Showcases of lesson slides

Generated by UniversalDispatchR

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February 20, 2024

Vocabulary Translations Definitions Duolingo Drag And Drop Dotfill Tables QCM True or false Exercise Types Conjugation Audio match Article Images Phono Paragraph matching Dictation Jumbled words Transformations

This document showcases and documents all the exercises generated by UniversalDispatchR.

Markdown syntax can be used in the .csv files themselves.

- · ~~shine~~ → shine
- · *shine* → shine
- · **shine** → shine

Homemade syntax makes it possible to have IPA transcriptions or underlined words:

- · /shine/ \rightarrow / \int am/
- · [SaIn] $\rightarrow \int am$
- · _shine_ → shine

Vocabulary

No header

- a customer a clue to deceive • to stand up to • the /'fo:graund/

· le premier plan

· tenir tête, résister

- duperun client
- un cuen
- un indice

- · le premier plan
- · un client

· duper

- · un indice
- · tenir tête, résister

 \cdot the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

- · le premier plan
- · un client

- · un indice
- · tenir tête, résister

 \cdot the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

 $\cdot \ \text{to deceive}$

- · le premier plan
- · un client
- · un indice

- +00ir +ô+0 ri
- tenir tête, résister

the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/to deceive

 $\cdot \text{ a customer}$

- · le premier plan
- duperun client
 - indica
- · un indice
- · tenir tête, résister

the /ˈfɔːgraund/to deceive

· a customer

· a clue

· le premier plan

· duper

• un client

· un indice

· tenir tête, résister

· to deceive · a customer

· a clue

the /'forgraund/

· to stand up to

Box in filename

- a clue an exhibition to set out a heap
 - /to rule / to deliver to deceive
- the /'forgraund/ to stand up to a customer

- une exposition
- · duper
- un client
- un indicetenir tête, résister
- · le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- un tas
- partir

- une exposition
- duper
- un clientun indice
- tenir tête, résister
- · le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- un tas
- partir

· an exhibition

- une exposition
- duper
- un clientun indice
- tenir tête, résister
- · le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- · un tas
- partir

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive

- une exposition
- duperun client
- · un indice
- · tenir tête, résister
- · le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- · un tas
- partir

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
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- un indice
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- \cdot a customer
- · a clue
- \cdot to stand up to

- une exposition
- · un client

- · un indice
- · tenir tête, <u>résister</u>
- · le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- un tas
- partir

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
- \cdot a customer
- · a clue
- · to stand up to
- · the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

- une exposition
- un client

- · un indice
- · tenir tête, <u>résister</u>
- · le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- un tas
- partir

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
- · a customer
- · a clue
- · to stand up to
- the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/to deliver
- · to deliver

- \cdot une exposition
- un client

- · un indice
- tenir tête, résister
- · le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- un tas
- partir

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
- a customera clue
- · to stand up to
- the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
- to deliver/to rule /
- · /to rule /

- · une exposition
- · un client

- · un indice
- tenir tête, <u>résister</u>le premier plan
- · livrer, donner
- · rendre une décision
- un tas
- partir

- · an exhibition
- to deceivea customer
- · a clue
- · to stand up to
- the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
- to deliver/to rule /
- · a heap

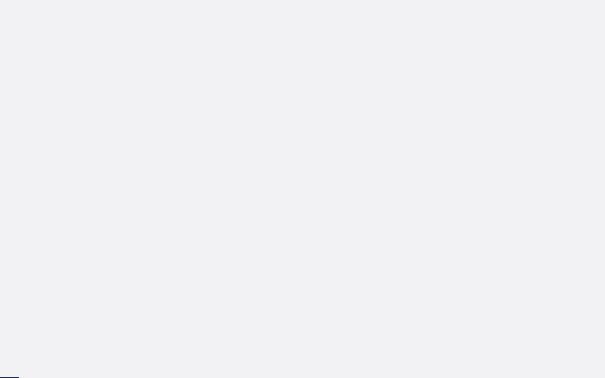
- une expositionduperan exhibitionto deceive
- \cdot un client \cdot a customer

a clue

- tenir tête, résister
 to stand up to
- terrir tete, resister to stand up to the /'fɔːgraund/
- \cdot livrer, donner \cdot to deliver

un indice

- \cdot rendre une décision \cdot /to rule /
- · un tas · a heap
- · partir · to set out



Translations

· Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?
 Elle regarde le profil du nouveau PDG sur les réseaux sociaux.

•	Pourquoi	devrions-	·nous l'e	couter
	Why sho	uld we lis	sten to	him?

• Elle regarde le profil du nouveau PDG sur les réseaux sociaux.

Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?Why should we listen to him?

• Elle <u>regarde</u> le profil du nouveau PDG sur les réseaux sociaux. She is looking at the new CEO's profile on social networks. Si les <u>syndicats</u> étaient parvenus à un accord, les salaires auraient été augmentés.

· Dans quelle mesure la situation a-t-elle changé depuis cet été ?

augmentés.

· Si les syndicats étaient parvenus à un accord, les salaires auraient été

If the unions had reached an agreement, wages would have been

raised.

· Dans quelle mesure la situation a-t-elle changé depuis cet été ?

• Si les <u>syndicats</u> étaient parvenus à un accord, les salaires auraient été augmentés.

If the unions had reached an agreement, wages would have been raised.

Dans quelle mesure la situation a-t-elle changé depuis cet été ?
 To what extent has the situation changed since /last/ summer?

· Il se pourrait que le rédacteur ait été réticent à conclure le marché.

• Il se pourrait que le rédacteur ait été réticent à conclure le marché.

The editor might have been reluctant to strike a deal.

Definitions

Definitions

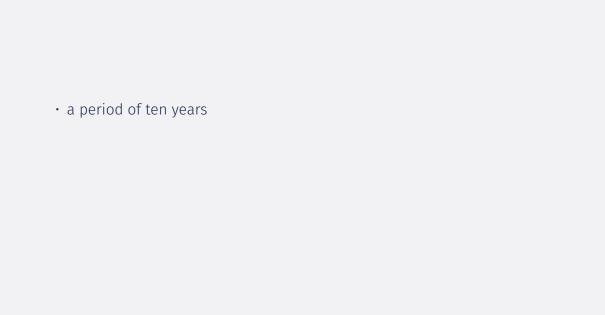
- a stance an inconvenience to scour
- an antagonista decadethroughout
- hitherto evidence underwhelming
 - a thrill

• a state of problems or trouble, often causing a delay or loss of comfort

a state of problems or trouble, often causing a delay or loss of comfort
an inconvenience

· not causing someone to feel any excitement or admiration

 not causing <u>someone to feel</u> any excitement or admiration underwhelming



a period of ten years

a decade

· a person who is strongly opposed to something or someone

· a person who is strongly opposed to something or someone	
an antagonist	

• in every part, or during the whole period of time

· in every part, or during the whole period of time
throughout

stated opinion

· a way of thinking about something, especially expressed in a publicly

• a way of thinking about something, especially expressed in a publicly stated opinion
a stance

• to search a place or thing very carefully in order to try to find something

• to search a place or thing very carefully in order to try to find something to scour

• one or more reasons for believing that something is or is not true

one or more reasons for believing that something is or is not true

evidence

until now or until a particular time

until now or until a particular time
 hitherto

• a feeling of extreme excitement, usually caused by something pleasant

• a feeling of extreme excitement, usually caused by something pleasant a thrill

Duolingo

(should) (in) (to) (why) (we) (listens) (him)

· Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter?

listen)

listening

· Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter?

```
should in to why we listens him listening listen
```

Why should we listen to him?

• Elle regarde le profil du nouveau PDG sur les réseaux sociaux.

looking	is	new	on	she	them	profile	looks
initial	at	Social	Ceo	the	G Γ	networks	

· Elle regarde le profil du nouveau PDG sur les réseaux sociaux.

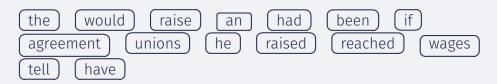
looking is new on she them profile looks initial at social ceo the s networks

She is looking at the new CEO's profile on social networks.

• Si les <u>syndicats</u> étaient parvenus à un accord, les salaires auraient été augmentés.

the would raise an had been if agreement unions he raised reached wages tell have

• Si les <u>syndicats</u> étaient parvenus à un accord, les salaires auraient été augmentés.



If the unions had reached an agreement, wages would have been raised.

· Dans quelle	mesure la siti	uation a-t-elle changé depuis cet été ?
(has) (las	st what	change summer to extent
changes	changed	the since should situation

· Dans quelle mesure la situation a-t-elle changé depuis cet été ?

has last what change summer to extent changes changed the since should situation

To what extent has the situation changed since last summer?

· Il se pourrait que le rédacteur ait été réticent à conclure le marché.	

to have been him might

(the) (deals) (reluctant) (deal)

strike)

(dealing)

• Il se pourrait que le rédacteur ait été réticent à conclure le marché.

strike dealing the deals reluctant deal a editor to have been him might

The editor might have been reluctant to strike a deal.

Drag And Drop

With box

ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war (1.)
no institution had a steeper fall in public (2) in 2021 than the
medical establishment, (3.) Gallup, a pollster.

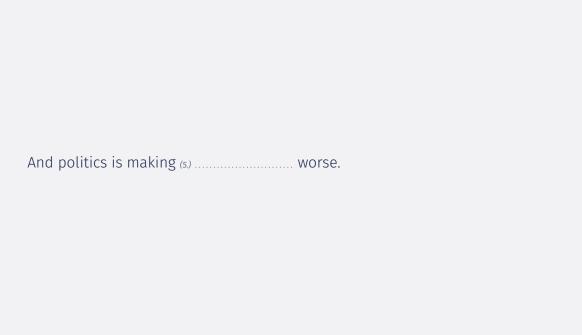


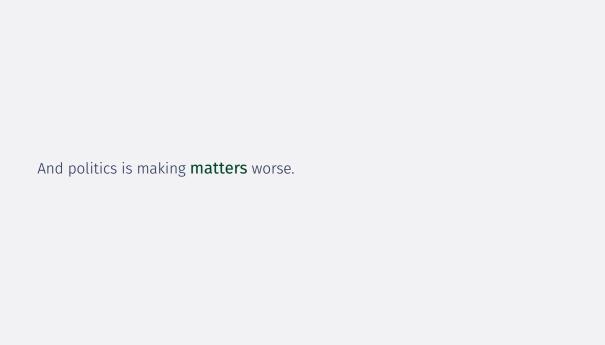
establishment, according to Gallup, a pollster.

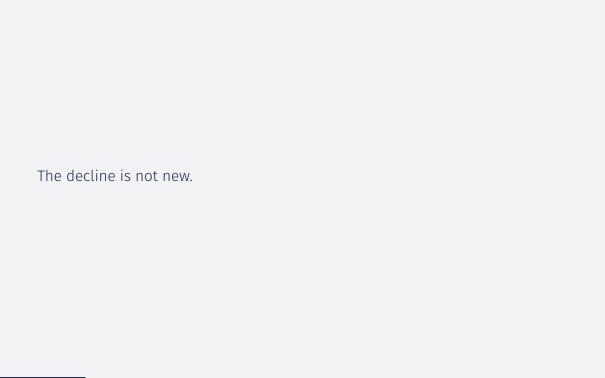
In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4.) i
the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.

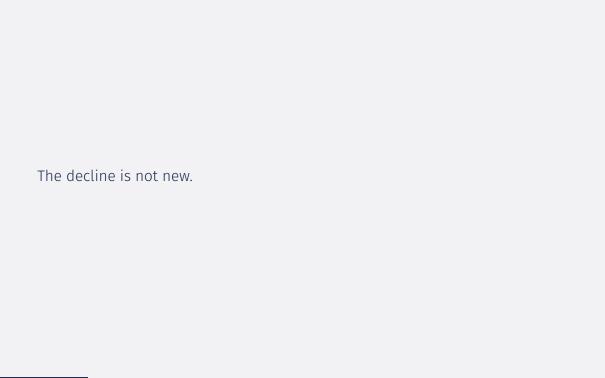
In 2022 this	downward	trend con	tinued: onl	y Americans'	confidence	in the

Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.









In 1966 seven (6.)in "the people in charge of (7.)	,

In	1966	seven	in	ten	Americ	ans	said	they	had	great	confi	dence	in	"the	peo	ple

in charge of running medicine".

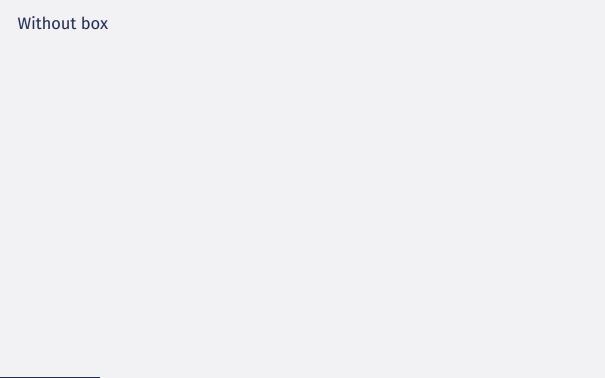
By 2012 just three in ten did, (8.)	in 2018 public faith in the
medical establishment was nearly (9.)	in both camps, by 2021 it

had split, rising to 46% among (10.) and falling to 32% among

Republicans.

By 2012 just three in ten did, whereas in 2018 public faith in the medical
establishment was nearly identical in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising

to 46% among **Democrats** and falling to 32% among Republicans.



ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war (1)



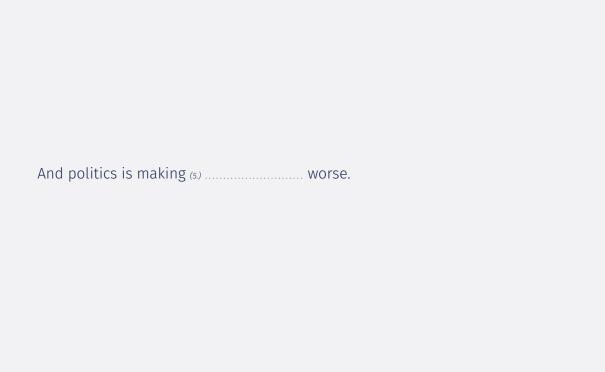
establishment, according to Gallup, a pollster.

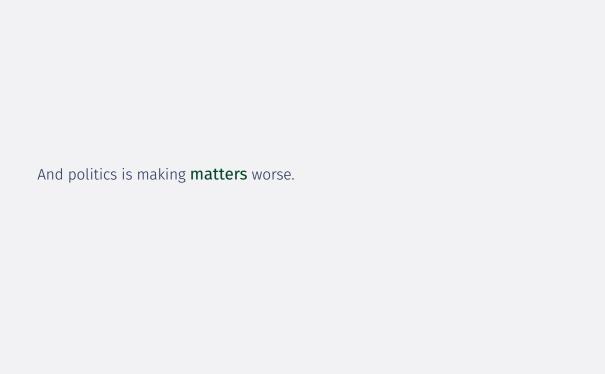
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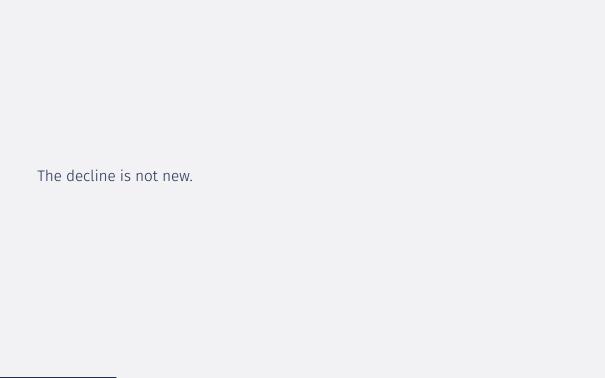
in

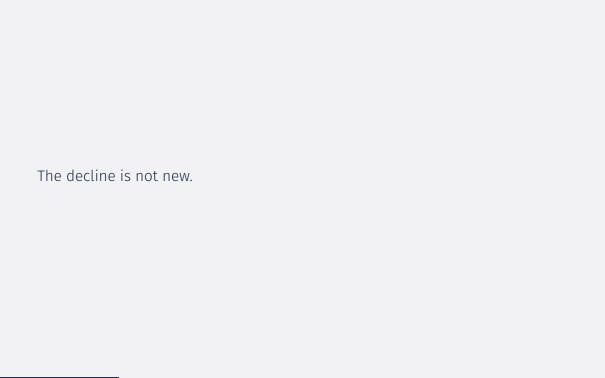
In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' **confidence** in the

Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.









1966 seven (6.)	ten Americans said they had great con	fidence
"the people in charge of (z)	medicine".	

In in

In 1966 seven **in** ten Americans said they had great confidence in "the people"

in charge of running medicine".

By 2012 just three in ten did, (8)	in 2018 public faith in the
medical establishment was nearly (9)	in both camps, by 2021 it

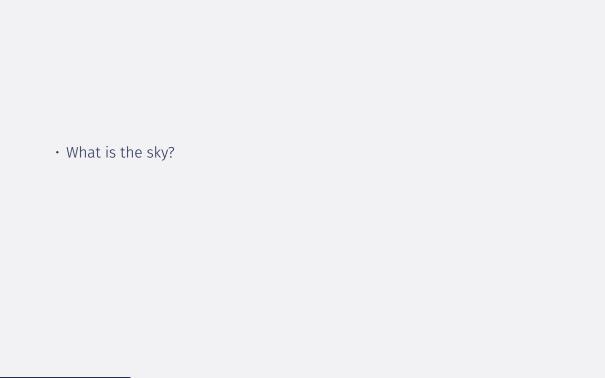
had split, rising to 46% among (10.) and falling to 32% among

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By 2012 just three in ten did, whereas in 2018 public faith in the medical
establishment was nearly identical in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising

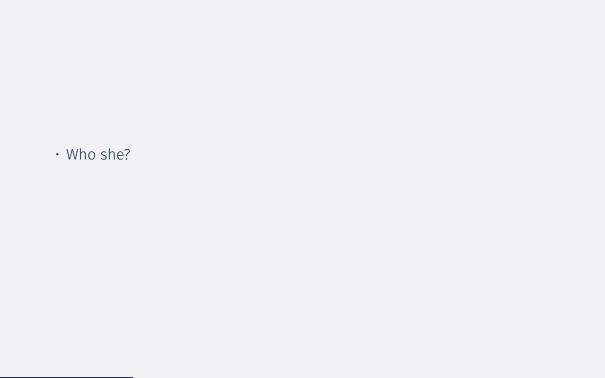
to 46% among **Democrats** and falling to 32% among Republicans.

Dotfill



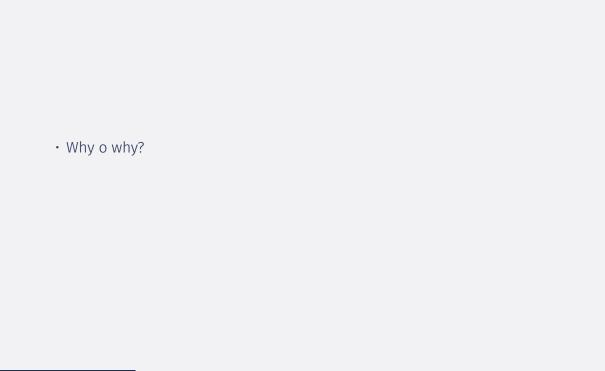
• What is the sky?

It's a thing.



· Who she?

It's her.



· Why o why?

Of what???

Tables

Tables

- · la largeur des colonnes du rang 1 détermine celle du tableau
- · on peut rajouter des en-têtes avec "header"
- · options habituelles, simplement indicable dans l'en-tête :
 - · "..." → pour des pointillés
 - · "//" → pour de l'API
 - italics (*)
 - bold (**)
 - underlined (_)
 - crossed-out (~)

Example n°1

Description	Plate number
Moll is dead, and all of the scavengers are present at her wake. A note on the coffin lid shows that she died aged 23 on 2 September 1731.	
Moll is in Bridewell Prison. She beats hemp for hangman's nooses, while the jailer threatens her and points to the task.	
Moll has gone /from/ kept woman to common prostitute. A magistrate with three armed bailiffs is coming through the door on the right side of the frame to arrest Moll for her activities.	
Moll is now <i>dying</i> of syphilis. Doctors argue over their medical methods, which appear to be a choice of bleeding and cupping. A woman rifles Moll's possessions for what she wishes to take away.	
The protagonist, Moll Hackabout, has arrived in London's Cheapside.	

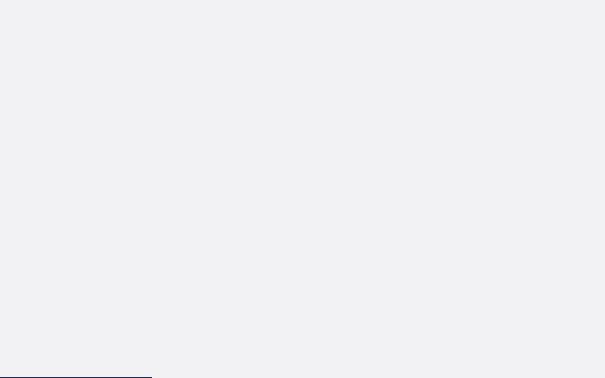
Description	Plate number
Moll is dead, and all of the scavengers are present at her wake. A	6
note on the coffin lid shows that she died aged 23 on 2 Septem-	
ber 1731.	
Moll is in Bridewell Prison. She beats hemp for hangman's	4
nooses, while the jailer threatens her and points to the task.	
Moll has gone /from/ kept woman to common prostitute. A mag-	3
istrate with three armed bailiffs is coming through the door on	
the right side of the frame to arrest Moll for her activities.	_
Moll is now <i>dying</i> of syphilis. Doctors argue over their medical	5
methods, which appear to be a choice of bleeding and cupping.	
A woman rifles Moll's possessions for what she wishes to take	
away.	4
The protagonist, Moll Hackabout, has arrived in London's Cheap-	1
side.	
Moll is now the mistress of a wealthy Jewish merchant. The pres-	2
ence of the servant, the monkey and the mahogany table of tea	
things all suggest the merchant's wealth has been made in the	

Example n°2

Е	Bernie Alessandro Elie	1
В	Lise Tiffany Timothée	2
С	Sindia Sophie	3
D	Kimberly Verena Aïssatou	4
Α	Laura Flore Minh Tu	5
F	Aminata Eddine	6
G	Joe Jack	7
D	Kimberly Verena Aïssatou	4

А	Laura Flore Minh Tu	5
F	Aminata Eddine	6
G	Joe Jack	7
Н		8
1	Stabda	10

Α	Laura Flore Minh Tu	5
F	Aminata Eddine	6
G	Joe Jack	7
Н	Helen Mellzie	8
I	Stabda	10



QCM

QCM

What is the colour of the sky?

A. blue

B. green

C. red

D. yellow

What is the colour of the sky?

A. blue C. red

B. green D. yellow

A. red

B. green

What is the colour of **blood**?

C. yellow D. blue

What is the colour of **blood**?

A. red C. yellow

B. green D. blue

What is the colour of grass?

A. yellow

B. red

C. blue

D. green

What is the colour of grass?

A. yellow

B. red

C. blue

D. green

What is the colour of the $/s_{\Lambda n}/$?

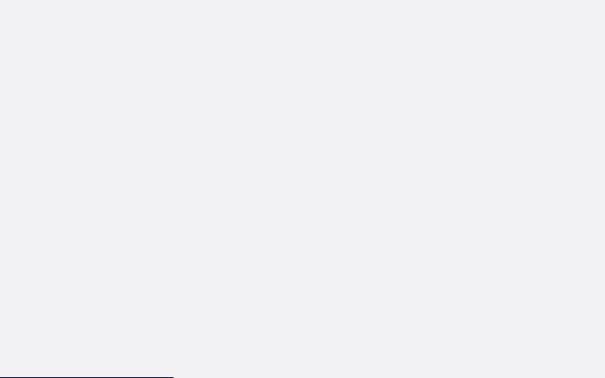
A. yellow C. green

D. blue B. red

What is the colour of the /snn/?

A. yellow C. green

B. red D. blue



True or false

No justification

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE FALSE

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE

Is the /grass/ red?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is the /gra:s/ red?

TRUE

Is blood yellow?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is blood yellow?

TRUE

Is the <u>sun</u> green?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is the <u>sun</u> green?

TRUE



Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE

Because we can see it

Is the /graːs/ red?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is the /grass/ red?

-TRUE-

Because we can see it

Is blood yellow?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is blood yellow?

-TRUE FALSE

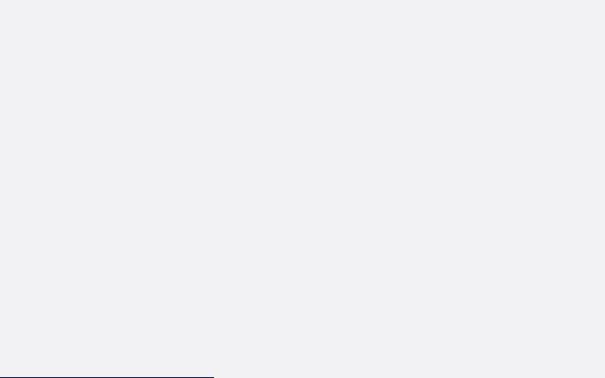
Because we can see it

Is the <u>sun</u> green? TRUE	FALSE	

Is the <u>sun</u> green?

-TRUE- FALSE

Because we can see it



Exercise Types

Exercise Types

You can specify the exercise type by using an optional argument to UniversalDispatcher.

- a customera clueto deceive

 - to stand up to the /'forgraund/



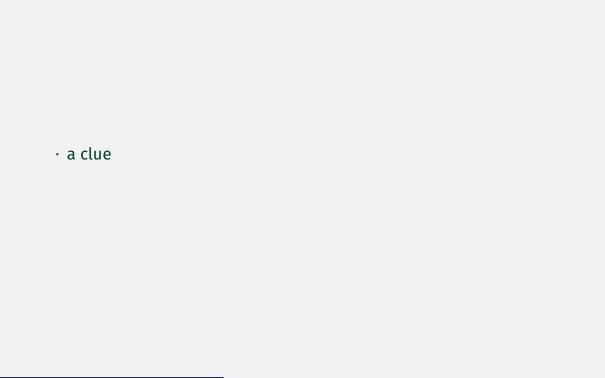
· to deceive

duper



· a customer

un **client**



· a clue

un indice



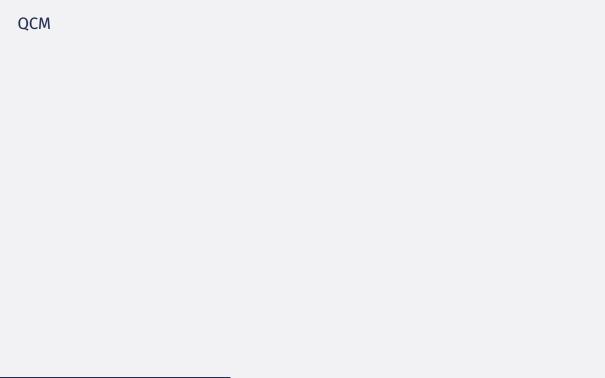
 \cdot to stand up to

tenir tête, résister

the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

• the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
le premier plan

Conjugation



1. The movement on September 16th,

A. have begun C. began

B. begins D. were beginning

1. The movement began on September 16th,

A. have begun

B. begins

c. began

D. were beginning

2. when Mahsa Amini, whom Ira	n's morality police for wearing her headscarf "improperly",
A. had arrested	C. don't arrest

D. has arrested

B. have arrested

2. when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police **had arrested** for wearing her headscarf "improperly",

A. had arrested C. don't arrest

B. have arrested D. has arrested

in their custody.

C. is dying A. died

B. dies

A. died

B. dies

3. died in their custody.

C. is dying

4. Beyond their remarkable bravery, littl for certain about the protesters	e
A. knows B. is known	C. didn't know

4. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little **is known** for certain about the protesters

A. knows C. didn't know

B. **is known**

5. who	Iranian streets in recent months.
A. throngs	C. have thronged
B. thronged	

5	who h	ave	thronged	Iranian	stroots in	recent	months	
э.	VVIIO II	iave	umongea	пашап	Streets III	recent	IIIOIIIIIS.	

A. throngs C. have thronged

B. thronged

6. The worst event a march on September 30th,

A. was C. have been

B. being

6. The worst event was a march on September 30th,

A. **was** C. have been

B. being

7. in which protestersallegedly raped by a police chief.	justice for a girl	
A. has been seeking	C. seeks	
B. sought	D. has sought	

7. in which protesters **sought** justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief.

A. has been seeking C. seeks

B. sought D. has sought

8.	Police		fire
A.	has opened	C.	opened

B. didn't open

8. Police opened fire

A. has opened

B. didn't open

c. opened

9. and	97 "marchers and rioters".

B. kills

C. have been killing

A. are killing

D. killed

9. and killed 97 "marchers and rioters".

A. are killing C. have been killing

B. kills D. **killed**

10. Since then, the s	hare of protests recorded as deadly
	from 22% to 5%.

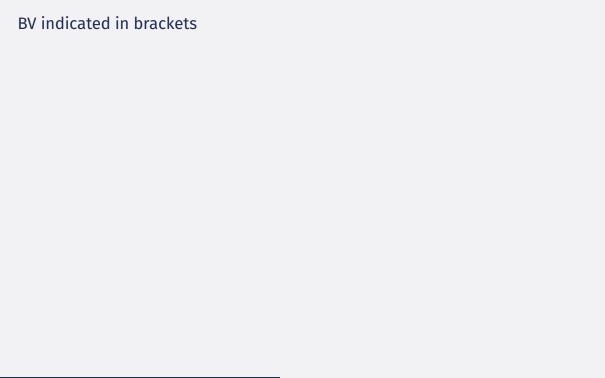
A. falls C. fell

B. has fallen D. is falling

10. Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly has fallen from 22% to 5%.

A. falls C. fell

B. has fallen D. is falling



The movement (1)



their custody.

Beyond their remarkable bravery, little (4)

Beyond their remarkable bravery, little is known for certain about the

protesters who have thronged Iranian streets in recent months.

The worst event (6.)	(be) a march on September 30th, in which
protesters (7.)	(seek) justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police
chief.	

The worst event was a march on September 30th, in which protesters sought
justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief.

Police (8.)and rioters".	(open) fire and (9)	(kill) 97 "marchers
and noters.		



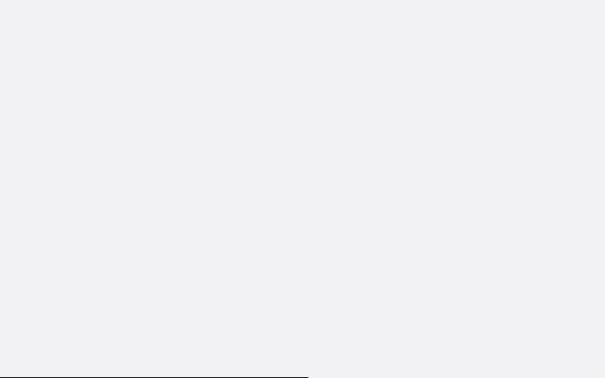
Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly $_{(10.)}$

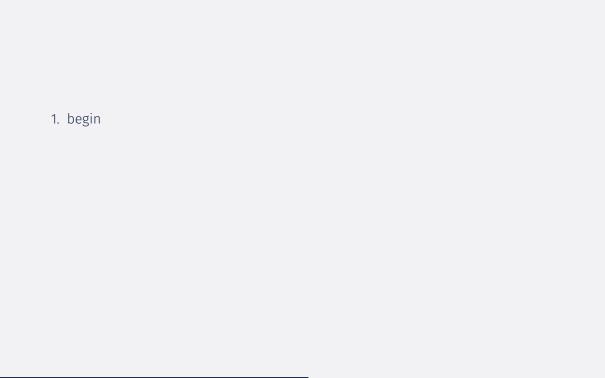
Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly has fallen from 22%	ς t

5%.

BV in a box







 begin arrest 				
2. arrest	1. begin	1		
	2. arrest	t		

1. begin				
2. arrest				
3. die				

. begin
. arrest
. die
. know

1.	1. begin			
2.	2. arrest			
3.	3. die			

5. throng

4. know

1. begin

6. be

3. die

2. arrest

4. know

5. throng

begin
 arrest
 seek

3. die4. know

5. throng

begin
 arrest
 seek

8. open

4. know

5. throng

3. die

begin
 arrest
 seek

8. open

4. know 9. kill

5. throng

3. die

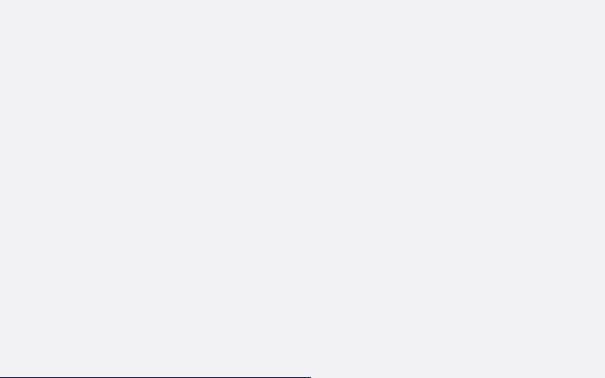
1. begin	6. be
2. arrest	7. seek
3. die	8. open

9. kill

10. fall

4. know

5. throng



The movement (1.)	on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini,
whom Iran's morality police (2)	for wearing her headscarf

"improperly", (3.) in their custody.

The movement began on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's	

morality police had arrested for wearing her headscarf "improperly", died in

their custody.

Beyond their remarkable bravery, little (4.) for certain about the protesters who (5.) Iranian streets in recent months.

Beyond their remarkable bravery, little is known for certain about the

protesters who have thronged Iranian streets in recent months.

ne worst event (6.)rotesters (7.)		

p

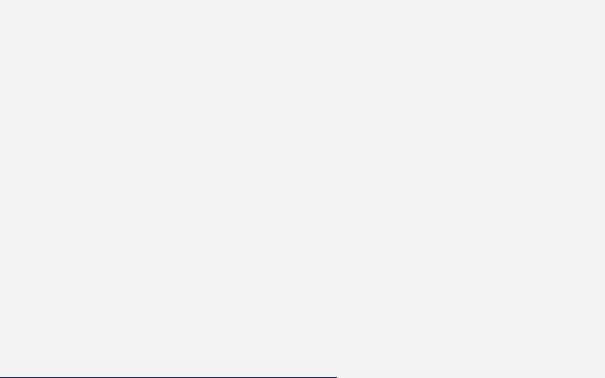
The worst event was a march on September 30th, in which protesters sought
justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief.

Police (8.)	fire and (9)	97 "marchers and rioters".

Police **opened** fire and **killed** 97 "marchers and rioters".

nce then, the share of protests recorded as deadly (10.) from % to 5%.	

Since then, the share of protests recorded as d 5%.	eadly has fallen from 22% to



Audio match

Audio match

Students listen to definitions and must write them down. Then they match them with the words in the box.

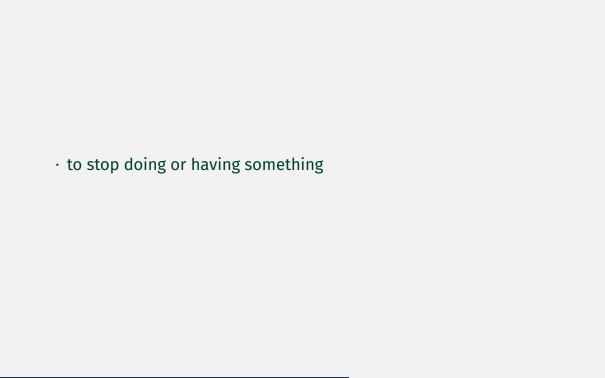


 \cdot to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

· the relation between the real size of something and its size on a

map, model, or diagram

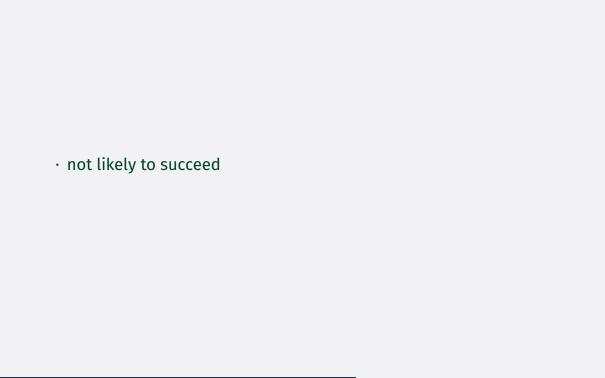
· to compete with other people to achieve or get something



 \cdot to take a particular amount away from stg

· a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas

supply



 \cdot to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

to mitigate

· to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

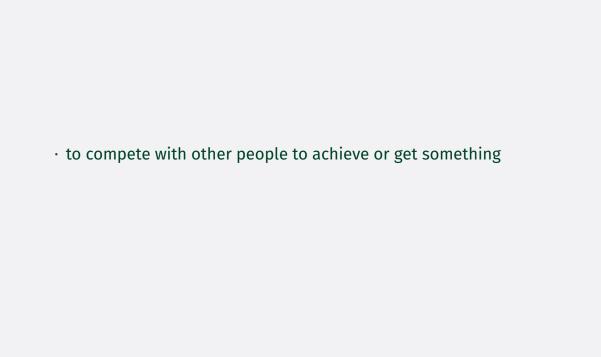
· the relation between the real size of something and its size on a

map, model, or diagram

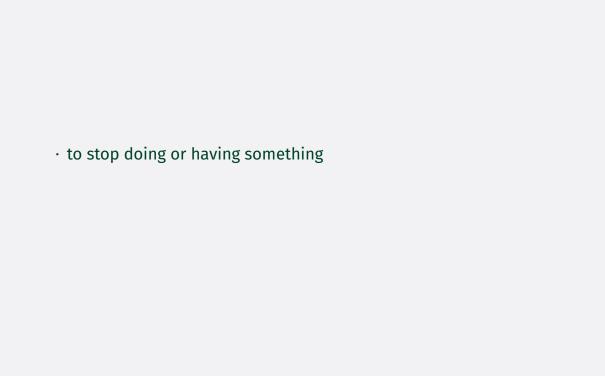
 \cdot the relation between the real size of something and its size on a

map, model, or diagram

a scale



· to compete with other people to achieve or get something to vie for



 \cdot to stop doing or having something to forsake

 \cdot to take a particular amount away from stg

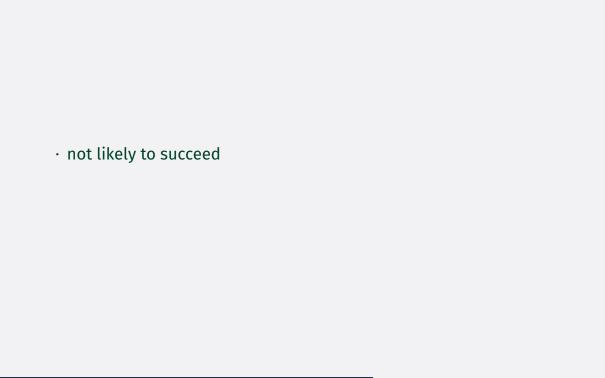
o knock sig on		

 \cdot to take a particular amount away from stg

 \cdot a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas

supply

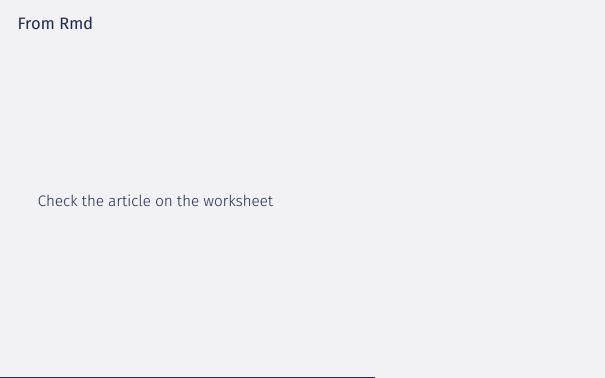
•	a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas supply
	utility



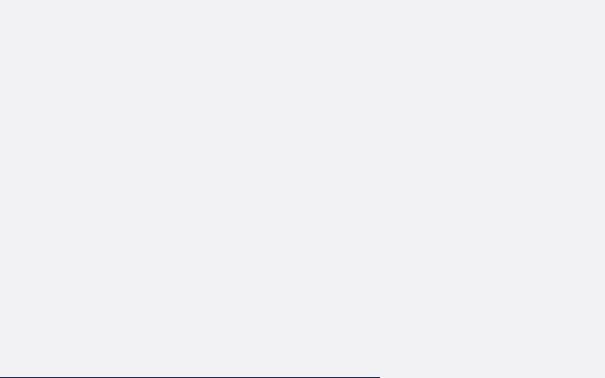
· not likely to succeed

dim

Article







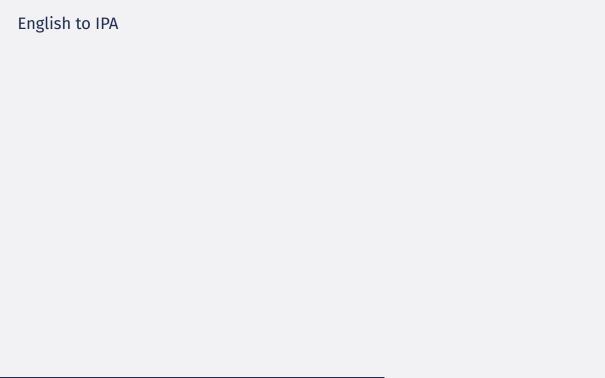
Images

Universal Dispatcher



Hogarth's infamous 'The Gate of Calais'

Phono



- · despite
- · although
- trendeventual
- · ominous
- dramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- platonic
- · cherubic

- despite/01/althoughtrend
- eventualominous
- · dramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- platonic
- · cherubic

- despite • /01/ although • /01/ trend eventual ominous
- dramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- platonic
- · cherubic

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dramatic
pathetic

acidic

platoniccherubic

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· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
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· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
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· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
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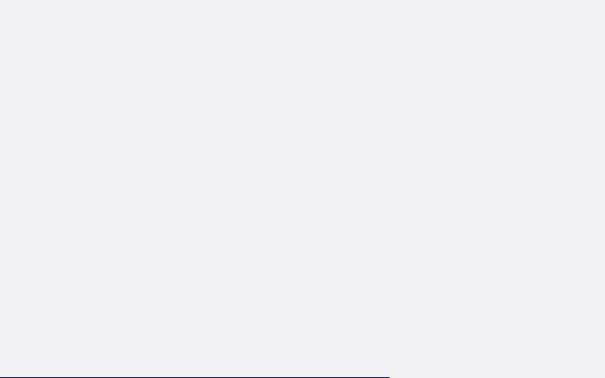
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· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈvent∫uəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈsenɪmaˈ/
· dramatic	• /010/	· /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

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· although	• /01/	· /ʊʊðˈlɪːc/
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
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· dramatic	• /010/	· /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	· /010/	· /pəˈθetɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	
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· acidic	• /010/	· /əˈsɪdɪk/
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· pathetic	• /010/	\cdot /pəˈ θ etɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· platonic	• /010/	\cdot /pləˈtɒnɪk/
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· dramatic	• /010/	\cdot /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	• /010/	\cdot /pəˈ θ etɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· platonic	• /010/	\cdot /pləˈtɒnɪk/
· cherubic	• /010/	· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/



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· magician
· draconian
· Peruvian

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draconian

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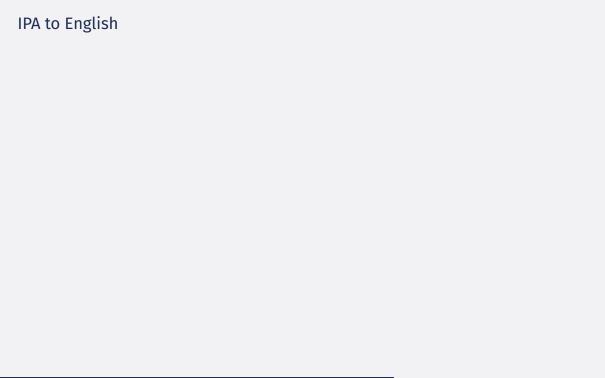
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· magician	• /010/	
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· Peruvian	• /0100/	

· Italian	• /010/	· /rˈtæljən/
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· magician	• /010/	·/məˈdʒɪʃən/
· draconian	• /0100/	\cdot /drəˈkəʊniən/
• Peruvian	• /0100/	

· Italian	• /010/	· /ɪˈtæljən/
· tragedian	• /0100/	· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/
· magician	• /010/	· /məˈdʒɪʃən/
· draconian	• /0100/	· /drəˈkəʊniən/
· Peruvian	· /0100/	· /pəˈruːviən/



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· /di'spart/
· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/
· /trend/
· /r'ventʃuəl/
· /ˈpmɪnəs/
· /drəˈmætɪk/
· /pəˈθetɪk/
· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· /pləˈtɒnɪk/
· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/
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    · /di'spart/
    · /ɔːl'ðəʊ/
    · /trend/
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· /ɪˈventʃuəl/

/'pmməs//drə'mætik/

· /pəˈθetɪk/

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- · /pləˈtɒnɪk/
- · /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

- · despite · /di'spart/ · although · /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ · trend · /trend/ · /r'ventʃuəl/
 - · eventual
- · ominous · /ˈpmɪnəs/
- · dramatic · /drəˈmætɪk/
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- · /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

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· /r'ventʃuəl/
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· /ˈpmɪnəs/

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· /pləˈtɒnɪk/ · /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

· /drəˈmætɪk/

· ominous

· dramatic pathetic

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· /ˈpmɪnəs/

· dramatic

pathetic

· acidic

· ominous

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/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

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· platonic

· acidic

/di'spart/	· despite
/ɔːlˈðəʊ/	\cdot although
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/ˈpmɪnəs/	· ominous
/drəˈmætɪk/	· dramatic
/pəˈθetɪk/	· pathetic

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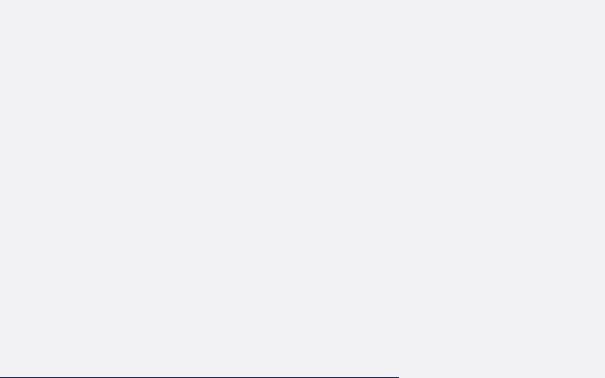
· /pləˈtɒnɪk/

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· acidic

· platonic

· cherubic



· /rˈtæljən/		
· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/		
· /məˈdʒɪʃən/		
· /drəˈkəʊniən/		
· /pəˈruːviən/		

- \cdot /r'tæljən/ \cdot Italian
- /trəˈdʒiːdiən//məˈdʒiʃən/
- · /drəˈkəʊniən/
- · /pəˈruːviən/

· /r'tæljən/

· /məˈdʒɪʃən/

· /drəˈkəʊniən/

· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/

· /pəˈruːviən/

 \cdot Italian

 $\cdot \ tragedian$

· /ɪˈtæljən/ · Italian

/trəˈdʒiːdiən//məˈdʒiʃən/magician

· /məˈdʒɪʃən/ · magicia · /drəˈkəʊniən/

· /pəˈruːviən/

· /r'tæljən/ · Italian

· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ · tragedian

 \cdot /məˈdʒɪʃən/ \cdot magician

· /drəˈkəʊniən/ · draconian

· /pəˈruːviən/

· /ɪˈtæljən/ · Italian

/trəˈdʒiːdiən//məˈdʒiʃən/magician

/məˈdʒɪʃən//drəˈkəuniən/magiciandraconian

· /pəˈruːviən/ · Peruvian

QCM

despite

A. /darˈspɜːt/

B. /ˈdɪspaɪt/

C. /dar'spart/

D. /diˈspaɪt/

despite

A. /dar'spart/

although

 $/ {\rm Ic} \delta' {\rm Ia} /$.0

A. /ˈɔːlðəː/ B. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ D. /ˈəʊlðɔː/

although

A. /ˈɔːlðɔː/ C. /ɒlˈðɔɪ/

B. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ D. /ˈəʊlðɔː/

B. /tri:nd/

A. /trənd/

C. /traind/

D. /trend/

trend

trend

 A. /trənd/
 C. /trɜmd/

 B. /trimd/
 D. /trend/

eventual

A. /'rviəntʃuiːl/

B. /ɜː'viːntʃɜːel/

C. /ɪ'ventʃuəl/

D. /'rvəntʃɜːel/

eventual

A. /ˈɪvɪəntʃuiːl/

B. /sr'vimtfsrel/

C. /ɪˈventʃuəl/

D. /'rvəntʃs:el/

ominous

A. /əumaiən'əs/ C. /ˈɔːmines/

B. /ˈpmɪnəs/

D. /əumˈaɪənɜːs/

ominous

A. /əumarən'əs/

B. /ˈpmɪnəs/

C. /'armines/

D. /əum'aiənsis/

dramatic

A. /drɜːmætˈaɪək/ C. /driːˈmeətik/

B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/
D. /drəˈmætɪk/

dramatic

A. /drs:mæt'aæk/ C. /dri:'meətik/

B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/
D. /drəˈmætɪk/

pathetic

A. /pɜːθɜːtˈaɪək/ C.

A. /pɜːθɜːtˈaɪək/
 B. /pəˈθetɪk/
 C. /ˈpiːθɜːtaɪək/
 D. /pəθɪətˈaɪək/

pathetic

A. /pɜːθɜːtˈaɪək/

B. /pəˈθetɪk/

C. /ˈpiːθɜːtaɪək/

D. $/p = \theta_1 = t' = a_1 = k/$

acidic

A. /əˈsɪdɪk/B. /ˈesɪdɜːk/C. /əˈsɪdɜːk/D. /ˈiːsaɪdɪk/

acidic

A. /əˈsɪdɪk/

B. /'esidsik/

 $\mathsf{C.}\ /\mathsf{e}^{\mathsf{I}}$ sıdsık/

D. /'issaidik/

platonic

A. /plar'tomark/

B. /pli:təʊnˈɪk/

C. /pliːˈtəʊnaɪk/

D. /pləˈtɒnɪk/

platonic

A. /pls:'tɔ:naɪk/

C. /pli:'təunaɪk/

B. /pli:təun'ık/

D. /plə'tɒnɪk/

cherubic

A. /tʃiərvəb'aiək/

B. /tʃɜːˈrʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

D. /tʃeˈruːbɪk/

cherubic

A. /tʃɪəruəbˈaɪək/

B. /tʃɜːˈrʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

D./t fe'ruxbik/

A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/ B. /aɪətælˈjən/

C. /ıˈtæljən/

D. /arˈtaʊljen/

Italian

Italian

A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/
C. /ɪˈtæljən/

 $B. \ / {\rm aritauljen} / \\$

tragedian

A. /'tredzi:da:əi:n/ C. /triədʒɜːdˈaiəiən/

D. /ˈtrɜːdʒɪədiiːn/ B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/

tragedian

A. /'tredzi:darəi:n/

B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/

C. /triədʒɜːdˈarəiən/

D. /ˈtrɜːdʒɪədiiːn/

magician

A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/ B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/

C. /ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/

D. /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/

magician

A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/

B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/

C. /msidsanfien/

D. /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/

draconian

A. /drəˈkəʊniən/ C. /drekɒnɜːˈiːn/

B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜːɜːn/

D. /driːkəʊnɪˈən/

draconian

A. /drəˈkəʊniən/

B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜɪɜɪn/

C. /drekpns:'im/

D. /drikaunian/

Peruvian

A. /pɜːruvɜːˈiən/ C. /ˈperuvaɪen/
B. /peruːvaɪəˈiːn/ D. /pəˈruːviən/

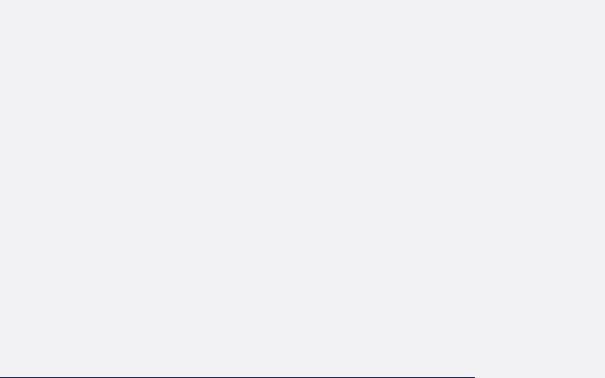
Peruvian

A. /pɜɪruvɜɪˈɪən/

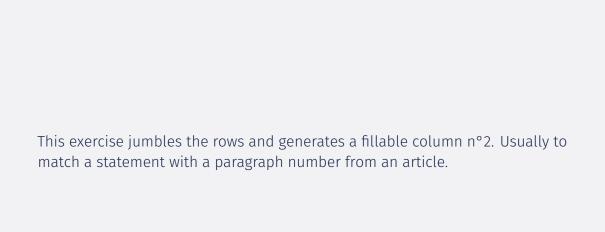
B. /peruzvarəˈiːn/

C. /ˈperuvaɪen/

D. /pəˈruːviən/



Paragraph matching



Paragraph matching

Statement	Paragraph n°
In both countries, the path looks clear to structural changes to even out the playing field between state and private schools.	
Higher wages among privately educated Britons can be explained by other factors than the school itself. Worldwide, 1 in 20 students is educated privately.	
Private education is cheaper in the US than in the UK, but it is rising fast.	
1 in 3 undergraduates in prestigious US universities is privately educated.	
Most US private schools are religious.	
US universities feature a significant share of students from private schools.	
The share of privately educated students in both countries has been the same for quite some time.	

Statement	Paragraph n°
In both countries, the path looks clear to structural changes to even out the playing field between state and private schools.	10
Higher wages among privately educated Britons can be explained by other factors than the school itself.	6
Worldwide, 1 in 20 students is educated privately.	2
Private education is cheaper in the US than in the UK, but it is rising fast.	5
1 in 3 undergraduates in prestigious US universities is privately educated.	8
Most US private schools are religious.	4
US universities feature a significant share of students from private schools.	8
The share of privately educated students in both countries has been the same for quite some time.	4

Statement	Paragraph n°
In the near future, the scales may still be tipped in favour of private schools in the US. The number of privately educated students is decreasing worldwide.	
Topical issues in the US benefit private schools.	
The number of privately educated students in the UK and US is not following the world's trend.	
Oxbridge grants more places to students from state schools than it used to.	
America features a surprisingly wider gap between classes than the UK.	
Top British politicians used to come from the same superfamous public school	
British fees have increased threefold in forty years.	
British students from private schools are twice as likely to win	

nlaces at Ovhridge than those from state schools

Statement	Paragraph n°
In the near future, the scales may still be tipped in favour of private schools in the US.	10
The number of privately educated students is decreasing worldwide.	2
Topical issues in the US benefit private schools.	9
The number of privately educated students in the UK and US is not following the world's trend.	2
Oxbridge grants more places to students from state schools than it used to.	7
America features a surprisingly wider gap between classes than the UK.	3
Top British politicians used to come from the same superfamous public school	
British fees have increased threefold in forty years.	5
British students from private schools are twice as likely to win	7

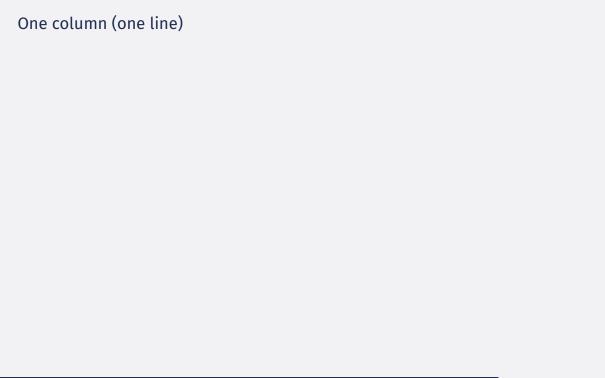
nlaces at Ovhridge than those from state schools

Statement	Paragraph n°
Private education returns higher pays in the UK.	
Paying for US or UK education is still mostly worth it.	
That private education fares better is less a debate in the US than in the UK.	

Statement	Paragraph n°
Private education returns higher pays in the UK.	6
Paying for US or UK education is still mostly worth it.	3
That private education fares better is less a debate in the US than in the UK.	9

Dictation

Dictation	
The number of columns indicate the number of blank, dotted lines to write on.	



0011101110011

• I am 18 years old.

· I lived in Lyons.

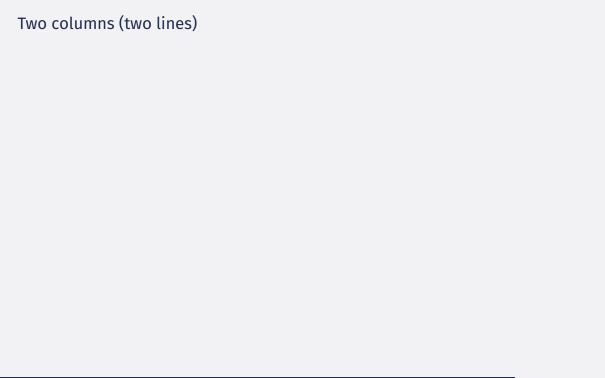
• My favourite subject is Maths.

• I live quite far, 50 minutes away from school.

• But I am listening!



• I live with 4 other people: my parents and my brothers.



• I am 18 years old.

· I lived in Lyons.

• My favourite subject is Maths.



• But I am listening!



Jentenee n

• I live with 4 other people: my parents and my brothers.

Jumbled words

· Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une phrase négative ?	
Auxiliaire conjugué Sujet Négation Le res	te

· Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une phrase négative ?

Auxiliaire conjugué Sujet ' Négation Le reste

1. Sujet | 2. Auxiliaire conjugué | 3. Négation | 4. Le reste |

· Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une phrase interrogative ?

Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel) Sujet Le reste

Auxiliaire conjugué

· Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une phrase interrogative ?

```
Sujet Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel) Le reste

Auxiliaire conjugué
```

1. Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel) | 2. Auxiliaire conjugué | 3. Sujet | 4. Le reste |

Transformations

Transformations			

You can multiply columns. Each column will return a dotted line on the

worksheet, and an incremented slide in the lesson.





· Quelqu'un a oublié une clef USB dans l'atelier.

Someone forgot a USB key in the workshop.

Quelqu'un a oublié une clef USB <u>dans l'atelier</u>.
 Someone forgot a USB key <u>in the workshop</u>.
 Where did someone forget a USB key?

Someone forgot a USB key in the workshop.

· Quelqu'un a oublié une clef USB dans l'atelier.

Where did someone forget a USB key?

A USB key was forgotten in the workshop.

Quelqu'un a oublié une clef USB <u>dans l'atelier</u>.
 Someone forgot a USB key <u>in the workshop</u>.
 Where did someone forget a USB key?
 A USB key was forgotten <u>in the workshop</u>.
 Where was a USB key forgotten?

· Ils sont en train de réparer la machine <u>dans l'entrepôt</u> .	

· Ils sont en train de réparer la machine <u>dans l'entrepôt</u> .	

· Ils sont en train de réparer la machine dans l'entrepôt. They are repairing the machine in the warehouse. Where are they repairing the machine?

• Ils sont en train de réparer la machine dans l'entrepôt.

They are repairing the machine in the warehouse.

· Ils sont en train de réparer la machine dans l'entrepôt.

They are repairing the machine in the warehouse. Where are they repairing the machine?

The machine is being repaired in the warehouse.

They are repairing the machine in the warehouse.

Where are they repairing the machine?

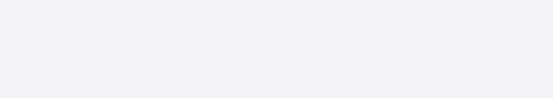
The machine is being repaired in the warehouse.

Where is the machine being repaired?

· Ils sont en train de réparer la machine dans l'entrepôt.







· Elle écrira un message <u>demain</u>.

She will write a message tomorrow.

· Elle écrira un message <u>demain</u>. She will write a message tomorrow.

When will she write a message?

· Elle écrira un message demain.

She will write a message tomorrow. When will she write a message?

A message will be written tomorrow.

· Elle écrira un message demain.

She will write a message tomorrow. When will she write a message?

A message will be written tomorrow.

When will a message be written?

· Ils donnent les résultats <u>le mercredi</u>.

· Ils donnent les résultats <u>le mercredi</u>.

· Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

They give the results on Wednesdays.

· Ils donnent les résultats <u>le mercredi</u>.

They give the results <u>on Wednesdays</u>.

When do they give the results?

The results are given on Wednesdays.

· Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

They give the results on Wednesdays.

When do they give the results?

· Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

They give the results on Wednesdays.

When do they give the results?

The results are given on Wednesdays.

When are the results given?

· L'entreprise a acheté cette machine <u>l'année dernière</u>.

· L'entreprise a acheté cette machine <u>l'année dernière</u>.

· L'entreprise a acheté cette machine <u>l'année dernière</u>.

The company bought this machine <u>last year</u>.

L'entreprise a acheté cette machine <u>l'année dernière</u>.
 The company bought this machine <u>last year</u>.
 When did the company buy the machine?

· L'entreprise a acheté cette machine l'année dernière.

This machine was bought last year

The company bought this machine last year.

When did the company buy the machine?

· L'entreprise a acheté cette machine l'année dernière.

The company bought this machine last year.

When did the company buy the machine?
This machine was bought last year

When was the machine bought?

· La machine éjecte le papier <u>de ce côté</u> .	

· La machine éjecte le papier <u>de ce côté</u> .	

La machine éjecte le papier <u>de ce côté</u>.
 The machine ejects paper <u>from this side</u>.

La machine éjecte le papier <u>de ce côté</u>.
 The machine ejects paper <u>from this side</u>.

Where does the machine eject paper?

Where does the machine eject paper?
Paper is ejected <u>from this side</u>.

· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

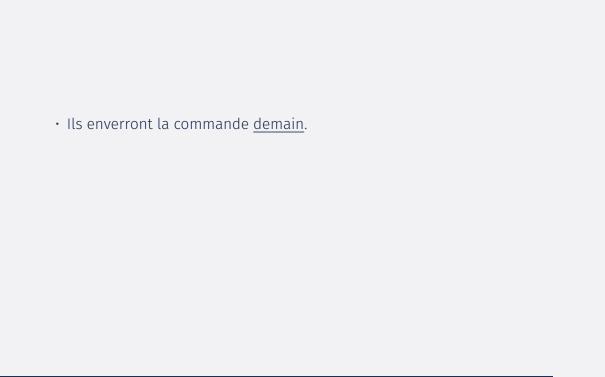
The machine ejects paper from this side.

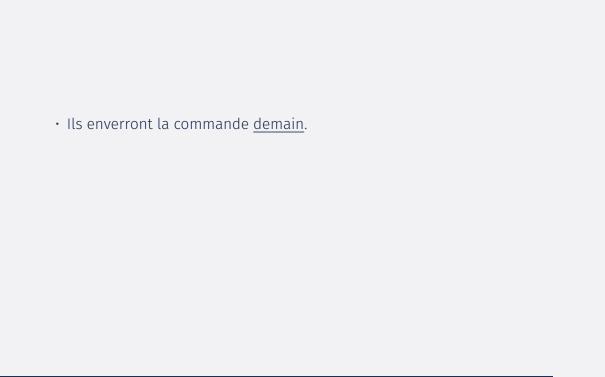
· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

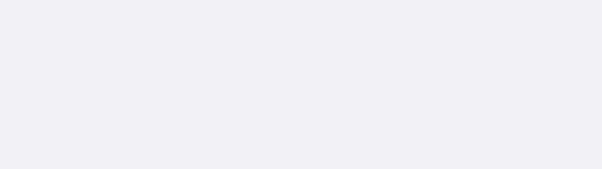
Paper is ejected from this side. Where is paper ejected from?

The machine ejects paper from this side.

Where does the machine eject paper?







· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

When will they ship the order?

· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

· Ils enverront la commande demain.

e <u>aemam</u>.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

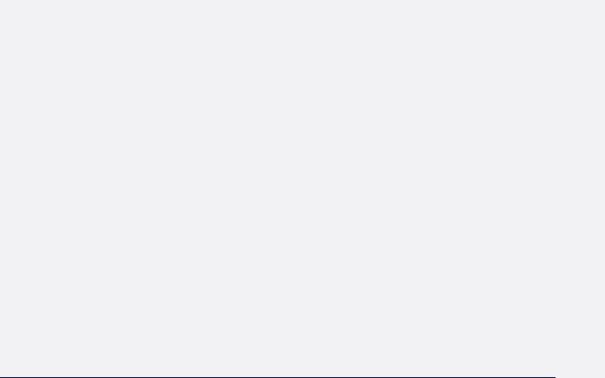
When will they ship the order?

The order will be shipped tomorrow.

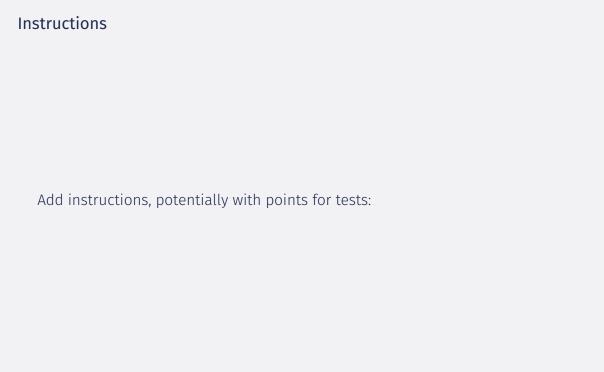
· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order <u>tomorrow</u>. When will they ship the order?

The order will be shipped <u>tomorrow</u>. When will the order be shipped?



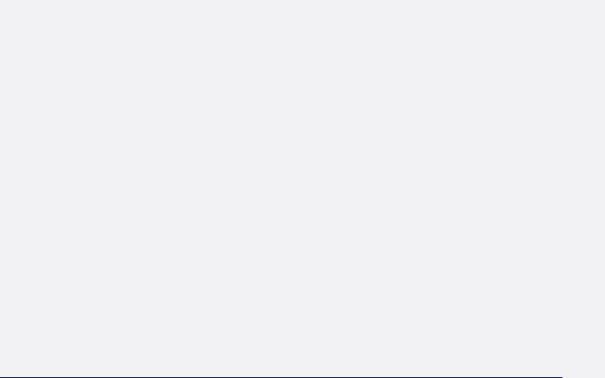
Instructions



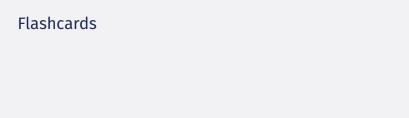
Répondez aux questions suivantes en entourant la solution qui vous semble convenir. Attention! Les questions ne suivent pas l'ordre de l'enregistrement.

Bonne réponse : 10 pts. Aucune réponse : 0pt. Réponse fausse: -5pts.

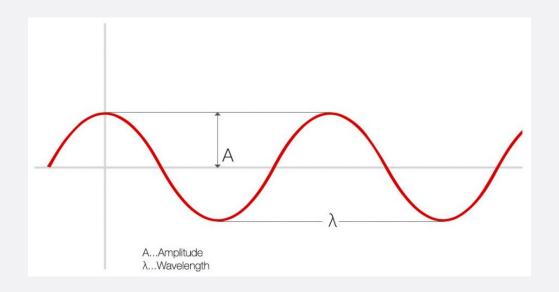
pts)

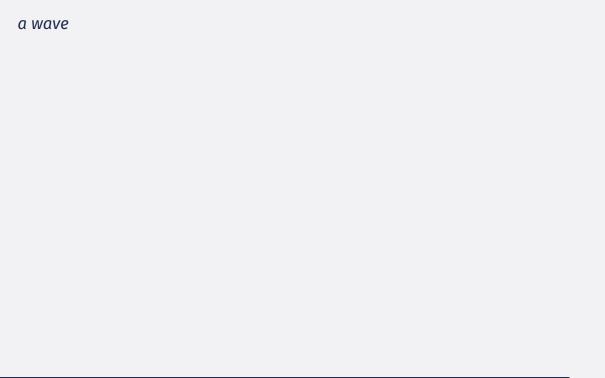


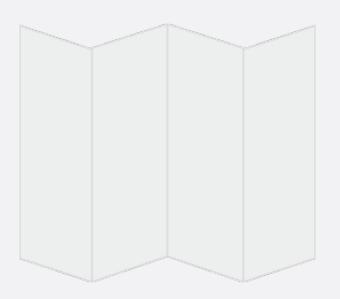
Flashcards

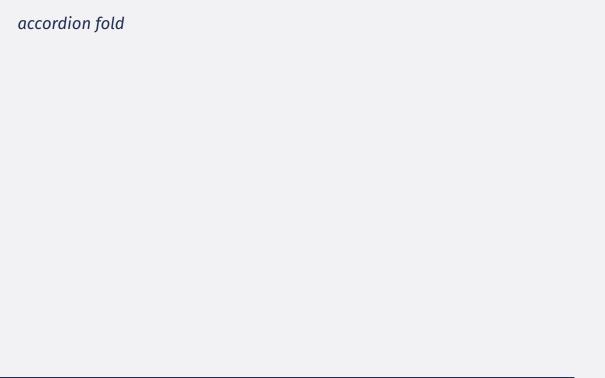


Just insert the path to a folder containing the images:

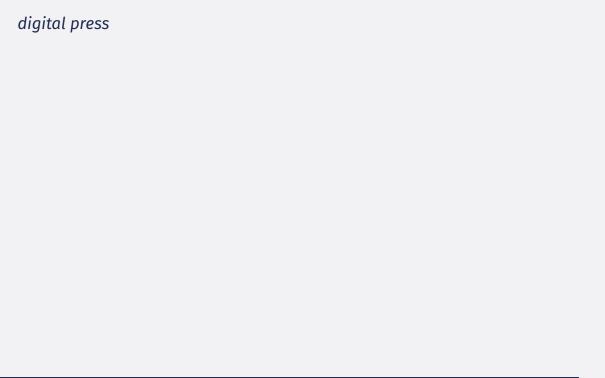


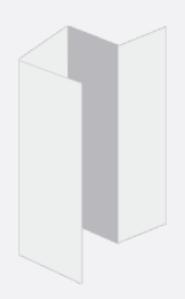


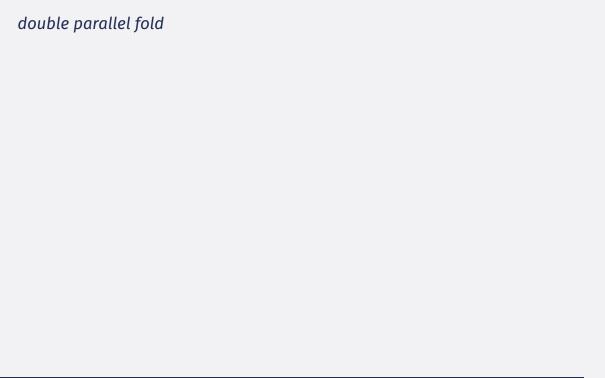


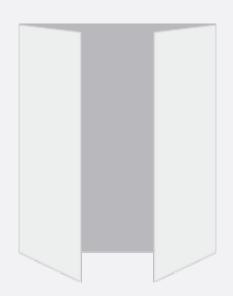


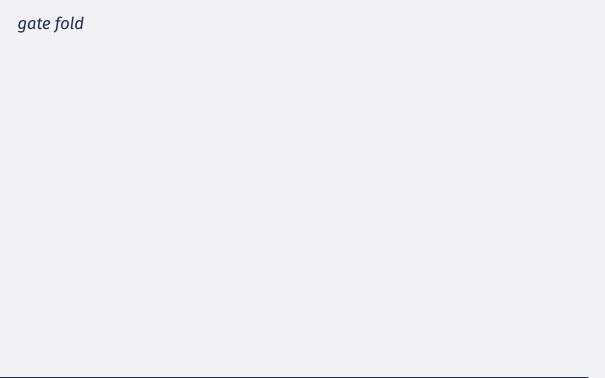


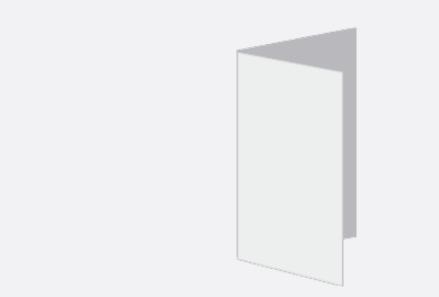


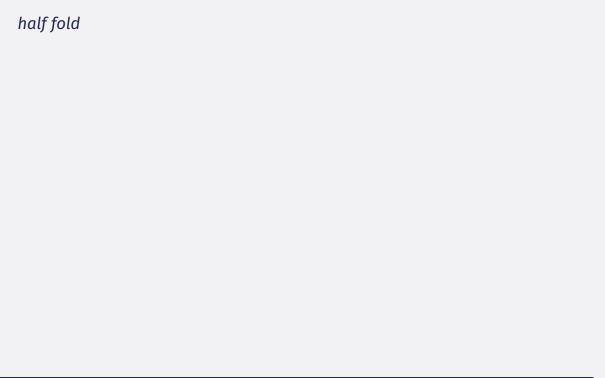




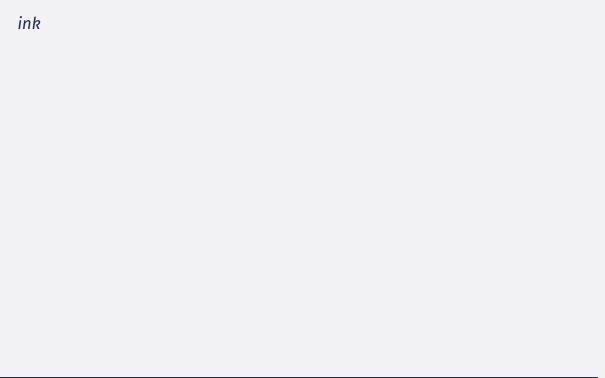


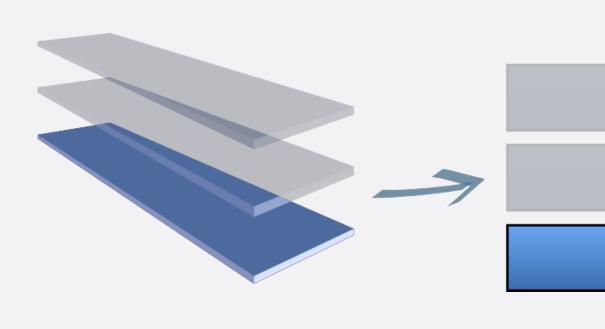












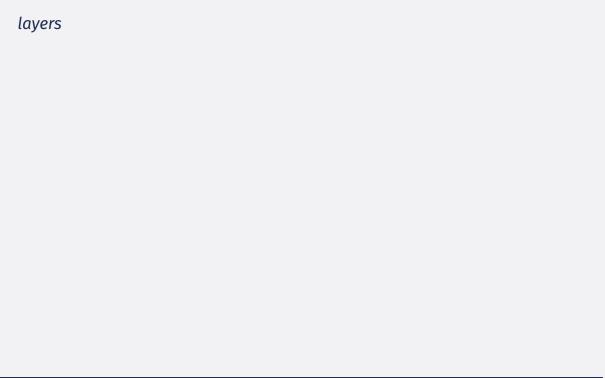


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