "Algorithm for Writing a Scientific Manuscript." *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education* 37 (6): 344–48. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1002/bmb.20329>
- Singh, Vikash, and Philipp Mayer, 2014. "Scientific Writing: Strategies and Tools for Students and Advisors." *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education* 42 (5): 405–13. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1002/bmb.20815>
- Turbek, Sheela P., Taylor M. Chock, Kyle Donahue, Caroline A. Havrilla, Angela M. Oliverio, Stephanie K. Polutchko, Lauren G. Shoemaker, and Lara Vimercati, 2016. "Scientific Writing Made Easy: A Step-by-Step Guide to Undergraduate Writing in the Biological Sciences." *The Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America* 97 (4): 417–26. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1002/bes2.1258>

O'Connor and Holmquist (2009): "Algorithm for Writing a Scientific Manuscript"

Browser tabs: Zimbra: Junk, NTK Kontakty - Národní technická knihovna, NTK Národní technická knihovna, Publishing guides for authors, jaroslav flegl - Hledat Google, Algorithm for writing a scientific manuscript, Scientific writing: Strategies and Techniques

Address bar: iubmb.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/bmb.20329

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DETAILS

Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education
Volume 37, Issue 6
Nov 2009
Pages 323-386

ARTICLE
Algorithm for writing a scientific manuscript
[View article page](#)

Timothy R. O'Connor, Gerald P. Holmquist

CITE

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<https://doi.org/10.1002/bmb.20329>

ISSN 1470-8175
eISSN 1539-3429
Online 24 November 2009
Revised 13 August 2009
Received 2 July 2009
Pages 344 - 348

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1. Figures/Tables
2. Summary Statements
3. Scientific Audience
4. Materials and Methods
5. Re-evaluate Data
6. Results
7. Discussion/Conclusions
8. References
9. Introduction
10. Title
11. Conclusion Paragraph

Fig. 1. Overview of the formulation of a scientific manuscript. The left arrow shows the linear progression of the process. The right arrows show natural points at which data should be re-evaluated to decide if the data, results, and discussion all point toward the conclusions. The gray arrow refers to the fact that the manuscript should be compared with the accuracy of the Summary Statements and how the other sections support those statements.

the variables compared. For example, for a hypothetical figure, "Figure 10. Exogenous [GTP] and aggregation in wild type *Paramecium*. Cells were grown in various GTP concentrations and aggregation was quantified."

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"take home" messages, the major points that readers should grasp when reading the paper. These statements are a proto-abstract that can evolve depending on the final versions of manuscript. With more experience in writing, formulation of these statements will occur even before making the figures or before designing the experiments.

Identify the Scientific Audience and Journals to Which the Manuscript Can Be Submitted

Once summary statements exist, identify an audience for the manuscript. With the audience identified, look for a journal that has published similar articles to identify a possible place to submit the manuscript. Read the instructions to authors to ensure that the manuscript would fit into the journal's scope. Identify three to five appropriate journals. List the journals along with the internet addresses for the author instructions to aid in making a final decision on the manuscript's destination.

Write the Materials and Methods Section to Supplement and Explain the Figure Legends

This section is generally the initial text in the manuscript. Include as many details as necessary to allow another researcher to duplicate the experiments that were used to generate the tables and figures. If another researcher has described the methods in detail, then reference the publication, but at least outline how the experiment was performed.

Eliminate Data, Tables, and Figures That Do Not

But Ian T. Baldwin would object:
You should have
Materials and Methods
written up **already while**
experimenting...

Comprehensive guides to scientific writing

- Carter, Matt. *Designing Science Presentations: A Visual Guide to Figures, Papers, Slides, Posters, and More*, Elsevier Science & Technology, 2013.
- Foster, David H. *A concise guide to communication in science and engineering*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017.
- Gastel, Barbara and Robert A. Day. *How to write and publish a scientific paper*. Ninth edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2024.
- Glasman-Deal, Hilary. *Science research writing: for native and non-native speakers of English*. Second edition. New Jersey: World Scientific, 2021.
- Lebrun, Jean-Luc. *Scientific Writing 2.0: A Reader And Writer's Guide*, World Scientific Publishing Company, 2011.
- Schimel, Joshua. *Writing Science: How to Write Papers That Get Cited and Proposals That Get Funded*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.
- Turabian, Kate L. et al. *A manual for writers of research papers, theses, and dissertations: Chicago style for students and researchers*. 9th edition. Chicago guides to writing, editing, and publishing. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2018.
- **Check out this language resource:** [Manchester Academic Phrasebank](#)

How do I actually start?

1. **Set up a template (name the file):** what exactly are you writing?

2. **Write up as you go** = write up as you read & experiment.

Learn more from this [Harvard Guide to summarizing, paraphrasing, and quoting](#)

3. **Schedule writing time.** (Use Pomodoro method?)



4. **Always start with what's easiest:** what have you got already?

- Type of paper ("genre") = structure, **length**, language
- Story = what is it about & for whom? (audience)
- **Provisional title** = keeps you on the straight and narrow (esp. humanities)

What do I have already?

- Where am I?



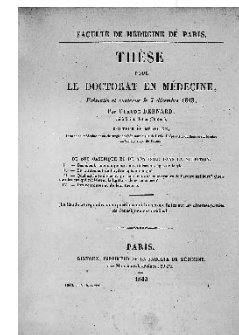
Poster
Conference paper



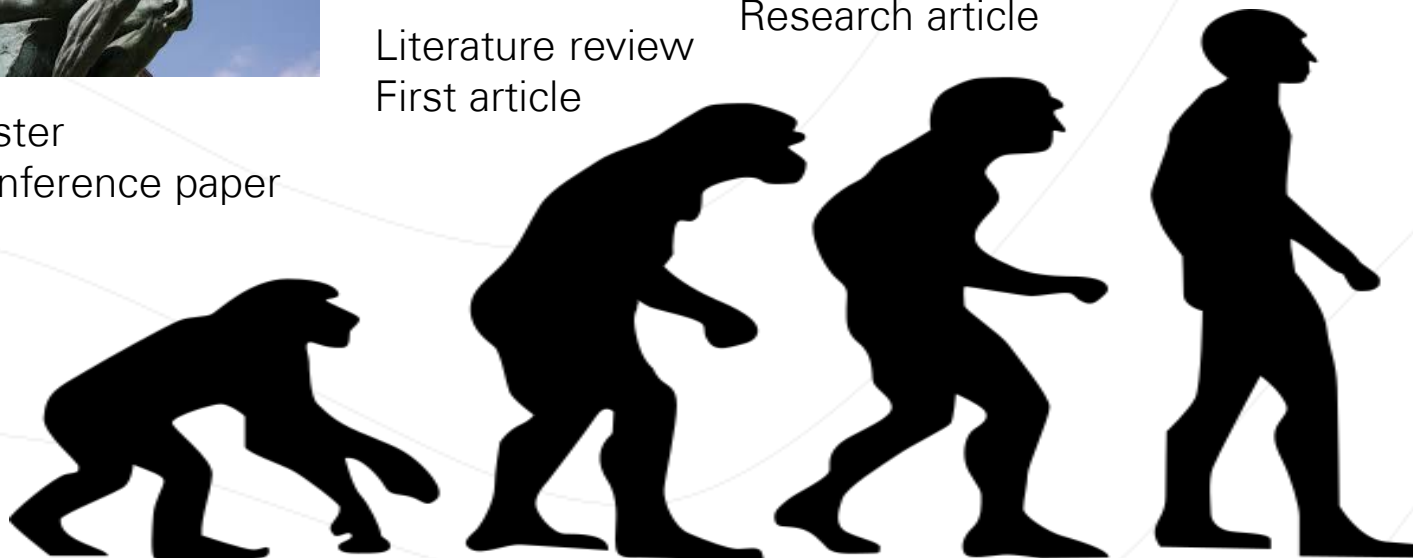
Literature review
First article



New data
Poster
Conference paper
Research article



Systematic literature review
Research article(s)
Monograph (book)



Start with what? Write anew, or convert?

I have

What's NEW
about it?
One thing.

Convert into

Conference paper/poster



Research article
(journal or conference proceedings)

State-of-the-art chapter



Literature review

Research thesis/dissertation



Research article (or two, three)

Doctoral dissertation



Monograph (humanities)

How to convert what you have

❑ Further advice

- Extracting a journal article from your thesis (Taylor and Francis Author Services)
- APA Guidelines

❑ Peer-to-peer advice

- From Masters thesis to a journal article in vet medicine (University of Edinburgh)
- From MSc dissertation to academic paper (Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine, Oxford)

Converting (reusing): practical issues

☐ CAN I REUSE

- A. an already published article/conference paper as part of my thesis/dissertation?
- B. my thesis/dissertation in a manuscript to be submitted for publication?

☐ YOU MUST COMPLY WITH

- A.**
 - Your university/faculty rules. **Watch out for:** compatibility of articles reused in a thesis.
 - Your copyright/licensing agreement with a Publisher.
- B.**
 - The publisher's **author guidelines**. Reusing is often (usually) allowed – if in doubt, check directly with the journal editor/book publisher.

LEARN MORE:

- See this [table on the practice of re-using](#) for a variety of English and American academic publishers.

Licensing agreement: permission to reuse

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 - iv. to reproduce, or to allow a third party to reproduce the Contribution, in whole or in part, in any other type of work (other than thesis) written by the Author for distribution by a publisher after an embargo period of 12 months; and
 - v. to publish an expanded version of their Contribution provided the expanded version (i) includes at least 30% new material (ii) includes an express statement specifying the incremental change in the expanded version (e.g., new results, better description of materials, etc.).



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Or is it new? Tell us explicitly. Be direct.

- ☐ **Fill a gap:** There's a clear **gap** in the existing research and my article is going to fill it.
- ☐ **Take it further:** My article builds on the existing state of knowledge, supporting it with **extra evidence** or **extending it** ("moving the edge").
- ☐ **Upend the status quo:** My article argues **against** the received wisdom and suggests a **new direction** is required. = **RISKY!**

Learn more:

- Belcher, Wendy L. (c2009). *Writing your journal article in 12 weeks: a guide to academic publishing success*. SAGE Publications.

Use Generative AI ?

Authorship? Check author guidelines first.

AI Contributions to Research Content

- [AI use must be declared and clearly explained](#) in publications such as research papers, just as we expect scholars to do with other software, tools and methodologies.
- AI does not meet the Cambridge [requirements for authorship](#), given the need for accountability. AI and LLM tools may not be listed as an author on any scholarly work published by Cambridge
- [Authors are accountable](#) for the accuracy, integrity and originality of their research papers, including for any use of AI.
- Any use of AI must not breach Cambridge's [plagiarism policy](#). Scholarly works must be the author's own, and not present others' ideas, data, words or other material without adequate citation and transparent referencing.

Please note, individual journals may have more specific requirements or guidelines for upholding this policy.

- **Current IEEE AI policy** requires authors to acknowledge all use of generative AI to produce content.
- In case of editing, grammar enhancement, and spellchecks, disclosure is NOT required, but it is recommended.

Use of Gen AI: Stay in charge

Humanities

- ✓ Refine questions, keywords
- ✓ Language corrections

✗ Re-styling

✗ Writing

Sciences

- ✓ Refine questions, keywords
- ✓ Language corrections

? Re-styling: maybe...

✗ Writing

Learn more:
AI Essentials for Academia
Webinar

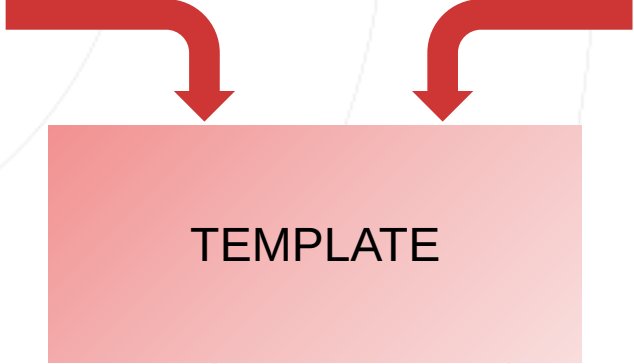
12 November 2025



Template to timeline: summary

1. WHAT: Type of document

- **What** do I aim to publish?
- **What** do I have already?
- **What's** new about it?



TEMPLATE

2. WHERE = HOW

- Choose a journal early => author guidelines => template:
- Scope, format, **LENGTH**, use of AI, and other requirements

3. WHEN: Publication deadline

- Publishing timeline

When do you need to reach the stage of AAM or VoR?

Submission deadline

How long does editorial processing take, on average, at your chosen journal?



WRITING TIMELINE

Set a deadline for:

- First draft,
- Submission-ready copy.

From final draft to submission

- ☐ Revising, formatting and proofreading before submission are essential.
- ☐ Multiple authors all need to agree on the final text (formal consent may be required).
- ☐ Schedule enough time to do all this.
*Formatting a paper = avg. 14 hours;
multiple authors = more time required.



*LeBlanc AG, Barnes JD, Saunders TJ, Tremblay MS, Chaput J-P (2019) Scientific sinkhole: The pernicious price of formatting. PLoS ONE 14(9): e0223116. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0223116>.

Revising and proofreading

- ❑ Use AI tools for corrections (but check author guidelines first!): see our guide NTK Tools to support writing.
- ❑ Change font while revising and do at least **one round of proofs on paper**.

Another set of eyes (and a brain 😊) are essential for spotting errors:

- ❑ Find a peer and ask them to proofread as a favour (to be returned);
- ❑ Find a native speaker, ideally a specialist in your area;
- ❑ Pay for a professional service. Costly but might be required.

After revisions and proofreading

Always use a final checklist before submission.

☐ Some publishers offer their own checklists: check out their website.

Example: Article Submission Checklist (Taylor and Francis)

☐ Use our NTK checklists.

Pre-Submission Checklist 1: Contents

For authors:

Research Article Self-Check
Questions

DOI 10.48813/3933-3c82



For peer reviewers:

Research Article Peer Review
Questions

DOI 10.48813/9a2y-1v87



Pre-submission checklist 2: Admin

1. Have you followed the relevant **author guidelines**? (Word count; prescribed formatting, citation method and style; keywords, title and abstract; presentation of data: figures and charts, and other.) Have you written a **cover letter**?
2. Did you have another pair of eyes proofread your article? **Revise and proofread before submission.**
3. Are you clear on the required **publishing model** (e.g., OA) and/or **license**? Can you **fund** it?
4. Do you need or want to **share research data** associated with your article?
5. Do you have **written permission for any third-party materials** you've included?
6. Have you included the name and affiliation of any **co-authors**?
7. Have you included a **disclosure statement** on funding and declared any **competing interests**?
8. Have you included your **ORCID**?
9. Do you have the correct **files ready to upload**? For double-blind review, an **anonymized version of you article** will be required.
10. Do you know which **submission system** the journal uses?

Further resources on writing @ NTK

☐ NTK Guides to Writing:

- Academic Writing & Publishing
- AI Tools to Support Writing

☐ NTK Academic Writing Q&A Series (short videos)

☐ Arrange a free individual consultation in person or online.

Learning outcomes

- ❑ Understand where you are in the **publication process**:
 - ✓ Submission-to-publication timeline: stages of a peer review.

- ❑ Understand where you are in the **writing process**:
 - ✓ Writing, converting into, or re-using *as what?* Type to template.
 - ✓ Draft-to-submission timeline: draw up a schedule.

- ❑ Know **what you need** and **how to proceed** to get published:
 - ✓ Further resources, guides & author guidelines, templates, checklists.

Get Assistance

- ❑ Schedule a consultation
- ❑ Attend a webinar
- Kick Start Your Research Career with NTK: Webinars for Early Career Researchers

- ❑ Explore by yourself
- STEMskiller: comprehensive skills set map for early career researchers
- Tutorials: NTK instructional materials and recordings, further resources

Stay ahead in your research journey! **Subscribe to our newsletter for updates** on academic resources, writing support, publishing, research evaluation, and training opportunities.



Thank you for your attention.

Questions?

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