

## Session 7 Adapting the vocabulary

In Session 7 the student will learn to:

- Analyse documents to teach ViaVoice new words
- Use ViaVoice to read and complete a comprehension exercise

### Review

Session 6 covered speech output to read text and questions. In this session you will add new vocabulary to the dictionary and then complete another comprehension exercise.

### Get started

Put on the mic, start ViaVoice and select the student's voice file.

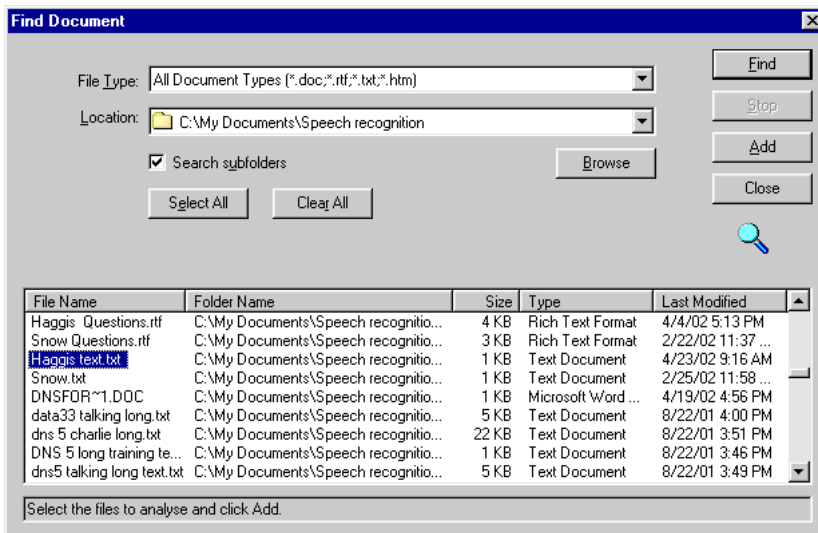
### Analyse documents

Remind the student that ViaVoice knows a lot of words, but doesn't have every word in its dictionary. To save you adding all the extra words you might need one by one, it has a facility to add new words to the dictionary from files already on the computer or from the SpeakPad.

When ViaVoice analyses the document, it not only adds new words, but also adapts the user's voice model to the style of the text. This means it is better at recognising text because it will 'know' about the topic you are writing about.

Before tackling a piece of writing on a particular topic - such as the Stewart Kings, or Magnetism – you can run text about the topic through the ViaVoice Document Analyser so that any new words or phrases are added.

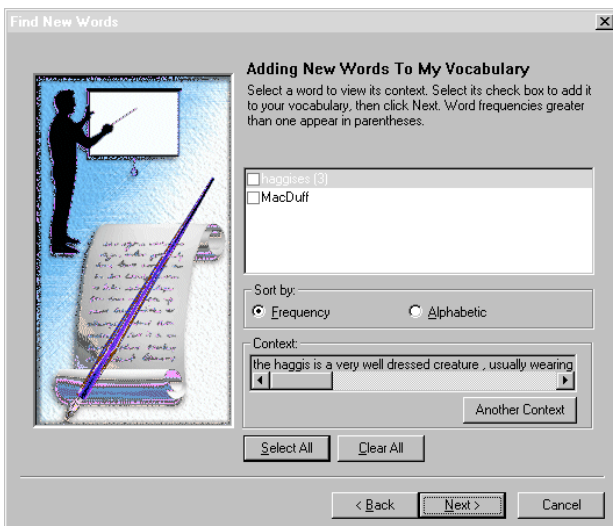
1. Click on **ViaVoice > Tools > Analyse My Documents**. Click **Next** then **Find**.



2. Click **Find** and then **Browse** to select the Speech Recognition folder on your hard disc, where you put the files from the *Introducing Speech Recognition in Schools* CD.

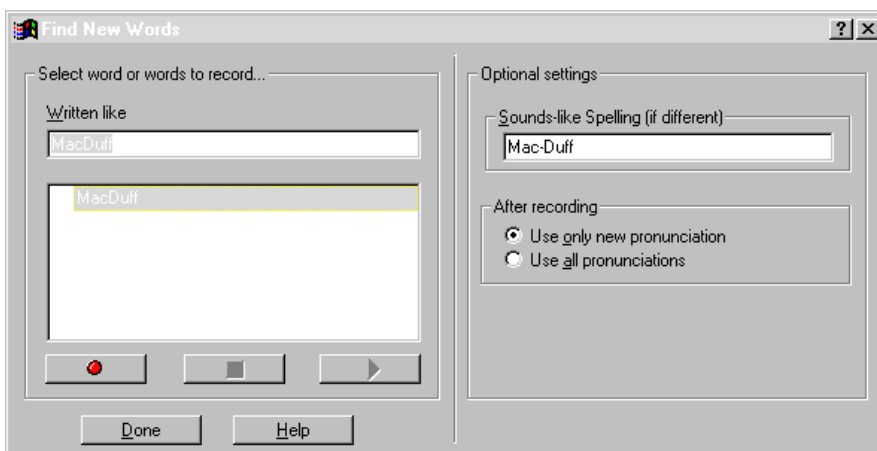
3. Click **Find**. Then select the “Haggis text.txt” file, click **Add**, then click **Close**.

4. Click **Next**



5. Tick the words you want to add to the dictionary. Only choose words you are likely to need to dictate. Click **Next**.

6. If ViaVoice thinks it needs you to record the word, it will offer you the chance next.



7. Click on the **Record** button and record each word in the list.

8. Click **Done**, then **Finish**.

## Comprehension activity - use speech output to read questions, and then dictate the answers

Now ask the student to say "**Computer-Dictate-to-Speakpad**" followed by "**Computer-Open**". Look for the *Haggis questions* file, and open it.

Use the computer speech to read the text and the questions. Get the student to look back at the text to check on the answer to each question, and use speech again, if necessary. Once the student has practised each answer, switch on the mic and the student should dictate the answers. Use complete sentences, e.g. "Americans and other visitors to Scotland are often told... ..".

Switch the mic off and save the file as *Student'sName7*.

### Haggis

Americans and other visitors to Scotland are often told that the haggis is a small three-legged creature that runs around the mountains of Scotland. The haggis is a very well dressed creature, usually wearing a kilt in the family tartan - Royal Stewart is the most commonly seen tartan among the haggises in the Cairngorm mountains but you can also catch an occasional glimpse of a haggis wearing the MacDuff tartan.

The male haggis has its left hind leg longer than its right, which means that it has to run round the mountain in a clockwise direction or else it will fall over and tumble down the mountainside. If a haggis forgets about the leg problem and tries to go the opposite way, it shouts out "gardiloo" as it falls. The female, on the other hand, has a longer right hind leg and therefore runs in an anti-clockwise direction. As a result of the males and females always running round the mountain in opposite directions, they hardly ever meet. During the breeding season visitors to the Highlands can often hear the distinctive wailing cry of the male haggis as he tries to find a mate. The music of the Scottish bagpipes has been inspired by the wail of the haggis.

Haggises have a very limited diet which is why they are only found in Scotland. They eat heather ("fraoch" - spoken as "freuch") and drink water flavoured with berries called irnbru.

Some people say this is a myth - a story made up to confuse tourists. They say that haggis is actually Scotland's national dish, made from the liver, heart and lungs of a sheep, along with oatmeal, onions and spices, all chopped up and wrapped up in a sheep's stomach and then cooked. This seems unlikely to me - I mean, who would ever eat something like that? The idea about the small animal with different legs seems much more believable!

### Haggis Questions

1. What are Americans and other visitors to Scotland told about the haggis?
2. Which tartans do haggises usually wear?
3. What is the main difference between male and female haggises?
4. What do haggises shout if they fall off the mountain?
5. What was the inspiration for the music of the Scottish bagpipes?
6. What do haggises eat and drink?
7. What are the "real" ingredients of a haggis?

## Recap

Dictate a few sentences about what the session has covered: analysing documents to build a vocabulary; using text to speech to read; and dictation to answer questions.

Say "**File**" then "**Print**" then "**OK**" to print the document, and then save it as *StudentsNameSession7*.

## If you have time....

Open a blank document and do some more dictation practice from a piece of work the student has written before, or from a text book. Print and save.

## Finish

Change to the Test User and exit. Remove and store the microphone.