Are you familiar with your role as a notetaker including your responsibilities and clients’ needs?

Would you be interested in finding out what Deaf and hard of hearing students have to say about working with notetakers?

This workshop will provide you with the opportunity to understand your Deaf and hard of hearing students’ needs including:

- How does notetaking for Deaf and hard of hearing students differ from taking notes for others?
- Who are Deaf and hard of hearing people? How do they learn?
- Are your notes Deaf and hard of hearing friendly?

This workshop will provide you with answers to these questions as well as the opportunity for discussion and networking.

Date: 30 November
Time: 9.30am – 4.30 p.m.
Venue: Benalla Performing Arts & Convention Centre, 57 Samaria Road, Benalla VIC

Contact details
Northern Melbourne Institute of TAFE – Centre of Excellence
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RSVP by 16 November, 2009

For more information about the Centre of Excellence and our work visit our website at www.nmit.vic.edu.au/excellence
Centre of Excellence for Students who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Professional Development for Notetakers who work with Deaf and hard of hearing students

Monday, 17 March 2008
Biology Lecture (BIO104)
Lecture Theatre 1
Lecturer: Dr. Susan Jones
Notetakers: Jane Smith

MUSCLES

Nearly half the body weight of an adult human is made up of muscles. More than 600 muscles cover the skeleton and give the body bulk (size) and form (shape).

There are three main types of muscles:
- Skeletal (attached to bones)
- Smooth
- Cardiac (heart)

SKELETAL MUSCLES can be divided into four main groups:
1. Prime movers - contract (lengthen) to cause active movement
2. Antagonists - act in opposition (opposite) to prime movers
3. Fixation muscles - hold parts steady (eg. shoulder blades)
4. Synergists - combine with prime movers to keep joints still.

Muscles make up nearly half the body weight of an adult human, consisting of more than 600 muscles covering the skeleton and giving the body bulk and form. These muscles help attach bones and give the body the ability to move. The human body is made up of 70% muscle, with 1/3 of the body weight being muscle. Skeletal muscles are responsible for movement. There are two main types of skeletal muscles: voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary muscles are those we can control, such as the muscles in our arms and legs. Involuntary muscles are those that work without our conscious effort, such as the muscles in our digestive system.

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