



**The impact of using Power Point presentations in documenting Scientific activities
:(presentation and evaluation skills course
(Presentation on Skills as an example)**

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Abstract:

Given the importance of using presentations to easily convey ideas and solidify information in all fields of knowledge, including history, which is often viewed as a narrative discipline concerned solely with the past and not keeping pace with developments, particularly in the technological field, this research aims to highlight the importance of using digital methods alongside the historical narrative approach in studying and narrating human events and activities. It is generally accepted that documents and images become historical records after a certain period of time.

This study aims to demonstrate how to benefit from preserving presentations prepared for academic activities (seminars, conferences, research, lectures, and lessons) by documenting them to create an archive that can be utilized in the future. It emphasizes the necessity of preserving history and connecting it to the present and future while maintaining authenticity and identity.

Keywords:

(History – Document – Archive – Course – Technological Education – Electronic Literacy Converter – PowerPoint- Evaluation)

Introduction:

The technological advancements the world is currently witnessing are being met with attempts to keep up with them and catch up with them . This includes adopting new programs and publications that directly impact educational methods, as well as developing new research to align with these advancements. Therefore, university professors must continuously develop their skills by staying abreast of the latest scientific learning methods, while also building upon previous knowledge within their field of specialization. Everything has a history

Reasons for Choosing this topic:

The idea for this study arose for the researcher during her participation in the "Presentation and Evaluation Skills" course, organized by the Information and Documentation Center at the University of Benghazi. Specifically, on the second day, during the practical application of one of the modules, and given that every discipline has a history (History of the Specialty), the title of this paper was chosen: "The Impact of Using PowerPoint Presentations in Documenting Scientific Activities (Presentation and Evaluation Skills Course as a Model)," thus blending history with technological development. The researcher initially applied this idea when preparing the required presentation for her evaluation on the final day of the course.

Importance of the Study:

This study derives its importance from the following points:

- 1- The importance of such courses, organized by educational centers, especially those affiliated with the institution to which the professor, student, or employee belongs, for developing skills and broadening horizons.
- 2- Demonstrating that the discipline of history is not limited to the past and its events, particularly political ones, but rather encompasses the study of all sciences and their outputs, keeping up with the development of humanity.
3. Keeping up with technological advancements opens new horizons for scientific institutions to connect with the world and raises their ranking through their scientific output.
4. The importance of documentation and establishing a database for all activities emanating from institutions such as the University of Benghazi, in order to preserve and enhance its scientific legacy spanning more than half a century.

Related Works (Previous studies):

In this element, I will do a quick reading of one of the previous studies that I found to be close to the research topic, which are as follows:

- Using PowerPoint Presentations in Teaching Science to Second Grade Students:

Prepared by: Ola Hussein Al-Tahhan, Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wahid, Master's Thesis in Integration of Technology in Education, Syrian Virtual University, Syrian Arab Republic, n.d., pp.1-56.

It consists of five chapters, followed by research proposals and recommendations, two abstracts (one in Arabic and one in English), a list of references, appendices, and an index of tables.

-Chapter One: The Methodological Framework of the Research. This chapter is divided into the introduction, the research problem, its significance and objectives, research questions, research variables and hypotheses, the research methodology and population, and finally, the research tools and limitations

-Chapter Two: Previous Studies and Commentary.

-Chapter Three: Theoretical Framework. This chapter includes research terms and operational definitions, the concept of computer-assisted learning, the importance of computers in education, an introduction to presentation software, how to use presentation software, the advantages and disadvantages of using presentation software in education, the current state of science education in the primary education stage (first cycle) in the country under study and the challenges it faces, and the challenges of using computers in science education at this stage.

-Chapter Four: Research Methodology and Procedures. This chapter includes the research methodology and procedures, the research population, and the research instruments.

-Chapter Five: Presentation, Discussion, and Interpretation of Results. This chapter includes the introduction and methodology of the research, the research population and sample, the research instruments, and the statistical analysis tools. It also includes the presentation, interpretation, and discussion of the results (questionnaire validity, research instruments, questionnaire reliability, and the research instrument), and the analysis of the results and hypothesis testing (introduction, presentation and analysis of research data, analysis of student answers, and hypotheses)

This study investigates the effectiveness of using PowerPoint in teaching science to second-grade students in the Syrian Arab Republic. The study was conducted in Hama Governorate at the Dunaybah School during the first semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. The study employed a descriptive-analytical and experimental approach. A random sample of 50 students was selected and divided into two groups: the first group consisted of students who studied science using the traditional method, and the second group consisted of students who studied science using PowerPoint.

The researcher giving the PowerPoint-prepared lessons to the experimental group and then administered a pre- and post-test to measure the differences between the two groups. The validity of the test was then verified using two methods:

- 1 -Apparent truthfulness (the truthfulness of the arbitrators): The test was presented to a number of teachers in the first cycle by distributing a questionnaire to them to determine the extent to which the test questions were appropriate for the subject matter and the students' ages.
- 2-An opinion questionnaire was distributed to the students in the experimental group to gauge their reaction to the use of PowerPoint and its effectiveness. Validity was confirmed by presenting the questionnaire to the supervisor and a number of arbitrators.

The most important results of the study were: finding differences between the students in the first group and the students in the experimental group; similarity in the experimental group's responses; and positive opinions from teachers regarding the use of PowerPoint.

- This study addresses an important topic:

the introduction of presentations as a teaching aid for students in schools. This facilitates the teaching and learning process for both teachers and students. It also accelerates society's adaptation to technological development and combats digital illiteracy. Although it differs from the subject of this study, the researcher incorporated some information from it, particularly regarding the definition of PowerPoint and its importance. After this brief overview, we find that previous studies agree with our study on the following:

- The necessity of eradicating digital illiteracy.

-The importance of acquiring and using digital skills to serve society, whether from a historical or documentary perspective or from an educational one, although there is disagreement regarding how to utilize these skills or the extent to which desired results will be achieved in the short or long term

- The basic idea of this research is based on two concepts:

Digital Literacy to Ward Historical Knowledge Implementation of the Bukittinggi City History Website as an Educational Technology:

Prepared by: siti Fatimah, Hendra Hidayat , singgih Tri Sulistiyono, Zikri Alhadi, Firza ,INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON INFOR MATICS VISUAL IZATION, JOIV: Int, Inform. Visualization, 7 (4) , December 2023, pp 2445 – 2451 .⁽¹⁾

Digital culture and historical knowledge and how to use them to guide a historical electronic website of the city of Bukittinggi in Indonesia in an attempt to integrate digital culture skills into history education and the extent of the success of this idea in terms of implementation and results .

The method :method based on preparing a questionnaire with closed questions that was distributed to different groups of both genders. The target group was the millennial generation in Indonesia, numbering(831).

This research was divided into a summary, an introduction, 3 elements, then an estimate and a list of references .

- The elements of the study are :

1. Materials and methods: In this element, the researchers asked the study sample to view a number of websites dealing with the history of the city, and a data analysis technique was used to test the relationship between the two variables, digital culture was adopted from the sources and historical knowledge was assumed from the sources. This study is a statistical study in which non-probability sampling was taken and purposive sampling was used, relying on the data analysis technique, which is partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM).

- 2 -The results and discussion:

contain a number of tables and illustrations. The tables mention the type, age, and function of the samples. They contain analytical data to confirm the credibility of the results, evaluate the

discriminatory validity of the questionnaire tool, clarify the coefficient of difference between different and similar attributes between historical knowledge and digital skills, the relationships between variables, the relationships between digital knowledge and historical knowledge, the factors affecting them, and testing the hypotheses. Are there differences in digital culture between men and women regarding historical knowledge, and how much does this affect the success of their project?

3-Conclusions:

-This study reached several conclusions, including the significant impact of digital literacy on historical knowledge, as demonstrated by the application of the historical site of Bukittinggi.

-It is essential that technological advancements align with society's capacity for digital literacy, which can enhance knowledge.

-The researcher selected this study as a previous work, although she did not use it as a reference in preparing this paper, due to the importance of its content. It focused on assessing the prevalence of digital skills and historical knowledge within the study community, recognizing their crucial role in societal development and increasing knowledge levels. This aligns with our paper in several aspects, including:

-The importance of eradicating digital illiteracy.

-Using digital technology to disseminate a part of the history of the study community in a way that respects its unique characteristics and preserves its identity. The differences include:

-This research employed a quantitative approach based on a questionnaire distributed to a large number of people.

-The study focused on the extent of the sample community's digital skills and historical knowledge in creating a website that discusses the history of a city.

-Our study focuses on presentations and the importance of documenting them historically, as well as how to leverage the activities undertaken by institutions to promote e-learning and combat digital illiteracy.

-Emphasizing the necessity of integrating technology and history to document activities and events, linking them to the past and preserving them for the future, our methodology employed both a historical narrative approach and a digital approach.

- The sample size was small because the study focused on a limited number of participants in the training course.

Methodology:

The historical narrative method and the digital narrative method in which the researcher relies on narrating events and discoveries, tracking them historically, and then linking them to technological development by integrating computer skills in writing scientific research while maintaining the reliability of the information.

Research Plan:

This study is divided into an introduction, three sections, and a conclusion.

The introduction discusses the importance of tracing technological development and linking it to the past, the reasons for choosing the topic, its significance, and the desired objectives, in addition to the methodology used. The study sections are:

- Defining the most important terms that assist in the documentation process.

- A historical overview of the PowerPoint presentation program.

- Using PowerPoint to document the activities of the presentation and public speaking skills course.

- The most important findings:

1. The First Section: –

The Nature of Key Terms Aiding the Documentation Process:

In this section, we begin with the issue of terminology to define its nature. We will define the most important terms upon which this study is based (knowledge, education, history, documentation, archives, scientific research, electronic processes, and software literacy) to establish a scientific framework for them. Since this study blends the past and present to reach a better future, we will begin by defining these terms first, despite mentioning PowerPoint beforehand in the title. This is due to their paramount importance. On the one hand, they are fundamental pillars for the success of the educational process, and on the other hand, they represent the stages that enable us to reach the desired outcome of this study, which is the use of presentations to document scientific activities, both present and future. As historical researchers, we are well aware that documents become official documents after a period of time.

- Knowledge:

- It is the utilization of acquired experiences, expertise, information, and values to achieve creativity, innovation, and the attainment of goals.⁽²⁾

- Education:

It is a comprehensive process of communicating with students to equip them with knowledge and skills, harnessing their scientific potential, experiences, and practical expertise, enabling them to contribute to the development of the country and society.⁽³⁾ quality in education means a set of standards and characteristics that must be available in all aspects of the educational process, from inputs and the educational process itself to the outputs of this process⁽⁴⁾

History:

In language, it means informing about time; it is said, "I dated the book," meaning I specified the time of its writing. Al-Jawhari said: History is the definition of time, and "date" is similar. It is said, "I dated it," and "I dated it," and it is said that its derivation is from "arakh."⁽⁵⁾

Ibn Khaldun defined it for us in his Muqaddimah, saying: "Know that the art of history is a noble art, rich in benefits and lofty in purpose, as it acquaints us with the conditions of past nations... so that the benefit of emulation may be complete for those who seek it in matters of religion and worldly affairs. It requires multiple sources, diverse knowledge, sound judgment, and verification that lead its practitioner to the truth and protect him from errors and fallacies, because if news is based solely on transmission... then it cannot be guaranteed against... deviation from the path of truth."⁽⁶⁾

Another definition of history is that it is the end of everything and the time to which it concludes.⁽⁷⁾

The Libyan historian Muhammad Abdulkarim Al-Wafi defined history and methodology for us, saying: "History is a science in a sense; it has its rules, principles, and methodology. It is not merely a descriptive art that simply recounts events narrated or transmitted from documents and books, without any attempt at criticism and scrutiny... Methodology is the way by which a person arrives, in a scientific, logical, and consistent manner with reality, at the understanding of a truth that was previously unknown to him; it is the path to acquiring certain knowledge."⁽⁸⁾

This applies to the methodology of our current study, the historical method and the digital method. Here, we attempt to connect history with the evolving present and create a future perspective based on the experiences we are undergoing in our time, in order to demonstrate that the historical researcher can extrapolate the future based on the data available to him, and that history is intertwined with reality.

- Scientific Research:

The Arabic word for research comes from the verb "bahaha), meaning to search for or inquire about something. Science is defined as the sum of human experiences that enable humans to make predictions. It is also defined as the understanding of the phenomena of this universe, their causes, and their effects. Scientific research is considered a reflection of the needs of the

society to which the researcher belongs, and one of the fundamental functions of universities, which are directly linked to other societal institutions.⁽⁹⁾

This is what concerns us in defining scientific research in this study: the creation of topics for study and research that benefit the institution to which the researcher belongs and also contribute to strengthening the connection between it and the rest of society's institutions.

The importance of scientific research:

Scientific research is considered a fertile field and a fundamental pillar for countries and their development, maintaining their prosperity and global standing. Human needs will never cease and will always be renewed and increasing. This is what has driven people to search for the means and methods that enable them to satisfy these needs. Scientific research has become a continuous and renewed process, especially in the era of information and the vast scientific revolution.⁽¹⁰⁾

Documentation:

In the language: The word "document" is derived from "trust," which is the act of entrusting something. "Trust" is the source of something that is secure. "To secure" means to tighten it. Therefore, something that is secure is something that is firmly established. Its plural is documents. Therefore it is said: he authenticated the thing, so it is authenticated, meaning: he made it firm. The document in the matter is its firmness and taking it with confidence. As for the terminology, it is known as all the old and modern manuscripts, ownership deeds, notarization contracts, correspondence, official records and documents, and all containers for preserving information that is fixed by letter, number, image or diagram.⁽¹¹⁾

Another definition states, "There is no history without documents." This means that documents are the traces left by the ideas and actions of our ancestors. Any idea or action that does not leave a direct or indirect trace, or whose features are obscured, is lost to history, as if it never existed. While the word "document" was originally used only in its legal sense, it has recently come to denote a physical object containing information published in a specific place and time. The term "diplomatic document" is usually used as a precise expression, derived from the science of "diplomatie," which is the science that critically and analytically studies what is written and formulated in a specific style or form appropriate to the situation.⁽¹²⁾

It is derived from the Greek word "diplomatikos," meaning a folded document issued by an official body, and later came to encompass everything related to documents, laws, treaties, and manuscripts.⁽¹³⁾

The French equivalent is "Document," derived from the Latin "Docere," meaning anything that provides us with information. Thus, the modern concept of the word "document" is a return to the Latin meaning of this word.⁽¹⁴⁾

Another definition of documents is that they are the organized collection of documents resulting from the activities of departments, institutions, or individuals, which are decided to be preserved due to their political, legal, or religious importance to that department or individual.⁽¹⁵⁾

For any material to be called a document, it must be preserved for a purpose other than that for which it was created or established.⁽¹⁶⁾

As for documentation, it is the proof of information sources and their attribution to their owners in recognition of scientific rights.⁽¹⁷⁾

This is achieved through the verification, critique, and decipherment of documents, and determining their date of writing. This is the objective of this science.⁽¹⁸⁾

After a period of time, it is archived. These documents are in the archive for use in scientific studies and research.

- Archiving:

When we mention archiving, we must first define the word "archive" because it is the foundation upon which the archiving process is based.

The word "archive" is an Arabic word derived from the word "arch," meaning the throne or possessions of the throne. The word archive is an Arabic word derived from the word "arch", meaning the property of the throne, i.e., of an official nature. Then it was used in Greek as "Archeion," and from there it passed into other languages with some changes. In Latin it is "Archivum," in English and French "Archives," in German "Archiv," in Italian "Archivo," and in Dutch "Archief."⁽¹⁹⁾

The word archive is used to refer to all documents, regardless of their age or the differences in their form and content, that were created by natural or legal persons, whether in the private or public sector, during the course of their activities. It includes all documents on their various media, including audio-visual documents, computer documents, and others. They are related to the normal activities of those who created them and go through different stages from their creation in administrative departments until their final fate is determined. The function of archives is one of the oldest in the field of information. In most civilizations, preserving the documents and records of rulers and kings was of paramount importance, even more so than collecting books. Archives only began to play a role in the field of information, becoming accessible to the public, in the mid-20th century in Western countries, and only recently in our own. Archival documents are now used as a source for scientific research, a function stemming from the secondary value of archives. The information contained in these documents, after fulfilling their primary purpose, becomes a source of information for researchers on the same subject. It is worth noting that the person who created the document never considered this use; their sole concern was completing their work within the established procedures and customs of their time. On a cultural level, archives contribute in several ways to the development of culture and education.⁽²⁰⁾

Many countries are paying increasing attention to the field of archives for several reasons, the most important of which are the information explosion, the growing volume and diversity of documents, and the need for their rapid retrieval, in addition to the issue of preserving collective memory.⁽²¹⁾

- The Electronic Process:

It is based on two pillars: a student and an educational computer. That is, e-learning relies on the presence of a student (the recipient) and a computer. The computer represents the teacher, the text book, and all types of teaching aids in a single package. The better prepared these programs are, the more efficient and effective the process of transferring knowledge to the recipient will be. As is well known, technological development is a means to achieve the highest standards of progress, especially with the rapid evolution of information.⁽²²⁾

Hence the importance of disseminating e-learning to reduce software illiteracy and keep up with the rapid development the world is experiencing.

- Software Illiteracy:

This refers to understanding, applying, and solving related problems with software, and critiquing it to achieve specific educational and professional goals. It relies on a combination of general competency with software and technologies, and the ability to undertake more independent (even informal) learning of discipline-specific programmes as and when required. Our notion of software literacy is grounded in a practice-based schema which aims to distinguish a novice user from an expert user by proposing a progressive transition from.

We view software literacy as encompassing three specific levels of capabilities:

1. A basic functional skill level that allows the use of a particular application to complete a specific set of tasks

2. An ability to independently problem-solve when using an application for familiar tasks (including the ability to identify and activate resources to help resolve any difficulties)
3. The ability to critique the application, recognise its strengths and weaknesses, and apply a similar analysis to software designed for similar purposes (users at this level can make an informed selection from software applications and are empowered when learning new software).⁽²³⁾

Professors are facing a real educational revolution with regard to the actual practices and uses of technological tools given that the application of hybrid teaching methods in university education has been considered a preferred means of educational innovation.⁽²⁴⁾

From the preceding narrative, it becomes clear that acquiring the skills mentioned in the definitions is essential due to their importance in disseminating knowledge within society. This knowledge contributes to building a vital database that, over time, transforms into an archive, ultimately becoming a cultural record.

- Section Two – A Historical Overview of PowerPoint:

When studying such electronic programs, we must address the historical aspect to trace their emergence and observe their development and usage. Here, we will focus on their history from their invention to the release of their latest version, but first, we will define them. Several definitions exist, including:

-Power Point:

This is a presentation tool that allows you to create slides to explain topics, research, or reports, and to add notes below each slide for reference during the presentation.⁽²⁵⁾

In another definition, Microsoft PowerPoint is a Microsoft Office suite that creates presentations to help you present a project, course, photo album, or idea you want to explain and share with others through a series of slides that may contain editable text, images that can be added, and videos, in addition to many different effects specific to the program.⁽²⁶⁾

It is also defined as a program that allows the user to design highly formatted slides that can be used to explain and clarify information in lectures, lessons, courses, and advertisements, and allows for easy editing and modification of their formats. The operational definition of PowerPoint is a program containing ready-made slides for use in educational applications. It also includes many visual, kinetic, color, and flashing effects that can be added to any slide to attract attention.⁽²⁷⁾

This is its definition. Regarding its history and the subsequent production of updated versions, we will address this in the following section.

- Historical Development:

As a result of humanity's desire for discovery and the urgent need for development and simplifying life, this program was designed as a positive step, first in the business world and then in education. Its development stages were as follows:

- PowerPoint Releases:

- Apple Macintosh released the first updated version of PowerPoint in 1987 (Macintosh 1987) for producing excess transparencies.

- Microsoft released its first version of PowerPoint in 1988 for Macintosh.

- The second version, released in 1990 for Windows, could also produce 35mm color slides. This was a standalone PowerPoint program and was part of the Windows 3.1 and 3.11 operating system, as there were only two versions of Windows at the time 3 Point One and 3Point One11 (or 3Point Eleven).

- The third version, released in 1992 for Windows and Macintosh, introduced video output from virtual slide presentations to digital projectors, which would eventually replace transparencies and physical slides.

- In 1995, Microsoft released Windows 95 and began offering Office as a bundled suite (Word, PowerPoint, Access, and Outlook).
- The latest version, released in 1999, was called Office 2000.
- The new version was Office 2003, and this marked the beginning of development for all programs and suites to suit the operating environment, time, and available resources.
- In 2007, Microsoft released a new suite that included an advanced PowerPoint program.
- A new version of the presentation program was released in 2010. It's worth noting that each new version differs from previous versions in terms of added features, newer commands, or the addition of new commands, tools, or functions.
- A new version of the program was released in 2013, adding features related to the environment, business, and the internet.
- The latest version was released in 2016, and the addition was the Office 2016 suite.
- The most recent version was released in 2019 and is still in use today.

It should be noted that the last three versions (2013, 2016, and 2019) are very similar, differing only in features. Macintosh.⁽²⁸⁾

From the above, we can see that the initial design of the program was released by Apple, and Microsoft has since developed and released numerous updated versions over the years, each version offering additional features. Microsoft has even succeeded in designing software packages to facilitate computer use.

- Uses of PowerPoint:

Initially, PowerPoint was developed for commercial purposes, but it quickly permeated scientific and educational circles as well. PowerPoint is an easy-to-use program that compels the speaker to follow a well-structured path, emphasizing the most important points. Many universities and colleges around the world have pioneered its use in education. However, lecturers caution that their real challenge lies in using PowerPoint, and information technology in general, to enrich student learning rather than simply improving or updating classroom performance.⁽²⁹⁾

PowerPoint has become an essential presentation tool in both lecture halls and learning centers. More than 20 years have passed since its initial introduction, and its presence in classrooms has since grown significantly. This widespread adoption of PowerPoint in contemporary educational culture has sparked debate about its use and effectiveness. In the last decade (the period from the beginning of the 21st century, based on the publication dates of the references used in this research), there has been a marked increase in interest in comparing the effectiveness of distance learning versus traditional learning, the latter referring to classrooms where instruction is teacher-centered. In an effort to address this question, various studies have analyzed the outcomes of blended learning, which combines the best aspects of e-learning with those of traditional education. The blended learning model essentially involves face-to-face interaction between the student and the teacher combined with online computer-based communication.⁽³⁰⁾

That 'software', which encompasses multiple forms of computer programming, is the dominant cultural technology of our time. One of the fundamental principles of software studies is the need to recognize the role of software in shaping the nature of our institutions and our daily lives, and to develop a greater critical awareness among software users about how software works to 'empower' us. Empirical research on how software is understood, interpreted, and 'performed' by individuals and groups within the context of higher education where software is taught.⁽³¹⁾

The information and communication technologies (ICTs) have become rather deeply rooted in educational settings. Their use has fostered qualitative changes in how teaching is approached,

especially in terms of presenting contents audiovisually, where PowerPoint is the most often used tool. ⁽³²⁾

Student tertiary learning experiences are clearly embedded within software infrastructures, platforms and applications. Because they have easy access to hardware, students can draw on this software to meet their learning needs. ⁽³³⁾

The PowerPoint software, included in the 'Microsoft Office' package is a powerful presentation tool. Nowadays it has replaced the traditionally used colour slides and overheads at important conferences. ⁽³⁴⁾

The program provides a set of tools to produce electronic files containing virtual slides that we use and place writings and images on them, which are used on a cinema projector. Of course, it must be connected to a computer belonging to the person who is (the presenter) in the presence of a group of people (the audience), who are the attendees or listeners watching the presentation. We can use it in moving and non-moving presentations, and it is also used in successive changing panels. It allows for the creation of an unlimited number of slides, the insertion of animated and static images, and the addition of videos, multimedia, or hyperlinks. ⁽³⁵⁾

- Third section: Using PowerPoint to Document Presentation and Public Speaking Skills Course Activities:

Since history is not an experimental science where knowledge is based on observation and laboratory experimentation, unlike the natural sciences which study facts that can be examined and observed instantly and whenever desired, the history student is among the specialists in the humanities who most need to be familiar with the sciences that support history ⁽³⁶⁾. Therefore, historical researchers must keep up with developments and emphasize the importance of preserving and documenting scientific activities.

Technology has become one of the most important means of creating a sophisticated learning environment and facilitating communication among students for information exchange. This contributes to the development of the educational process in both its theoretical and practical aspects, enabling the acquisition of new and evolving knowledge, experiences, and skills through the internet. This has impacted teaching methods and approaches,. Similarly, teachers can use multimedia to provide a rich learning environment with educational materials. Furthermore, teachers can access educational experiences and practices through learning technology that are difficult to access through traditional methods.

Hence the importance of historians keeping pace with technological advancements in order to:

- Develop their research capabilities.

- Contribute to the preservation and archiving of existing documents to create an archive for future generations.

- The importance of Power Point :

Some unique elements involved in PowerPoint lecturing could be expected to stimulate attention. These elements include colour, pacing through line-by-line or concept by-concept presentation of the information, flexibility for graphical interfacing, a well thought pre-organisation and easy variation of the size and the type of the fonts. Longer and deeper attention can benefit students' learning as well as the lecturing atmosphere by reducing distraction. The 10 items were selected on the basis of the key elements of PowerPoint that were cited in the literature as possibly. These elements are: attention capturing and maintenance, visual clarity, clear emphasis on key concepts, stimulation of interest, motivation to attend lectures, organisation of the delivery of the lectures, proper pacing of the delivery of the lectures, and understanding of the lecture material. beneficial for learning. ⁽³⁷⁾

In light of such arguments, it is possible that some of the flexible features of PowerPoint, such as colour, variation in font, image, dynamic model building, or multimedia capabilities attract

and /or maintain the students' attention. and/or the students' enthusiasm for digital lecturing may also, be due to the fact that PowerPoint lectures are better structured. However, it is also possible that PowerPoint lectures offer an 'out-of-ordinary' or novel experience to student, In this case the attention capturing power of the method could be expected to fade away once the novelty effect disappears. PowerPoint could be useful in specific instruction where dynamic models, animation, and variation of colour may definitively help in the better illustration of the key concepts ⁽³⁸⁾. These features mentioned, and others that researchers can use in preparing scientific research, will make these presentations future documents that preserve information, whether written, audio, or visual.

PPT is useful as it shows bullet points of info worth noting down in a lecture. It's quite helpful during lectures as it stops the lecturer going off topic and makes note taking easier. PPT Can clearly convey relevant information. Can easily be shared and accessed. ⁽³⁹⁾

This applies to training courses as well, as the professor prepares a comprehensive study in which he explains the most important topics that he will teach and apply inside the hall.

In this regard, we will explain in this element how to link the past, present and future through the use of a digital and historical approach, and here the added value is represented in this study.

- Presentation and evaluation skills course:

It is a training workshop in which the trainees received methods for preparing and delivering a visual presentation using modern techniques and tools that contribute to raising the quality of the presentation and enhancing the visual impact, in addition to training them in the skills of presentation and communication with the audience. ⁽⁴⁰⁾

This session was organized by the Information and Documentation Center, University of Benghazi, Al-Humaidah Building, Information and Documentation Center Hall. This center was established in 2005 ⁽⁴¹⁾. Through the efforts of its employees, it seeks to achieve several goals, including:

1 - To be the first national reference at the university in the technical field of documentation through the database and digital repository.

2- Providing advanced technical information and documentation services and providing a secure information system that conforms to international standards.

3 - Providing consultations, proposing solutions, and providing training services in the fields of information technology ⁽⁴²⁾.

- First - Course information: -

- Course trainer:

Professor Ahmed Masoud Al-Triki is a faculty member in the Information Systems Department, Faculty of Information Technology, University of Benghazi, and director of the Information and Documentation Center at the University of Benghazi since (9/1/2023) ⁽⁴³⁾.

- Course coordinator:

Mrs. Fatima Rajab Al-Fitouri, Director of the Office of the Director of the Information and Documentation Center since 11/8/2022. ⁽⁴⁴⁾

- Duration and timing:

The duration of the course is (4) days from 10/27/2025 until 11/3/2025, at a rate of three hours per day from 10:30 to 12 : 30 A. M –

- Registration mechanism:

The trainer pays a financial fee and then fills out a registration form that contains detailed information about the trainer and course information, in addition to a pledge not to be absent.

- Participants in the role:

The number of participants was 12 people from different jobs and specializations, according to the following table:

Number	Trainer's name	Training number	Decision	Specialization
1	Tariq Abdullah Aljahmi	16	officer	Political science
2	Nawal Abdullah Aljahmi	17	officer	Physical education
3	Anwar Abdelkrim Saleh	18	Teaching member	Chemical science
4	Hanan Yahia Mohamed	19	Technician	Chemical science
5	Ghada Saleh Mohamed	20	Teaching assistance	College of Education and Arts
6	Minya Hasen Nabous	12	-	Arabic language
7	Abdel Nasser Othman Younes	22	Teaching member	Medical science
8	Hana Salem Omar	23	Teacher	Geography science
9	Amal Emhmed Abouzid	24	Teaching member	History science
10	Amal Hamdi Mohamed	25		Mathematical science
11	Ola Moftah Mieloud	26	Teaching member	Physical science
12	Amal Micheal Ali	27	Teaching member	Chemical science

Trainers in the course have got an accredited certificate from information and Documentation center at the university of Benghazi.

- Secondly: the course content:

1 – General objectives of the course:

This course has aimed to train participants on the following:

- 1 – scientific writing, design, and the diction.
- 2 – Steps to prepare a Power Point Presentation
- 3 – Effective Presentation and diction techniques.
- 4 – Acquiring body language skills during assessment.

- Seminar topics:

The scientific material for this course has been divided in to several topics, which the professor explained to the trainers how to perform them. The lectures also included a practical application on computers, where each trainee was asked to bring their own device Because of the practical aspect,

Course topics:

1- The importance of proper visual presentation:

- A way to simplify information and attract attention.
- enhances communication between the lecturer and the audience.
- Contributes to the success of the lecture or project.

2 – Preparation before design:

- Defining the purpose of the presentation.
- Getting to know the audience.
- Create a presentation plan.

3 – Steps to create a distinctive visual presentation:

- Converting information and a good understanding into a concise and comprehensive presentation of the topic.
- Transform the use of a beautiful slide design that aligns with the nature of the topic.

4 – Page number, footnote, references.

5 – the correct display mechanism.

6 – Appearance and body language; This information was recorded by the researcher during the professor explanation. ⁽⁴⁵⁾

- Third: Evaluation:

The course instructor, Professor [Ahmed Al- Turki] asked the participants to prepare presentations that included several steps as a test of the skills they had acquired during the course They were evaluated through it, and after the evaluation, which focuses on presentation methods, certificates are issued. The conditions for preparing the evaluation presentation were as follows:

1- Preparing a PowerPoint Presentation.

2- The topic is the trainer choice.

3 - No more than 10 slides.

4 - Choose an excellent design.

5 - Please pay attention to the font, colors, and the logical flow of the idea.

6 - The presentation must include regular, coloured, and animated images, tables, shapes, symbols, slide transitions, and animations.

7 - The presentation must include partial explanation with picture instead of article text.

8 - The evaluation includes design, diction and presentation style, and body language.

9 - Practice adhering to the 10-minute time limit.

10 - Don't forget the references slide.

Acutely; The trainers already submitted their presentation inside the classroom on [date 3/11/2025] According to the condition stated, and obtained accredited participation certificates from the University of Benghazi.

- Conclusion:


- 1- The importance of focusing on studying the historical development any science discipline, whether human or applied science.
- 2- The importance of keeping any documents, scientific papers or visual presentations by subjecting it to the archiving process, especially electronically, to benefit from it to the long term.
- 3- In this study the researcher relied on combing the historical narrative method and the digital narrative method to achieve the main aim of this study, which is to link history with digital development.
- 4- In this study ; a number of terms were highlighted that required us to understand and acquire the skills mentioned there in because of their importance in spreading knowledge with society and forming an important database that into an archive that becomes a cultural record in the future.
- 5- The power point program, such as other programs has gone though many changes that accompany each of its releases, and also, like any program it has disadvantages, but we focused on the advantages because they serve as the subject of the study.
- 6- Most of the studies which the researcher has reviewed about the power point program and its used are studies that rely on samples in educational institutions such as schools and universities.
- 7- This study aimed to put forward the presentations as visual or printed documents for scientific activities in the future, by relying on technology to display information to support the educational process and preserving these presentations so that they become historical and documentary material in the future, and here the desired added value is achieved.

- 8- Both the Information and Documentation Center and the University of Benghazi are interested in playing their role as a research institution concerned with developing scientific cadres by providing electronic services such as university email and training courses.
- 9- By enrolling in such courses; the university professor is able to develop himself and his abilities, and this reflects positively on his scientific contributions (lectures- research).
- 10- In this course:
 - contributed in opening new scientific insights and channels.
 - It helped to strengthen the like and communication between different scientific departments.
 - Benefiting from the development of technology to refine and develop the skills of participants in such courses.
- 11-The benefit of this course was not limited to acquiring and developing visual presentation skills, such as designing slides, learning about the types of still and moving images, and the art of public speaking, but it also included programs in the use of university e-mail and its advantages. In addition to how to use citation measurement programs.
- 12 - Noting the importance of history in our daily lives, as it is not limited to specialists but should be a general culture because societies only develop through their members' knowledge of their past and its preservation, as it is their identity and cultural heritage. On the other hand, clarifying the meaning of history as a discipline that intersects with all other sciences, as it serves as the starting point for other sciences, since every science has a history. This was explained in the paper when we discussed the history of the emergence of PowerPoint and its stages of development in combating digital illiteracy and spreading historical knowledge.
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[pand.](https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Software-literacy-and-student-learning-in-the-and-Khoo-Hight/2fd2f5bab0e3f52250989cb78b37d3f52a81ec36#:~:text=Software%20literacy%20and,Ex)
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- (42)- See the Information and Documentation Center brochure.
- (43)- C v Ahmed Altriki / phone call with Mr. Ahmed on 5/1/2026 at 4 :00 P.M
- (44)- Mrs. Fatima's C V.
- (45)- The researcher recorded this information from the trainer during the explanation inside the hall on [date 27- 28 -29 / 10 / 2025]

Appendices
[PowerPoint slides]



University of Benghazi- College of Arts
and Sciences, Suluq



Search titled

**The impact of using Power Point presentations in
documenting Scientific activities (presentation
and evaluation skills course:
(Presentation on Skills as an example)**


Prepare: A. Amal Emhemmed Abu Zaid Gaddafi
Department of History
Amal.sultan@uob.edu.ly

1
Academic year 2025-2026

Abstract

- Given the importance of using presentations to easily convey ideas and solidify information in all fields of knowledge, including history, which is often viewed as a narrative discipline concerned solely with the past and not keeping pace with developments, particularly in the technological field, this research aims to highlight the importance of using digital methods alongside the historical narrative approach in studying and narrating human events and activities. It is generally accepted that documents and images become historical records after a certain period of time.
- This study aims to demonstrate how to benefit from preserving presentations prepared for academic activities (seminars, conferences, research, lectures, and lessons) by documenting them to create an archive that can be utilized in the future. It emphasizes the necessity of preserving history and connecting it to the present and future while maintaining authenticity and identity.

- Keywords:



2

Introduction

- The technological advancements the world is currently witnessing are being met with attempts to keep up with them and catch up with them. This includes adopting new programs and publications , while also building upon previous knowledge within their field of specialization. Everything has a history.

3

Reasons for Choosing this topic

The idea for this study arose for the researcher during her participation in the "Presentation and Evaluation Skills" course, organized by the Information and Documentation Center at the University of Benghazi. Specifically, on the second day, during the practical application of one of the modules, and given that every discipline has a history (History of the Specialty), the title of this paper was chosen: "The Impact of Using PowerPoint Presentations in Documenting Scientific Activities (Presentation and Evaluation Skills Course as a Model)," thus blending history with technological development. The researcher initially applied this idea when preparing the required presentation for her evaluation on the final day of the course.

4

Importance of the Study

- 1- The importance of such courses, organized by educational centers, especially those affiliated with the institution to which the professor, student, or employee belongs, for developing skills and broadening horizons.
- 2- Demonstrating that the discipline of history is not limited to the past and its events, particularly political ones, but rather encompasses the study of all sciences and their outputs, keeping up with the development of humanity.
3. Keeping up with technological advancements opens new horizons for scientific institutions to connect with the world and raises their ranking through their scientific output.
4. The importance of documentation and establishing a database for all activities emanating from institutions such as the University of Benghazi, in order to preserve and enhance its scientific legacy spanning more than half a century.

Related Works : Previous studies

- Using PowerPoint Presentations in Teaching Science to Second Grade Students
- Prepared by: Ola Hussein Al-Tahhan
- Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wahid
- Master's Thesis in Integration of Technology in Education, Syrian Virtual University, Syrian Arab Republic, n.d., pp.1-56.
- Digital Literacy to Ward Historical Knowledge Implementation of the Bukittinggi City History Website as an Educational Technology.
- Prepared by: siti Fatimah, Hendra Hidayat , singgih Tri Sulistiyono, Zikri Alhadi, Firza .
- INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON INFORMATICS VISUALIZATION, JOIV: Int, Inform. Visualization, 7 (4) , December 2023, pp 2445 – 2451 ,

5

Study Methodology

Introduction → Importance of the Study-Reasons for Choosing this topic - Methodology

Methodology:

The historical narrative method and the digital narrative method in which the researcher relies on narrating events and discoveries, tracking them historically, and then linking them to technological development by integrating computer skills in writing scientific research while maintaining the reliability of the information.

Research Plan:

This study is divided into an introduction, three sections, and a conclusion.

6



Program Knowledge- History - Documention

Knowledge:
It is the utilization of acquired experiences, expertise, information, and values to achieve creativity, innovation, and the attainment of goals. [1]

History:
is a science in a sense; it has its rules, principles, and methodology. It is not merely a descriptive art that simply recounts events narrated or transmitted from documents and books, without any attempt at criticism and scrutiny... Methodology is the way by which a person arrives, in a scientific, logical, and consistent manner with reality, at the understanding of a truth that was previously unknown to him; it is the path to acquiring certain knowledge.

Documentation:
it is the proof of information sources and their attribution to their owners in recognition of scientific rights. [2]


8

Program definition PowerPoint

What is PowerPoint?


This is a presentation tool that allows you to create slides to explain topics, research, or reports, and to add notes below each slide for reference during the presentation. [3]

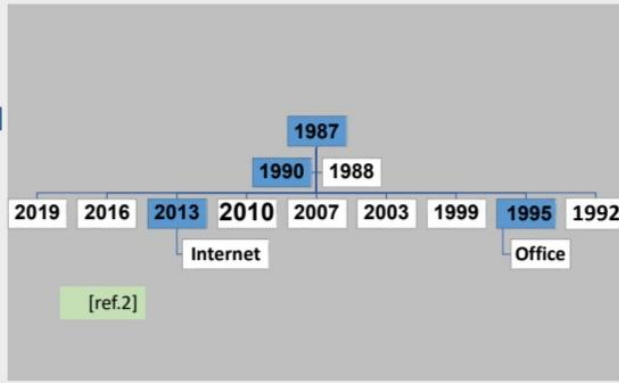
In another definition, Microsoft PowerPoint is a Microsoft Office suite that creates presentations to help you present a project, course, photo album, or idea you want to explain and share with others through a series of slides that may contain editable text, images that can be added, and videos, in addition to many different effects specific to the program.[4]



9

Historical Development of PowerPoint





The timeline shows the evolution of PowerPoint from 1987 to 2019. Key milestones include the introduction of the 'Internet' feature in 2010 and the 'Office' suite integration in 1995. The timeline is marked with years: 2019, 2016, 2013, 2010, 2007, 2003, 1999, 1995, 1992, 1988, 1990, and 1987. A reference [ref.2] is noted near the 2010 mark.

10


Uses of PowerPoint

Initially, PowerPoint was developed for commercial purposes

It has become an essential presentation tool in both lecture halls and learning centers.

The information and communication technologies (ICTs) have become rather deeply rooted in educational settings. Their use has fostered qualitative changes in how teaching is approached, especially in terms of presenting contents audiovisually, where PowerPoint is the most often used tool.

The PowerPoint software, included in the 'Microsoft Office' package is a powerful presentation tool. Nowadays it has replaced the traditionally used colour slides and overheads at important conferences



1
1

Third section: Using PowerPoint to Document Presentation and Public Speaking Skills Course Activities [Practical Framework]











12

About the Information and Documentation Center

- Information and Documentation Center Brochure



- Decision to establish the Information and Documentation Center



13

Presentation and Evaluation Skills

- Mrs. Fatima's C V



- P- Ahmed Altriki' C V



14

Duration and timing

The duration of the course is (4) days from 10/27/2025 until 11/3/2025, at a rate of three hours per day from 10:30 to 12 : 30 A. M –



Course coordinator
Mrs. Fatima Rajab Al-Fitouri

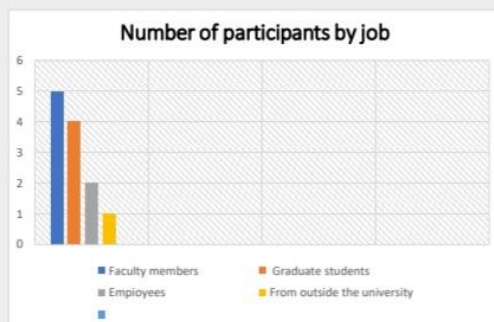
15

Explanatory tables about the participants

Number	Trainer's name	Training number	Decision	Specialization
1	Tariq Abdullah Aljahmi	16	officer	Political Science
2	Nawal Abdullah Aljahmi	17	officer	Physical education
3	Anwar Abdelkrim Saleh	18	Teaching member	Chemical science
4	Hanan Yahia Mohamed	19	Technician	Chemical science
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6	Minya Hasen Nabous	21	-	French language
7	Abdel Nasser Othman Younes	22	Teaching member	Medical science
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9	Amal Emhmed Abouzid	24	Teaching member	History science
10	Amal Hamdi Mohamed	25	Graduate student	Mathematical science
11	Ola Moftah Mieloud	26	Teaching member	Physical science
12	Amal Micheal Ali	27	Teaching member	Chemical science

16

Explanatory tables about the participants



17

General objectives of the course

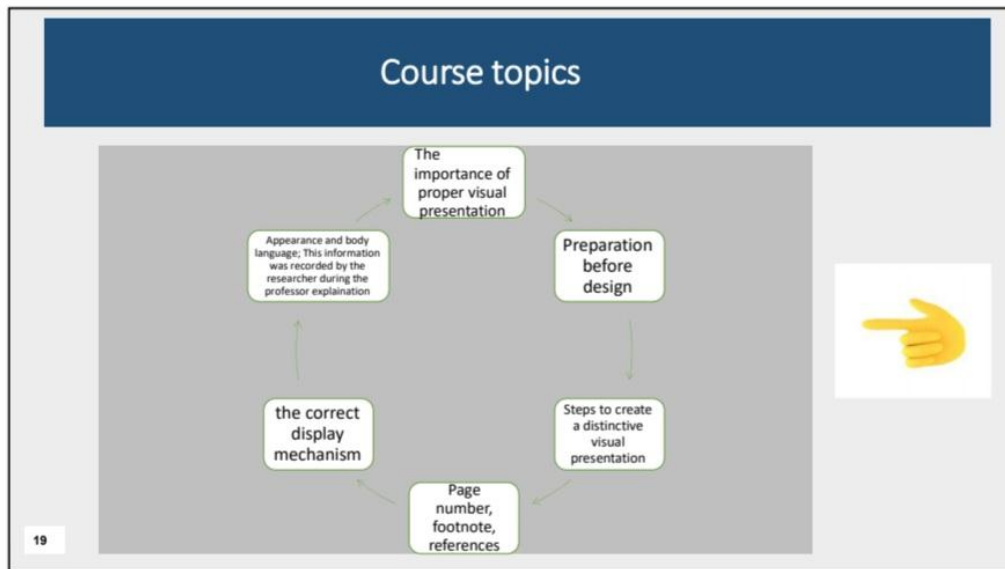
1 – scientific writing, design, and the diction.

.2 – Steps to prepare a Power Point Presentation

3 – Effective Presentation and diction techniques.

4 – Acquiring body language skills during assessment.

18



From inside the lecture hall

21/05/2019

قائمة الحضور و الغياب

الاسم	الحضور
1. محمد علي	
2. احمد	
3. خالد	
4. مريم	
5. هادي	
6. نورا	
7. علي	
8. سارة	
9. محمد	
10. احمد	
11. خالد	
12. مريم	
13. هادي	
14. نورا	
15. علي	
16. سارة	
17. محمد	
18. احمد	
19. خالد	
20. مريم	
21. هادي	
22. نورا	
23. علي	
24. سارة	
25. محمد	
26. احمد	
27. خالد	
28. مريم	
29. هادي	
30. نورا	
31. علي	
32. سارة	
33. محمد	
34. احمد	
35. خالد	
36. مريم	
37. هادي	
38. نورا	
39. علي	
40. سارة	
41. محمد	
42. احمد	
43. خالد	
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45. هادي	
46. نورا	
47. علي	
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79. علي	
80. سارة	
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82. احمد	
83. خالد	
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87. علي	
88. سارة	
89. محمد	
90. احمد	
91. خالد	
92. مريم	
93. هادي	
94. نورا	
95. علي	
96. سارة	
97. محمد	
98. احمد	
99. خالد	
100. مريم	



Course trainer
Professor Ahmed Masoud Al-Triki

21

Third: Evaluation

1- Preparing a PowerPoint Presentation.

2- The topic is the trainer choice.

3 - No more than 10 slides.

4 - Choose an excellent design.

5 - Please pay attention to the font, colors, and the logical flow of the idea.

6 - The presentation must include regular, coloured, and animated images, tables, shapes, symbols, slide transitions, and animations.

7 - The presentation must include partial explanation with picture instead of article text.

8 - The evaluation includes design, diction and presentation style, and body language.

9 - Practice adhering to the 10-minute time limit.

10 - Don't forget the references slide.

22

End of course

Certificate of Participation for the researcher in the course



23

A group photo of the coach with several participants on the final day.



Conclusion

- 1 - The importance of focusing on studying the historical development any science discipline, whether human or applied science.
- 2 - The importance of keeping any documents, scientific papers or visual presentations by subjecting it to the archiving process, especially electronically, to benefit from it to the long term.
- 3 - In this study the researcher relied on combining the historical narrative method and the digital narrative method to achieve the main aim of this study, which is to link history with digital development.
- 4 - In this study ; a number of terms were highlighted that required us to understand and acquire the skills mentioned there in because of their importance in spreading knowledge with society and forming an important database that into an archive that becomes a cultural record in the future.
- 5 - The power point program, such as other programs has gone though many changes that accompany each of its releases, and also, like any program it has disadvantages, but we focused on the advantages because they serve as the subject of the study.

24

- 6 - Most of the studies which the researcher has reviewed about the power point program and its used are studies that rely on samples in educational institutions such as schools and universities.
- 7 - This study aimed to put forward the presentations as visual or printed documents for scientific activities in the future, by relying on technology to display information to support the educational process and preserving these presentations so that they become historical and documentary material in the future, and here the desired added value is achieved.
- 8 - Both the Information and Documentation Center and the University of Benghazi are interested in playing their role as a research institution concerned with developing scientific cadres by providing electronic services such as university email and training courses.
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- contributed in opening new scientific insights and channels.
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- 11 - The benefit of this course was not limited to acquiring and developing visual presentation skills, such as designing slides, learning about the types of still and moving images, and the art of public speaking, but it also included programs in the use of university e-mail and its advantages. In addition to how to use citation measurement programs.
- 12 - Noting the importance of history in our daily lives, as it is not limited to specialists but should be a general culture because societies only develop through their members' knowledge of their past and its preservation, as it is their identity and cultural heritage. On the other hand, clarifying the meaning of history as a discipline that intersects with all other sciences, as it serves as the starting point for other sciences, since every science has a history. This was explained in the paper when we discussed the history of the emergence of PowerPoint and its stages of development in combating digital illiteracy and spreading historical knowledge.

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{وَأَخِرُ دَعْوَاهُمْ أَنْ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ}

شكرا على حسن استماعكم

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