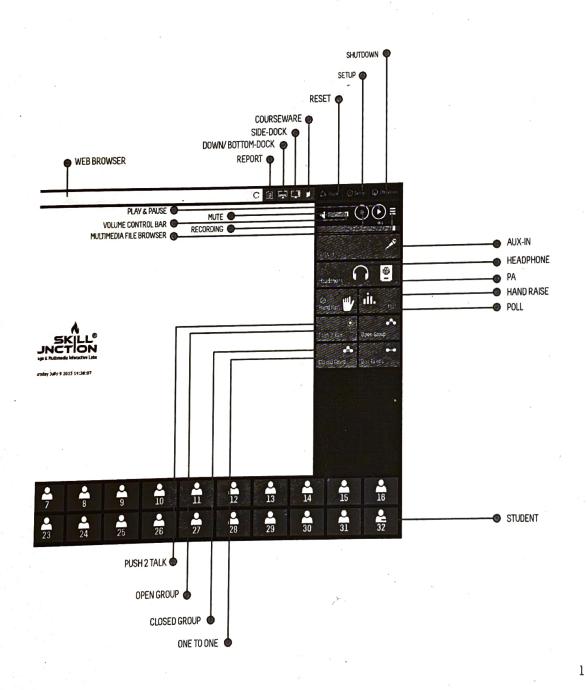




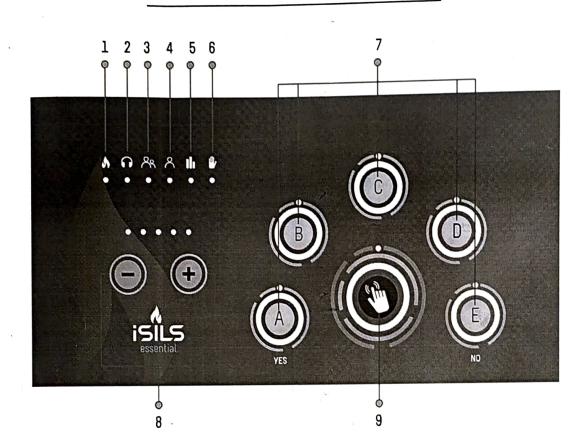
ISILS interface

Overview

ISILS (Interactive Software Integrated Learning System) is a multimedia interactive interface to enhance language skill along with Personality, Attitude, Communication and Knowledge (PACK) through Visual learning, Aural learning, Reading- Writing skill & Kinaesthetic learning (VARK) with effective technology.



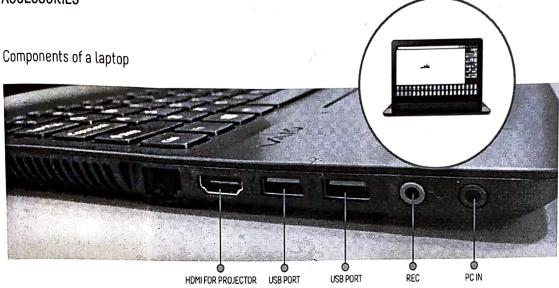
CHAPTER 2: STUDENT DEVICE



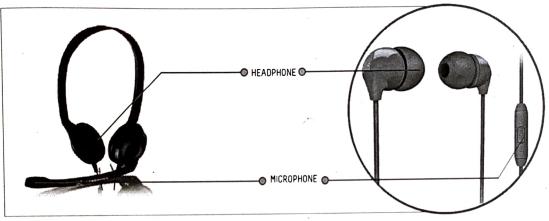
Touch Panel - Icons & Usage

- 1. **Power:** Indicates the device is on.
- 2. Headphone: Student's headphone is on.
- 3. Allowed to speak: Student's microphone is activated & allowed to speak in Open Group.
- Allowed to speak: Student's microphone is activated & allowed to speak in Closed Group or One to One.
- 5. **Poll:** Polling option is activated with timer.
- 6. Hand raise: Hand raise option is activated for students to press call key.
- 7. Answer keys: During poll students can press any alternative (A, B, C, D or E) keys to answer the MCQ. If the MCQ is of 'Yes' or 'No' pattern, 'A' for yes & 'E' for no.
- Volume control switches: The student needs to press on positive sign to increase the volume and press on negative sign to decrease the volume.
- 9. Call key: This key can be pressed to seek attention of the teacher.

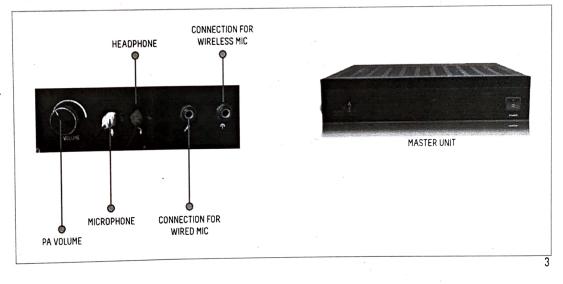
ACCESSORIES



Headset









Single click interface

Interactive Software Integrated Learning System (ISILS) is a uniquely designed single screen interface where all the features can be activated with easy iconized touch buttons. There is no complex dropdown menu to remember.

ICONS & USAGE

•	Headset For listening activity.	AUX In (Microphone) For speaking activity.
	PA (Speaker) For classroom sound amplification.	Students icon To refer students with seat no.
	File browser To browse multimedia (audio & video) files.	 Volume control bar To increase or decrease sound level.

	Recording To record voice interaction or conversation.		Play To play any audio or video.
	Pause To pause any audio or video.	•*•	Open Group Selected students speak for all.
4	Closed Group Voice interaction within the group.	۲	Push to talk Allow all the students to speak .
•-•	One-to-one Individual voice interaction with teacher.	J	Hand raise To seek attention of teacher.
.11.	Poll Quick evaluation of students.		Down-dock in / Bottom-dock in To access the desktop for office and other files.
Ţ	Side-dock in To access the desktop for office and other files.		Courseware Embedded language and communication contents.

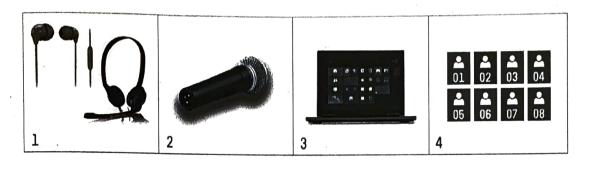
Concept of Input & Output

Input is a medium through which we deliver audio information. Output is a medium through which we receive audio and visual information.

Input options:

There are mainly four input options. They are:

- 1. Microphones for teacher and students.
- Aux-in (auxiliary input jack that accepts MP3, iPOD, Mobile, wired & wireless microphone when plugged in with an appropriate auxiliary cable).
- 3. PC in: Teacher can open any multimedia file from PC or External storage device.
- 4. Allowed student: When students are allowed to speak, then speaker's voice is the input and the listeners are output.

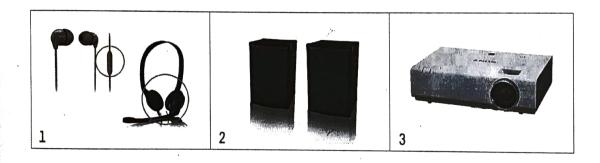


Output options:

6

There are mainly three output options. They are:

- 1 Students' and teacher's headphones (Audio output).
- 2. Public Address System (PA) (Audio output).
- 3. Projector (Video output).



Contents Module I

Practice in Basic Language Skills - (50 Units)

A. Words : Explanation, Tips and Practice sets
 i) Critical Sounds : Consonant sounds

1/	Chucar Sounds :	Vowel Sounds
ii)	Word Accent :	Disyllabic words Accent shift Longer words Rules & tests
iii)	Intonation & Rhythm:	Basic patterns, Accented & unaccented syllables. Unaccented syllables Practise Tune limit, Special tunes

B. Sentences

- iv) Nuclear Sentences : Information / Opinion
- v) Asking Questions (Q form)
- vi) Short form Responses
- vii) Variation on Verbs
- viii) Polite Forms
- ix) Complex Structures
- C. Reading Aloud
 - Application of elements learnt in Section 'A' above.
 Passages arranged in ascending order of difficulty
 (Breath –group, Emphasis, Linking, Voice Control)
- D. Narration
 - xi) Incidents, Objects, States of mind Examples built up bit by bit and Tasks

E. Listening Practice (Aided & Unaided)

xii) Passages of different difficulty value (content, speed, accent) Comprehension Tests

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Basic Language - Audio Links

S No.	Unit No.	Unit	Remarks/Position
01	01	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	Consonant sounds (24). Audio for all
		and bondonam sounds	the individual symbols on clicking
02	01	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	Example table
03	01.1	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	The sound b,d & g
04	01.2	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	In English f (voiceless)
05	01.3	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	C has different sounds
06	01.4	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	S is used to
07	02.1	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	The th combination
08	02.2	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	Example table: gel, gem
09	02.3	Critical sound: Consonant sounds	gh=f and example table
10	03.0	Critical sound: Vowel sounds	Vowel/diphthongs, audio for individual
			sounds
11	06.1	Word Accent: Accent	Example Table 6.1
12	06.1	Word Accent: Accent	Example Table 6.2
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18	09.0	Intonation & Rhythm : Unaccented Syllables	Table: I am glad
19	09.0	Intonation & Rhythm : Unaccented Syllables	Table: He eats
20	11.0	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -i.	Table: I don't know
21	11.1	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -i.	Table: Wh questions
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24	12.1	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -ii.	Table: what's his name
25	12.1.2	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -ii.	Table: Wasn't it a good
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27	12.1.4	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -ii.	Table: It's a long way
28	12.2.5a	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -ii.	Table: Aren't they pretty
29	12.2.5b	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -ii.	Table: He went to bed
30	12.2.5c	Intonation & Rhythm : Tune Limit Special Tunes -ii.	Table: He wants me
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32	29.1	Sentences: Variation on verbs : Q - form for politeness	Table: Will you have
33	30.2	Sentences: Variation on verbs : Q – form for politeness	Example table: This is a little
34	35.1	Sentences : Complex Structure : Relative Class	Example table: i) The man who
35	37 i)	Reading Aloud	lleft my friends house
37.	38 i)	Reading Aloud	At Burdwan
38	39 i)	Reading Aloud	History has been
39	40 i)	Reading Aloud	There are certain
40	42.2	Narration : Narration of incidents	Example: Early one morning
41	42.3	Narration :Narration of incidents	Example: In one of the
42	43.3	Narration: Description of objects	Example: there is an
43	44.1	Narration: Narration of states of mind	" Della finished
44	44.2	Narration: Narration of incidents	Example: It's a known
45	44.3	Narration: Narration of incidents	Example: Once upon a time
46	45	Listening Practice-Passage-1	Dear Simi
47	46	Listening Practice- Passage-2	You remember
48	47	Listening Practice- Passage-3	Growth is a
49	48	Listening Practice- Passage-4	One bright
1	49	Listening Practice- Passage-5	The chief functions
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Communication Module - Video Links

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02	52	That is a cover letter?	51.1.1	Professional writing
03	53	Cover letter and its parts	52.1.1	What is Cover Letter?
04	54	The Beginning, the Body and the Close	53.1.1	Cover letter & its parts
05	AA	The beginning, the Body and the Close	54.1.1	The beginning-1
06	54.3	The beginning, the Body and the Close	54.1.2	The beginning-2
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09	57	Stages in Preparing a CV	57.1.1	Stages in preparing a CV
10	58	What do you include in a CV?	58.1.1	What to include in a CV
11	59	CVs in Different Formats	59.1.1	CV's in different formats
12	60	CV Do's and Don'ts	60.1.1	CV's do's & don'ts
13	61	CV Last Word	61.1.1	CV last word
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17	AA	Personal Questions	Clip 2	Personal Question-2
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21	AA	Personal Questions	Clip 6	Personal Question-6
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23	AA	Questions about Professional Background	Clip 8	Professional back ground-2
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25	AA 67	Questions about Professional Background	Clip 10	Professional back ground-4
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20	AA	Assessing Personality and Attitude	Clip 13	Personality & attitude-3
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31	AA	Assessing Personality and Attitude	Clip 15	Personality & attitude-5
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40	77	Different Types of Group Discussions	Example 1	Work related questions-8
41	AA	Different Types of Group Discussions	Example 2	Different types of GD-1 Different types of GD-2
42	78	The Structure of an Open GD	Example 3	Structure of open GD-1
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45	AA	The Structure of an Open GD		Structure of open GD-4
46	AA	The Structure of an Open GD	Example 7	Structure of open GD-5
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48	AA	The Structure of an Open GD	Example 9	
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54	AA	Qualities of a Competent Discussant	Example 15	Qualities of Competent discussant-5
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57	AA	Qualities of a Competent Discussant	Example 18	Qualities of Competent discussant a
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59	AA	Qualities of a Competent Discussant	Example 20	Qualities of Competent discussant-10
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61 62	AA	What can happen during Interviews!	Video 2	What can happen during int. views-2
63	AA	What can happen during Interviews!	Video 3	What can happen during int. views-3
64	85	Professional Interview	Video 1	Protessional Interview-1
65	AA AA	Professional Interview Professional Interview	Video 2 Video 3	Professional Interview-2
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10				

MODEL CLASS

te what you heard & try to interpret the same.	2		•		
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Audio quote 02:					
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Audio quote 06:					
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MODEL CLASS

Fill in the blanks.

Swing little girl

Swing _____ to the sky

And don't ever look at the _____

If you're looking for _____

Look up to the sky

You'll never find _____

If you're looking down

Life may be dreary

But never the same

Some day it's _____

Some day it's _____

Swing little girl

Swing _____ to the sky

And don't ever look to the _____

If you're looking for _____

Look up to the sky

But never, no never, look down.



Listening Practice Main Section : Passage -1



Unit 45

(Recorded Passage with printed text and questions)

🞧 Dear Simi,

It was lovely to get your long letter last week. I wish I'd been doing so many exciting things myself. Well, I took your advice and went to the theatre to see, 'The Visitor'. As you know, when I go to the theatre I usually make up my mind about the day before, when it's too late to get a good seat. This time I thought I'd organize myself for once in my life, and I really got a good seat.

I certainly agree with you about the play – I enjoyed it very much. I can't say it kept me rooted to my seat. But it was always getting somewhere though there wasn't much action in the usual sense. The dialogue was very smart, and the characters were convincing, too.

There was a review of the play last Sunday on the radio. I wonder if you heard it. The reviewer had a lot of learned things to say about the play, but on the whole she praised it. Perhaps you didn't listen to it, but if you had, you'd have had a chuckle or two.

You'll have a greater laugh when you have my story of nearly getting late at the theatre. When I had reached the bus stop I discovered I had no change on me, and I couldn't expect to get any from the driver. So I just had to dash all the way back home again, and get some loose change. I ran back helter --skelter to the bus stop and just missed the bus, all hot and bothered. Fortunately, I didn't have to wait too long for the next bus, and just managed to sneak into my seat before the curtain went up. However, it was a most enjoyable evening.

I ran into Sheila Kar during the interval. She was telling me that she and her husband are moving shortly in your part of the country. He has a new job there, starting in September, so now they are house – hunting. She was very pleased to hear that you are in the area. She would be getting in touch with you to ask you to go and see them.

Well, I'm afraid that's all I have time for at the moment.

Yours Eva

Questions:

Where did the narrator go taking her friend's advice? What did she see?
 Does the letter -writer usually plan beforehand when she wants to see a play?
 Was there much action in the play? What can you say about the dialogue and characters?
 What did the narrator hear on the radio regarding the play? On which day was it broadcast?

A PRACTICAL COURSE IN ENGLISH SPEECH AND COMMUNICATION

Fill in the blanks using words from the text : 5.

- She wrote to her friend, "Perhaps you didn't listen to it, but if you had you'd (a)
- have had a ______ or two.
 I ran back ______ to the bus stop ______ and just managed to (b) _into my seat before the curtain went up.
- Sheila Kar and her husband were now ____ (c)
- (d) However it was a most ______evening.

What did the narrator discover when she went to the bus stop ? 6. (Does the incident remind you of any other literar y piece you have read in your English course before?)

and the second second

Whom did the narrator meet during the interval?

120

7.

PRACTICE IN BASIC LANGUAGE SKILLS

Reading Aloud



Unit 37

Application of elements learnt in Section 'A' above. Passages arranged in ascending order of difficulty (Breath-group, Emphasis, Linking, Voice Control)

() ()

I left my friend's house | shortly after seven. || It was still too early for me to have my evening meal, | so I walked along the sea front | for about an hour | until I began to feel hungry. || By that time | I was not far from a favourite restaurant of mine. | where I often wort to and to feel hungry. || By that time | I was not far from

walked along the sea front | for about an hour | until I began to feel hungry. || By that time | I was not far from a favourite restaurant of mine, | where I often went to eat | two or three times a week. || I knew the owner well| and frequently complimented him on his excellent cooking.||

I went into the restaurant, | which was already crowded, | and ordered my meal.|| While I was waiting for the soup to arrive, | I looked around to see | if I knew anyone in the restaurant. || It was then that I noticed | that a man sitting at a corner table near the door | kept glancing in my direction, | as if he knew me. || I certainly did not know him, | for I never forget a face. || The man had a newspaper open in front of him, | which he was pretending to read, | though all the while | I could see that he was keeping an eye on me. || When the waiter brought my soup, | the man was clearly puzzled by the familiar way | in which the waiter and I addressed was well known in the restaurant. || Eventually | he got up | and went into the kitchen. || After a few minutes | he came out again, | paid his bill | and left without another glance in my direction. ||

When I had finished | and was about to pay my bill, | I called the owner of the restaurant over | and asked him what the man had wanted. || The owner was a little embarrassed by my question | and at first did not want to tell me. || I insisted. || "Well", | he said, | "that man was a detective". || "Really ?" | I said, | considerably surprised. || "He was certainly very interested in me. || But why?" || "He followed you here | because he thought | you were a man he was looking for," | the owner of the restaurant said. || "When he came into the kitchen, | he showed me a photograph of the wanted man. || He certainly looked like you! || Of course, | since we know you here, | was able to convince him | that he had made a mistake". || "It's lucky | I came to a restaurant | where | am known," | I said; || "otherwise | I might have been arrested!" ||

Practice Set:

How was our solar system formed ? That is one of the great problems of astronomy. Scientists have not yet been able to say anything definite about it: They probably do not even know why they cannot solve the problem. For example, before Newton explained the theory of gravitation, it was impossible to understand why comets appeared in the sky. Comets were then thought to have a very bad effect on men's lives and to be the most important of all heavenly bodies. Now, with our understanding of dynamics, we know comets are rather unimportant things. Possibly scientists need to understand some other things before they can understand how the solar system was formed.

We accept a new scientific theory only if it agrees with the other known natural laws. We cannot accept a theory if it is based on supernatural explanations, or reasons very special to the happening. We can have confidence in the theory to the extent that forecasts made on its basis can be proved true. As of present, astronomers have to depend largely, if not wholly, on theories in order to find out whether other stars also possess planetary systems.