WORKSHOP I - LEARNING GOALS:

- Why is scholarly research important? Why should you care?
  
  **Activity: Scholarly vs. Popular Articles**

- Brainstorming Topic Ideas
- "Exploratory Research" Video
- In-class time to “test” your topic in a library database.
THINK – PAIR – SHARE

Who wrote the article?
  ▪ Credentials of the author, etc.

Who is the intended audience? Who reads articles like these?

What are the characteristics of these articles?
  ▪ Writing style, vocabulary, format, structure, etc.

For what purpose might this article be used?
  ▪ Article content, usage, etc.
Why is it important to use scholarly articles to inform your teaching and assessment strategies?
BRAINSTORMING TOPICS

What class, grade level, subject, and learning standard are you interested in?

What instructional strategies are currently being used?

What assessment strategies are currently being used?

What are you interested in finding out more about?
PICKING YOUR TOPIC IS RESEARCH

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0B3Gjlu-1o&t=6s
PICKING YOUR TOPIC IS RESEARCH

- When you pick a topic, it’s not set in stone!
- Be flexible and willing to change or tweak your topic.
- Build in time to brainstorm ideas.
- Build in time to test your topic with some exploratory research.
WORKSHOP II - LEARNING GOALS:

- Reading and Analyzing Scholarly Articles
  Activity: Find the Purpose and Thesis Statement!
- Annotated Bibliography
  In-class time to work on one annotation.
HOW TO READ A SCHOLARLY ARTICLE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SmOq6gENPM&t=6s
HOW TO READ A SCHOLARLY ARTICLE

Questions to get you started:

- According to the abstract, what is the main purpose of the article?
- What issues does the author seem to be most concerned about?
- What is the author’s thesis/argument?
- What type of study was conducted?

Herbert London, the Dean of Journalism at New York University and author of several books and articles, explains how television contradicts five commonly believed ideas. He uses specific examples of events seen on television, such as the assassination of John Kennedy, to illustrate his points. His examples have been selected to contradict such truisms as: “seeing is believing”; “a picture is worth a thousand words”; and “satisfaction is its own reward.” London uses logical arguments to support his ideas which are his personal opinion. He doesn’t refer to any previous works on the topic. London’s style and vocabulary would make the article of interest to any reader.
WHAT TO INCLUDE IN YOUR ANNOTATION:

- A citation to the article, chapter, or other work
- Mention of the methods the authors used
- A summary of the argument and/or findings
- Evaluation of the work, for example the logic of the arguments or value of the evidence.
- How this work supports your learning segment and instructional decisions.