DARLENE: Welcome, everybody, on behalf of ATEND and ADCET. I would like to welcome you to this webinar.

Firstly, I would like to start by paying my respects to and acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which we are meeting today, and also pay respects to elders past and present.

Today our presenter is Jim Spiros, and he is going to discuss the various advanced features of the Sonocent audio notetaker and how they are utilised. Jim will demonstrate live the software and the companion app on the mobile device.

For many of us, we have kind of had a little bit of a taster into Sonocent and I think this is going to be a wonderful follow-up for that session.

This webinar will be live captioned by Bradley Reporting, and will be recorded. The recording will be placed on ADCET after the recording has been captioned. This may take a week.

The gotomeeting platform is not as accessible as we would desire for screen reader users. And if you are a screen reader user and have any questions to ask or any comments, please email us at admin@ADCET.edu.au.

All participants have been muted. This is to ensure as little background noise is received during the webinar. Jim will chat to us or be showing Sonocent for around 50 minutes, and then we will have a few minutes at the end for questions. But feel free throughout the presentation to enter your questions in the question pod, and I will be able to ask Jim at the end.

Also, if you do experience any technical difficulties during the webinar, you can email us at that email, which is admin@ADCET .edu.au, and now it's over to you, Jim. Thanks, heaps.

JIM: Thank you, Darlene and Jane and anyone else in the background who helped organise this session.

I think I will quickly go to my next slide, and for those of you who don't know me, I do work with Sonocent, but I also have my on consultancy business. I do a lot of work in Dragon because I partner with Voice Recognition Australia. I'm an Apple accessibility ambassador, so I have quite a diverse portfolio of assistive technologies that I provide training and advice around to schools, higher education and workplace settings and so on.

But today, because we have such a short timeframe, let's focus on Sonocent. As the title of these slides suggested, as Darlene said, we're going to look at -- well, some of the features are advanced features, but some of the features I've decided to quickly highlight today are part of the standard suite of tools that it's worth students being aware of, and also more importantly, when and how to utilise them at different stages of their learning.

So, I'm not sure how many people today are new to Audio Notetaker. I'm just going to spend a couple of minutes quickly orientating you to the workspace of Sonocent, and then we're going to go through the remainder of these bullet points, a couple of tips about prelecture attendance, what students can use in Audio Notetaker to take advantage of preparing for their lectures. The third dot point, which is around effectively reviewing spoken information, we're going to be ‑- apologies, I forgot to turn off my emails. Let me quickly go and do that. Sorry, my apologies while I do that.  
  
We're certainly going to look at how we can review spoken information, and one of the big ones in that third bullet point is to really impress upon the importance of letting your students know that the use of keyboard shortcuts will certainly make it much more efficient for them to review thier notes. We will talk about how to create study guides. Importantly as the title of this presentation suggests, this tool is more than just a note taking tool. I view it as almost a universal design Microsoft Office suite. So it can be used to generate written text, whether it's for doing short study guide in written form or whether it’s to start to draft a more comprehensive written assignment.   
  
Because it is a universal design tool, we're also going to quickly point out how many students around the world have taken advantage of Audio Notetaker to create audio books from their PDF documents. And certainly for those students who find it very challenging with reading difficulties to process written text, the fact that the audio note-taker allows you to make compressed or summarised audio books is a really innovative feature which is worth sharing with your students.

Importatnly, we will talk about lecture capture recordings and how students who miss a lecture or perhaps have to go and access a TED-Talk or YouTube video, how they can effectively process and comprehend that content using audio-taker. And of course, finally we’re going to talk a bit about new features built into the companion app, Sonocent Recorder and Sonocent Link. They are fairly new, only a few months I think they've been out, so they're still quite raw and I'm sure they're going to improve quite a lot but they already have some neat little features in them that we're going to point out to you today that students could start to utilise for specific subjects.   
Perhaps in some of the STEM areas.

We will quickly recap with Audio Note-taker. This is a screen shot. I'm now on slide 4, and on the screen shot you can see here, this is a completed project that a student has compiled. The left‑hand column are the slides from the PowerPoint presentation from the lecturer. In the centre column are some text that they have typed during the lecture, and in the right-hand column is the visualisation of the lecturer's voice. So, their spoken information now is at a visual layer, representation, and during the lecture the student annotated what they heard the lecturer say and you can see from the right-hand side in the legends with the red and green and orange they've colourcoded the spoken information. Al the red information is really -‑ the students have classified that as being really important and they've annotated as they listened to the lecturer.

In the next few examples, when we do some live demonstration, this will become a bit clearer, how all this works. For those of you who really have not come across Audio Note-taker before.

But firstly, I do want to talk about the importance of Audio-Note-taker in preparing for a lecture. What I will be doing for the remainder of this session is I will be flicking back and forth from this PowerPoint to the software to demonstrate each of the tips that I’m showing on screen.

Tip 1 in preparing for a lecture – in many instances studentts have access to the lecturer’s presentation prior to lecture, perhaps in PDF format. And what they can do, which I will quickly flick over to my software to show, is – they can – we will just hide the recording on the right-hand side for a moment and the text. You can actually hide each of the columns.

Let's say the student has imported from the import feature, they've imported the slides of the lecture, and they've imported them and there they are on the left‑hand column.

One of the things a student can do prior to attending a lecture is they can utilise on the right‑hand side this feature called Extract Text All Slides by clicking this tool. It will now extract in plain text format all the text that's embedded within those PowerPoint slides into a much more reader friendly, print friendly format.

Students can choose to remain in Audio Notetaker and utilise the accessibility features of the text to speech functions. Up here, if we scroll – we will keep this, because it’s much shorter. I can now click on the speak feature.

>>: Paradoxs to plunder. Causal loop. A future event is the cause of a past event which is the cause of the future event ...  
  
JIM: So I will click on that to stop the text to speech function. Students can stay within the workspace to use the text to speech function, build a bit of familiarity/anticipation around the content. Perhaps think about what they already know, activate some prior knowledge in readiness for the lecture.

Alternatively, students can also choose another option where if they prefer to have all of this visual information and text as a Word document, they can select this option, called Copy All Text and Images, and now that is pasted to the computer clipboard. Then in Microsoft Word – I’m just going to open Microsoft Word, they can paste it in and have a Word document of all that content.

And now you can see, as we scroll back up, it has brought in all the text. Interestingly, it hasn't ‑- it should bring in all the images as well.

Now, that's the first time that it's failed me ... so there you go, we were talking about that prior to the webinar ... we have anxiety about technology failing us, but that should have copied across the text and images. I do have a sample of that to show you what it looks like ... when it is completed.

There is the result of what I tested yesterday or the day before. So this is another option for students, who then go through with other technologies to read it or to add their own -- type their own reflections underneath. So that's tip number 1. Something that is not -- some students find really useful to use.

Moving along to the next slide -- I'm now going to go to slide 6. And this one is one where students can reflect upon the criteria for a particular subject. And they can change the highlighter criteria as they listen to a particular type of lecture. If you have a look on the screen shot here on the right, this particular lecture recording is research on gender and family issues. And the student has decided to reclassify all of those colour codes, so they still have orange as important information, but they have decided to use the blue highlighter to highlight spoken information that will be critical to use in the essay. And then they have chosen more specific criteria around the topic around gender and social impact or gender and environmental impact and so on. So that is a really useful way for students to really start to prepare themselves to highlight information around subject-specific matter.

To do that, what students can do is -- I will just go back to audio note-taker. In the -- there's a button here for -- I just need to go and show the audio again.

Now, I just lost my colour key. Here we are.

So you need to have clicked into the audio column. But up here we have the edit colour key option. And up here you can see there are some preset templates or students can -- if I open up perhaps the one on -- to show in a example I'm going to show you one on poetry that students in humanities have created. So, what they have done with the poetry one is created colour codes for when they hear a poem and highlight the emphasis and pause and where the metaphors are and the similarlies and any imagery or alliteration that the poet may have used in their writing.

So, this is a very specific code that is going to be used to process and annotate poetry readings. As I mentioned earlier in the session, students could actually go on to a YouTube station and hear a poetry reading and audio note-taker will bring that, capture that reading into the program and students can actually annotate the reading according to these criteria. So, these criteria can also then be used in just a specific recording or, if a student would like to, they can actually go and re-save it. This particular poetry one can be saved as template, that will appear in the templates list along with lecture templates, meeting templates and so forth. So it's a really useful tool for students to be very, very honed in and have a real purpose to what they are annotating and why with their subject matter.

Okay. Just go back to – the next thing I want to talk about is linked text. This came out with the latest update of Audio Notetaker some six months ago, eight months ago perhaps. You may not be aware of it, because it's hidden but it's actually working all the time. So, what happens with linked text is that as the students are recording and annotating their spoken information, if they happen to type a bit of text with it, it will link their typed text to the spoken information. It is a bit liked the synchronised captioning with the live scribe digital pens. The beauty of that is that after the lecture, when students are at home reviewing their notes -- I will just go back to the -- oops, sorry, wrong one -- I will just go back to the Audio Notetaker file now -- you can see that they have ‑- I will just hide that one.

You can see they have written a few text notes in their recording, but if you would like to look up where the fact versus fiction part of the recording is, by hovering over the text -- actually I will click on it -‑ you will see over this section here, this part of the spoken information is what was said when the student typed fact as opposed to fiction. So, it's a quick way of locating that precise point in the lecture where the lecturer spoke about fact and fiction, and if I click on “plot whole” it will now indicate and show me here at the 3 minute 32 second mark, that’s where the lecturer spoke about plot holes.

As I said, when students do record, this linking is done automatically. However, by default it's hidden. I thought I'd share that with you today because it’s something that, unless you're aware of it, you wouldn't necessarily know that it's happening.

To be able to see the linked text, you do need to click on this little icon, where there's a, it looks like, a link of chain, and that will hide or show the linking. So, that's really something that you need to be aware of to point out to your students.

It's also worth noting the linking automatically occurs with the app as well. So, students are typing a few key words and recording on the app and then set it up, transfer it to the computer -- the linking will be there as well.   
  
Sorry, I went to the wrong one.

I'm now going to move from slide 7 and move on to slide 8. Creating compilation study guides. One of the things that is perhaps a bit more of an advanced feature is that a lot of students will extract the keynotes, the key points in their lecture and save it as a summary. Perhaps one of the things they're not doing, though, is perhaps looking at combining their summaries from a number of lectures into the one space so they can make a compilation for that whole semester to go back and listen to. There are two ways to collect key information from a series of lectures.

On the left‑hand side, you will see a screenshot where students may just collect information according to the importance through the colour code annotation. The other option on the right is where they might extract whole sections from a number of lectures and combine them where it might be for specifically for an assignment.

So that brings us back to the importance of highlighting for different reasons but also when highlighting, besides highlighting the spoken information of the lecturer, we can actually highlight complete sections using the section colours.

So if I go back to -- so, this one actually has one section colour, but if I click on this one and click on section, it now has highlighted that entire section as being really important. So, I can extract this rather than through audio, I could go to sections and I can extract just the important sections. There may be two or three of them in this recording, and I can extract it into a new project.

If I did do that, up will come the extracted sections. The important thing for students to do here is to save this document, or this project, with the file and save as feature and save it as perhaps “time travel semester summary” or something like that so they know that it's actually -‑ I'll put time travel semester summary … because now if they go to a future lecture -- so let's pretend this is the second lecture in the series and they've decided that this section here is ‑- has got a lot of important information in red that I require, I can click on the extract button and, rather than extract sections, I can extract audio and just choose the red. So, every section that's red, I will then ensure up here I extract it into my time semester summary, so that way I'm compiling bit by bit, week by week my summaries from each lecture, and they will all be conveniently compiled into the one document. Because once we're in this one document, this is where students can now go and export it and save it as an iTunes album or an audio album or a video album, and that way they now have their summaries of ‑- in multimodal format to go back for the whole series of lectures.   
  
So, that's something that a lot of students perhaps are not doing but it's worth them being well aware of that -- that's a possibility for them, so that way they can have everything conveniently in the one location.   
  
OK, the big one, tip No.5. So, we're on slide 9. Generating written text. When students are compiling text, as I mentioned at the beginning of this webinar, it's really critical that they understand the keyboard shortcuts, because Audio Notetaker is designed to work with spoken information really efficiently. So, when students are typing ‑- when students are in the audio pane, they can use the space bar and the arrows to jump back and forth as they play back a recording. However, when they start to type, because the curser has gone to the text column, they need to use some of these keyboard shortcuts on the left.

So, let's talk about that first and then we'll come back and we'll talk about how text can be populated using something like Dragon. But, first, let's talk about students who would manually type out the spoken information.   
  
So, in this instance, when students are listening to information, perhaps we'll go back down here, and they start to play it back.   
  
… over a century ago, Einstein’s theory of relativity brought about a major intellectual revolution …   
  
Now that was quite fast. One of the things that, prior to typing back -- and that's one of the features of Audio Note-taker, is that the students can go in up the top in the tool bar and either increase or decrease the pace that the lecturer is speaking. As it happens, this was increased from the default 1.0 to 1.2, but let's take it down to 0.8, and we'll go back and listen to that again.   
  
… over a century ago, Einstein’s theory of relativity brought …

Actually, I'm going to find that really hard to listen to. I'm going to take it up just one notch to 0.9.   
  
… over a century ago, Einstein’s theories of relativity brought about a major intellectual revolution in our understanding of space and time …

So, that’s at a pace that some students may be able to keep up with as they start to type out what Einstein was saying. At the moment, my curser was in the audio column, so if I pressed my space bar you can see that it will start to play back.   
  
… over a century ago, Einstein’s theories of relativity brought about a major intellectual revolution in our understanding of space and time …

And I'm starting to type. Because my cursor is now in the text box, if I had pressed the space bar, it puts a space between the text but the space bar no longer controls pausing the audio. So, that's where control space -‑ you use the control key now to start to manage the spoken ‑- replaying of the spoken information. So, control space will stop and start the playback or control backslash or forward slash will jump it forward or control backslash will go back so you can hear it a second or third time as you process it while you're typing. So, keyboard shortcuts, knowing those is critical.   
  
The other feature students should switch on, if they need support to type it out, is to always turn on pause mode. So, this is the feature, the button next to the play back speed, by turning on pause mode what will now happen is when students play back the text   
  
… the viability of time travel in the past is a little less certain.

And you can see, the playback is actually paused automatically without me touching the controls. I can still be typing, but what it means is that it will pause to allow the students to type out what they want to hear. If they need to replay it, they can do the control backslash to go back and play it back again and then finish typing out.

So, students need to practise that to become really fluent at it. It's not something that they would do during a lecture. It's something that they would do at home when they want to populate in greater detail the text.   
  
Now, a lot of the times I get inquiries about, well, how about rather than students manually transcribing it by typing it out, how about if we use Dragon to scribe it for them and, yes, that is possible with Dragon. So, I will demonstrate that with this particular passage.

I have tested it with a number of voice profiles and I have created just generic British voices with this one, so I can click up here with Scribe, opened up a generic one. This is Professor Conzer, I've chosen her because she is an Australian lecturer but she speaks clearly like this person with a bit of a high‑pitched voice.

So what I can choose now is to scribe that spoken information to text and there are a number of ways I can do it. I'm just going to choose that one section so that way you can see what appears on the screen.   
  
OK, so that took about 15 seconds to transcribe that section. Because I had highlighted spoken information in different colours like red and green and blue, when Dragon transcribed that into text it matched it in the same colour. This bit of red here is the red sentence that's been transcribed just here. Let's check the accuracy for the first two sentences and see how it went.   
  
… over a century ago, Einstein’s Theories of Relativity brought about a major intellectual revolution in our understanding of space and time ...   
  
I've got pause mode switched on, so we should turn that off.   
  
… and he showed that in a full dimensional universe the flow of time is affected by both velocity and gravity and that time dilation allows the hassle free one‑way travel into the future …   
  
So, we will stop it there. You can see it's fairly accurate. Obviously, this person who spoke did speak in a very consistent pace and quite -- pronounced her vocabulary quite well. We know that different lecturers have different voiceprints and different accents. So, the results will be variable. One of the things that's going to be ‑- I'll talk about with transcription is -- when we get to lecture captures, how important it is that you have a good quality audio recording.   
  
So, if a student used their computer or the companion app to record this particular lecture and annotated it and then tried to transcribe it with Dragon, they certainly will not get the results that we are seeing on the screen right now. For those of you who know, with Dragon, the better quality audio signal it hears the much more accurate it will be in transcription. So, my tip for this particular instance, if you do have students who wish to transcribe the recording, what they should do is, on the day, certainly annotate the lecture and record it and then wait for the next day or when it's on the learning management system, they would go up and import the MP3 file from the learning management system, and replace their poor-quality recording with a better quality recording. It will still retain the colour coding, but then when they go to scribe, they will get much better results with Dragon. So, that's really critical.   
  
I know that when students try to get a better recording, sometimes they select the MP4 file; it has to be the MP3 audio file. The MP4 audio layer is not enough quality level for Dragon to accurately transcribe it, and I think in many cases it won't actually transcribe it because it's not high enough quality.   
  
I might move on because I'm mindful of time. About Dragon -- the other option or strategy that students could use is, once they've annotated all their information, is they go and play back the important parts, say the parts in red, and because they've got pause mode switched on, the student could actually open up Dragon and dictate themselves what they hear. So, they do a bit of that echo reading method, where they hear it and turn on the microphone and repeat what they heard and dictate directly into the text box next to that audio. So, that certainly is a very viable option for students to generate the text they need from that recording.   
  
Now talking about students with ‑- using the audio feature. When they do review their notes, it's a universal Microsoft Office tool -- is it has the ability for students to add their own information, it’s not just a capturing tool.

After the lecture, the students can turn on the microphone and just record their reflections, understandings or even perhaps compose some bullet points or draft sentences for their assignment in the audio section. So, afterwards they can play those back and type them out. So, it's a really good way of addressing working memory because some students who have to retain a certain amount of information for that 5 to 8 seconds and then they start to type it out, their quality of writing ‑- there will be an impact on that because they might forget some of the key words they should be using and the writing process gets drawn out and becomes quite lengthy. So, certainly voice notes are a great tool. I think voice notes are really important when it comes to helping working memory, and that's why I always talk about tools like Inspiration. Inspiration has voice note capabilities. Read and Write has voice note capabilities in Word, and so do a few other programs, so certainly that's available in Audio Notetaker.   
  
The other beauty about voice notes is that, if students do record their reflections in that audio pane, when they extract the audio to make little study guides they could extract those reflections, because when they revise the lecturer's voice that will hear their own reflections over and over again and that will help with learning retention and help them draw upon those understandings that they develop when they have to demonstrate what they've learnt.   
  
OK, I've moved to slide 11 and tip No.7, creating audio books from text. So, as you ‑- as I demonstrated at the beginning of the session, when the student receives the PDF version of a PowerPoint they can extract the text and use the text to speech to read it or export it to Word.

Now, that's one way ‑- this screen shot you will see is the first step of perhaps making an audio book a little bit differently. What we can do is -‑ and I will just quickly go back to Audio Notetaker again. And I'm going to import or create a new project, and I'm going to bring in a PDF document.

Oh, where's the PDF document gone? I'll just get it back for a moment.

I'm having difficulty finding the PDF document.

So, we'll just open any PDF document. I know why. I've just realised what I've done.

Just go to new project and we'll import. So, I'm going to import, even though it's a PDF document I will import slides.   
  
So, here's one on salinity and water quality. It's from the Department of Environment. So here we have a three‑page, four‑page PDF document. So, the first step is to extract all the text from the slides, and you can see now here we have, you can see all the text has been extracted from the document.

The next thing we can do is we can actually extract the text -‑ I can send all the speech to the audio pane. So, I will just do the first -‑ I will do all of it, actually.

You can see what is now created is that audiovisual layer of the text. So, if I press the play button you will be able to hear this.   
  
… November 2012 salinity and water quality salinity is a measure of the content of salts in soil …   
  
So the reason I wanted to show you this is that for some students, rather than create text summaries of reading material, they might like to make audio book summaries. So, much like with lecture recording annotation, they can go and colour code the important parts of information in a particular colour, so they're doing their summaries or highlights. And once they've done that they can then choose to extract just the audio and create an audio book, but the audio book is not the entire book, it's just the summary information.

So, that's a very creative way of using the program to create summarised audio books.   
  
Working with video. We're now on slide 12, and I'm just mindful how we're going for time. How are we going for time, Darlene? I’m just trying to track this. We've got about 10 minutes; is that right? I think …  
  
DARLENE: Yes, you've got about 10 minutes.   
  
JIM: Thank you. So, what I would like to talk about just quickly now is the ability to capture lectures that you've missed. This screen shot shows a TED-Talk, but the same principle applies with lectures that are captured on the lecture capture system whether it’s Echo365 or whatever system you use on your campus. When a student has missed a lecture, they certainly could go into a new project, they could go and import the slides. So, let's say I've got a lecture here from Adelaide University. I could open that up, I could bring in the PowerPoint, but when I go to import the audio -‑ which I need to find -‑ what will happen is the audio will all come into the one section with that first slide, but all of that audio is the entire lecture. So, it would just be quite overwhelming for a student to go through that and find where the transition points are to the next slide.

You could probably guess a few of them where there's big gaps of silence here. If I press the return key, that might be where, you know, it goes to slide two, but that's not going to be a way that students are going to work with this program. So, what would be a much more efficient way to do it is for students to open -‑ download the MP4 version of the lecture. We'll just go in to find the MP4 version. Let's pretend it's actually a different lecture.

What I will do is close that and I will go and open another one instead. Sorry, I'll just be a moment.   
  
So, let's say we've missed this lecture called Time Travel for Beginners, which you saw at the beginning. There are the slides. I might hide the text for a moment, and I'm going to just put that on half the screen, because what I'd like to do is I'd like to open the lecture capture recording.

We will open that with Media Player, which is what your students will probably do on their computer back home. Now --  
  
… first lecture in module 1.21, relativity and time travel …

So here now you can see there's the lecture capture video playing and so what students could do is -- they don't need to capture the visuals, because they have brought in the PowerPoint slides. They will change the recording to record from speakers only, and that way when they do press record, as you can see, it's recording, it's not picking up my voice. It's only going to pick up the computer speakers, I press the play button.

... the question, is time travel possible has occupied some of the greatest minds of our time from renowned scientists such as Einstein …   
  
And so when it goes to the next slide.

… closely linked. You will notice our timeline kicks off around the turn of the last century …

So, I will just stop that. So that's going to be a much better way of students taking notes from lectures they've missed, because rather than import a recording and try and grapple with the entire content, they should treat it as if it's the first time they heard it and they were present in the lecture. They should actually have it come in as they hear it and annotate it as they hear it for the first time. So, replicate the habits they'd use when they were actually in the lecture theatre itself. So, that's really important to do.   
  
Again, because this is the MP4 version, its quality audio won't be high enough to transcribe, but after they've done their annotations, the student could save this document and then go to the audio replace tool and transcribe it with the MP3 version, and then once the MP3 version has come in, better quality audio can be transcribed.   
  
Just quickly, we need to go back to ‑- the last feature I do want to talk about is the new scribble feature in the app. So, on your screen, we're on slide 13, and we're looking at tip No.9. So this is a relative new feature. Up until this point students have been able to use their iPhone android devices, iPads and they could take photos of PowerPoint slides or perhaps a chart or even a physical object that might be in a tutorial or lecture that they're attending. They now have the ability to do these three things, if they choose to add an image. They could swipe across and have a blank screen and they could actually start to draw any one of those equations that you can see on the left‑hand side. You’d probably need a fairly fine stylus-type pen to get such fine lines with it. Alternatively, in the middle picture, you can see a photo taken of a pair of lungs. While the lecturer is talking about different parts of the lung, the student is colour coding in red and blue the oxygenated and the deoxygenated blood and where that travels through the system.

And then the other feature that you can utilise is the tagging feature. So, tagging is a bit like labelling, where you can just tap anywhere on the picture and it will start to number and put bullet points. So that last feature of tagging, that's a really useful one. Out of all three, that's the one that I find ‑- I anticipate students will find really, really useful for those types of lectures where something's being explained in a procedure.

So, you know, first, this happens and then this and then this final step. Certainly, in the sciences I can see a lot of use with the tagging with those numbers. So, just to show you how that works, I'm going to now swipe across to my iPad and show you the scribble feature just quickly, because I'm mindful of our time we have. So, let just make sure we have ‑- now I'm just going to swipe across and I will just connect to my iPad.

I'm just trying to get my iPad back. I'm going to quit Reflector for a moment and restart it.

That's the program I'm actually using to wirelessly mirror my iPad on to the device ‑- on to the screen. We'll just try again. This looks promising. OK, that’s better. I will just make that full screen so we can see it.   
  
So, I'm just going to open the app, Sonocent recorder app, and I'm just going to tap on record and show you some of the ways it's used. You can see it's recording up on the bar there, but I can go across, I can take a photo but just to make this simpler, I'm going to tap and add an image to show you how this works and we'll just pop that one in for now. You can see I have an image in front of me, and I've got those adaptation tools to show the oxygenated or deoxygenated blood. I've tapped on the number icon, I'm going to tap on the screen near the trachea and it's placed a No.1 there, and I can type in trachea and done, so now that No.1 has got trachea attached to it. I can tap a bit further down and a No.2 will appear and I can put the bronchia, and so on. A bit like audio linking that text is now linked to the recording.

So, what does that mean ‑- what does it look like when you transfer it back to the software? So, we'll just stop recording for now and I will flick back to the software to show you.   
  
So here is the finished product. So, what happened, as I numbered them I wrote what they were but again, as I click on each one, you can see that the linking occurs. So, when I go to point 6 to talk about the bronchiole there's the spoken information the lecturer said about the bronchiole at the time. This is still new, but I can see a lot of benefits with the scribble app in some STEM subjects.   
  
The final thing, I guess we need to start to wrap up and go to some questions shortly, and just to go quickly back to here. If we have any questions, now is probably going to be the time that we do that, Darlene. Just to say that I will be at Pathways this year, so if you're coming along it will be great to see you there.   
  
The other thing to mention, for those of you who may be aware, who are -- in the early days, a couple of years ago, we started a Sonocent connect network, where accessibility advisers had a complimentary copy of Audio Note-taker so they could use it to show students and become familiar with it. That's going to continue. But as your licence is a subscription licence, it may be due for renewal coming up later this year or early next year. If it does, please contact me on either of those email addresses, because we've now set up an Australian loan licence that I manage from Australia, and I can reallocate you another licence for 12 months at a time. So, keep that in mind, if you do have a copy and it expires, please contact me and we can get you back on board straightaway.   
  
So I will throw back to you now, Darlene, and see if there's any questions I need to reply to.   
  
DARLENE: Thank you, Jim. That's fantastic. Are the audio books created in DAISY or EPUB format?   
  
JIM: They can be exported as MP3 playlists.   
  
DARLENE: I think the question was more around I suppose being put into DAISY there can be a navigation tool in that. But that’s not available?  
  
JIM: No. I think the students, once they've extracted the text, that text can probably be copied and pasted out to and made into a DAISY format, I guess.   
  
DARLENE: Yes. Another question was with regard to the costs for Sonocent.   
  
JIM: It’s on a subscription basis and incrementally reduces with the number of licences. Anything below 25 licences is viewed as a single licence, so I think that's about US$99; I'm trying to convert that, because that's how I've got my listing. It’s about $120, but then once a campus buys 25 licences it reduces, I think, down by about $30 a licence. That's quite a big saving, and then if you go to 50 or 100 licences it reduces again. So, by the time you get, say, 200 licences it goes down to about $50 a student instead of the original $120 a student. So, that's a sliding scale. I can send -‑ if anyone would like to email me, I can send them the precise figures or I can send you an interactive calculator PDF document that Sonocent has created for universities, and you just type in how many licences you want and you click a button and it calculates it all for you. Instead of buying 41 licences, it's cheaper to buy 50, because when you go to the 50 point it drops quite significantly.   
  
DARLENE: That's all the questions I've got that we've received so far, unless anyone wants to write in the question pod. Thank you, Jim. It was great to get a more in‑depth idea to see how the program works and also seeing the new things coming on to Sonocent, which is great. Scribble board is wonderful. I can't believe that after three or four trials it’s worked every time, and the time that we’re live it doesn't work.

That's the usual way. Doesn't look like any more questions are coming through so I will take this opportunity to say thank you, Jim, and I look forward to catching up with you at Pathways and I'm sure others will be visiting you and having conversations about how they can move forward with the Audio Notetaker. Thank you and thank you, everybody, for joining us today. We look forward to you joining us at our next webinar, which is next week, which will be a panel discussion around employment, graduate careers for students with disabilities. All your questions answered. I look forward to that and see you all later. Thank you.