

Cañada College

DRC  Disability Resource Center

Alternate Media / Assistive Technology Tutorial Series



Kurzweil 3000

Module III: Study Tools

1. Reference Section

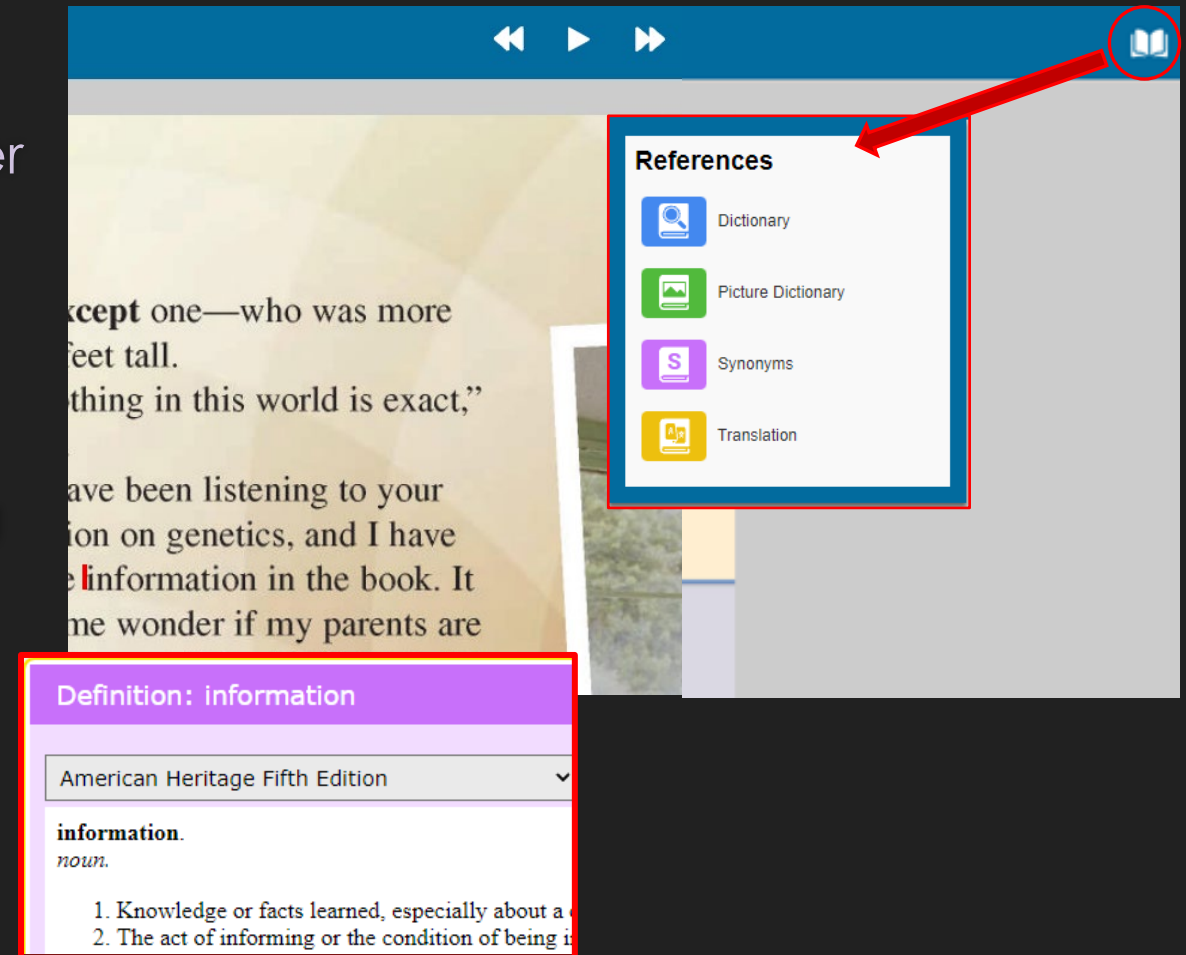
2. Annotating

3. Highlighting

4. Extracting Notes & Highlights

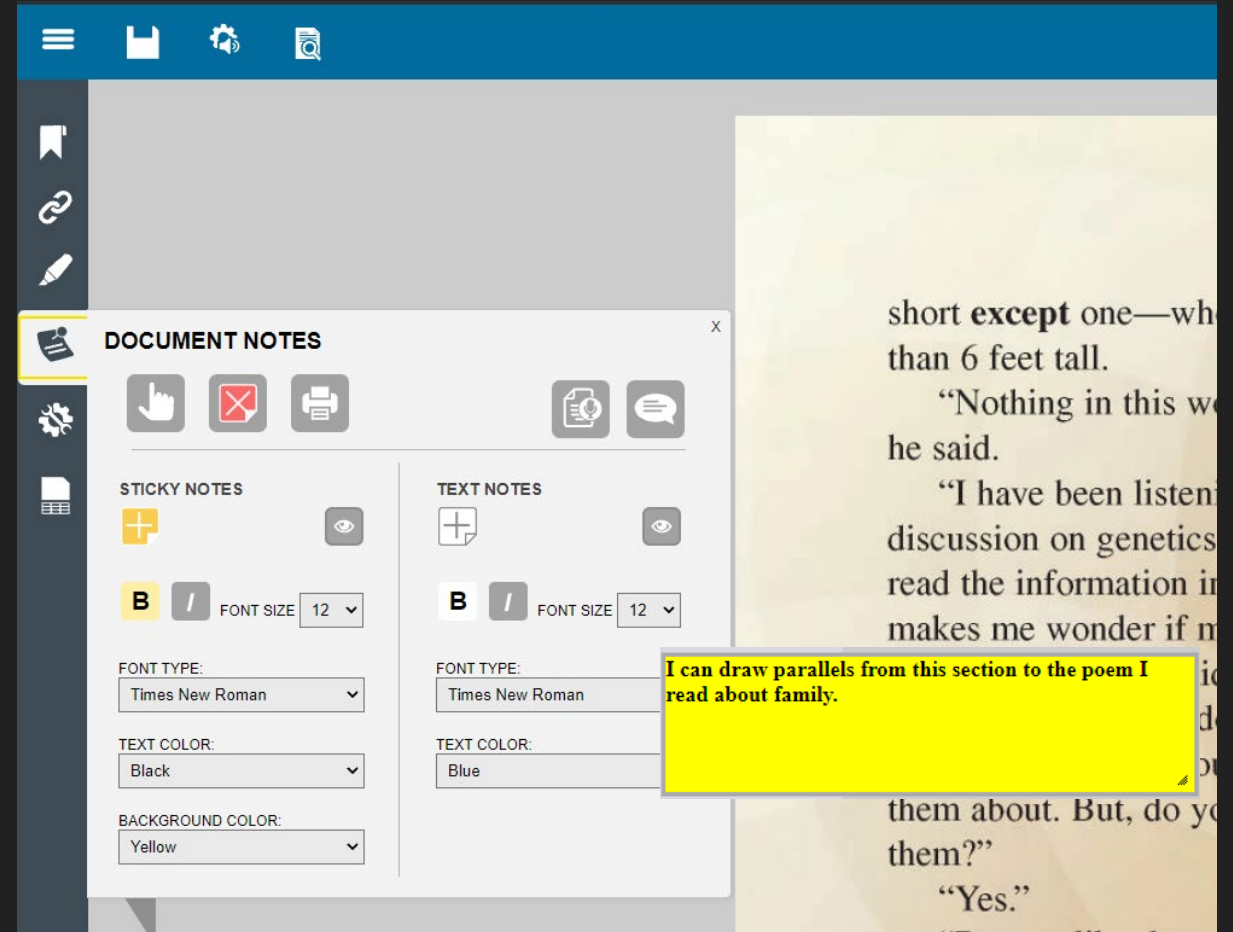
Reference Section

- The References icon in the upper right corner of the window houses a dictionary, picture dictionary, thesaurus, and language translator
- With the red cursor blinking at the beginning of the desired word, click the References icon, and make a selection
- The requested information will pop up in a smaller window on your page



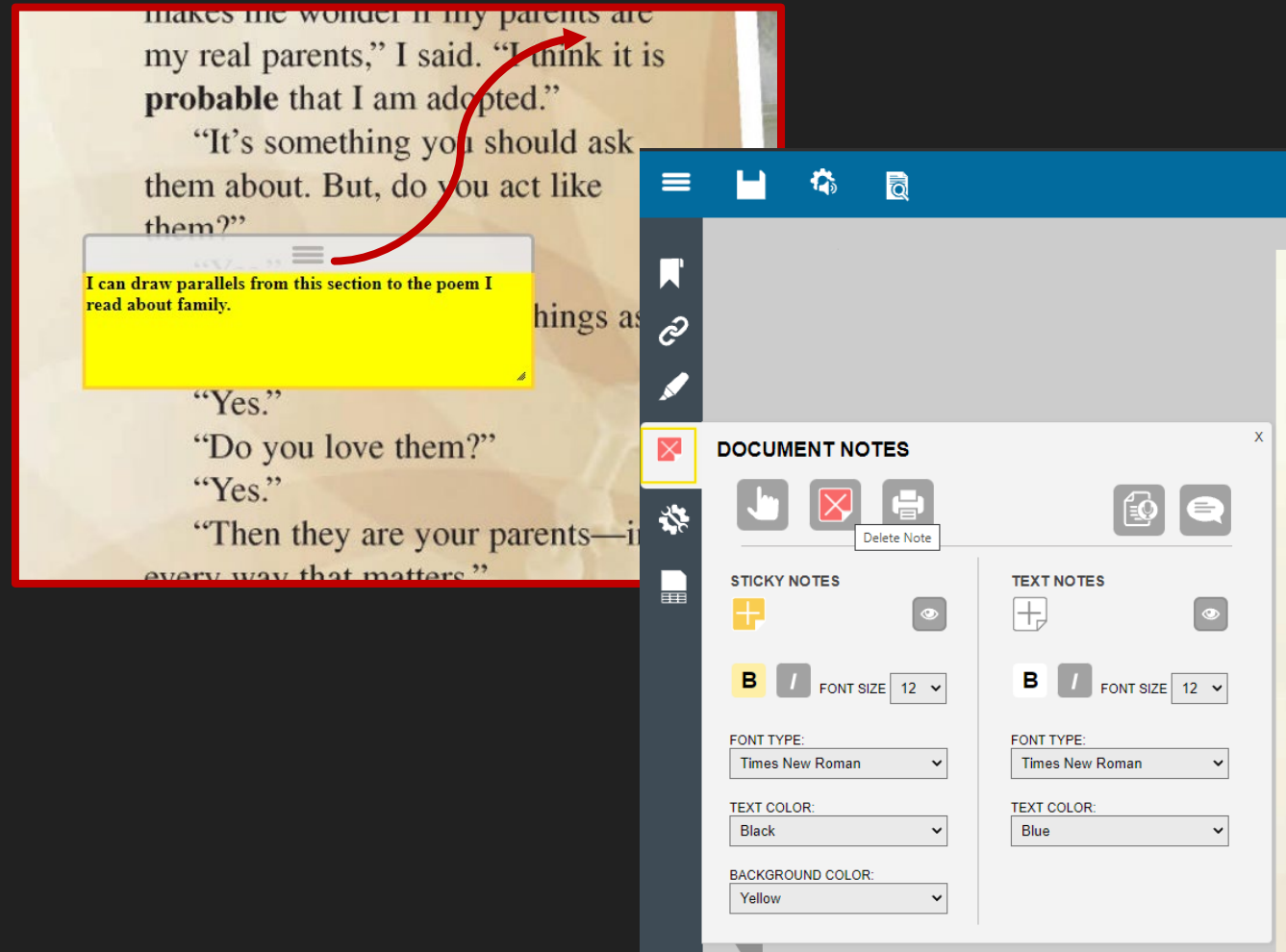
Adding Document Notes

- Click the **Document Notes** icon to expand the window
- Click the **+** icon to put your cursor into 'Add Note' mode
- Click anywhere on the page to place and type in your note
- Go back into the **Document Notes** icon and click the pointing icon to exit 'Add Note' mode

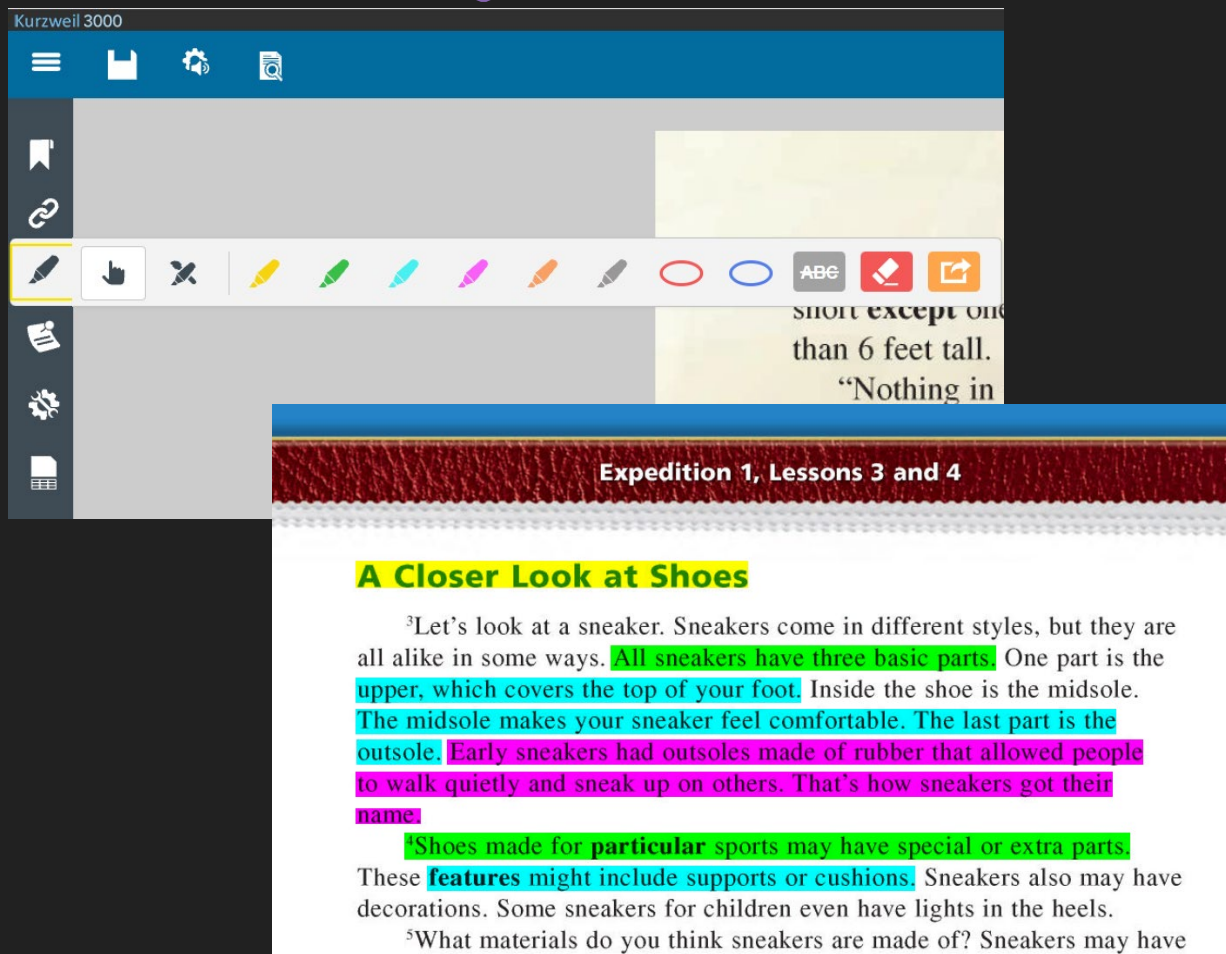


Managing Document Notes

- To move a note, simply click on the note, and drag it to the desired place
- To delete a note, click on the **Delete Note** icon in the **Document Notes** window, and then click on the note you want to remove
- After deleting notes, go back into the **Document Notes** icon and click the pointing icon to exit 'Delete Note' mode

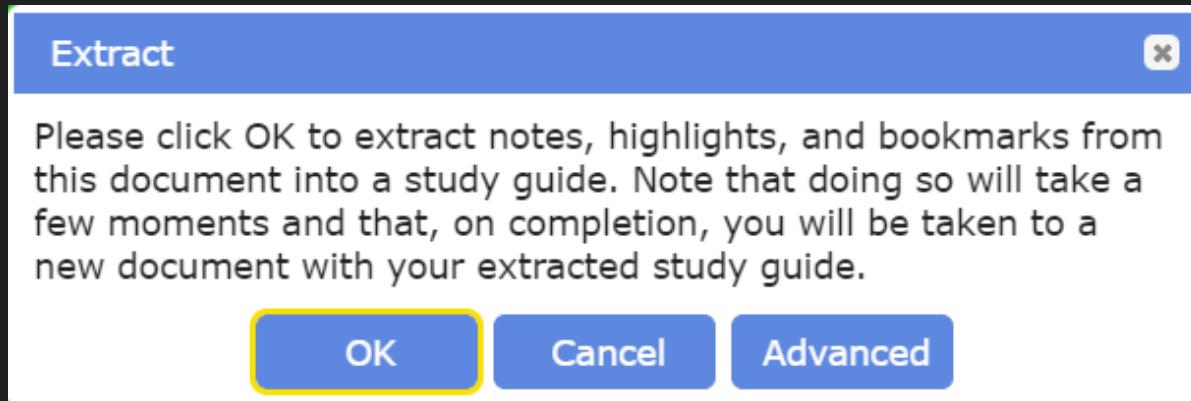


Highlighting



- You can highlight parts of your readings by clicking on the **Highlight** icon.
- Select a highlight color, and then click and drag the desired text
- Click on the **Eraser** icon, and then click and drag text that is mistakenly highlighted
- Go back into the **Highlight** icon, and select the pointing icon to exit 'highlight' mode

Extracting Notes and Highlights



- In Kurzweil, you can create a separate document containing only your added notes, and the text you've highlighted
- Click the **Extract Notes and Highlights** icon, and then click 'OK' in the Extract window that pops up
- You will have the ability to edit and save the extracted document, or have Kurzweil read it aloud

Example of Extracted Document

Highlighted & Annotated Text

Expedition 1, Lessons 3 and 4

A Closer Look at Shoes

³Let's look at a sneaker. Sneakers come in different styles, but they are all alike in some ways. All sneakers have three basic parts. One part is the upper, which covers the top of your foot. Inside the shoe is the midsole. The midsole makes your sneaker feel comfortable. The last part is the outsole. Early sneakers had outsoles made of rubber that allowed people to walk quietly and sneak up on others. That's how sneakers got their name.

Shoes made for particular sports may have special or extra parts. These features might include supports or cushions. Sneakers also may have decorations. Some sneakers for children even have lights in the heels. materials do you think sneakers are made of? Sneakers may have leather, canvas, nylon, or mesh. If the shoes close with laces, metal eyelets. The laces may be made of cotton or nylon with Many different materials are in every sneaker. These materials come from all parts of the world.

Describe the three basic parts and special features of my favorite pairs of shoes as an example

Find out who designed my favorite pair of shoes, and what country they work in

The Steps in Making a Sneaker

A sneaker starts with a design. People who draw designs for sneakers often work in the United States. Once the design has been drawn, production begins. This is where things get complicated. Engineers figure out how to turn the design into a real shoe. They also choose materials. Then buyers

Extracted From: it_takes_a_world_to_make_a_shoe.kes

***** Extracted from User: Celeste Kidd (ckidd) *****

Page 1

Page 2

Sticky Note 1: Describe the three basic parts and special features of my favorite pairs of shoes as an example

Sticky Note 2: Find out who designed my favorite pair of shoes, and what country they work in

I. A Closer Look at Shoes,

A. All sneakers have three basic parts.

1. upper, which covers the top of your foot.
2. The midsole makes your sneaker feel comfortable. The last part is the outsole.

a. Early sneakers had outsoles made of rubber that allowed people to walk quietly and sneak up on others. That's how sneakers got their name.

Extracted Document