



Instructions for **Interactive Whiteboard Software**



Instructions
for Interactive Whiteboard Software

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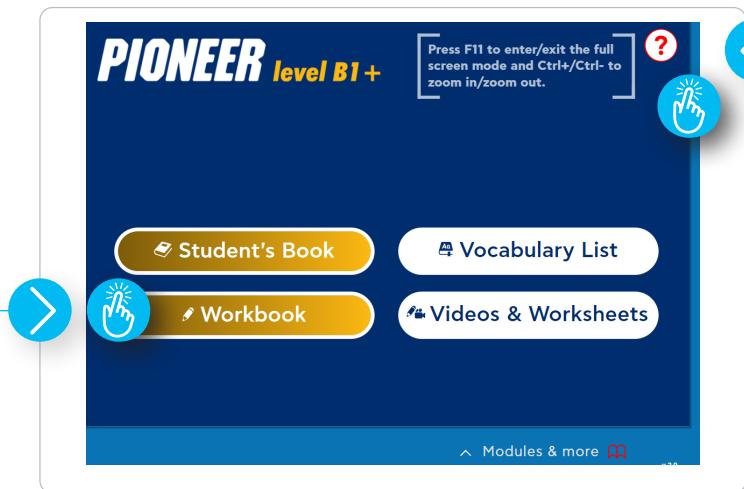


Instructions

Let's start

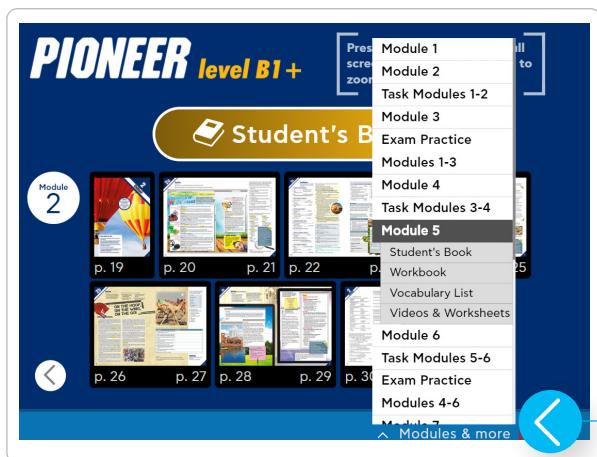
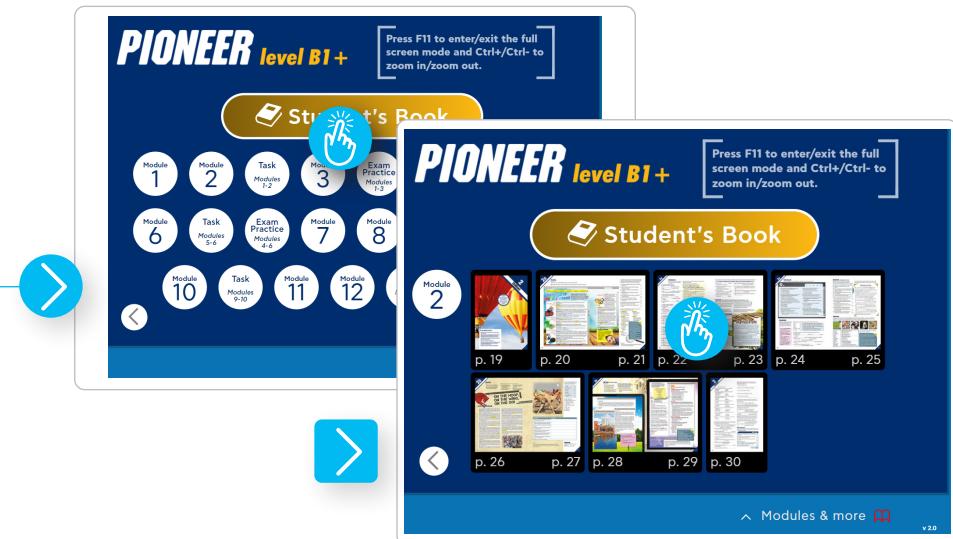
The **contents screen** is very easy to use and navigate. All you have to do is simply press the button for the component you want to view.

Press a button to go to the corresponding component.



Press the **Help button** to view the list of buttons that are included in the program.

Select the module and then the page you want to view in the relevant component.



Another way to navigate through the contents of the Interactive Whiteboard (IWB) is to select the **Modules and more** bar at the bottom of the screen. It allows users to flick through each module and access its components instantly.

General navigation

Interactive e-Book

 Workbook

 Vocabulary List

Student's Book / Module 2

2a Vocabulary

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.

criticise	blame	blame
divide	distribute	
reward	prize	medal
competition	game	race
leisure	occupation	pastime
fan	spectator	audience

1. He _____ her of stealing the ring.
2. _____ me. I don't have anything good to say?
3. She _____ her brother for missing the ferry because he had left their tickets at home.

4. Do you want to _____ a pizza?
5. Can you _____ these flyers outside the station?
6. The school year is _____ into two terms.

7. He won a silver _____ at the last Olympics.
8. There is a £10000 _____ for anyone who gives information that will help the police catch the criminal.
9. She won first _____ in the race.

10. Do you want to play a computer _____ after school?
11. They are holding a _____ to find the best young scientist.
12. Who came in second place in the bike _____?

13. Her favourite _____ is playing volleyball.
14. He doesn't have much time for _____ now that he has started a new job.
15. Now that he's not working, Grandpa's main _____ is flying kites for friends.

16. The _____ was great at last night's concert.
17. She's an Arsenal _____ like her brother.
18. There were 30000 _____ at the game.

B. Read the dialogue and then match the words in bold with their definitions.

A: What are you doing next weekend?
B: I don't know. What's the date on Saturday?
A: The 15th? That's the weekend of the annual fair in my hometown. Do you want to come? It's great. There's music, open air markets, food, beverages and jugglers.

A: Sounds good.
B: It should be the year as it's a decade since the last one.
A: What? I can't believe it's been going on for ten years and I've never been there!
B: Well, autumn is definitely here. Autumn is the most beautiful season there. All the trees are not yet golden. Sister was telling me they have other fairs there, too.
A: Yes, every few years they have a leap year fair. It's a special event with local arts and crafts and, of course, more food and music. You know, my mother used to go there when she was young. The organizer died a year ago, but she would have been one century old. She was a very kind woman. She organized a special festival to honour her. Her death marks the end of an era and the tradition of the fair will be missed.

A: You mean she died when she was 98 and she could still organize a festival?
B: Yes, she was a very young woman. She used to have weekly meetings with the other volunteers and always insisted on everyone being punctual. If someone was late, she would jokingly remind them of the time zone we are in.

1. A year _____ an extra day in February that happens every four years.
2. When sth happens every week: _____
3. One of 24 areas of the world which has its own time: _____
4. On or before a particular time: _____
5. When sth happens once a year: _____
6. One hundred years: _____
7. A chart showing days of the week and months of the year: _____
8. Ten years: _____
9. A period of time that is remembered for a particular reason: _____
10. One of four periods in the year that marks a change in weather: _____

L. Look at the sentences below. How do the prefixes *non-*, *un-*, *change* the meaning of a word?
We prove that animal species previously thought to be non-existent actually do exist.
The book is incomplete; there's one more chapter that needs to be written.
We got lost because the directions were unclear.

New complete the sentences using the words in the box. The prefixes have already been written for you.

smoking	refundable	stop	expected	decide	fair	formal	experienced
---------	------------	------	----------	--------	------	--------	-------------

1. This is a non-_____ room so please put out your cigarette.
2. She spent hours working on her essay so she thought it was un-_____.
3. She's usually so in-_____ so it was quite a surprise when she bought two tickets without a second thought.
4. There's no need for you to wear a suit; it will be an in-_____ meeting.

Grammar Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Progressive → p. 162

B. Read the extracts from the texts on pages 20-21 and choose the correct explanation, a or b.

a. What is important is the result of the action.
b. What is important is the time of the action.

B. Read through the uses of the Present Perfect Simple and the Present Perfect Progressive and find examples in the texts on pages 20-21.

The Present Perfect Simple is used:

- a.** to talk about an action which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.
- b.** to talk about an action that started and finished in the past, and the results are obvious in the present.
- c.** to talk about an action that started in the past and continues up to the present; the emphasis is on the action.

The Present Perfect Progressive is used:

- a.** to talk about an action that started in the past and continues up to the present. The emphasis is on the duration of the action.
- b.** Look at the examples you found in activity B again and complete the rules.

Present Perfect Simple
Subject + **has/have + past participle**

Present Perfect Progressive
Subject + **has/have been + present participle**




















Press the **left** and **right**

arrows   to quickly flip through the pages of the Student's Book, Workbook and the Video Worksheets. You can move back and forth between the pages of the selected lesson.

When you have the pages of the book visible on the screen, you can select any activity by pressing on it.

5

Instructions

Tabs and Buttons

The screenshot shows a digital English course interface with the following components:

- Left sidebar:** Contains tabs for "Workbook" (selected), "Vocabulary List", and "Video worksheet".
- Top navigation:** Shows a blue arrow pointing right, a blue circle with a white number "20", and a blue circle with a white number "8".
- Lesson content:**
 - Section 20: Listening** (with a play button icon). Sub-instruction: Listen to people talking in eight different situations and answer the questions.
 - Vocabulary** section with a pink sidebar containing sample sentences and definitions for words like "basketball", "gym", "stamps", etc.
 - Grammar Comparisons** section (p. 764) with instructions and examples.
 - Speaking** section with a pink sidebar containing tips for giving opinions and expressing them.
- Bottom navigation:** A row of buttons with numbers 1 through 6, each with a corresponding icon: 1. Tool button (gear), 2. Blank screen button (monitor), 3. Main menu button (house), 4. Back to module menu (grid), 5. Zoom in button (double arrows), and 6. Previous and Next buttons (left and right arrows).



You can easily navigate your way to the different components of the course by pressing the relevant buttons. Selecting the **tabs** on the lesson overview will direct to the corresponding material.

1. Tool button



2. Blank screen button



3. Main menu button



4. Back to module menu



5. Zoom in button



6. Previous and Next buttons



7. Suggested Answer (Speaking)



8. Grammar Reference

Student's Book Module 2a

Vocabulary

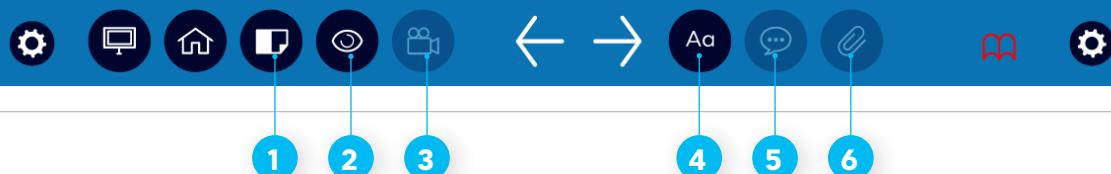
A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.

criticise blame accuse

1. He _____ her of stealing the ring.
2. Stop _____ me. Don't you have anything good to say?
3. She _____ her brother for missing the ferry because he had left their tickets at home.

share divide distribute

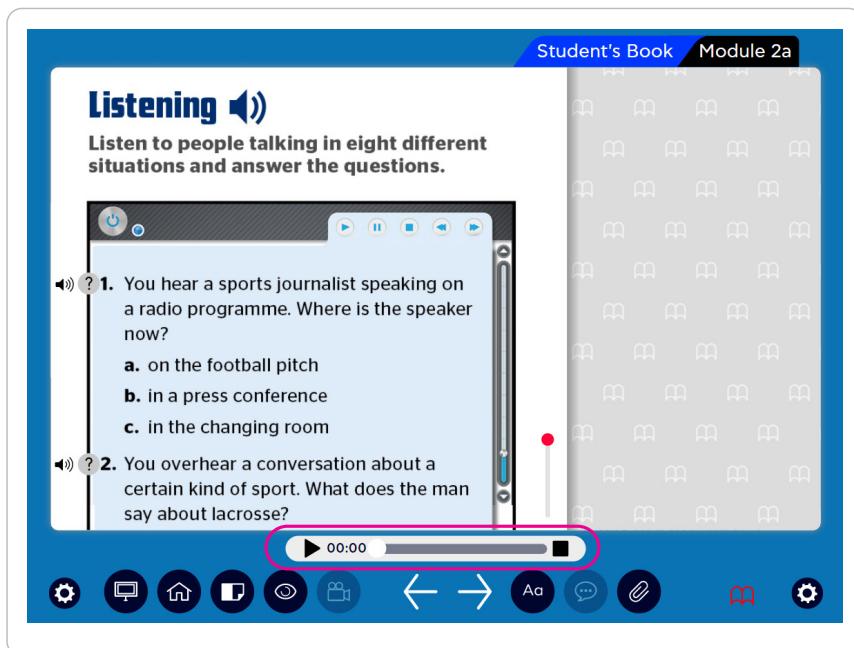
4. Do you want to _____ a pizza?
5. Can you _____ these flyers outside the station?
6. The school year is _____ into two terms.



- | | |
|---|---|
|  1. Lesson overview button
 2. Show/Hide answers button
 3. Animation/video button |  4. Vocabulary List button
 5. Show/Hide text button
 6. Attachment button |
|---|---|

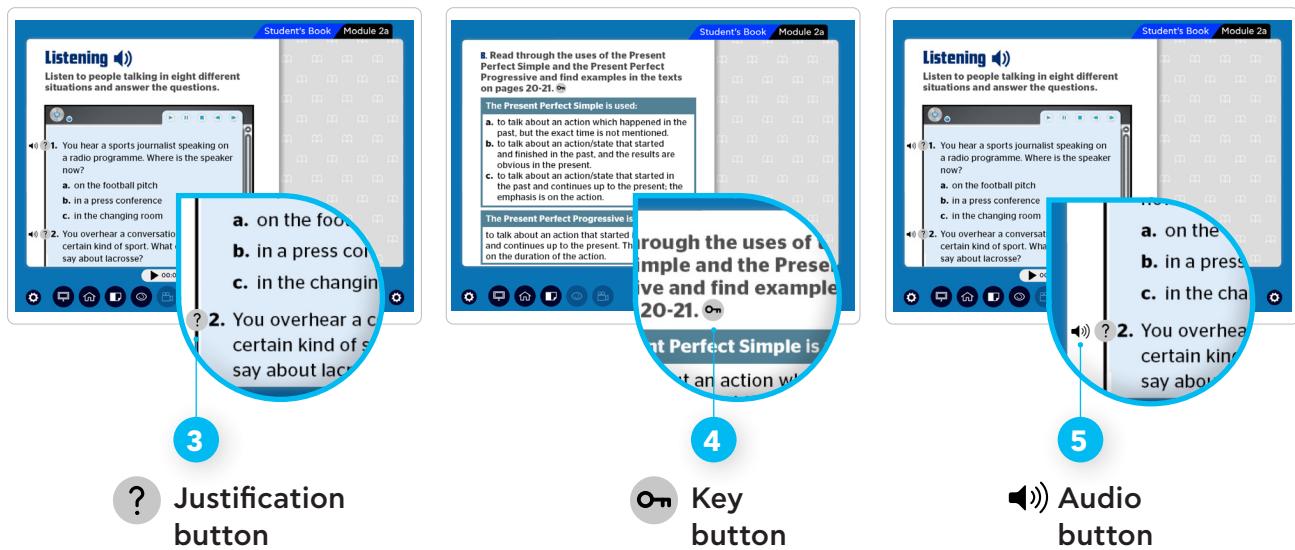
Instructions

Other buttons



Play/Pause
audio buttons

Stop audio
button



Justification
button

Key
button

Audio
button



Split screen

The split screen feature has been designed to facilitate your lesson.

Student's Book Module 2a

B. Complete the text below with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets. Add *the* and *as* where necessary.

Antiquing

Do you have an eye for detail and a passion for old things? Then antiquing is for you. Antiquing is the practice of shopping for antiques. Antique lovers all over the world believe that this hobby is 1 _____ (exciting) than others, and one of 2 _____ (challenging) of all. This is true, as it requires knowledge of antiques, a skill that takes time to develop. But it isn't necessarily costly. Actually, it is a hobby for just about any budget. You can find antiques for 3 _____ (little) as a pound if

Comparisons
The comparative form

- of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs and of two-syllable adjectives ending in -y is formed by adding -er. (Adjectives ending in -y change to -i, while those ending in -e take only -r.)
tall-taller, near-nearer happy-happier, late-later
- of most adjectives

All texts and activities appear on the left side of the screen. Some activities are accompanied by relevant material which appears on the right side of the screen after pressing the **attachment button** . This material includes reading texts, listening transcripts, grammar references, writing references, answer key and justifications for the listening and reading activities.

Instructions



Tools

At the bottom of the screen you can find a tool bar including a variety of tools which are useful for your lessons.

Tool bar



B. Complete the text below with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.
Add *the* and *as* where necessary.

Antiquing

Do you have an eye for detail and a passion for old things? Then antiquing is for you. Antiquing is the practice of shopping for antiques. Antique lovers all over the world believe that this hobby is

1 _____ than others, and one of 2 _____ (challenging) of all. This is true, as it requires knowledge of antiques, a skill that takes time to develop. But it isn't necessarily costly. Actually, it is a hobby for just about any budget. You can find antiques for 3 _____ (little) as a pound if

Comparisons
The comparative form

- of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs and of two-syllable adjectives ending in -y is formed by adding -er. (Adjectives ending in -y change to -i, while those ending in -e take only -r.)
tall-taller, near-nearer happy-happier, late-later
- of most adjectives

Press on the **Tool button** to show or hide the tool bar.



Pen

Press on the **pen** to write or draw lines on the screen. You can write anywhere you want.



Colour

Press on the **colour** tool to choose the colour that you will use for the pen, the highlighter, the box or the circle. Choose among black, blue, red, yellow, white, green or purple.



Highlighter

Press on the **highlighter** to highlight specific words or phrases.



Notes

Select the **notes** tool to open a small window for typing notes. Click on the program to open multiple windows and drag them anywhere it suits you.



Pen width

Press on the **pen width** tool to choose from three different sizes for the pen, the highlighter and the outlines of boxes and circles.



Rectangle

Press on the **rectangle** tool and choose among a transparent, opaque or selecting rectangle. Then press and drag to create the rectangle.

Instructions



Circle

Press on the **circle** tool and choose between a transparent, opaque or selecting circle. Then press and drag to create the circle.



Magnifier

Press on the **magnifier** and click anywhere on the screen to magnify that area. Press again on the magnifier tool to return to normal view.



Erase

Press on the **rubber** to choose among the rubber, the undo or the recycle bin. Select the eraser to delete anything you created with the Tool bar. Select the undo button to erase the last change made with the tools, or use the recycling bin to erase everything in just one stroke.



Screen

Press on the **screen** tool to quickly hide content on the program. You can drag it left, right, up or down to reveal part of the whiteboard content. Press on the lower-right corner to adjust the size of the box.



Video

2 REVIEW

Learn all the prefixes and write sentences. Use Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive + Tenses.

1. I / have / English / a year

A. choose a, b, c, d, e
 a. gather food and then we... it to the pool.
 b. distribute
 c. divide
 d. separate
 e. disconnect

2. The only one the best suited to stay at work
 A. complete
 B. finish
 C. end
 D. finish
 E. terminate

3. Ian and Janine are good climbers. They've been rock climbing for almost a decade!
 A. time
 B. century
 C. millennium
 D. decade
 E. minute

4. In order to take part in a marathon, you need lots of endurance.
 A. endurance
 B. adjustment
 C. adjustment
 D. endurance
 E. adjustment

5. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb 'have'. You have to have the past continuous verb forms which you do not need to use.
 stimulating break fast prior in the back of an eye
 a. have had
 b. have been having
 c. have been having
 d. have had
 e. have been having

6. Let's get out of here and go to the beach. I have no time to waste.
 A. private
 B. public
 C. private
 D. public
 E. private

7. I know this which is just...
 A. I can't do anything to prevent the accident, it all happened.
 B. I really enjoy talking with Sue because we always have very...
 C. No point in rock climbing because it's so dangerous.
 D. He has a fear of heights.
 E. I don't think many people will... for the fun of it.

8. How can you enjoy knitting? It's so...
 A. boring
 B. fun
 C. fun
 D. boring
 E. fun

Self-assessment

1. I didn't hold my breath.
 A. didn't
 B. held
 C. held
 D. didn't
 E. held

2. I used a lot of salt.
 A. used
 B. used
 C. used
 D. used
 E. used

3. I made a mistake.
 A. made
 B. made
 C. made
 D. made
 E. made

4. I am not able to...
 A. am
 B. not
 C. am
 D. not
 E. am

5. I wrote a letter.
 A. wrote
 B. wrote
 C. wrote
 D. wrote
 E. wrote

Video Activities On view 2

I. Complete the paragraph below. Then watch again and check your answers.

There are four main tennis tournaments every year, which are called 1 _____. They are Wimbledon in 2 _____, the US Open in 3 _____, the French Open in 4 _____ and the Australian Open in 5 _____. A player who wins all four tournaments is said to win the 6 _____, but it is very difficult to do. The modern Olympics in 7 _____ is the most famous international competition in the world. 8 _____ It returned to the United States in 1984 after being played at every Olympics ever since.

When you watch a video, you can pause the action with the **Pause button** .

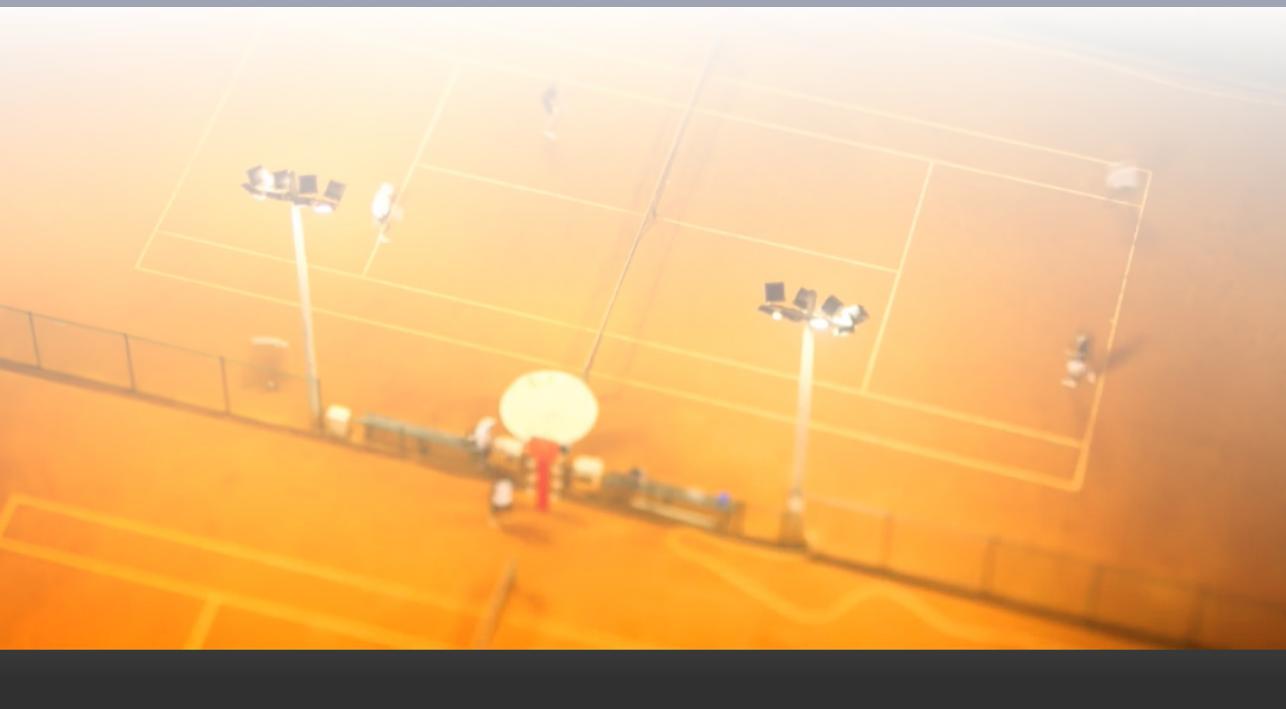
Press the **Video button** to watch the video

to watch the video

When you watch a video, you can pause the action with the **Pause button** .



Instructions



Today, due to advances in equipment,



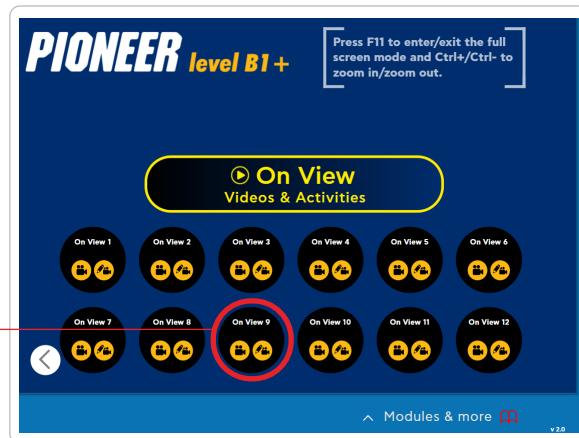
You can press on the **duration bar** while playing the clip or in pause mode to move to any part of the the video.

You can display the subtitles of the video by pressing the **Subtitles button** (A). Press on the same button to hide them.

Press the **Close button** (X) to return to the activity.



On View 1

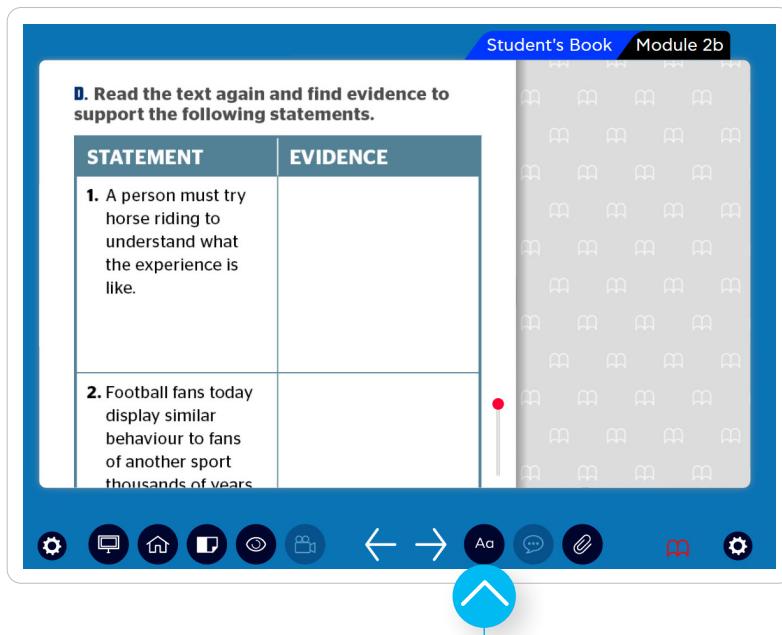


You can also access all videos through the menu. Press on the **Video button** to watch the relevant videos.

Aa

Vocabulary List

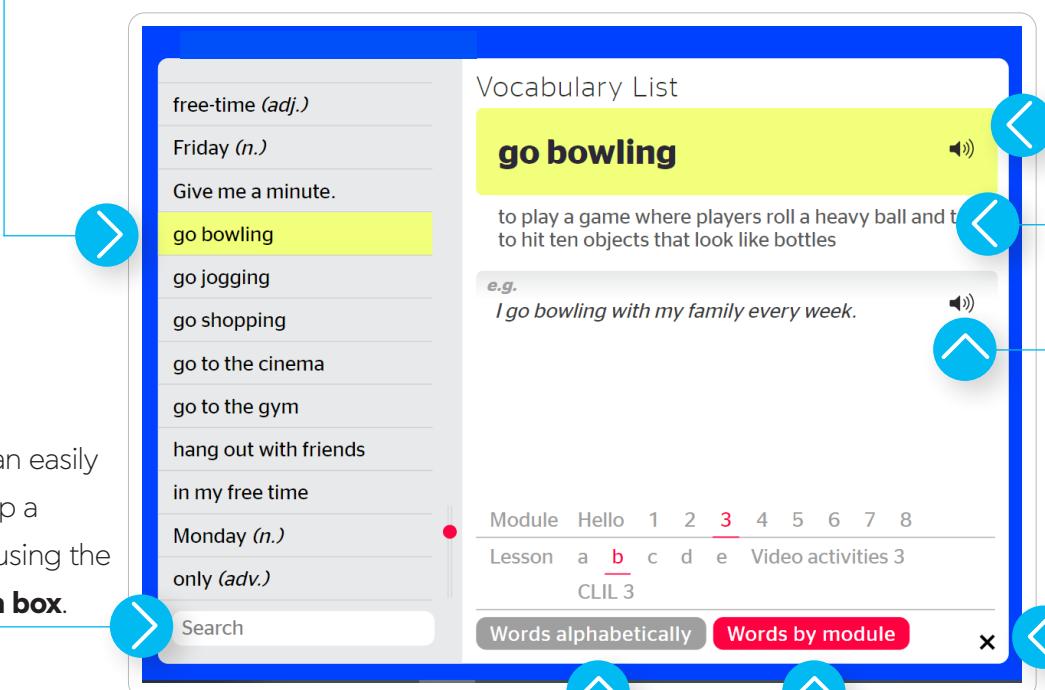
In the Vocabulary List, you can find a list of the words presented in each lesson.



The screenshot shows a digital worksheet titled "Student's Book Module 2b". At the top, there is a title bar with the text "Student's Book" and "Module 2b". Below the title bar, there is a section with the instruction "1. Read the text again and find evidence to support the following statements." This is followed by a table with two rows. The first row has a "STATEMENT" column containing the text "1. A person must try horse riding to understand what the experience is like." and an empty "EVIDENCE" column. The second row has a "STATEMENT" column containing the text "2. Football fans today display similar behaviour to fans of another sport thousands of years" and an empty "EVIDENCE" column. To the right of the table is a grid of small book icons. At the bottom of the screen are various interactive icons: a gear, a monitor, a house, a document, a magnifying glass, a speech bubble, a video camera, a left arrow, a right arrow, a double-headed arrow, a speech bubble with "Aa", a pencil, a red ribbon, and a gear. A blue circular arrow icon is also present at the bottom center.

To view the vocabulary for the lesson, press the **Vocabulary List button** .

Press on a word to see the information about it.



The screenshot shows a vocabulary list interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a search bar and a list of words: "free-time (adj.)", "Friday (n.)", "Give me a minute.", "go bowling", "go jogging", "go shopping", "go to the cinema", "go to the gym", "hang out with friends", "in my free time", "Monday (n.)", and "only (adv.)". The word "go bowling" is highlighted with a yellow background. The main area is titled "Vocabulary List" and contains the word "go bowling" in large bold letters. To the right of the word is a speaker icon. Below the word is its definition: "to play a game where players roll a heavy ball and try to hit ten objects that look like bottles". There is also an example sentence: "I go bowling with my family every week." with a speaker icon next to it. At the bottom of the main area, there is a navigation bar with "Module 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8", "Lesson a b c d e", "Video activities 3", and "CLIL 3". Below the navigation bar are two buttons: "Words alphabetically" and "Words by module". At the very bottom of the interface are two blue circular arrows pointing up and down.

You can easily look up a word using the **search box**.

There are two ways to access the vocabulary: **alphabetically** or **by module**.

Click the **Listen button**  to hear the correct pronunciation of each word.

Definition.

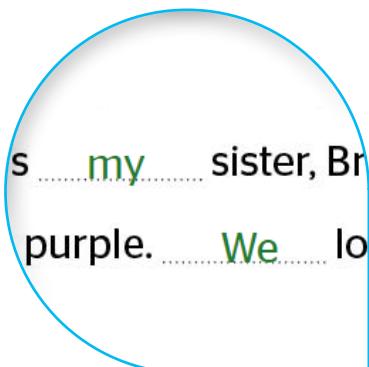
Click the **Listen button**  to hear the example for the word.

Click the **Close button**  to return to the activity.

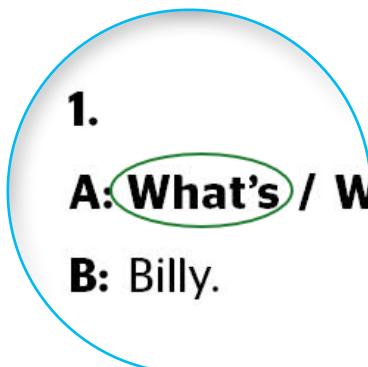
Instructions

Activities

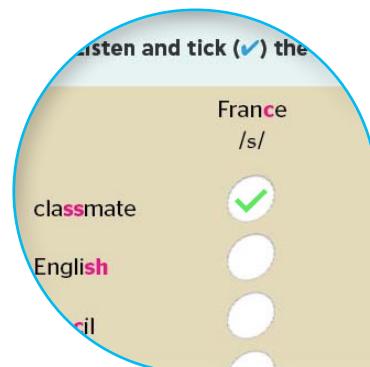
Most activities include answers. To display the answers, click in the area where the answer should be. If you click on the answer again, it will disappear. The answer could be a **text**, a **shape** (e.g. a circle), or a **symbol**.



Text



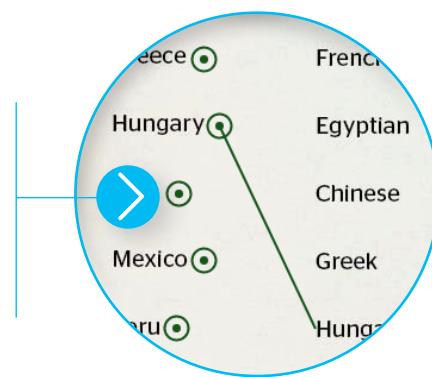
Shape



Symbol

Some (usually longer) answers may also be found in **Key buttons**.

For 'Match' activities, press on the small circles to display the answers.



2. READ

- A. Look at the words in the box and tick (✓) the ones you usually buy online. Do you think men and women buy different things online?

Travel and holiday accommodation Computers and gadgets Tickets for events
Clothes and shoes Food Books Medicine Furniture



The **marker symbol** found at the top of some exercises indicates personal response activities. Students can be guided through these activities by the teacher.



Listening comprehension

For the listening activities, an **audio bar** is displayed at the bottom of the screen. You can pause the sound or choose to listen to just a part of the phrase by pressing on the bar.

The screenshot shows a 'Student's Book' interface for 'Module 2a'. The main area is titled 'Listening' with a speaker icon. Below it, instructions read: 'Listen to people talking in eight different situations and answer the questions.' Two questions are listed:

1. You hear a sports journalist speaking on a radio programme. Where is the speaker now?
 - a. on the football pitch
 - b. in a press conference
 - c. in the changing room
2. You overhear a conversation about a certain kind of sport. What does the man say about lacrosse?

At the bottom of the screen is an 'Audio Bar' with the following controls from left to right: a gear icon, a monitor icon, a house icon, a document icon, an eye icon, a video camera icon, a double arrow icon, a text input field with 'Aa', a speech bubble icon, a clipboard icon, a red bookmark icon, and a gear icon. A play/pause button is also present on the left side of the bar.

Audio Bar

Play/Pause
audio buttons.

Press to listen to a
part of a phrase.

Stop audio
button.

Instructions



Justifications for the answers

In some activities, you will see a button with a question mark. This is a **Justification button** ? . Press on this button to view the justification for the answer (see highlighted parts).

Listen to people talking in eight different situations and answer the questions.

1. You hear a sports journalist speaking on a radio programme. Where is the speaker now?
a. on the football pitch
b. in a press conference
c. in the changing room

2. You overhear a conversation about a certain kind of sport. What does the man say about lacrosse?



Listening

Listen to people talking in eight different situations and answer the questions.

1. You hear a sports journalist speaking on a radio programme. Where is the speaker now?
a. on the football pitch
b. in a press conference
c. in the changing room

2. You overhear a conversation about a certain kind of sport. What does the man say about lacrosse?

came as a shock to just about everyone. We'd expected there to be wild scenes of celebration back here after the match. Now, as the players are changing out of their kits and getting ready to leave, there's nothing but stunned silence; players and manager solemnly reflecting on a lost opportunity. To think that in the press conference there'd been talk of an easy victory for the local

Press on the **Listen button** to listen to the highlighted part of the text, which contains the justification for the selected question.

General tips

The Interactive Whiteboard Software can be used to:

- provide immediate feedback
- access all components of the course instantly and easily
- do listening activities immediately without playing the class CD
- play songs or videos
- find the meaning and pronunciation of unknown words in the Vocabulary List as well as example sentences
- use the tools to highlight content and draw students' attention to specific points, e.g. parts of speech, extracts from texts
- save and print Interactive Whiteboard images along with your notes
- brainstorm ideas
- save a list of relevant websites for reinforcing students' skills
- improve learning by giving students the opportunity to deal with information in multiple formats (e.g. picture, text or audio)
- motivate students and stimulate enthusiasm
- encourage students' participation and collaboration

Instructions

Warning

We strongly recommend that you upgrade your browser to its most recent version to prevent errors that may arise while using the IWB if an outdated browser is used.

The IWB has been designed and created with the latest technology and HTML5 in mind. HTML5 is the most recent version of the standard HTML technology.

Therefore, it can be used with any operating system (Windows, Linux and Mac) that supports HTML compatible browsers, such as Google Chrome, Firefox, Edge etc.

Recommended requirements

Browser: Chrome 52+ or Firefox 47+ or Internet Explorer 11+ or Edge 12+

Operating Systems: Windows 7 and later

CPU Speed: Dual Core 2.0 GHz or equivalent processor and higher

RAM: 2GB+

