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## **Session C-5: The Latest and Greatest in Adobe Captivate 5 Tips and Tricks!**



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**CERTIFIED EXPERT**  
Captivate®

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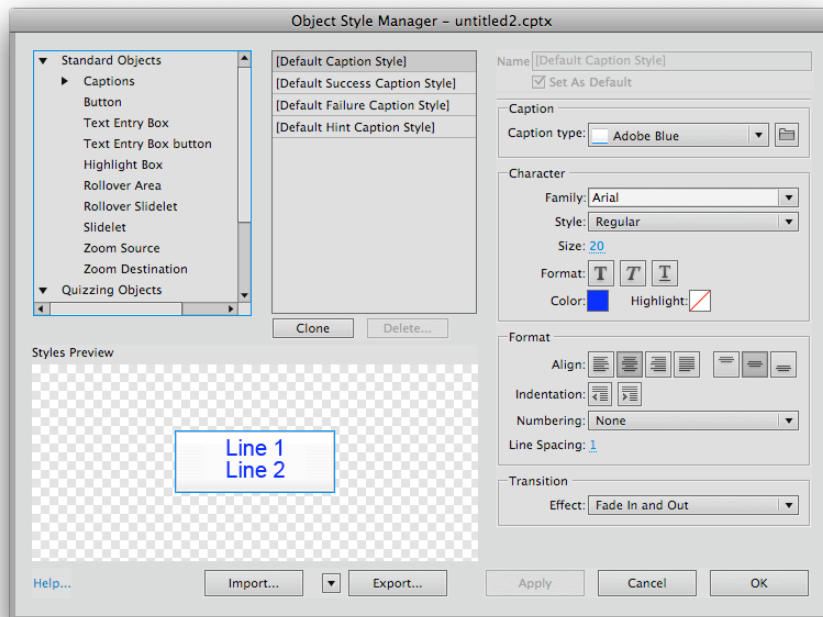
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# Using Object Styles

Object Styles are a new feature in **Captivate 5** and a welcome one at that. It allows you in one place to set up global style changes to almost everything you can do in a Captivate file.

Choose Edit > Object Style Manager and you will see the following dialog.

You can change the way the following items look in your file. In each case, you can both modify and add new styles for each item.



## Standard Objects

**Captions** – change the way the default text captions look and add more. There are four default caption types: normal, success, failure and hint, the last three being used in buttons, text entry boxes and click box interactions. You can also create as many new styles as you like for captions.

**Buttons** – change the way the default buttons look and add more. There are four default button types: text, image, transparent and quiz. You can also create as many new styles as you like for buttons.

**Text Entry Boxes** – change the way the default text entry boxes look and add more. There are three default text entry types: normal, blue fill and yellow fill. You can also create as many new styles as you like for text entry boxes.

**Text Entry Box Buttons** – change the way the default buttons look in text entry boxes and add more. There are the same four default button types as other buttons: text, image, transparent and quiz. You can also create as many new styles as you like for text entry buttons.

**Highlight Boxes** – change the way the default highlight boxes look and add more. There are five default highlight box types: blue, green, yellow, zoom and rollover. You can also create as many new styles as you like.

**Rollover Areas** – change the way the default rollover areas look and add more. There are five default rollover area types, the same as highlight box types: blue, green, yellow, zoom and rollover. You can also

create as many new styles as you likes.

**Rollover Slidelet** – change the way the default rollover slidelets look and add more. There are three default rollover slidelet types: blue, green, and yellow. You can also create as many new styles as you likes.

**Slidelet** – change the way the default slidelets look and add more. There are three default slidelet types, numbered 1, 2 and 3. You can also create as many new styles as you likes.

**Zoom Areas** – change the way the default zoom areas look and add more. There are five default zoom area types, the same as highlight box types: blue, green, yellow, zoom and rollover. You can also create as many new styles as you likes.

**Zoom Destination** – change the way the default zoom destinations look and add more. There is but one default zoom destination style type. You can also create as many new styles as you likes.

## Quizzing Objects

**Captions** – There are 14 different caption types used in quizzes and you can change each and every one of them and add others to each. The list of caption types include the following and each may contain one or more default styles:

- Correct answer captions
- Incorrect answer captions
- Retry captions
- Timeout captions
- Incomplete answer captions
- Advance feedback captions
- Titles of Questions and Results slides
- Questions captions
- Answers and feedback captions
- Header text for Matching and Likert (survey) questions
- Matching entry captions
- Likert (survey) captions
- Scoring result captions
- Scoring result label captions

**Buttons** – There are 7 different buttons used in quizzes and you can change each and every one of them and add others to each. The list of buttons includes the following and each contains four default styles: Text, Image, Transparent and Quiz:

- Skip
- Back
- Continue
- Submit
- Clear
- Review
- Retake

There are three other styles you can change in quizzes:

- Progress Indicator
- Review Area
- Hotspot

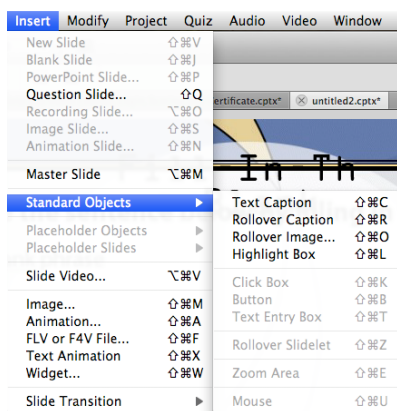
## Using Master Slides

If you're familiar with PowerPoint, you'll find master slides in **Captivate 5** a piece of cake. You can create as many master slides as you wish and you can apply a master slide to any standard (nonquiz) slide in your file.

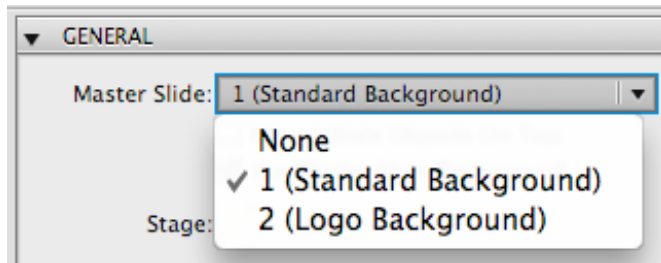
### Creating a Master Slide

To create a new master slide, choose Insert > Master Slide. You will see your master slide or slides appear in place of your timeline (it becomes a tab). You can then edit the master slide as you wish. Note from the image below the elements you are allowed to use on a master slide. Those that are faded cannot be used.

### Applying a Master Slide



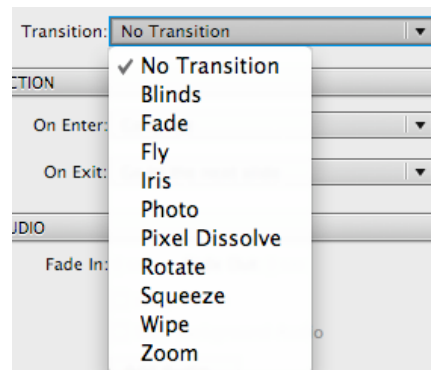
To apply a master slide to any slides in your file, open the slide's properties and choose the master slide you wish from the drop down menu. It is a very good idea to give labels to your slides and this is especially true of master slides, because when you drop down this menu they can help give a clear description of which master slide you are choosing.



## Using Effects and Animations

A new features of **Captivate 5** is called Effects. Effects and animations should not be overdone in eLearning lessons. They are best reserved for presentations. However, used in a limited fashion, effects and animations can help to focus the attention of learners on important elements you are presenting to them.

### Slide Transitions



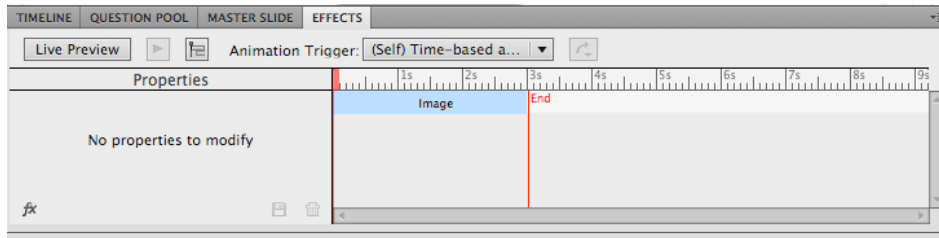
Effects may refer to simple slide transitions that are available in each slide's properties. You can apply a slide transition by looking at a slide's properties and choosing the transition you prefer.

### Object Effects

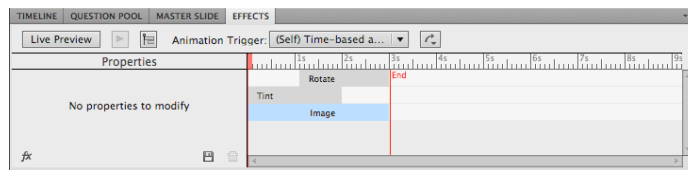
**Captivate 5** introduced the idea of applying time-driven effects to objects as well. This is a very

powerful new feature.

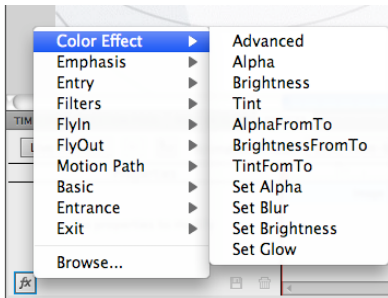
- Choose an object to which you wish to apply effects.
- Right-click the object and choose Apply Effect.
- You will see the following at the bottom of your screen.



- Notice the little fx in the bottom left. Click that and you'll be able to apply an effect to the object. Note the effect categories on the left. Each has several, sometimes dozens of possible effects contained within it.
- When you apply the effect, you will see it appear on the effects timeline. You can then move the header and apply another effect. This timeline is totally customizable by you. You can add as many effects and time them as you wish.
- In the example below, we have applied a Tint effect from the Color Effect category and told it how much to tint the object. The Tint will change according over two seconds. We then moved the head to the 1.1 second mark and added a rotate effect, which will last 1.9 seconds. This means that the tint effect will be done before the rotate effect is. You can mix and match effects as you wish!



## Animations

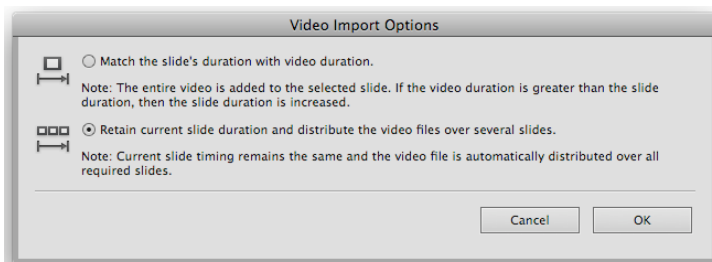


While not covered here, it is important to note that there are various types of animation types that you can insert in Captivate files besides using effects as above. These include a wealth of Text Animations, which you can access by choosing Insert > Text Animation.

You can also include Flash SWF files and animated GIF files in Captivate by choosing Insert > Animation...

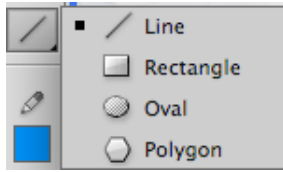
Of course, you can also include FLV and F4V video files, which may also contain animations.

## Distributing Video over More than One Slide



In **Captivate 5**, you can distribute a video file over several slides, much as you can with audio.

## Drawing Objects in Captivate



You can draw freehand objects on a slide. As you can see from the choices below, you can insert lines, rectangles, ovals and polygons.

### Line

You can draw a line anywhere on the stage from any starting point to any ending point. Double-click the line to change many aspects of the line, including its color, stroke width and style, and how the start and end points should appear.

Stroke styles include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Solid</li><li>• Dash</li><li>• Dot</li><li>• Dash Dot</li><li>• Dash Dot Dot</li></ul>	You can set the start and end points to any of the following. An end point style can be different from a start point style. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• None</li><li>• Arrow</li><li>• Round</li><li>• Diamond</li><li>• Square</li></ul>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Tip:** If you hold down the Shift key while resizing a line, it will snap to horizontal, vertical or diagonal.

### Rectangles, Ovals and Polygons

Each of these three types can have the following attributes:

- The fill color
- The fill transparency
- The stroke (the line around the object) color
- The stroke style

The stroke styles from which you can choose are the same as those described above for lines.

With rectangles, you can also set the corners to be rounded to various degrees.

**Tip:** To draw a perfect square with the rectangle drawing object or a perfect circle with the oval drawing object, press the Shift key before you start to draw the object.

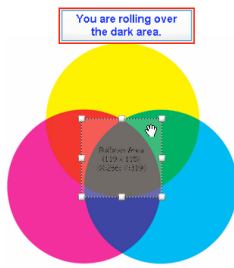
To draw a polygon, click on the slide, then click another point to create the first polygon side. Create each polygon side by clicking another point. When you have finished drawing the polygon, double-click the mouse.

## Redraw the Rollover Slidelet Shape

One cool feature of rollover slidelets is the ability to make the rollover area any shape you wish. This is especially useful when you have a photo, diagram or other image which has interlocking areas, any or all of which could serve as a rollover area. For example, look at the following image.



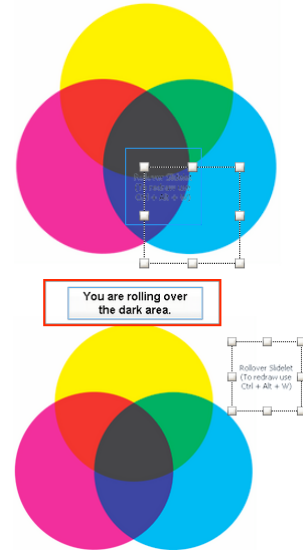
If you would like users to roll over each of the colors, it would be difficult to use rectangular areas, even if you only wish to show a caption or an image when rolling over an area. For example, rolling over the dark area in the middle of the image requires a rollover area the same shape as the dark area, not a rectangular one. If you use a rectangle, such as is required by a rollover caption or rollover image, and the cursor is where you see it in the image below during playback, it would still trigger the caption or image.



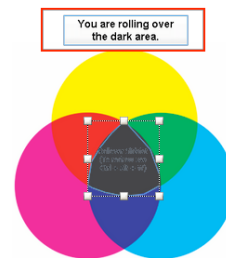
Rollover slidelets allow for nonrectangular rollover areas. Even if you only wish to show a caption or an image when a user rolls over an area, you can use a rollover slidelet. (Of course, with a rollover slidelet you can show much more than an image or caption.)

Here's what you do. Instead of a rollover image or rollover caption, choose to insert a slidelet.

1. Insert an image. **Insert** → **Image**.
2. Choose **Insert** → **Standard Object** → **Rollover Slidelet**.
3. Resize the slidelet and place the contents in the slidelet that you wish to see when the user rolls over the area and place in position. In this case, we placed the same caption as shown above in the slidelet area. Move the rollover area to where you can work with it, away from the image.



4. Right-click the rollover slidelet and choose **Redraw Shape**. Alternatively, click once on the rollover slidelet and choose **Edit** → **Redraw Shape** or press Ctrl-Alt-W.
5. Your rollover slidelet will disappear and your cursor will change into a crosshair.
6. Click on the image where you wish to start the rollover slidelet area. Then move the mouse and you will see a line drawn from the click point to where the cursor is at the moment. Click again and the line will become the first segment of your rollover area.
7. Continue to click to create new segments. When you have finished drawing the rollover area, double-click the mouse and the area will be closed.
8. While you still see a rectangle with handles around it, notice the internal blue lines that represent the true rollover area. When played back, the slidelet will be activated only when the cursor falls within the blue-lined area.



## Tab Around the Campfire

Sometimes when you try to work with objects on the stage, an image behind the object or overlapping the object can make it difficult to choose the object. Here's a quick way to get what you want. Click any object on the stage. Press the Tab key as many times as necessary to highlight your object. Each time you press Tab, it will choose the next object on the stage. Alternatively, you can click the object on the timeline.



## Deliver Your Simulations In More Than One Language

When you need to create a simulation that need to be delivered in more than one language, here are some best practices that will make your life easier.

You may already know that you can choose from one of several languages when you create a simulation as one of the options available under the *Settings* button in the recording dialog box. (You can even create your own, but that's another tip – write me if you'd like that one!)



However, if you need to deliver your simulation in more than one language, this is not an efficient method because you would need to rerecord the same steps in each language. This is not too bad if your simulations are short, but there is a better way that will ensure that each language version will show the exact same simulation with no variations except for the language used in captions and in narration.

Let's use an example of a simulation that shows someone how to open the Symbol dialog box in Microsoft Word. We will save it as a demonstration in this case in English, French, and Spanish.

### **First Steps**

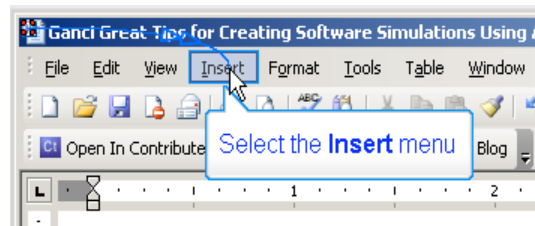
1. Open and prepare Word so that it is ready for the simulation. For instance, size the Word app to the height and width you wish. Open the Symbol dialog box and make sure it's located where you wish to appear during the simulation. If not, move it to where you would like it.
2. Reset everything in the application you wish to simulate to an initial state so that you can begin the simulation capture. In this case, close the Symbol box.
3. Create the simulation in the normal way.

### **Saving Your File**

4. Save the Captivate movie, for instance to a file named *wordSymbol.cptx*.
5. Now copy the Captivate movie for each of the languages you wish, naming each one appropriately, for instance *wordSymbol\_English.cptx*, *wordSymbol\_Spanish.cptx* and *wordSymbol\_French.cptx*.

## Exporting the Captions

- Open the French version file, *wordSymbol\_French.cptx*. As part of the capture process, Captivate automatically created caption boxes in English (assuming you kept this default option on). For instance, you will see:



- From within Captivate, choose File → Export → Project Captions and Closed Captions.
- Save the export file and allow Captivate to automatically open the resulting Word document when it asks. It will be named the same as your Captivate file except the extension will be *doc* instead of *cptx*.
- The Word document will open and will show a table like the one below.

Slide ID	Item ID	Original Text Caption Data	Updated Text Caption Data	Slide
10102	10116	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	1
10117	10130	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	3
10131	10136	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	5
10137	10157	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	6
10150	10172	Click the <b>Close</b> button	Click the <b>Close</b> button	7

## Changing the Captions

- Be sure not to make any changes in any column except the one with the header *Updated Text Caption Data*. In that column, change the text to the French version. This is a Word document, so use any and all tools available to you to make life as simple as possible, for instance copy and paste, search and replace, etc. Here's the same Word table after we've made changes to the fourth column.

Slide ID	Item ID	Original Text Caption Data	Updated Text Caption Data	Slide
10102	10116	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	Sélectionnez le menu <b>Insert</b>	1
10117	10130	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	Sélectionnez le menu <b>Symbol...</b>	3
10131	10136	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	La boîte de dialogue <b>Symbol</b> s'ouvre	5
10137	10157	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	Cliquez sur le bouton <b>Insert</b>	6
10150	10172	Click the <b>Close</b> button	Cliquez sur le bouton <b>Close</b>	7

- Note that only text can be entered in these cells. If you include images, for instance, they will be ignored when this file is imported into Captivate.
- Save the caption Word document and return to your Captivate source file.

## Importing the Captions

- Choose File → Import → Project Captions and Closed Captions and import the Word document you just saved.
- All the captions will change to reflect the changes you made in the Word document. Save your Captivate file.
- Do the same now for the Spanish version and for any other languages you wish.

## Changing the Audio Narration

- There are basically two ways to create slide narrations when preparing software simulations. The first is to record yourself at the computer while running through the capture process. The second is to import audio files, one for each slide, after the capture process is complete.
- Let's assume that for this example we have recorded narration during the capture process and that there are seven slides in our movie. We are now working in the English version of the movie.

9. Choose Audio → Audio Management and note that Captivate has automatically called our narration audio clips Narration01 through Narration07.
10. Open the Library and you will see the same list there.
11. Save your file and open the next language file, *wordSymbol\_French.cptx*. Be in the Edit tab and make sure you can see the Library (View → Show Library).
12. Click on the Library option *Open Library* above the library objects list. Choose the English version *cp* file.
13. A separate window will open, showing the library for the English version *cp* file, as in the figure above.
14. Shift-click the narration audio files so that you select all of them (or as many as you wish) and drag them to the library for the current file. Place them under the Audio category to keep things neat. Save your file.
15. Choose all the audio objects that you just imported in the library and choose the Export option, either by right-clicking and choosing Export to Folder or by choosing the Export icon above the list.
16. Save the audio files to a folder. Open each in a separate audio editor or edit it directly in Captivate's audio editor and record the correct narration in French.
17. Save your file.
18. Repeat this process for other language version files.

## Wrapping up

19. You now have a separate file for each language that looks exactly the same.
20. Each file has caption and narration in its proper language

## Format Captions after Exporting Them to Word

You can take advantage of Captivate's ability to export captions to Word to make certain changes faster and more easily. Especially because all captions are placed in a table column, you can choose the column and make a change to all the captions at the same time, very quickly.

1. Using the same process as in Tip 3, output captions to a Word document.

Slide ID	Item ID	Original Text Caption Data	Updated Text Caption Data	Slide
10102	10116	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	1
10117	10130	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	3
10131	10136	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	5
10137	10157	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	6
10150	10172	Click the <b>Close</b> button	Click the <b>Close</b> button	7

2. This time, you won't change the text content, only the formatting.
3. You can change individual caption formatting, or change all the captions at once. Let's do the latter. Choose the column in Word.

Slide ID	Item ID	Original Text Caption Data	Updated Text Caption Data	Slide
10102	10116	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	1
10117	10130	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	3
10131	10136	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	5
10137	10157	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	6
10150	10172	Click the <b>Close</b> button	Click the <b>Close</b> button	7

4. You may change several attributes of the text:
  - a. The font
  - b. The foreground color
  - c. The background color
  - d. The justification (right, left, center)
5. You can also perform other tasks:
  - a. Number the captions as you would a list.
  - b. Add bullets to each caption all at once.
  - c. Add a table within each cell. (Not recommended, as results will vary.)
  - d. Perform any other tasks that affect the text.

6. Here's an example of changes we've made to our text. We've changed several attributes. These are all preserved.

Slide ID	Item ID	Original Text Caption Data	Updated Text Caption Data	Slide
10102	10116	Select the <b>Insert</b> menu	Select the Insert men The above are music notes.	1
10117	10130	Select the <b>Symbol...</b> menu item	1. <b>Select the Symbol... menu item</b>	3
10131	10136	The <b>Symbol</b> dialog opens	2. <b>The Symbol dialog opens</b>	5
10137	10157	Click the <b>Insert</b> button	3. <b>Click the Insert button</b>	6
10150	10172	Click the <b>Close</b> button	4. <b>Click the Close button</b>	7

7. Note that if you insert images or other non-text objects in the cells, they will not be imported.

## Force a Pause

When nothing else on a timeline will cause a slide to pause, you can create a very small transparent button and put it on the screen to force a pause.

1. Choose **Insert** → **Standard Object** → **Button**.
2. Set the button to Transparent and make sure that the frame width is set to 0.
3. Set the position to 0,0 (or any other unobtrusive place) and the pixel width and height to 4 pixels, the minimum allowed.
4. If you wish, you can attach a shortcut key to the button so that the user can proceed by pressing the key. Make sure you tell the user in a text caption which key can be pressed.

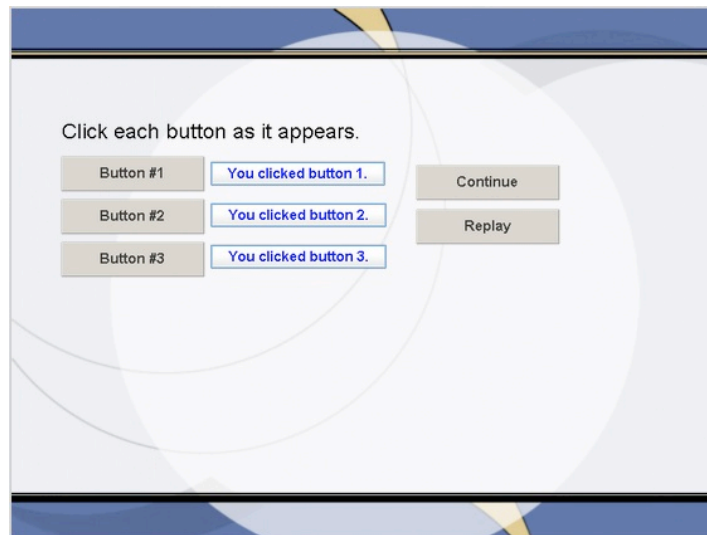
## Create a Replay Button – Replaying the Same Slide

The playback bar in Captivate gives users control. If you keep the options available, you can have them rewind an entire movie, go back or forward a slide, and perform other actions. However, there are times when you will not want a playback bar but may still wish to give the learner the ability to replay the current slide from the start. This is especially true if you have played audio or an animation on the slide. You may even want to do this with a slide that contains video if you do not wish to give the learner the standard video controls.



Slide 2 only shows the background image and is set to a very short amount of time. When the learner is watching the resulting movie, Slide 1 moves through Slide 2 and to Slide 3 in one fluid motion. Slide 2 is not noticeable.

On Slide 3 the user is asked to click each of three buttons in turn. After this, the user has the option of continuing to the next slide or replaying the screen by clicking one of two buttons.



The Replay button should replay the current slide. However, when setting the navigation destination when the user clicks the Replay button, you'll see there is no option for replaying the current slide.

If you try to use the *Jump to Slide* option in the menu above, you will not see the current slide as a choice, in this case Slide 3.

The trick then is to return to the previous slide. Remember, Slide 2 is set to a very short time period. Therefore, when going to the previous slide, the effect is to replay the current slide.

## Use the Grid for Better Control

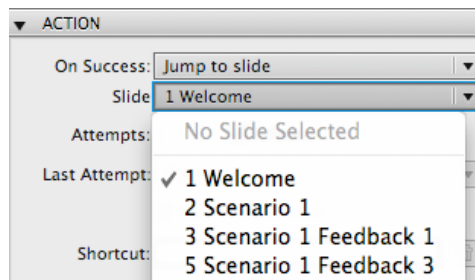
Captivate contains robust alignment tools (Edit → Align) but these are used to line objects up after you've placed them on the screen. Using the Captivate grid can save you time by allowing you to line objects up as you place them on the screen.

For instance, in the image below, we show the Grid by choosing View → Show Grid, after which we choose View → Snap to Grid so that as we place objects on the screen and move them, they snap to the grid dots, making it much easier to line the buttons and captions up correctly.



## Name Your Slides

Things become much easier if you take the time to title your slides. For instance, when you are choosing a slide to which to navigate, such as in the image below, it is much easier to choose the right slide if you've named the slide to state its purpose. In this case, slides 1, 2 and 3 are much easier to identify.



## Add Notes to Your Slides

You may open the notes pane by choosing Window → Slides Notes.

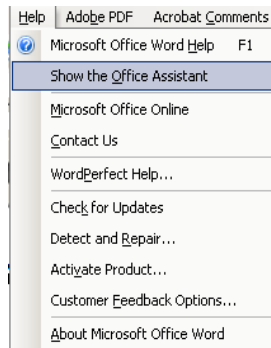
The notes you type in the notes section of a slide are not seen by learners after the file is published. However, notes can be used for a variety of reasons:

- They can be used to trade instructions with colleagues or even remind yourself of remaining tasks you have to design and develop on the slide.
- They can be used to keep a history list of decisions that were made regarding the slide.
- They can be very helpful in reminding you later of why you included features or developed the slide the way you did.
- Notes can also be used as a means of setting up closed captioning if your notes are written so they can serve in that capacity; read aloud for those with vision impairments after the file has been published. See the next tip.

## Take Advantage of How Captivate Captures Events

### *The Problem*

1. When an application is running in Windows and *something* happens in the file, for instance the user clicks a menu item, the application will generate what is called an *event*. The event contains a good deal of information about what just happened.
2. When Captivate is recording a simulation, it is listening for events to be generated by the application being simulated. It captures each event's information.
3. When constructing the Captivate file, it then uses all of this information to build text captions that somehow *know* what was clicked, or what the user typed, or whatever else may have happened.
4. However, not everything that happens in an application is deemed worthy of an event generation. For instance, if you are working in an application and drop down a menu, then move your mouse down to the menu item you wish, you will usually see each menu item that you pass over highlight. The highlight disappears as you leave that menu option and move down to the next.



5. Because of this, these highlights are not captured by Captivate automatically. The same is true for other uneventful events!

## The Solution

1. While you are capturing the simulation, whenever you generate an event, you will hear a camera shutter sound, assuming you haven't turned off this option or are recording narration. This is a clue that an event has been captured.
2. If you don't hear the camera shutter sound when you expect to hear it, for instance, when a highlight occurs, hit the PrtScr button on your keyboard. You will hear the shutter sound and Captivate will capture the changed screen.
3. When you have finished capturing your simulation, you will see that a slide was created for each of the times you hit PrtScr.
4. Each of those slides will likely be set to 3.0 seconds. This may be too slow for such scenes as moving down a pull down menu.
5. You may select all the slides that are affected this way (Shift or Ctrl-click) and then right-click on one and choose Properties.
6. Change the timing in the Properties dialog and it will change on all the selected slides.
7. Note that if your shutter sound is turned off, you will need to have practiced in advance to determine when events are not generated. When in doubt, hit PrtScr. It's much easier to delete a slide later than to insert new ones and make them look seamless.

## Record Voice-Over Narration In A Way That Makes It Easier To Change And Update

### The Problem

1. When you are creating a simulation and narrating the steps as you are recording the Captivate file, you may find that the narration may cause a problem when you are editing your slides later.
2. The principal reason for this is that we are talking *through* the clicks and other interactive elements while recording.
3. For instance, if once again we are demonstrating how to open the Symbol dialog box in Microsoft Word and we show the seven steps as demonstrated in the last section, we may narrate the steps at the same time that we record them. Image that we are performing the steps on the left as we perform the narration on the right, synchronized as seen. This is what normally happens if you simply talk during the steps as you capture them.

#### The step as shown in the caption

Select the **Insert** menu  
Select the **Symbol...** menu item  
The **Symbol** dialog opens  
Click the **Insert** button  
Click the **Close** button

#### Our narrative

*The first thing you should do is to pull down the Insert menu and choose the Symbol option. At that point, the Symbol dialog box will open. Choose Insert, then Close. That's it!*

4. If you save and run the movie file immediately, everything will run smoothly, just as you captured it.
5. The problem occurs after the fact if you wish to change the timing of any of the steps above, by adding additional text captions or interactive elements. Now there will be a long pause between the word *pull* in the first step and *down* in the second step, making for a halting audio playback.
6. You may even find that the playback of a word is cut in the middle and a pause occurs in the middle of the word!

### The Solution

1. The solution is rather simple. While recording the simulation, get in the habit of
  - a. Explain the steps you're about to take, and then
  - b. Perform the step.
2. This will ensure that each audio step is self-contained on a slide and no step will be divided between two slides. Your resulting synchronization then will be like the following.

#### Our narrative

*The first thing you should do is to pull down the Insert menu.*

#### The step as shown in the caption

Select the **Insert** menu

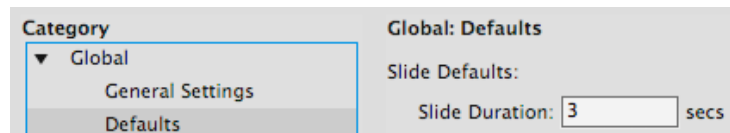
*Next choose the Symbol option  
At that point, the Symbol dialog box will open.  
Choose Insert  
Now choose Close. That's it!*

Select the **Symbol...** menu item  
The **Symbol** dialog opens  
Click the **Insert** button  
Click the **Close** button

3. You may now edit each slide and be assured that no audio anomalies will occur.

## Setting the Default Duration for Blank Slides

1. There are several ways in which you can determine the timing of your movie and each slide. If you are inserting blank slides into your Captivate movie with the intention of placing objects on the slide, you would do well to ensure that it and any subsequent blank slides you enter are set to the duration you wish as a default.
2. Go to Preferences. Click on the Global option in the Category section and Defaults below that. Notice the Slide duration option at the top. You may change this from 3.0 seconds to a minimum of 1.0 second or more. All subsequent blank slides you insert will be set to this duration. What a time-saver!



## More Resources

### Articles you May Like

I have written several articles that were published in 2010. If you would like any or all of them, simply email me at [jganci@dazzletech.com](mailto:jganci@dazzletech.com).

- **Adobe Captivate v5**
- **Adobe eLearning Suite v2**
- **Harbinger Raptivity**
- **Questionmark Perception**
- **SuddenlySmart SmartBuilder**
- **Yukon Learning Cameo**
- **Mobile Learning**
- **Tell then Test vs. Test then Tell**
- **Creating eLearning in Acrobat**

### But Wait, There's More...

Look for more articles and several books on Adobe Captivate to be released this year.

### Training

We will come to your facility or set up a webinar to train you in Adobe Captivate or Adobe Flash. References available.