

SB/LS Achieve (Master) Introduction



SB Achieve

```
graph TD; A[SB Achieve] --> B[Smartbook]; A --> C[Achieve]
```

Smartbook

Achieve

SB Achieve

```
graph TD; A[SB Achieve] --> B[Smartbook]; A --> C[Achieve]
```

Smartbook

Achieve

Good known!

SB Achieve

```
graph TD; A[SB Achieve] --> B[Smartbook]; A --> C[Achieve];
```

Smartbook

Achieve

Good known!

???

Old Panel for SB LRs

The image shows a screenshot of the SMARTBOOK interface. At the top left is the SMARTBOOK logo. To its right, the text reads "Public Speaking Matters - Floyd, 1e" and "Adapt for Speaking Success". Below this is a navigation bar with four buttons: "PREVIEW" (highlighted in black), "READ", "PRACTICE", and "RECHARGE". To the right of these buttons are four icons: a crosshair, a capital letter "A", another capital letter "A", and an open book icon. A red rectangular box highlights the two "A" icons and the open book icon. Below the navigation bar, the text "Adapt for Speaking Success" is visible.

Old Panel for SB LRs

Items left: 22


THIS MAY HELP YOU
Suggested resources

Example: Frames of Reference
Understanding Frames of Reference

Frame of reference refers to someone's **view of the world**, which is influenced by that person's experiences, culture, ethnic background, education level, financial status, and so on.



Each of the people in the above photos is likely to have a different frame of reference based on gender, financial factors.

VIEW THIS 

VIEW THIS 

You can choose freely depending on your personal preference

Know the types of communication

You experience communication at several levels, which vary according to how many people are involved (see Figure 1.1). **Intrapersonal communication** occurs when you talk to yourself, as when you remind yourself to turn on the front door at night. **Interpersonal communication** takes place between two people, such as you and your closest friend. **Small group communication** occurs among a small number of people, such as those on a team or in a study group.

Mass communication happens when one person communicates with a large audience of unknown people. A reporter speaking on a television news program, a columnist writing for a national newspaper, and a blogger posting an article on the Internet are all engaged in mass communication. In all these cases, they don't know who their listeners are, where they are, or how many there are.

These four types of communication differ from **public speaking**, which occurs when a speaker delivers a message aloud to a known audience. In public speaking, the speaker knows who the listeners are, where they are, and how many there are. Public speaking is often included in mass communication, which often includes written messages and broadcasts to a large, unknown audience. Public speaking is always aimed at an identifiable audience of listeners. Those listeners might be physically present, or they may be listening to the speech through teleconferencing or Skype.

Know the components of communication

All types of communication are **transactional**, which means they involve a continuous flow of information. The communication process starts with the sender, the source of the message being shared. In public speaking, the sender is the speaker. He or she uses words, images, gestures, and facial expressions to **encode** a message—that is, to convert an idea into something that the listener can understand. Every speaker delivers the message in a particular context that includes the time, location, and circumstances surrounding the speaker.

Figure 1.1 Types of Communication



Intrapersonal communication

Mass communication

New Panel for SB LRs

phases of development of the gods: when a woman married, the gods were angry; if two people fell in love, they had been struck by Cupid's arrows. Gradually, myths gave way to philosophy—the rational investigation of the underlying principles of being and knowledge. People attempted to explain events in terms of natural rather than supernatural causes.

Western philosophy came of age in ancient Greece in the fourth and fifth centuries B.C.E. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and others debated the nature of thought and behavior, including the possible link between the mind and the body. Later philosophers, especially René Descartes, argued that the mind and body were completely separate, and they focused their attention on the mind. Psychology grew out of this tradition of thinking about the mind and body. The influence of philosophy on contemporary psychology persists today, as researchers who study emotion still talk about Descartes, and scientists who study happiness often refer to Aristotle (McMahan & Fieser, 2011).

In addition to philosophy, psychology also has roots in the natural sciences of biology and physiology (Schultz & Schultz, 2017). Indeed, it was Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920), a German philosopher-physician, who put the pieces of the philosophy–natural science puzzle together to create the academic discipline of psychology. Some historians like to say that modern psychology was



New Panel for SB LRs



Public Speaking - The Art of Public Speaking - Lucas, 12e, Speaking in Public

by these reactions could be "I am fascinated," "I am bored," "I agree with you," "I don't agree with you," or any number of others. As a speaker, you need to be alert to these reactions and adjust your message accordingly.

Like any kind of communication, feedback is affected by one's frame of reference. How would you feel if, immediately after your speech, all your classmates started to rap their knuckles on the desks? Would you run out of the room in despair? Not if you were in a European university. In many parts of Europe, students rap their knuckles on their desks to show admiration for a classroom lecture. You must understand the feedback to be able to deal with it.

INTERFERENCE

Interference is anything that impedes the communication of a message. When you talk on the telephone, sometimes there is static, or wires get crossed so that two different conversations are going on at once. That is a kind of interference.

A blue panel titled "SUGGESTED RESOURCES" with a close button (X) in the top left. It contains two items, each with a blue icon of a person pointing at a screen and the text "1. Slide" and "2. Slide" respectively.

Speaking in Public



Practice



<< < 20 / 388 > >>

A

A



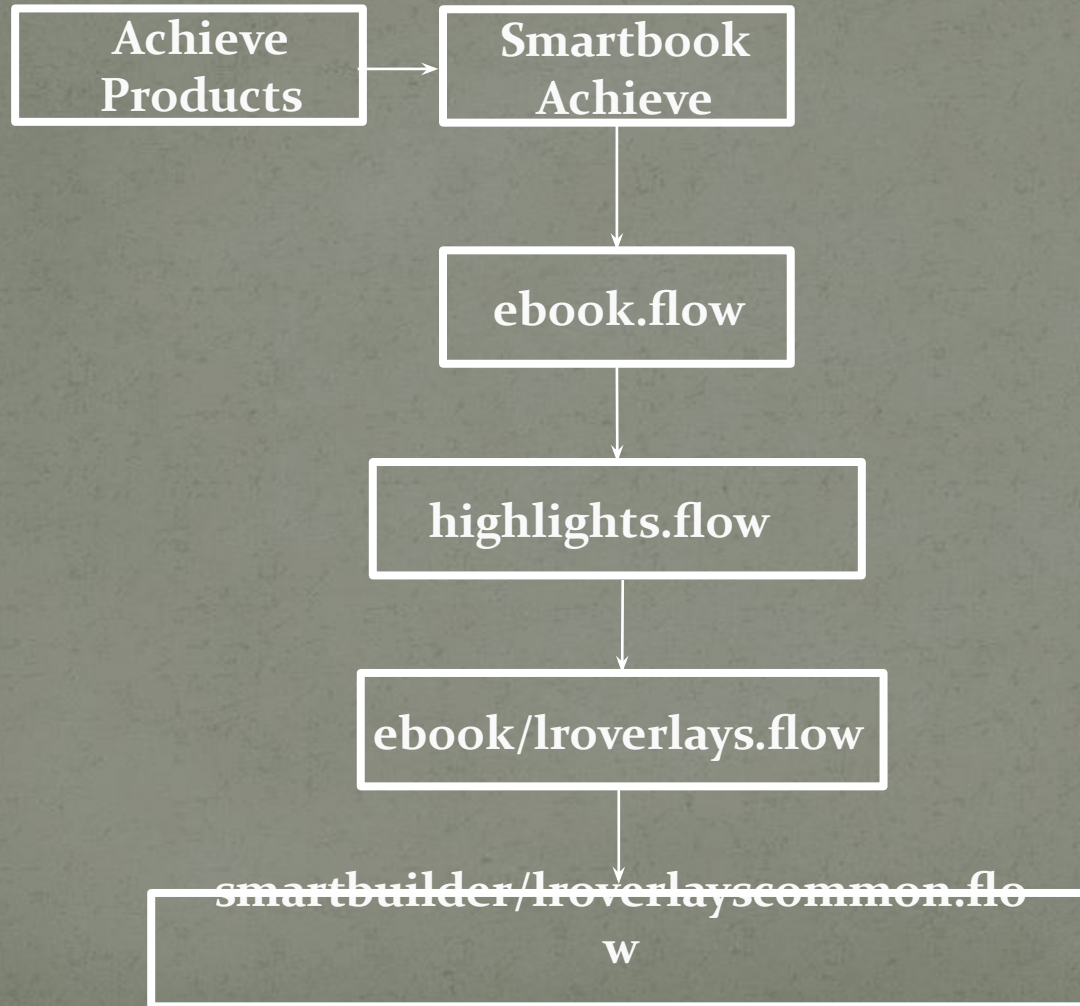
Achieve
Products

```
graph TD; A[Achieve Products] --> B[Smartbook Achieve]; A --> C[Learnsmart Master];
```

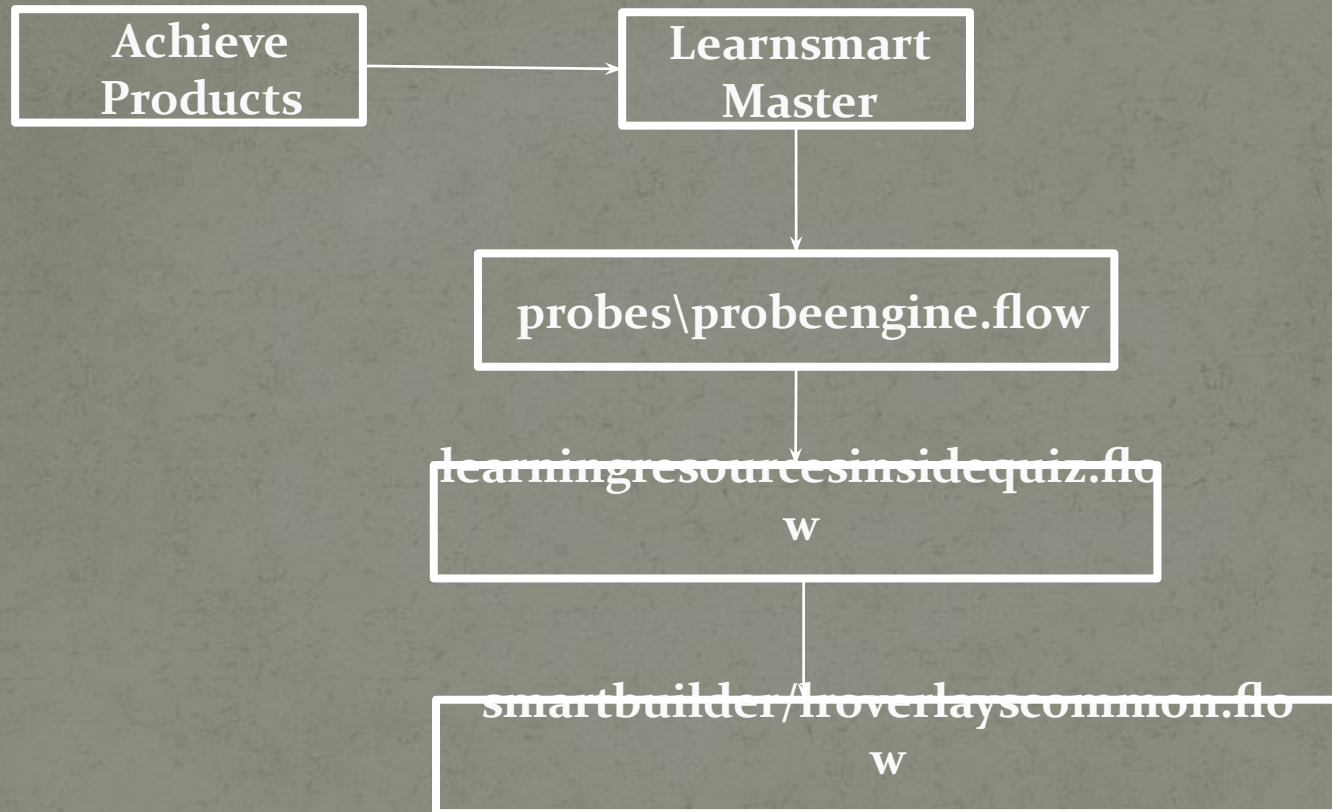
Smartbook
Achieve

Learnsmart
Master

Smartbook Achieve file dependencies



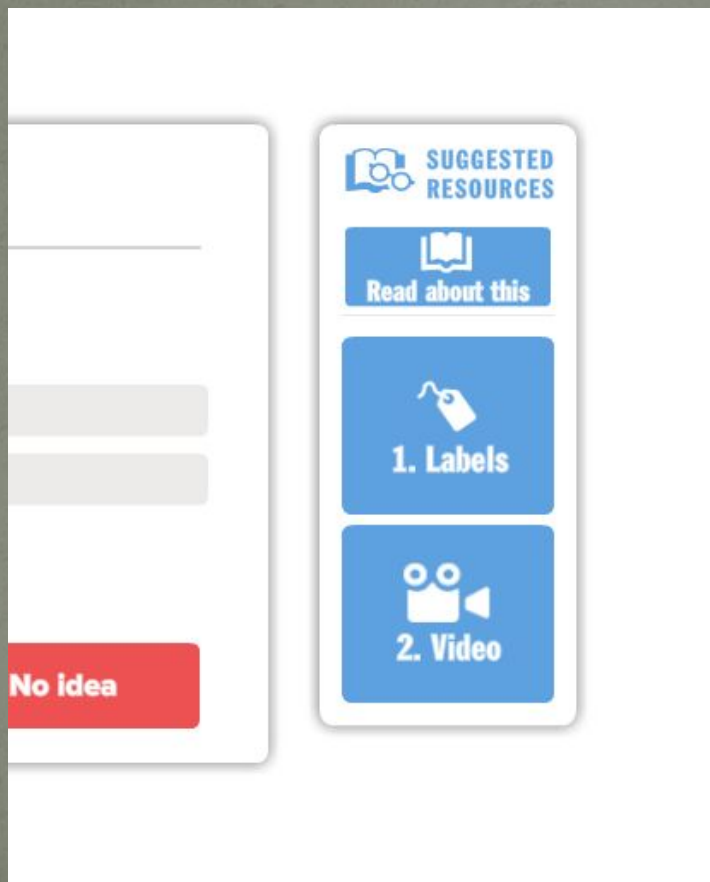
Learnsmart Master file dependencies



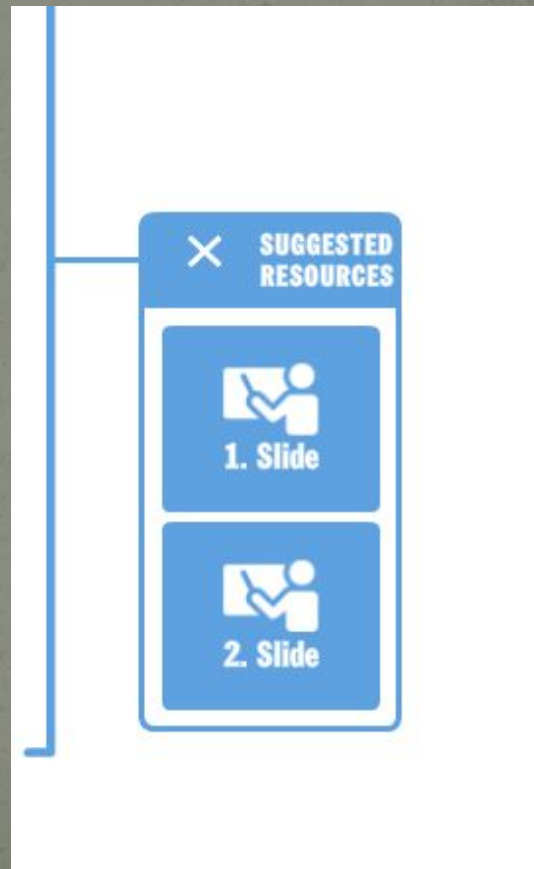
[smartbuilder/lroverlayscommon.flow](#)

Learnsmart Master vs Smartbook LRs Panel

Master



SB Read mode



Cases where LR's list is used:

- Smartbook Achieve: reading mode;
- Smartbook Achieve: practice mode;
- Learnsmart Master

lroverlayscommon.flow

Overview

```
getLrListForm(  
  lrsB : Behaviour<[LearningResource]>,  
  mouseOnArrayB : Maybe<[DynamicBehaviour<bool>]>,  
  checkmarksArrayB : ref [DynamicBehaviour<bool>],  
  makeOpenLrFn : (int, LearningResource) -> ((Form) -> (()->void)),  
  continueFn : () -> void,  
  ovSizes : lrOverlayButtonSizes,  
  strokeOn : bool,  
  forSmartBook : bool,  
  getCustomScores : Maybe<ref () -> Maybe<[Pair<string, double>]> >,  
  footerEnabled : bool) -> Form;
```

lroverlays.flow

Overview

```
export{  
  
  lrEbookStyled(x0 : double, y0 : double, h : double, lrs : [lrWithMouseB]);  
  overlaysIntersect : (lrEbookStyled, lrEbookStyled) -> bool;  
  mergeOverlays : (lrEbookStyled, lrEbookStyled) -> lrEbookStyled;  
  
  overlaysLayers : ref [DynamicBehaviour<Form>] = ref [];  
  overlaysClosedB : ref [ref [DynamicBehaviour<bool>]] = ref [ref []];  
  
  lrPreviewPanel : DynamicBehaviour<Form> = make(Empty());  
  lrPanelVisible : DynamicBehaviour<int> = make(0); ///[-Explain-] What values could be and what are they mean  
  
  setClosedBehaviourByPage : (int, bool) -> void;  
  
  makeOverlayForm(index : int, page : int, overlay : lrEbookStyled) -> Form;  
  makeOverlayFormForProbe(LRs, probeCalloutFn_, addProbeShadow_) -> Form;  
  overlaysProbePanel = makeEmpty(),  
  overlaysSetWindowFn : ref (Form) -> void = ref \form -> {};
```


highlights.flow

Overview

```
buildHighlightLayer : (highlightBlocks : [HighlightedRectBlock],
                      pictures : [HighlightedRectBlock],
                      isMouseDownOnHighlight : ref bool,
                      showSideOverlay : DynamicBehaviour<int>,
                      page : int)->Form;

buildHighlightLayer(highlightBlocks, pictures, isMouseDownOnHighlight, showSideOverlay, page){

  opacity = make(1.0);

  if (isContainerSkin())
    bidirectionalLink(curHlOpacity, opacity, idfn, idfn) |> ignore
}
```

highlights.flow

Overview

```
mouseOnLR = if(hasProductOption(SmartBookWithAchieve())){
  rightMaxX = fold(highlightBlocks, 0.0, \acc, block -> {
  });

  loHighlightOn : ref [Behaviour<bool>] = ref [];

  overlays = fold(highlightBlocks, [], \acc : [ref lrEbookStyled], block -> {
  });

  compFn = \x : ref lrEbookStyled, y : ref lrEbookStyled -> if (^x.y0 < ^y.y0) -1 else 1;
  overlaysSorted = mergeSort(overlays, compFn);

  len = length(overlaysSorted);
  overlaysFiltered = foldi(overlaysSorted, [], \i, acc : [ref lrEbookStyled], item -> {
  });

  closed = map(overlaysFiltered, \ov -> make(true));
  (^overlaysClosedB)[page] := closed;

  overlaysForm = Group(
    mapi(overlaysFiltered, \i, ov -> makeOverlayForm(i, page, ^ov))
  );

  nextDistinct((^overlaysLayers)[page], Select(currentHighlightMode, \v -> If (v == ReadingHighlightMode, overlaysForm)));

  Some(merge(^loHighlightOn))
} else {
  None()
};
```

highlights.flow

Overview

```
buildHighlightsForPage(highightsBlocks, picturesBlocks, headingsBlocks, page, isMouseDownOnHighlight, showSideOverlay){
  hblocks : [HighlightedRectBlock] =
    getHighlightedRectBlocksForPage(highightsBlocks, page);
  allBlocks : [HighlightedRectBlock] = concat(
    filter(headingsBlocks, \block -> block.pageId == page),
    hblocks
  );

  // HighlightedRectBlock : (pageId : int, loid : string, rects : [CropRect]);
  // CropRect : (left : double, top : double, right : double, bottom : double);
  form = buildHighlightLayer(allBlocks, filter(picturesBlocks, \picture->picture.pageId == page), isMouseDownOnHighlight,

  allRects = concatA(map(allBlocks, \ b -> b.rects));

  crect = if (length(allRects) == 0) None() else {

    // We already know that array is not empty here
    e0mina = \ a -> either(minA(a), 0.0);
    e0maxa = \ a -> either(maxA(a), 0.0);
    minLeft  = map(allRects, \ r -> r.left ) |> e0mina;
```

highlights.flow

Overview

If we will look further up then we will go through the next chain of functions:

- `buildHighlightsForPage`
- `calculateAndDisplayHighlightsForLos`
- `displayHighlights`

The last one then is exported and used into the `ebook.flow` (`initPdfFrame` fn).

ebook.flow

Overview

```
buildPageBlock(
  size : WidthHeight, pdf : EPdf, page : int,
  highlightLayer : Form,
  dimRects : Behaviour<[HighlightedRectBlock]>,
  undimRects : Behaviour<[HighlightedRectBlock]>,
  headsRects : Behaviour<[HighlightedRectBlock]>,
  onPicturesLoaded : ()->void,
  onPicturesLoadingError : () -> void)
{
  if (pdf != emptyPdf) {
```

ebook.flow

Overview

```
overlaysAddedWidth = if (hasProductOption(SmartBookWithAchieve()) && cropPresented(pdf)) 320.0 else 0.0;
sizeB = select(currentHighlightMode, \cnm -> widthHeight(size.width + 1+ (cnm == SpreadHighlightMode) 0.0 else c
tmpFrm = Size2(sizeB,
  if (cropPresented(pdf)) {
    _x = make(max(pdf.crop.left, 0.0)); _y = make(pdf.crop.top);

    mow = make(0.0);
    mutoverlays = Inspect(
      [Width(mow)],
      if (existsIndex(^overlaysLayers, page - 1)) Mutable(^overlaysLayers)[page-1]) else Empty()
    );

    Group([
      Crop(_x, _y, _w, _h, mergedLayers) |> debugColorFrame(0xff00ff),
      Align(0.0, 0.0,
        Translate(
          select2(_x, mow, \ x, w -> {
            -x - 20.0 + pdf.pageWidth - w
          }),
          select(_y, \y -> -y),
          mutoverlays |> debugColorFrame(0)
        ) |> debugFrame
      )
    ])
  } else Group([mergedLayers, Align(1.0, 0.0, if (existsIndex(^overlaysLayers, page - 1)) Mutable(^overlaysl
) |> debugColorFrame(0x008800);
```

ebook.flow

Overview

```
selectPDF(pdf : EPdf) -> void {  
  setCurrentEPdf(pdf):
```

```
highlightLayers := [];  
overlaysLayers := [];  
overlaysClosedB := [];  
highlightBounds := [];
```

```
next(offlinePreloadingRun, false);  
fori(1, pdf.pagesCount, \_i -> {  
  //blockTimes := arrayPush(^blockTimes, []);  
  highlightLayers := arrayPush(^highlightLayers, make(Empty()  
    //Rectangle(2000.0, 2000.0, [Stroke(0xC7F5CF), Strokewidth(3.0), Fill(0xC7F5CF)])  
  ));
```

```
overlaysLayers := arrayPush(^overlaysLayers, make(Empty()));  
overlaysClosedB := arrayPush(^overlaysClosedB, ref []);  
highlightBounds := arrayPush(^highlightBounds, make(None()));
```

```
v = buildPageBlock(getPageSize(), pdf, _i,  
  Mutable(^highlightLayers)[_i-1]),
```

Learnsmart Master

Overview

1. In the `learningresourcesinsidequiz.flow` file the decorator for the LRs list is formed;
2. It is applied in the `probeengine.flow` using the `lrsInsideQuiz` functions.

SB Achieve in the Practice mode

Overview

1. Looks almost the same as in the Learnsmart Master; Decorator for LR's list is formed in the `lroverlays.flow` in `makeOverlayFormForProbe` fn;
2. It is applied in the `smartbook\smartbookassignment.flow`.

Thanks for attention!

Q & A