

CALIFORNIA MISSION RESEARCH PROJECT STUDENT GUIDE



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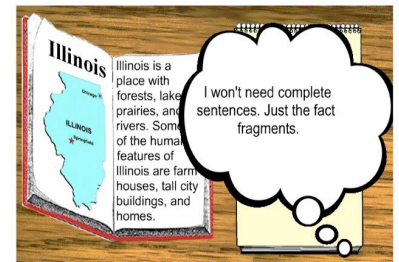
Introduction

In this project, you will use the **Internet** to research a mission, and rather than prepare a traditional written report, you will create a **PowerPoint** presentation featuring your assigned mission.

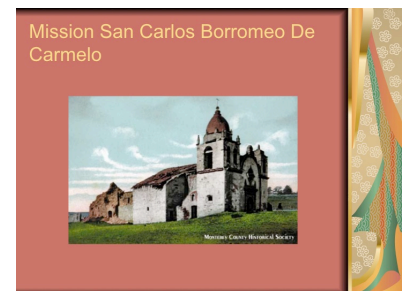
In Module 1 you will search the Internet for useful resources and create a bookmark for each site for future use.



In Module 2 you will go back to the sites you bookmarked and take notes for your research report.



In Module 3 you will prepare a PowerPoint presentation all about your mission.





Module 1: How to Locate Resources on the Internet

Objectives

In this module you will:

- ☐ Log on to a computer and launch an Internet **browser**.
- ☐ Search for **websites** about your assigned mission.
- ☐ Look at each **website** you find, and decide if you will use it for your research.
- ☐ **Bookmark** the **website** so you can return to it later.

Before You Begin

Make sure that you:

- ☐ Know your user name and password to log on to a school computer.
- ☐ Know how to correctly spell the name of your assigned mission.
- ☐ Find these vocabulary words in the glossary: **bookmark, browser, cursor, Firefox, Internet, PowerPoint, toolbar, website, window.**

If You Need Help:

Thumbs Up

“I understand!” or “I did it!”



Thumbs Down “I don’t understand!” or “I need help!”





Activity 1: Introduction to the Mission Research Project

First, you get to go to Disneyland!

Not really, but watch what your teacher has to show you about Disneyland, made using **PowerPoint**.

Disneyland

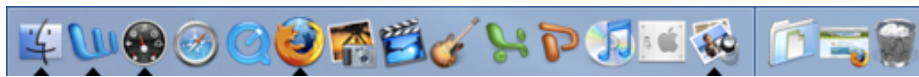


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Activity 2: Browsing for Resources on the Internet

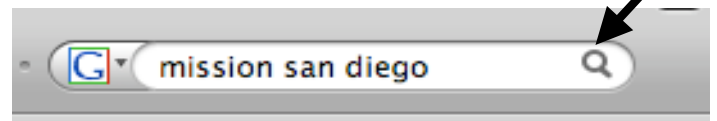
Step 1: Log into the school computer. Click on **Firefox** in the dock bar.



Step 2: The SVUSD homepage will open up. Find the **Search** window in the **browser toolbar**.



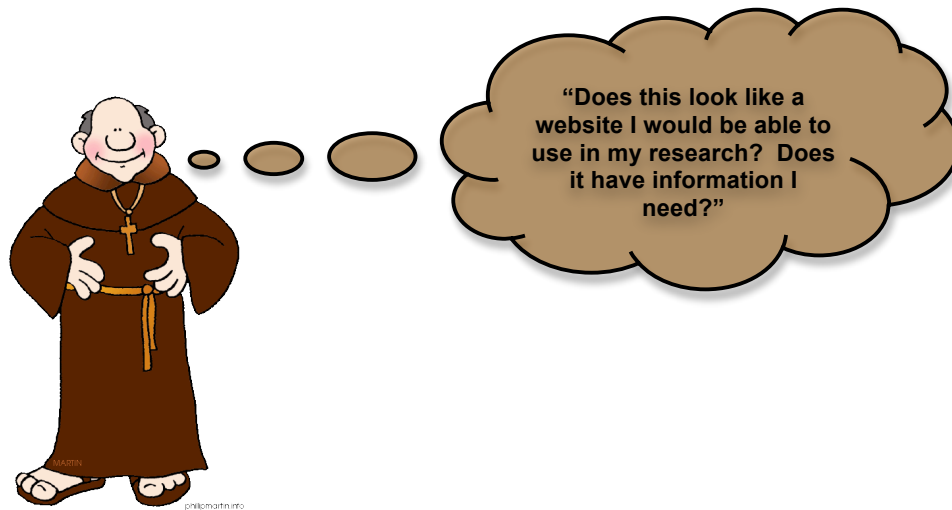
Step 3: Type the name of your mission in the **Search** window, and click on the small magnifying glass.



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Step 4: A page will open up with a list of search results. Click on each link in the search results. Look over the **website**, and ask yourself:



Step 5: If you decide that it does, then **bookmark** the site. Go on to the next step. If you decide that it does not, then you can go back to the list of search results and try another one.

Step 6: Bookmark the website. Click on the **Bookmarks menu** and choose "**Bookmark This Page**".

Step 7: When you have bookmarked three websites about your mission, you are finished with Module 1!

Step 8: On the Assessment checklist, sign your name under "Student". Also, sign your name next to "Finished Product: Three bookmarked websites." Signal your teacher. Your teacher will take a look to check your bookmarks and "sign off" on your checklist as well.



Module 2: How to Research your Mission

Objectives

In this module you will:

- ☐ Search for key content vocabulary words in non-fiction readings, which will assist your mission research.
- ☐ Locate only important information pertaining to the topics of your mission project.
- ☐ Ignore information that is not necessary to the topics of your mission project.
- ☐ Gain the skills to better label and organize your research information.

Before the Activities

Check the glossary for extra help: **bold**, *italics*, **keyword**, **main idea**, **scan**, **skim**, **summary**.

If You Need Help:

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Thumbs Down

“I don’t understand!” or “I need help!”



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Activity 1: Reading for Meaning—Learning to Skim and Scan

You're going on a scavenger hunt! You have a copy of a web page about a mission. In it, there are five (5) key vocabulary words – some you may know, others you may not know. Your job is to find them as quickly as possible. Because the passage may be long, you will need to plan what is the fastest way to locate the words accurately.

Step 1: Web pages are all different! First get an overall idea of how the page reads. Read the title and any subheading to learn how it is organized.

The California Missions On-Line Project

Mission San Diego de Alcalá

Founded July 16, 1769

• Founding of the mission	• The community	• Current use
• Local Indians	• Secularization	• Graphic tour

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Step 2: Glance over any tables, graphs, diagrams or pictures with captions.

The community



[Click here to see a video Inside the Mission Quadrangle](#)

Includes the first cemetery in the State of California.

Step 3: Find any words that are **bold**, *italic* (slanted), underlined, or all capital letters. Underlined text online usually means it is a link. Clicking on it will take you to more information, away from the page.

Step 4: Pronouns and numbers are often important bits of information to save.

Mission San Diego de Alcala was founded on July 16, 1769, b of the Mission Chain. It was the 1st mission in the 21 mission "Mother of the Alta California Missions". It was named for Sa bay 167 years earlier by the Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizca building the mission when Father Serra left for Monterey to es building is 135 feet long and 29 feet high.

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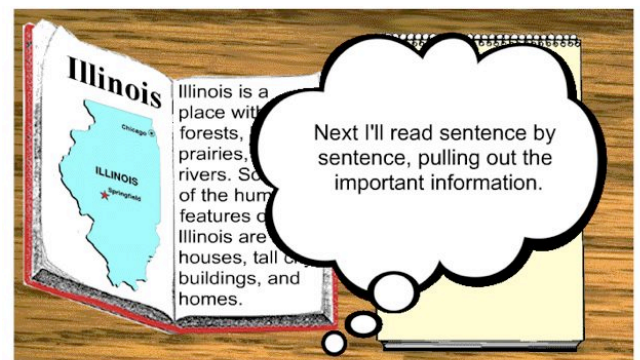


Activity 2: Note-taking—Curse of the Highlighter!

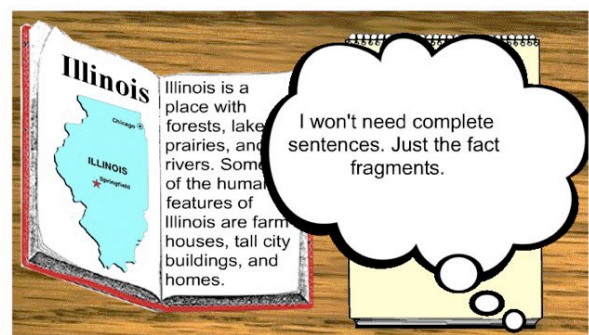
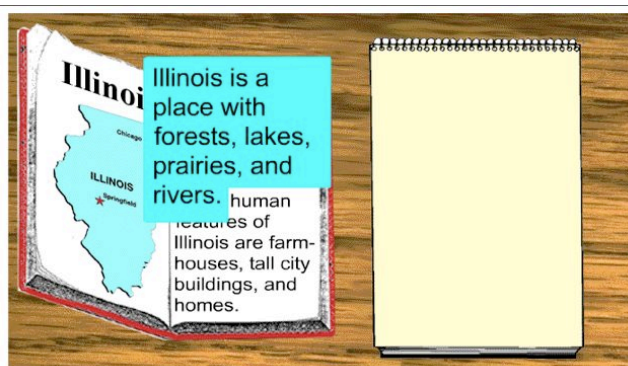
Notes are just that –NOTES! Good note-taking means only taking out the most important information, and ignoring the rest. Apply the ideas in this guide to the Mission text you will be reading.

Step 1: After you have skimmed and scanned for key words, read further.

Step 2: Read each sentence carefully to see if this paragraph may have important notes. Now time for the highlighter (or pencil)!



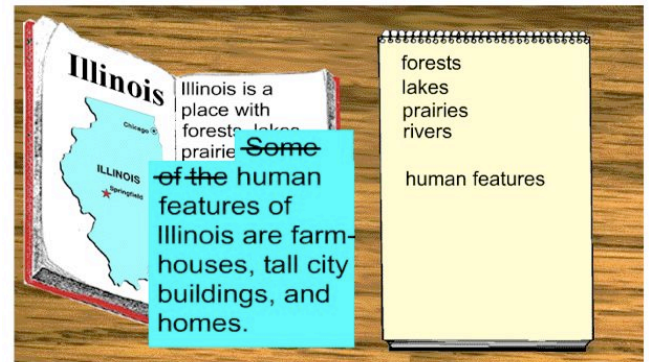
Step 3: Which words are the most important? Nouns and proper nouns are a good start for fact. You will only highlight fragments, not complete sentences.



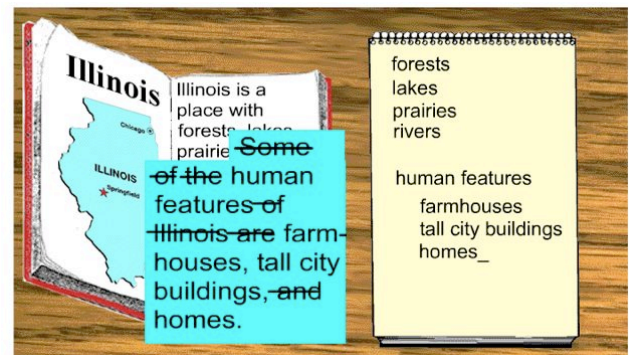
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Step 4: Cross out words that are not important (for example: the, a, and, some)



Step 5: Once you cross out non-important words, you will start to see the gist of the paragraph. You can then take these facts and re-word them into your own words. This will help later avoid plagiarism.





Module 3: How to Create a PowerPoint Presentation

Objectives

In this module you will:

- ☐ Use a **PowerPoint** template to create a presentation on your mission.
- ☐ Use your research to write information for each topic in your own words.
- ☐ Add this information to different slides in your **PowerPoint** presentation.
- ☐ Add at least two copyright-free photos to your presentation.

Before Your Begin

Check the glossary for extra help: **cursor**, **PowerPoint**, **window**.

If You Need Help:

Thumbs Up

“I understand!” or “I did it!”



Thumbs Down

“I don’t understand!” or “I need help!”

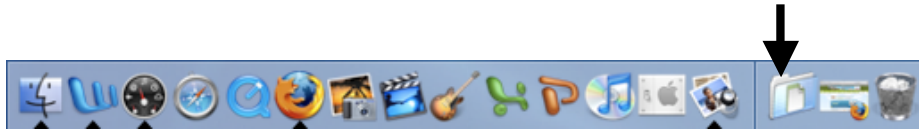


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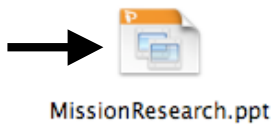
Activity 1: Getting Started

Step 1: Find Documents folder on the Dock bar.



Step 2: Double-click the folder with your mouse.

Step 3: Find the **PowerPoint** template called "MissionResearch.ppt"



Step 4: Double-click the file to open it.

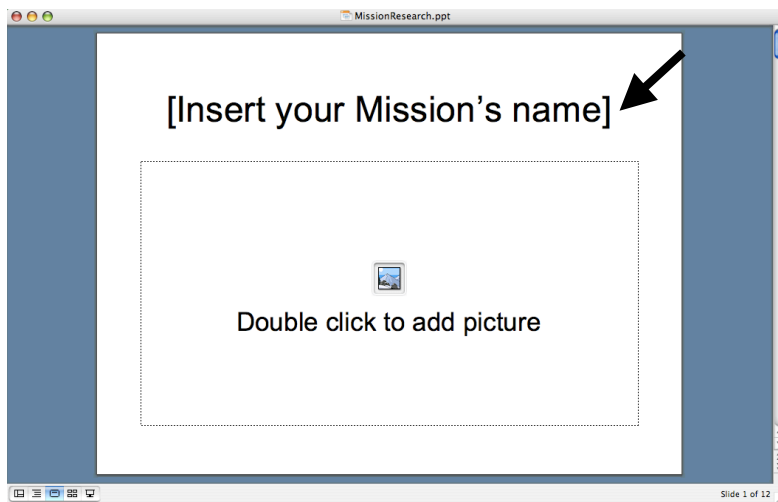
Step 5: STOP! Signal teacher. 🙋

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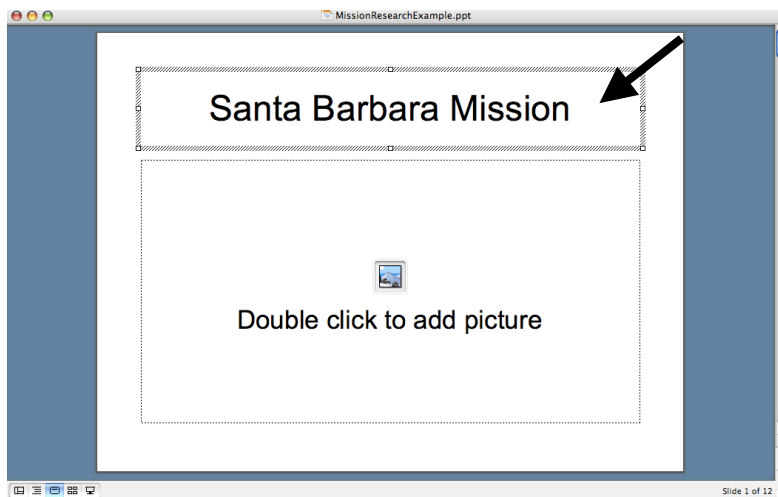


Activity 2: Adding Your Name and the Name of Your Mission

Step 1: Put **cursor** at the end of [Insert your Mission's name].



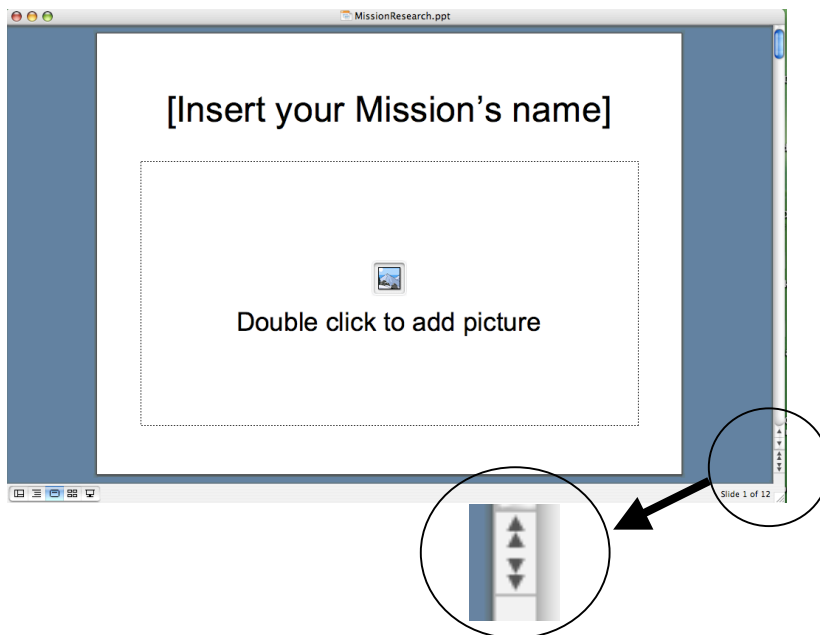
Step 2: Delete **text** and type the name of the mission. Here's an example.



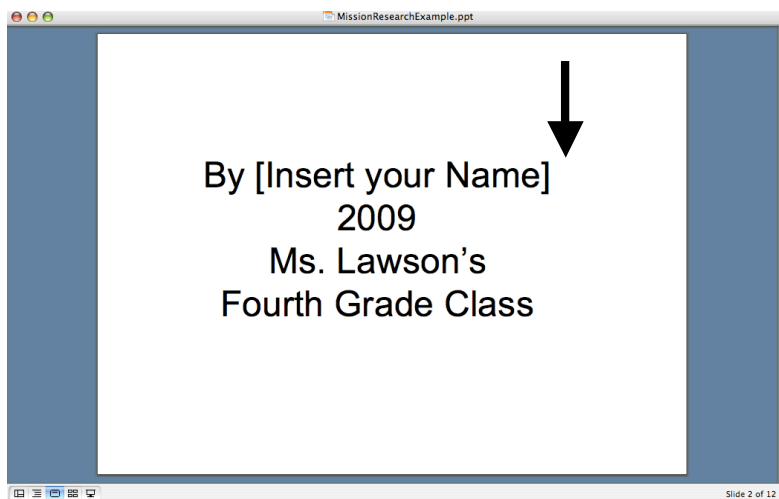
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Step 3: Move to Slide 2—click the double arrow down button in the lower right corner of the **window**.

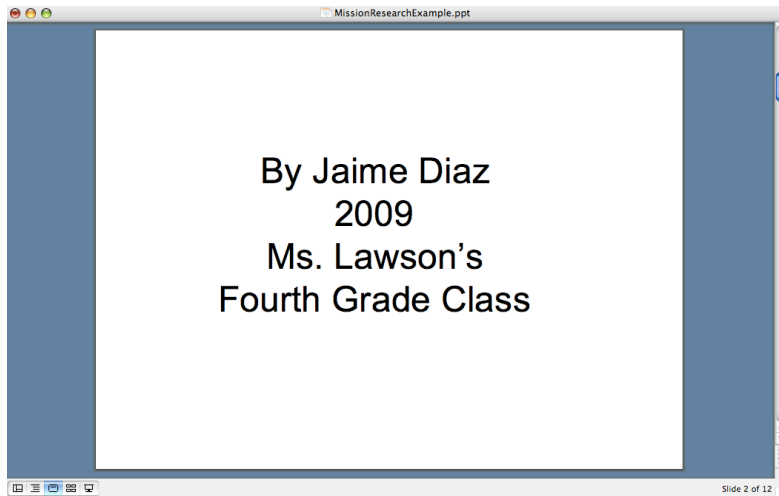


Step 4: Put your **cursor** at the end of [Insert your Name].



Step 5: Delete the **text** and type your name. Here's an example.

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Step 6: STOP! Signal teacher.



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Activity 3: Summarizing vs. Plagiarism

What does plagiarism look like? Take a look at the two summaries below.

When you write your summary, ask yourself if there are adjectives you can find a synonym for, such as the word “large,” which could be “grand,” “enormous,” or “giant.” However, words in quotations ought to stay in quotations in the summary.

Look at the words you highlighted. Which are proper nouns?

Names, dates, and places with a capital letter are OK to copy.

Webpage—highlighted for notes:

Mission San Diego is the oldest mission in California, and the first link in the "chain" of missions that stretches 650 miles along the El Camino Real or King's Highway. On Presidio Hill there stands a large cross on which the following words are written: " Here Father Serra first raised the cross. Here began the first mission, here the first town, San Diego, July 16, 1769."

Good Summary:

The oldest and first mission in California is Mission San Diego. It is on the El Camino Real. El Camino Real was a road that was 650 miles long. An enormous cross is at the top of Presidio Hill. Father Serra started it on July 16, 1769.

Poor (Plagiarized) Summary:

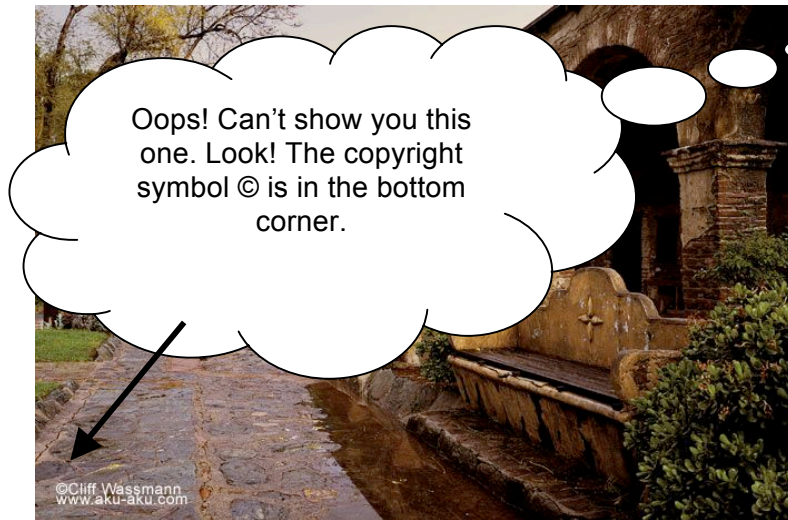
Mission San Diego is the oldest mission in California. It is part of the chain of missions that is 650 long called El Camino Real. Father Serra built the first mission in San Diego, July 16, 1769





Activity 4: Finding Copyright Free Images

Here are examples of a copyright image and a copyright free image.



This one's okay. I don't see the copyright symbol.



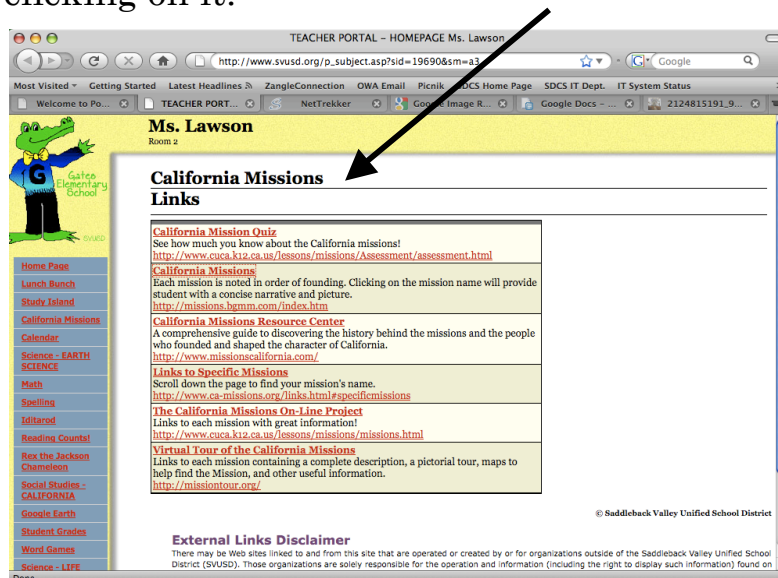
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Activity 5: Adding Images to Your Presentation

The following steps will show you how to add pictures to slides 1 and 5 in your presentation.

Step 1: Select one of the **hypertext** links from the class **website** by clicking on it.



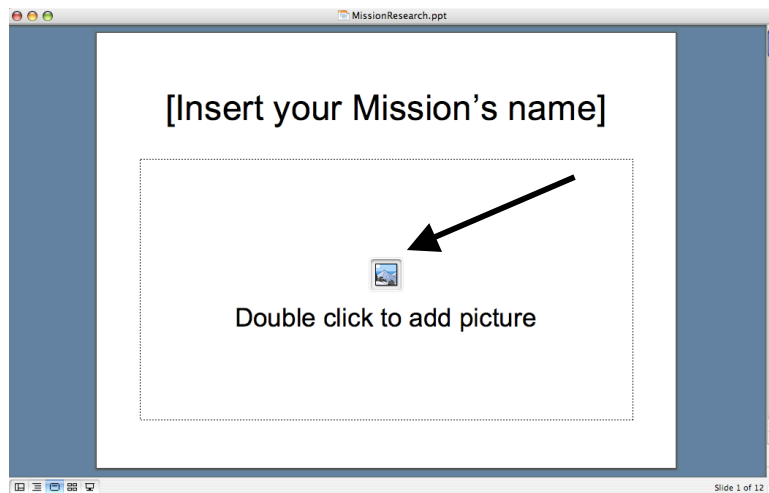
Step 2: Find an image to use on the one of the **websites**. Make sure it's copyright-free.

Step 3: Click once on the image, hold down the mouse and drag the image to the computer desktop.

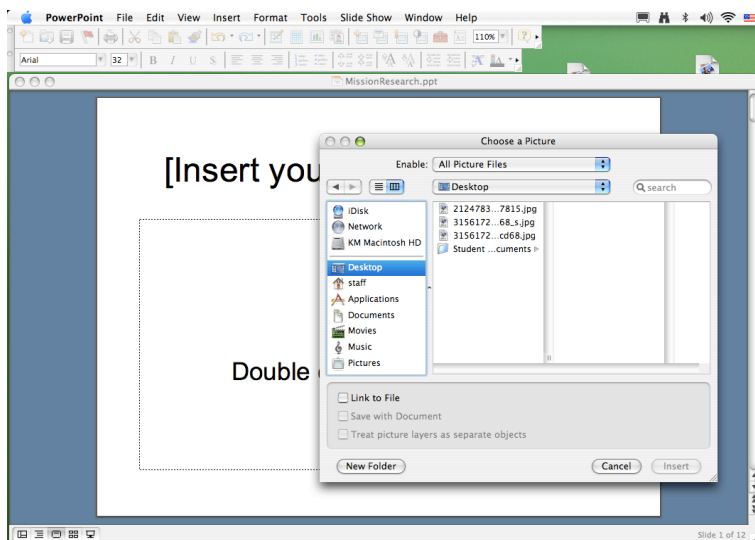
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Step 4: Open your **PowerPoint** window and go to slide 1. Double-click the box on slide 1.



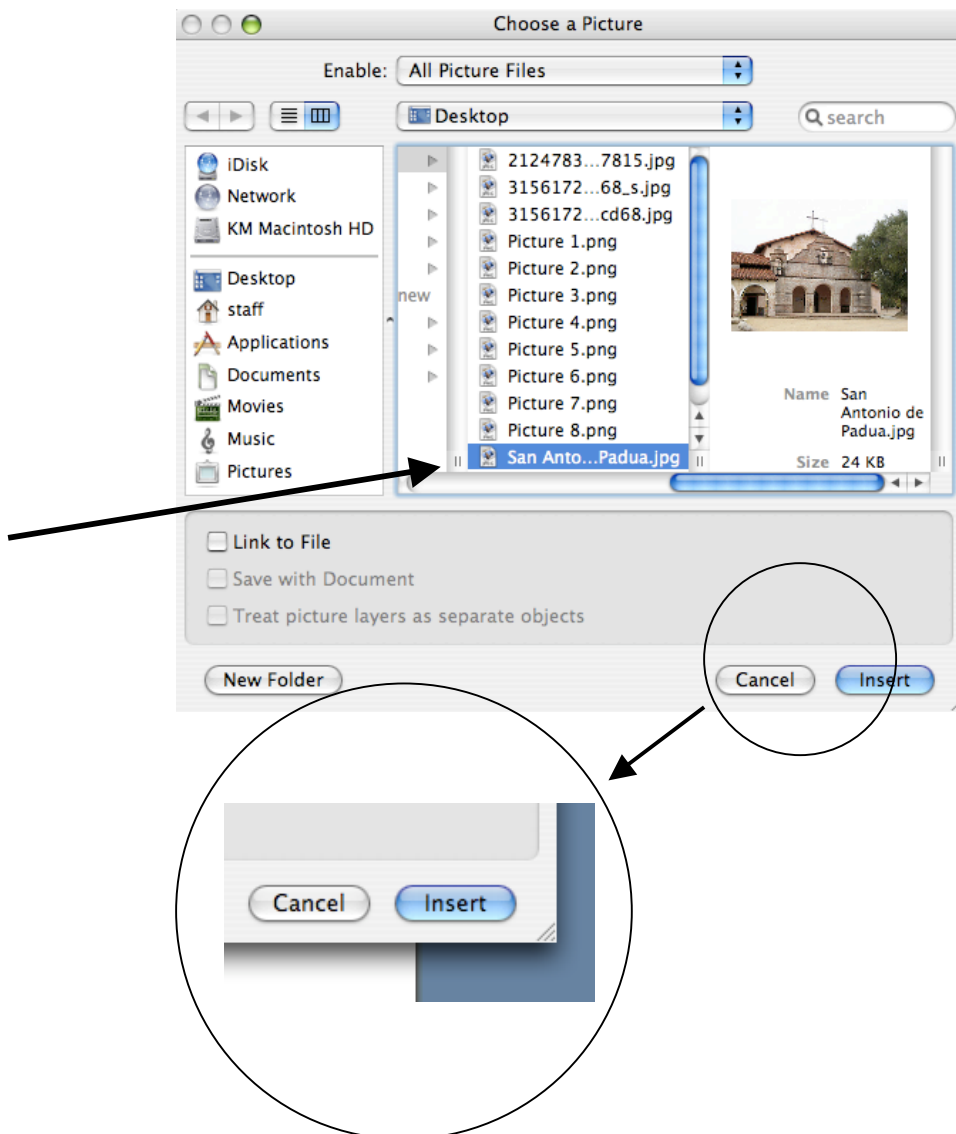
Picture dialogue box will appear.



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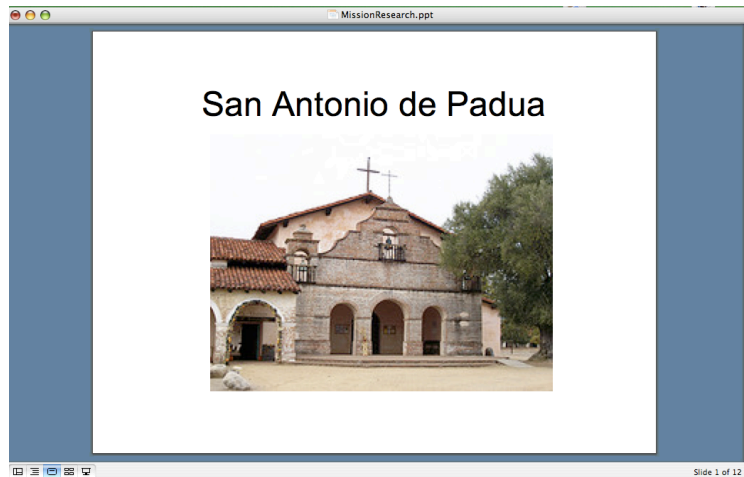
Step 5: Select your picture from the list and click Insert.



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Here's an example of what it will look like.

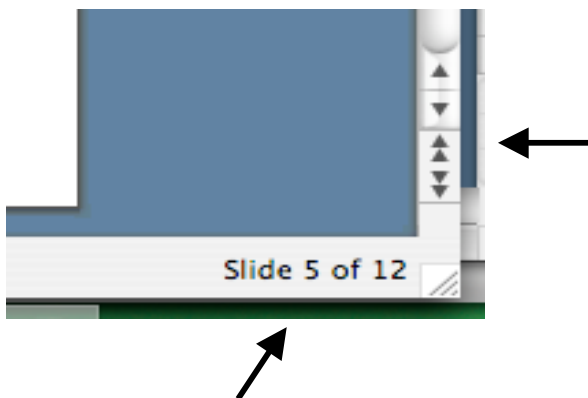


Step 6: STOP! Have your partner check your work.

Step 7: Signal teacher. 🙋

Step 8: Go to slide 5. Use the double down arrows in the lower right corner of the **window**.

The lower right corner of your **window** looks like this.

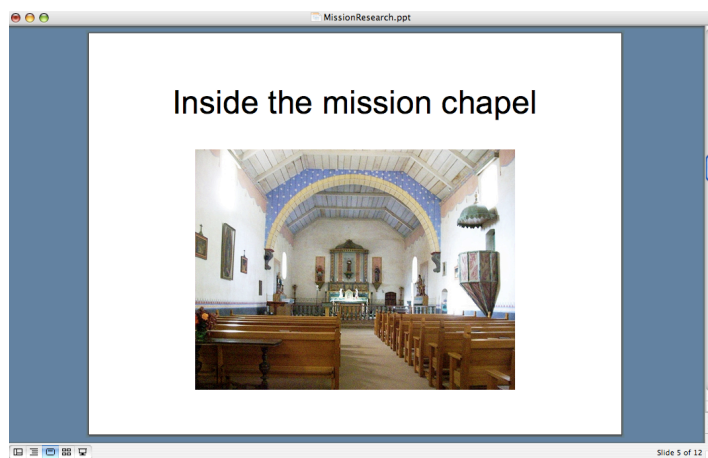


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Step 9: Follow the same steps above to insert another picture on slide 5. Don't forget to label your picture.

Here's an example of what your finished slide might look like.



Step 11: STOP! Have your partner check your work.

Step 12: Signal teacher. 🙋

Glossary

bold Text which is darker than the text around it, causing it to strongly stand out from the rest. **These words are in bold text.**

bookmark A place mark that allows you to return to a particular **website**, without having to type in the URL or search for it again.

browser A type of software that allows you to find information on the Web by viewing Internet pages. Examples: **Firefox** and Safari

cursor The mouse controls the movements of the cursor. The cursor can be:

- ❑ An arrow, which shows where you are positioned on the screen.
- ❑ An I-beam (often blinking), which marks a place on the screen where you can enter or select text.
- ❑ A pointing hand, which shows that you are hovering over a link.

Firefox A type of web browser.



Internet A vast, international collection of computer networks that transfers information.

websites and e-mail are part of the Internet.

italics A style of letters that slant to the right: *These words are in italics.*

keyword(s) Important words in a passage of text.

main idea The most important point in a passage of text.

plagiarism A piece of writing that has been copied from someone else and is presented as being your own work.

PowerPoint A versatile presentation software tool.



scan To move the eyes quickly over a text to find a specific point or points that answer a question or questions.

skim To read quickly for main ideas or supporting details in a text.

Glossary

slide PowerPoint presentations are made up of a number of individual pages or "slides." Slides may contain text, graphics, movies, and other objects, which may be arranged freely on the slide.

summary A simple, shortened version of text which gives the main idea.

toolbar A horizontal row of image "buttons" at the top edge of a Web browser.

website A location on the Internet that contains information about a specific topic.

window A separate viewing area on a computer display. A **window** can be resized. For example, it can be made larger, made smaller, or closed.