

# Microsoft PowerPoint for Windows

Desktop presentations are a great way to share words, pictures, sounds, and videos as part of classroom instruction, a speech, or public presentation. Before creating your own presentation, it's a good idea to explore a presentation to see how the Microsoft PowerPoint software works. These directions should be generic enough to be used on the newest versions.

## Exploring PowerPoint

Open Internet Explorer.

Enter the following address

<http://www.geocities.com/tipt3/ology.ppt>

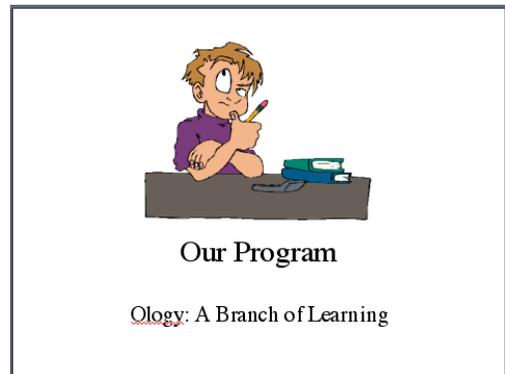
Choose Save.

Quit Internet Explorer.

Open Ology.

Pull down the Slide Show menu, select View Show.

Press ESC key to leave the show.



## Getting Started

To launch PowerPoint:

Select Start, Programs, and PowerPoint.

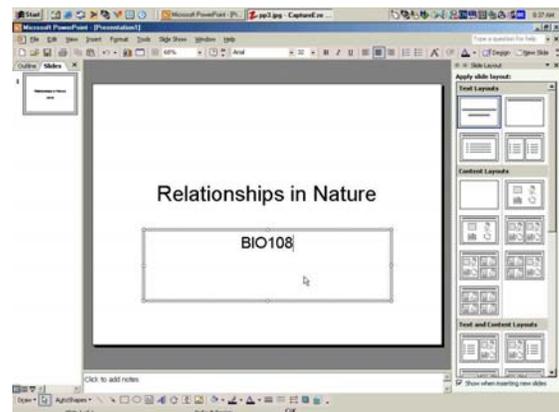
*A new blank screen will appear.*

To enter text:

Click in the box that says "Click to add title".

Enter your title or the words

"Relationships in Nature".



To create a new slide:

Select the Insert menu and choose New Slide.

Click in the title area and enter the title,

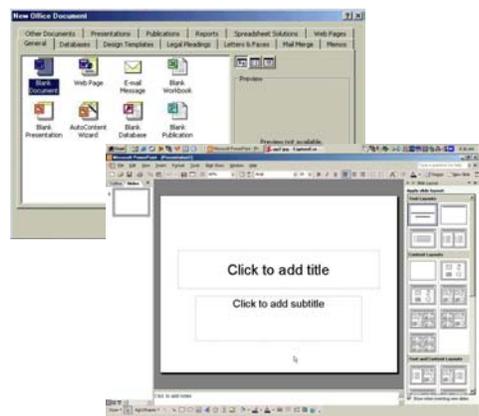
"Symbiosis" or your own title and text.

Click in the body and type each line.

Use the Enter key to move to each line.

*The bullets will appear automatically.*

- Living together
- A partnership
- Two different species
- Both partners benefit - mutual benefit



To run the slide show:

Go to the first slide in the presentation.

Click the slide show icon at the bottom of the page.

Or, pull down the View menu, select Slide Show.

Press the ESC key to exit the Slide Show.

Single Slide    Slide Sorter    Slide Show



Outline    Speaker Notes

## Adding Graphics and Web Links

You can find pictures in many different places. You can use the clipart that comes with PowerPoint, use clipart CDs, or copy pictures from the web. For web-based clipart, use *Teacher Tap: Visuals* at <http://eduscapes.com/tap/topic20.htm>

To add a graphic:

Use the slide bar to choose a particular slide.

Pull down the Insert menu, select Picture and choose From File.

Locate the picture on your hard drive. Click OK.

Move the picture by dragging from the middle.

Resize the picture by dragging from the “handles” on the edge of the picture.

Hold down the Control key as you drag to keep the picture proportional.

Adjust the text box by dragging from the “handles”.



To copy a picture from the Internet:

Minimize Powerpoint, then open your web browser.

*For ideas, use Google at [google.com](http://google.com) or Yahoo Gallery at [gallery.yahoo.com](http://gallery.yahoo.com)*

Locate the picture.

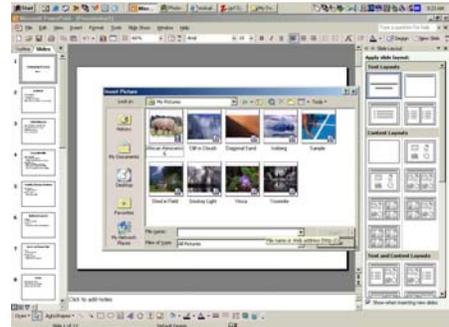
Right-click on the graphic. Select copy.

Minimize the web browser.

Open PowerPoint and find the correct slide.

Pull down the Edit menu, select Paste.

Be sure to cite the source.



To cite a web source:

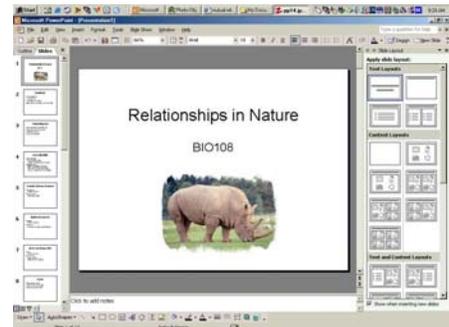
Open your web browser and find the website.

Select the URL in the web address location area.

Pull down the Edit menu, select Copy.

Open PowerPoint and find the correct slide.

Pull down the Edit menu, select Paste.



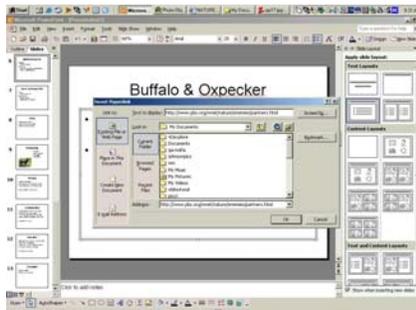
To make this text an active Hyperlink:

Select the web address or picture to become “hot”.

Pull down the Insert menu, select HyperLink.

Click in the address link, press Control-V to paste the web address. Click OK.

The link will be active on the slide.





## Exploring Other Options

Some people prefer to enter their presentation in the outline mode rather than in the slide mode. Others, like to use the speaker notes for planning class discussion and interaction.

To use the outline mode:

Click the outline option at the bottom of the screen.

Click in the outline and add each point.

Use the Enter key between lines.

Use the tab to indent.

To use the speaker notes mode:

Click the speaker notes option at the bottom of the screen.

Or, pull down the View menu, select Notes Page.

Click the box below the slide. Enter your notes.

To print your presentation:

Pull down the View menu, select Master, choose Handout Master.

Select the format you prefer. Enter any information that should be found on each page.

Pull down the View menu, select Normal.

Pull down the File menu, select Print. Review the print options before printing.

### Individual Slides

**Relationships in Nature**

BIO108



**Symbiosis**

- Living together
- A partnership
- Two different species
- Both partners benefit
  - mutual benefit



**Speaker Notes**

**Relationships in Nature**

BIO108



**Notes:**  
Relationships can be found throughout nature:  
Dependent and Independent  
Beneficial and Harmful  
Hosts and Parasites

**Questions:**  
This video is in a variety of relationships some obvious and some less visible  
1) Can you name any of these partnerships?  
2) What the purpose of the relationship?  
3) Who does it harm or help?

**Animal Kingdom**

- Nile crocodile & crocodile bird
- Hermit crab & sea anemone
- Buffalo & oxpecker
- Shark & remora fish

**Hermit Crab & Sea Anemone**

- Hermit crab
  - protects the crab
- Sea anemone
  - Gets leftover food



<http://www.ms-starship.com/sciencenew/symbiosis.htm>

**Crocodile & Bird**

- Nile crocodile
  - Usually eats animals
  - Allows bird to walk around its mouth
- Crocodile bird
  - Cleans parasites in croc's teeth
  - Removes and eats scraps of food
  - Eats harmful leeches and parasites

**Notes:**  
Mammal - Bird relationships are common.

**Questions:**  
1) Can you think of other animal-bird symbiotic relationships?  
2) Why and how do you think this relationship evolved?  
3) What special adaptations might have developed for this relationship?

**Relationships**

- Phoresis
- Commensalism
- Mutualism
- Parasitism



**Commensalism**

- "eating together at the same table"
- Only one member benefits
  - sharing space, defense, shelter, food
- Neither will die if relationship is ended

- Shrimp & sea cucumber



<http://www.ms-starship.com/sciencenew/symbiosis.htm>