Hello AP Research Scholars!

Congratulations

on the successful end of the school year! What an unprecedented year it's been-and you made it through! Woo hoo!

Before you get into 'summer mode' I wanted to send an email to introduce myself. I'm Dr. Denmon, and I am so excited and delighted to be your AP Research teacher!! I'm coming to you from THE Boca Ciega High School, where I've been teaching for...a bit... () I'm also the district AP Research PLC lead, meaning I serve as a liaison for AP Research teachers and Pinellas County.

In addition to teaching AP Research for the past several years, I do a lot of work for the College Board regarding Research--I'm a consultant, I train future AP Research teachers, and I'm a Reader and Table Leader for the AP Research exam. I've been involved with AP Research since it was started at Pinellas County-there were only three schools that had the Capstone program back then. I absolutely LOVE the course and wholeheartedly believe Capstone will make you better thinkers, writers, readers, and citizens.

I also teach English.

I'll formally introduce myself in the fall, but a little about me outside of school: I graduated from the University of Florida (basically the Harvard of the South) and started teaching high school in Broward County. I moved to St. Pete when I got engaged as my husband grew up in Riverview/Brandon. We lived in St. Pete for a while, then moved to Tampa. I graduated from USF with my Ph.D. in 2016 and am an adjunct professor at USF and Baldwin Wallace University (in Cleveland). I teach future teachers and love it.

I have a 6-year-old daughter and am due to deliver our second daughter later this month. I love to read, watch movies, travel (when restrictions are lifted-soon!!), eat good food, cheer on the Gators and the Bulls, and hope the Buffalo Bills make it to the Superbowl (my husband is a HUGE fan).

AP Research is one of my absolute favorite classes because it's awesome. Although you should have already received it, I'm attaching the summer assignment here (don't freak out-it's not much. I know you need a brain break). The major expectation is you come into class in August with an idea of what you want to research. Starting off with a good idea will help us narrow down your research topic and form a good question weeks ahead of the curve, which is ideal.

I will have access to this email all summer. Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have questions. I'm happy to provide feedback on your research topic/questions and address any concerns you may have.

Also, I think I got everyone's email, but as you Insta and tweet and Tik Tok, maybe reach out to your fellow AP Researchers to make sure they received this email, and if they haven't, have them email me. Post it on the Gram or make it a Snapchat story (3) See, I'm totes hip.

Have a wonderful and relaxing summer. You deserve it! I look forward to meeting you in the fall, and again, email me if you have ANY questions or comments or anything. I'm here for you!

Dr. Denmon

P.S:

If you are needing to check out a book for the Summer Assignments Mrs. Benoit will be on campus during the summer the following weeks. June 14-17: Mon.-Thurs 8-Noon June 28- July 1: Mon.-Thurs 8-Noon July 5-8: Mon.-Thurs 8-Noon

### \*TASK #1: Summer Research Question Work-Due the first day we meet\*

Everything starts with the research question. <u>The research question is crucial—your inquiry will generate from</u> <u>this question (or questions)</u>. Creating an effective research question is difficult, but immensely important, as a poor research question leads to poor research.

The following concepts are things to consider when attempting to build a research question. Complete the chart requirements and write your initial question (or questions). Remember, the topic you decide to work with must hold your interest for the entire year. Choose something you are interested in/passionate about/not going to hate in a few months. Sit and reflect on your true interests prior to completing this chart.

Complete the following reflection questions electronically (as part of your PREP portfolio). The following elements are critical when attempting to build your research question. If you are struggling to understand the four major concepts -focus, scope, value, and feasibility- do not forget to reference the textbook. After answering the questions in this chart, attempt to write your research question. Bring this question to class on the first day we meet. This is the only assignment due the first day of school.

Please include the question when providing your responses. Responses should be, at minimum, a paragraph per question and should exhibit your ability to provide supporting textual evidence and an in-depth discussion. Remember to proofread for spelling and grammatical errors. These reflections should be typed in Times New Roman, 12 point font, single- or double-spaced (your preference).

Concept	Description	Reflection Questions to Answer (Required)	Additional Work (Suggested)
Focus Research Discipline and Topic	<ul> <li>Discipline: Lens or section of focus         <ul> <li>Art</li> <li>History</li> <li>Humanities</li> <li>Hard Sciences</li> <li>Social Sciences</li> <li>Mathematics</li> </ul> </li> <li>Topic: Specific interest within a discipline that creates the basics of your research question</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What discipline do you feel you are most successful in at school?</li> <li>What discipline would you enjoy working in during your research?</li> <li>What details can you add to your discipline to shape your topic interest?</li> </ul>	• Gather 10 research articles in the discipline of your interest. You can use these articles to help inform the structure and style of your academic paper. This will remove some of your confusion when you begin composing your academic paper.
Scope Depth and Size of your Research Project Value Contribution to the Body of Knowledge	<ul> <li>Context: The specific setting of your research</li> <li>Variables: The items/people/situations/ issues/concepts being studied and/or manipulated</li> <li>The value of your research is determined by how your contribution enhances what is already known about the topic. You are expected to either add to the current conversation of a discipline or use multiple discipline conversations to create new knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What specific things will you study? People? Animals? Things? Concepts? Theories?</li> <li>How will you work with the people/animals/things/ concepts/theories that you will research?</li> <li>Will your research change the way we currently see the topic?</li> <li>How will your research benefit society or your discipline of study?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Find 10 research articles that work with similar variables to your research interest. You can use these articles to help inform your research.</li> <li>Find 10 current discussions about your topic. Look for contrasting views about the topic. You will be able to use this content for your literature review or discussion of your topic. This will help you locate the need for your project.</li> </ul>
Feasibility Possibility of Research	<ul> <li>Time, money, and resources can play a major part in determining the ability to complete your research.</li> <li>You will have around two-three months to complete your actual research project December - February</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What will you physically and/or monetarily need to complete your research?</li> <li>How long will your research take?</li> <li>Do you have access to the things you need for research?</li> <li>What adults from the professional world can help with your research (person or position/description)?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make contact with an adult who is skilled in your topic. Talk with them and ask if they would be interested in supporting you during your research process.</li> <li>The College Board heavily encourages an expert adviser (similar to an AP Seminar mentor). Building a professional relationship with someone</li> </ul>

	invested in your discipline will
	strengthen your academic paper.

### TASK #2: Research Annotated Bibliography

Although we will work on this during the first several weeks of school, you can get a head start. This will help to ensure your research question is focused and valuable, as well as decrease the amount of work you'll need to complete during the school year. Your AP Seminar teacher may allow you to do this during the last part of the school year. If not, and you cannot find time over the summer to do this, don't worry! We will go over this in AP Research.

Once you have an idea of your question, you must look at what has already been done. Your research should build on existing inquiry, fill a gap, and contribute new information to your field. In order to fully understand what has already been done and what still needs to be answered, you must read and analyze research.

We will work on this throughout the first several weeks of school. In the end, you will create an annotated bibliography with a minimum of 40 sources. At least 25 of these sources must be from scholarly, peer-reviewed journals (respectable journals known for admitting well-researched, well-written studies). EBSCO and Google Scholar are good databases to use. An annotated bibliography is a list of sources with a few paragraphs in which you describe the study, methods, findings, limitations, and specifically how the study will aid your inquiry. Paragraphs should thoroughly analyze the research done, the methods used, limitations to the research, and information on how this specific study will inform your inquiry. This amount of information will take space—in other words, annotated bibliography entries should be a minimum of 250 words. Please include the word count after the entry. This should be in Times New Roman, 12 point font, with APA citation. Each entry should be single-spaced, with a double space between entries. Remember to proofread your work for spelling and grammatical errors. See below for sentence starters, an example, and the rubric. Use Purdue OWL's online site for more information on APA citations:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\_and\_citation/apa\_style/apa\_formatting\_and\_style\_guide/general\_format.html.

### Annotated Bibliography Citation Article Z in APA format Sample Sentence Starters:

This study is relevant to..... This article focuses on the.... This study explores the..... Z believes the..... Z provides evidence for the..... The author provides explanations for the effects ..... Z provides research, from several sources, affirming the ..... The author persuades...... Z claims..... Z focuses on the problem of...... The author discusses the problem of...... The author claims...... Z asserts that....Furthermore, the author recommends.... Z suggests.....Z argues.....This article is of interest to me in that it provides me with .....

### Annotated Bibliography Example:

Akos, P., Creamer, V. L., & Masina, P. (2004). Connectedness and belonging through middle school orientation. *Middle School Journal*, *36*(1), 43-50.

The researchers, along with university faculty, teachers, students, administrators, and staff from middle and high schools, formed a transition team and created a transition program in North Carolina. The year-long transition program included schools tours, shadowing teachers, and an orientation program at the middle school at the beginning of the year. The orientation might be the most significant part of their transition program and was designed to meet three student needs: academic, social/personal, and organizational. The orientation provided several activities for students to satisfy these needs. To placate their academic needs, students were provided agendas and showed how to utilize and viewed a video sixth graders created about how to work in groups. To satiate students' social/personal needs, students were able to build peer relationships through team-building activities. To satisfy students' organizational needs, students were taught how to use combination locks on lockers, how to walk in the hall, use the restroom, and get lunch

Students and parents took a survey at the end of the third week to describe their perceptions. One hundred and thirty-nine students, 70% of the students in the orientation program, and 32 parents, 16% of sixth-grade parents, took part in the survey. The majority of students and parents agreed the orientation program was useful and the rules were clearly explained. Students were generally happy with the results of the orientation. Parents cited meeting teachers as the most beneficial part. Ten school staff members also took the survey and reported the program aided

them in learning about their students. Since higher connectedness leads to higher achievement, the researchers called for more research on student achievement, student behavior, and attendance as a way to indicate students' connectedness to middle school.

This study is relevant to my inquiry as I will be looking at student and teacher perceptions of the transition from middle school to high school, specifically what ways schools can make the transition more developmentally responsive. (320 words)

A (9-10)	B (8)	C (7)	D-F (6-0)
Bibliographic	Bibliographic	Bibliographic	Bibliographic
information is cited	information is cited	information is cited	information and/or
accurately, and	accurately, and	not completely	annotated entries show
annotated entries	annotated entries	accurately, and	little to no attempt to:
summarize the article,	summarize the article,	annotated entries	accurately cite,
evaluate its credibility	evaluate its credibility	somewhat summarize	summarize the article,
and purpose, and	and purpose, but only	the article, evaluate its	and evaluate its
reflect upon its	partially reflect upon its	credibility and	credibility and
suitability for	suitability for	purpose, but only	purpose. In addition, it
research/extension of	research/extension of	partially reflect upon	does not reflect upon
thinking. Annotations	thinking.	its suitability for	the articles' suitability
are thorough yet	8	research/extension of	for research/extension
concise.		thinking.	of thinking.
There are little to no	There are few	There are several	There are frequent
grammatical mistakes	grammatical mistakes	grammatical mistakes	grammatical mistakes
and informal or slang	and informal or slang	and informal or slang	and informal or slang
language, such as the	language, such as the	language, such as the	language, such as the
use of 2nd person or	use of 2nd person or	use of second person	use of second person
contractions. The writer	contractions. The writer	or contractions. The	or contractions. The
has used academic	has used academic	writer often used	writer has frequently
language and tone.	language and tone with	informal language or	used informal
There are few to no	some minor lapses. Few	slang. There are	language or slang.
spelling and	spelling and punctuation	several spelling and	There are frequent
punctuation errors.	errors.	punctuation errors.	spelling and
-		•	punctuation errors.
Assignment is in proper	Assignment has a few	Assignment has	Assignment shows
format for field,	errors in proper format	multiple errors in	little to no attempt to
including format for	for field, including	proper format for	use proper format for
page heading, header,	format for page heading,	field, including format	field, including format
margins, and spacing.	header, margins, and	for page heading,	for page heading,
Annotated bibliography	spacing. Annotated	header, margins, and	header, margins, and
is in alphabetical order	bibliography is in	spacing. Annotated	spacing. Annotated
by source author or	alphabetical order by	bibliography is mostly	bibliography is not in
title.	source author or title.	in alphabetical order	alphabetical order by
		by source author or	source author or title.
		title.	