The **Examcard** class

March 17, 2013

Commands and Environments

`\begin{card}`
`<...>`
`\end{card}`
	`card` environment generates a dashed box of a fixed size. The content of the card is descriped in the body of environment

`\setcardwidth{width}`	Sets width of the card. If this command is not used anywhere in the document the width is set to 90mm by default.
`\setcardheight{height}`	Sets height of the card. If this command is not used anywhere in the document the height is set to 70mm by default.
`\cardhead`	Inserts header with a card number. Refer to Examples section for more details.
`\questname[<class>]{<question>}`	Produces a pre-formatted question name with a number and class name before it. `<class>` is an option and may be left empty.
`\questnamenonum[<class>]{<question>}`	Produces a pre-formatted question name and class name before it. No number is displayed. This command will NOT increase counter of `\questname` command. `<class>` is an option and may be left empty.
`\listgen`	Produces a list of questions in a `longtable` environment. Refer to `longtable` package for more details. The list is based on the information extracted from `\questname` and `\questnamenonum` commands.

Examples

```
\begin{card}
\cardhead
\questname[Physics]{Maxwell's Equations}
\questname[Physics]{Lorentz transformation}
\questname[Physics]{Poynting's theorem}
\end{card}
```

Card 1

1. *Physics* Maxwell's Equations
2. *Physics* Lorentz transformation
3. *Physics* Poynting's theorem

```
\begin{card}
\cardhead
\questname{Maxwell's Equations}
\questname{Lorentz transformation}
\questname{Poynting's theorem}
\end{card}
```

Card 2

4. Maxwell's Equations
5. Lorentz transformation
6. Poynting's theorem

```
\begin{card}
\cardhead
\questnamenonum[Physics]{Maxwell's Equations}
\questnamenonum[Physics]{Lorentz transformation}
\questnamenonum[Physics]{Poynting's theorem}
\end{card}
```

Card 3

Physics Maxwell's Equations
Physics Lorentz transformation
Physics Poynting's theorem

```
\begin{card}
\cardhead
\questnamenonum{Maxwell's Equations}
\questnamenonum{Lorentz transformation}
\questnamenonum{Poynting's theorem}
\end{card}
```

Card 4

Maxwell's Equations
Lorentz transformation
Poynting's theorem

Mathematics example:

Card 5

7. *Physics* Maxwell's Equations

$$\mathrm{div}\mathbf{E} = 4\pi\rho$$
$$\mathrm{div}\mathbf{H} = 0$$
$$\mathrm{rot}\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t}$$
$$\mathrm{rot}\mathbf{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

Graphics example:

Card 6

8. *Graphics* Circle

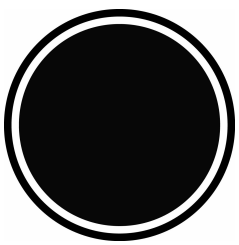

Table example:

Card 7

9. *Table* Numbers

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Array of cards:

Card 8

10. *Array* Lorem
11. *Array* Ipsum
12. *Array* Dolor
13. *Array* Sit Amet

Card 9

14. *Array* Lorem
15. *Array* Ipsum
16. *Array* Dolor
17. *Array* Sit Amet

Card 10

18. *Array* Lorem
19. *Array* Ipsum
20. *Array* Dolor
21. *Array* Sit Amet

Card 11

22. *Array* Lorem
23. *Array* Ipsum
24. *Array* Dolor
25. *Array* Sit Amet

There is no special environment or command for creating an array. Simply put the cards one after another. They will be placed automatically. It is recommended to insert double backslash \\ in a code after each row in array to keep all cards on the list placed properly.

List of questions (based on questions used in this manual):

1. *Physics* Maxwell's Equations
2. *Physics* Lorentz transformation
3. *Physics* Poynting's theorem
4. Maxwell's Equations
5. Lorentz transformation
6. Poynting's theorem
Physics Maxwell's Equations
Physics Lorentz transformation
Physics Poynting's theorem
Maxwell's Equations
Lorentz transformation
Poynting's theorem
7. *Physics* Maxwell's Equations
8. *Graphics* Circle
9. *Table* Numbers
10. *Array* Lorem
11. *Array* Ipsum
12. *Array* Dolor
13. *Array* Sit Amet
14. *Array* Lorem
15. *Array* Ipsum
16. *Array* Dolor
17. *Array* Sit Amet
18. *Array* Lorem
19. *Array* Ipsum
20. *Array* Dolor
21. *Array* Sit Amet
22. *Array* Lorem
23. *Array* Ipsum
24. *Array* Dolor
25. *Array* Sit Amet