Showcases of lesson slides

Generated by UniversalDispatchR

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February 21, 2024

Vocabulary Translations Definitions Duolingo Drag And Drop Dotfill Tables Random fillable tables QCM True or false Conjugation Audio match Article Phono Paragraph matching Dictation Jumble blocks Transformations Instructions

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 underlined words or phonetic transcriptions using MEX's tipa package:

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

Vocabulary

No box

Reference file: pdfdata/901-vocabulary-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions



• to deceive • to /ru:l/ • to stand up to • a heap

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

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· an exhibition

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- · an exhibition
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- · a customer · a clue
- · to stand up to
- · the /ˈfəːgraʊnd/

- une exposition
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- tenir tête, résister
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- · an exhibition
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- the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
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- une exposition
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- · partir

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

- une expositionduperan exhibitionto deceive
- un client a customer
- un indice a clue to stand up to
- tenir tête, <u>résister</u> **to stand up to**
- · le premier plan · the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
- te premier plan
 tivrer, donner
 to deliver
- rendre une décision
 to /ruːl/
- rendre une decision to /ru
- · un tas · a heap
- · partir

une exposition	an exhibition		
duper	· to deceive		
un client	\cdot a customer		

· an exhibition

· a clue · un indice · to stand up to · tenir tête, résister

 the /'forgraund/ · le premier plan · to deliver · livrer, donner

· rendre une décision · to /ruːl/

· una avnocition

· a heap · un tas

· to set out partir

With box

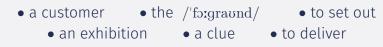
Reference file: pdfdata/901-vocabularybox-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions



ullet to deceive ullet to stand up to

• a heap

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

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive

- 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 customer

- une exposition
- un client

- · un indice
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- un tas
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- · to deceive
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- · a clue
- · to stand up to
- · the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

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- the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
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- · an exhibition
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- the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
- \cdot to deliver
- · to /ruːl/

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- \cdot tenir tête, <u>résister</u> \cdot to stand up to
- le premier plan the /ˈfəːgraʊnd/
- · livrer, donner · to deliver
- rendre une décisionto /ruːl/un tasa heap
- un tasa heappartirto set out

Translations

Translations

Reference file: pdfdata/903-translation-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions

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

•	Pourquoi	aevrions-	-nous t	ecouter	
	Whycho	نا مسر ان	cton to	hima	

Why should we listen 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 regarde 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

Reference file: pdfdata/903-definitions-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions

- a stance an inconvenience to scour
 - an antagonista decadethroughouthithertoevidenceunderwhelming
 - hithertoevidenceunderwhelminga thrill

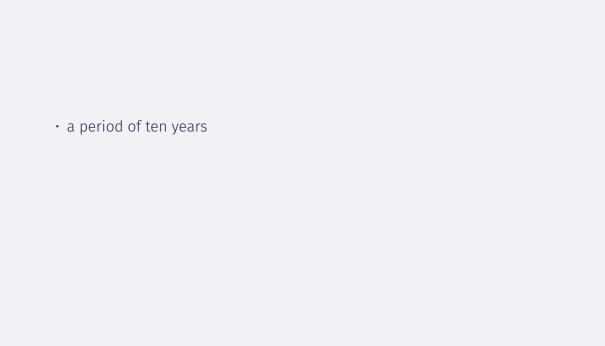
• a state of problems or trouble, often causing a delay or loss of comfort

· 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

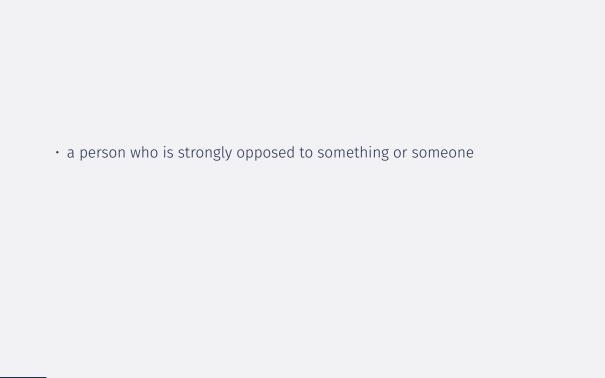
· not causing someone to feel any excitement or admiration

underwhelming



a period of ten years

a decade



· 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

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

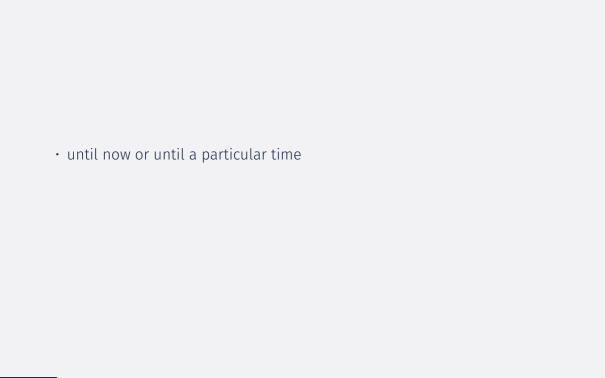
a stance
 a way of thinking about something, especially expressed in a publicly stated opinion

• 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 hitherto

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

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

Duolingo

Duolingo

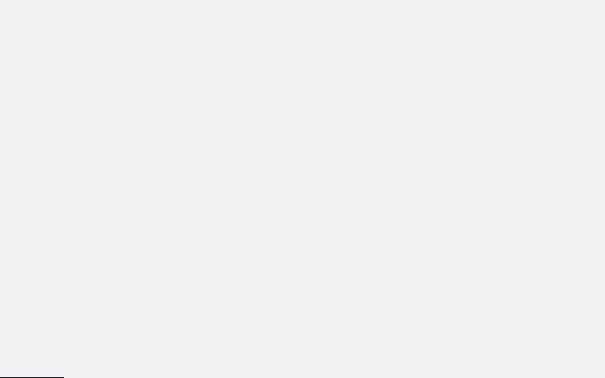
Reference file: pdfdata/904-duolingo-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions



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 s networks

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

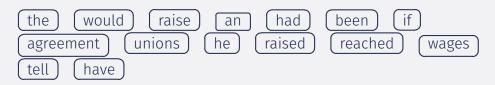
looking is new on she them profile looks initial at social ceo the s networks

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 situation a-t-elle changé depuis cet été ?				
has last what change summer to changes changed the since should s				

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

haslastwhatchangesummertoextentchangeschangedthesinceshouldsituation

To what extent has the situation changed since last summer?

• 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

• 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

Reference file: pdfdata/905-draganddropwithbox-demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

Column 1: Beginning of sentence

Column 2: Word to find

Column 3: End of sentence

Additional information: This exercise can be created from any text wrapped across several lines.

casualty • identical • running • Democrats
 according to • matters • in • whereas
 confidence

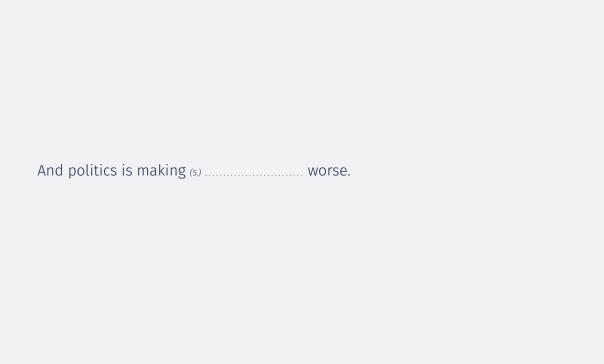
ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid	and culture-war (1.),
no institution had a steeper fall in public (2	.) in 2021 than the
medical establishment, (3.)	allup, a pollster.

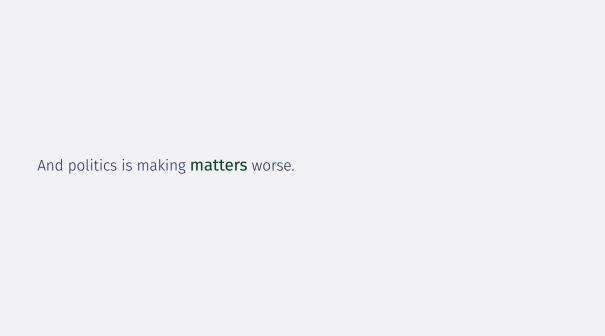


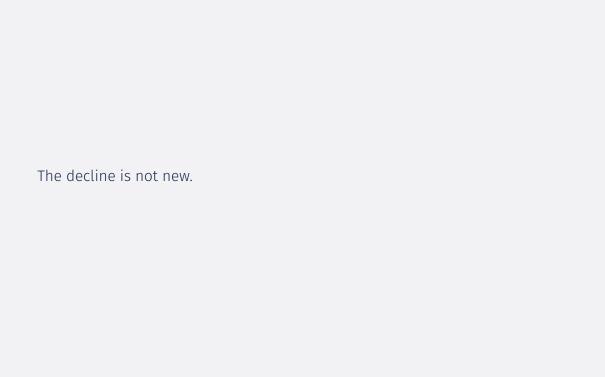
establishment, according to Gallup, a pollster.

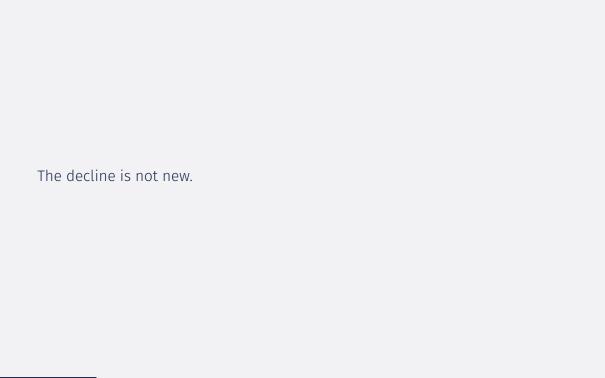
In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4.) the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.	in

In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' confidence in the
Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.

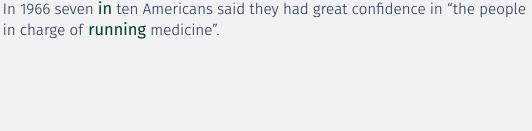








n 1966 seven (6.) n "the people in charge of (Z)		ad great cor	fidence



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.

Without box

Reference file: pdfdata/905-draganddrop-demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

Column 1: Beginning of sentence

Column 2: Word to find

Column 3: End of sentence

Additional information: This exercise can be created from any text wrapped across several lines.

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.



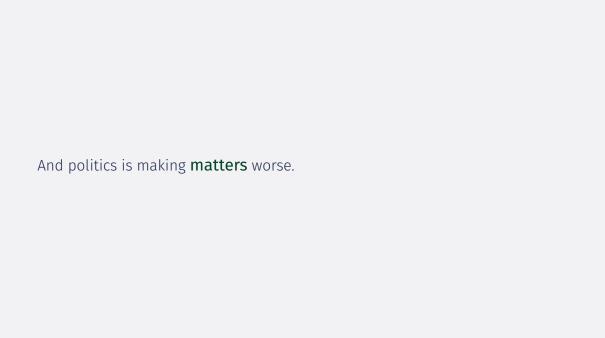
establishment, according to Gallup, a pollster.

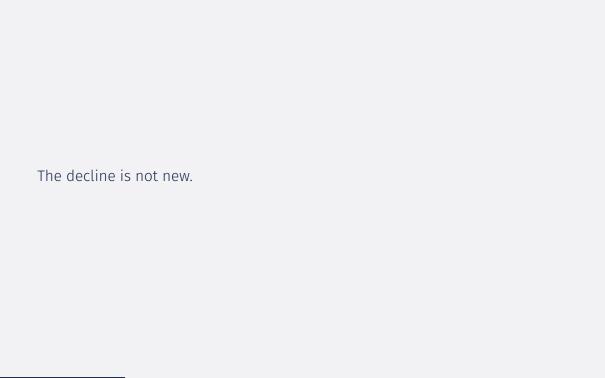
In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4.)	
the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.	11

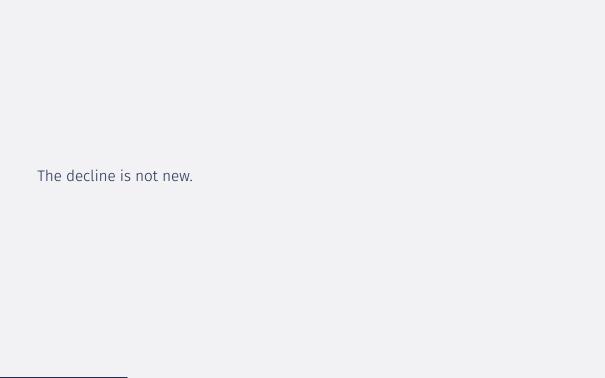
In 2022 this	downward tren	d continued:	only Americans'	confidence	in the

Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.









In 1966 seven (6) ten Americans said they had great confi in "the people in charge of (7) medicine".	denc

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

Republicans.

By 20)12	just	three	in te	n did,	where	as ir	2018	public	faith	in	the	med	ical

establishment was nearly identical in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising

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

Dotfill

Dotfill

Reference file: pdfdata/906-dotfill-demo.csv

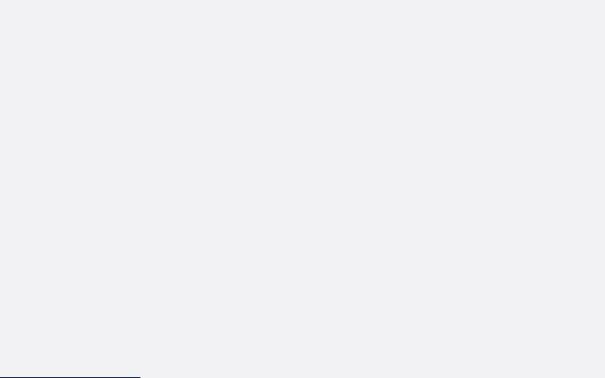
Number of columns: 3

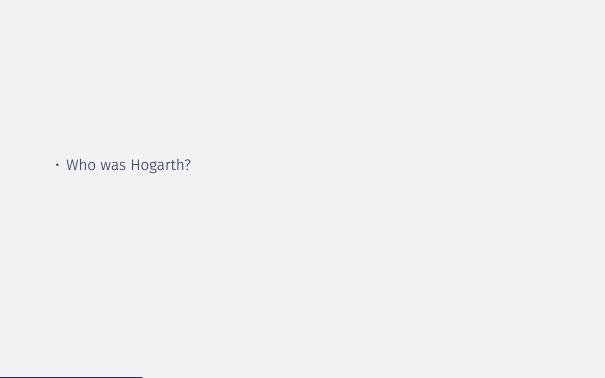
Column 1: Question

Column 2: Number of dotted lines to have on

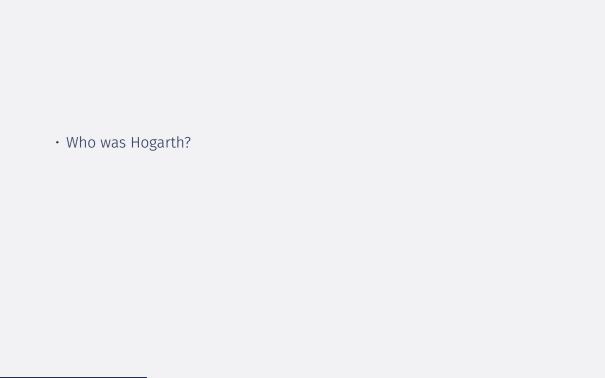
the fillable worksheet.

Column 3: Solution





• Why does he matter today?



William Hogarth was an English painter, engraver, pictorial satirist, social critic, editorial cartoonist and occasional writer on art.

· Who was Hogarth?

• Why does he matter today?

· Why does he matter today?

From our 21st-Century vantage, William Hogarth (1697-1764) is arguably Britain's most influential visual artist. He has been the

From our 21st-Century vantage, William Hogarth (1697-1764) is

past four years.

subject of no fewer than four significant shows in London over the

Tables

Tables

- · Column widths in row 1 determine those of the whole table.
- Row 1 can serve as a header if it features the word "header"
- Numbers in (brackets) in row 1 can be used to determine how wide the column will be: for instance, (80) indicates that the column will take up 80% of the table's column width
- Columns in row 1 containing Markdown syntax will apply the corresponding formatting to the entire column:
 - · "..." → for dotted lines
 - · "//" → for IPA
 - italics (*)
 - bold (**)
 - underlined (_)
 - crossed-out (~)

Example n°1: column widths

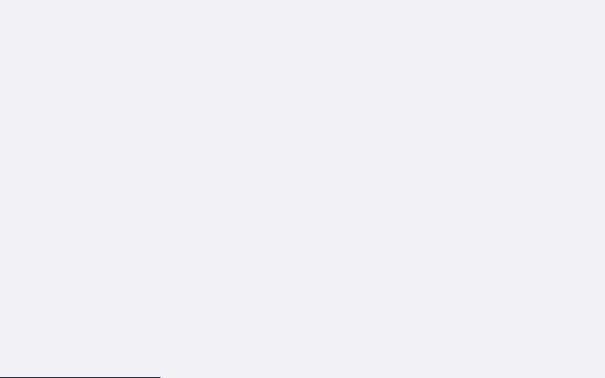
Reference file: pdfdata/907-generictable-demo.csv

Number of columns: Any

Additional information: See how just one column width (40) sets those of the remaining columns.

Column 1	Col Go dumn 2 3
Row 1 Column 1	RowRow
	1 1
	Col€ol-
	umamn
	2 3
Row 2 Column 1	. Row
	2
	Col-
	umn
	3
Row 3 Column 1	RovRow
	3 3
	Col€ol-
	umamn
	2 3
Row 4 Column 1	RovRow

Column 1	Col Go dumn 2 3
Row 1 Column 1	RowRow
	1 1
	Col€ol-
	umamn
	2 3
Row 2 Column 1	Ro₩ ow
	2 2
	Col ∈ol-
	u mտ mn
	2 3
Row 3 Column 1	RovRow
	3 3
	Col€ol-
	um u mn
	2 3
Row 4 Column 1	RowRow



Example n°2: random row order

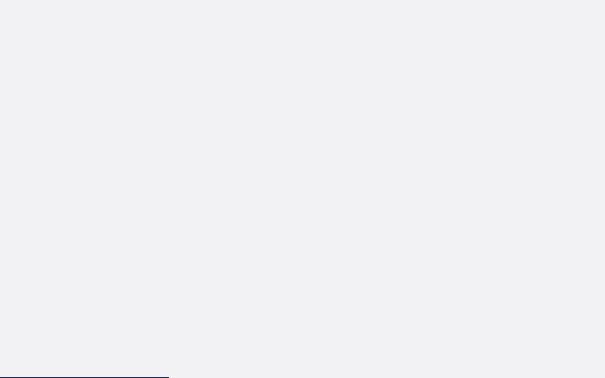
Reference file: pdfdata/907-generictable-demo.csv

Number of columns: Any

Additional information: a slightly different option in UniversalDispatchR can generate the same table but with a randomized row order.

Column 1	Col Gal amn 2 3
Row 2 Column 1	. Row
	2
	Col-
	umn
	3
Row 3 Column 1	RowRow
	3 3
	Col€ol-
	umamn
	2 3
Row 4 Column 1	RowRow
	4 4
	Col€ol-
	umamn
	2 3
Row 1 Column 1	RowRow

Column 1	Col Go lumn 2 3
Row 2 Column 1	Ro₩ ow
	2 2
	Col ∈ol-
	umտ mn
	2 3
Row 3 Column 1	RowRow
	3 3
	Col€ol-
	umamn
	2 3
Row 4 Column 1	RovRow
	4 4
	Col€ol-
	umamn
	2 3
Row 1 Column 1	RowRow



Random fillable tables

Random fillable tables

Reference file: pdfdata/907-generictable-demo.csv

Number of columns: Any

Additional information: Each row contains at least one cell filled, it's up to the students to fill the remaining cells. This works well for irregular verbs.

Column 1	Col ûd amr 2 3
	 . Row
	1
	Col-
	umn
	3
	 . Row
	2
	Col-
	umn
	3
Row 3 Column 1	
	 Row.
	4
	Col-
	umn
	2

Column 1	Col ûo lumn 2 3
Row 1 Column 1	RoW ow
	1 1
	Col ∈ol-
	um umn
	2 3
Row 2 Column 1	Ro₩ ow
	2 2
	Col ∈ol-
	um mn
	2 3
Row 3 Column 1	Ro <i>₩ow</i>
	3 3
	Col€ol-
	u m u m n
	2 3
Row 4 Column 1	Rov Row

QCM

QCM

Reference file: pdfdata/908-qcm-demo.csv

Number of columns: At least 4

Column 1: Question

Column 2: Option 1

Column 3: Option 2

Last column: The index of the correct option.

Additional information: Note that in the same file, the questions do not need to have the same number of options. The indices of the correct options can be indicated with numbers or letters.

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

What is the colour of **blood**?

A. red

B. blue

C. green

What is the colour of **blood**?

A. red

B. blue

C. green

What is the colour of grass?		
A. yellow	B. green	

What is the colour of grass?

A. yellow

B. green

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

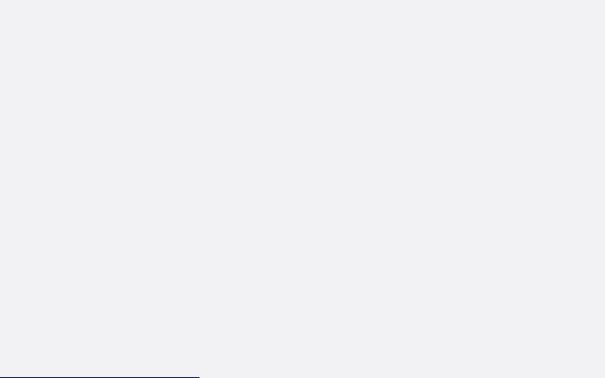
A. yellow C. green

D. blue B. red

What is the colour of the /snn/ ?

A. yellow C. green

B. red D. blue



True or false

No justification

Reference file: pdfdata/909-truefalse-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Statement

Column 2: Truth value

Additional information: The solution can be

indicated with shorthand "f" or "t".

Is the sky blue?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE

Is the /graːs/ red?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is the /grass/ red?

TRUE

FALSE

Is blood yellow?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is blood yellow?

TRUE

FALSE

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

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

TRUE

FALSE

With justification

Reference file: pdfdata/910-

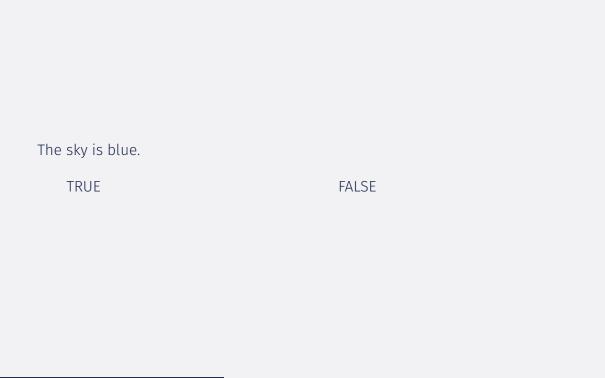
truefalsejustification-demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

Column 1: Statement

Column 2: Truth value

Column 3: The justification.



The sky is blue.

TRUE

-FALSE-

English people might disagree.

Grass is red .		
TRUE	FALSE	

Grass is **red**.

Jica

-TRUE-

FALSE

English people will disagree.

Blood is /'jelə υ / .		
TRUE	FALSE	

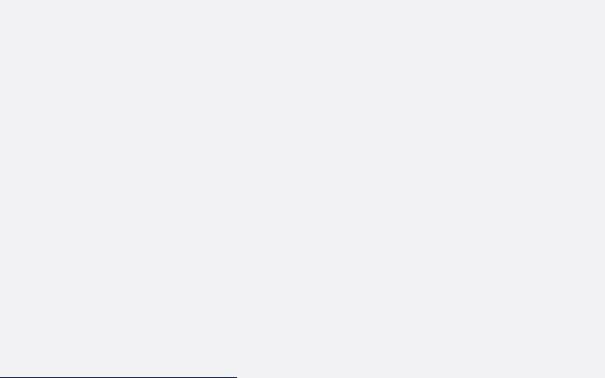
Blood is /'jeləʊ/ .

TRUE

•

FALSE

But bile is.



Conjugation

QCM

Reference file: pdfdata/911-conjugation-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

Column 1: Beginning of sentence

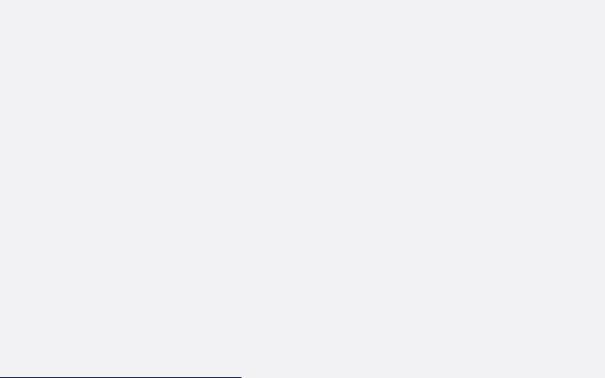
Column 2: Verb to conjugate

Column 3: End of sentence

Additional information:

UniversalDispatchR automatically

generates verbal options to choose from.



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 Iran's morality police
for wearing her headscarf "improperly",

A. had arrested C. don't arrest

B. have arrested D. has 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

3.	 in their custody.	

A. died C. is dying

B. dies

A. died

B. dies

3. died in their custody.

C. is dying

4 . Beyond their remarkable bravery, littlefor certain about the protesters	le
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. wasB. being

C. have been

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
Α.	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".
A. are killing	C. have been killing

D. killed

B. kills

9. and killed 97 "marchers and rioters".

A. are killing
B. kills
D. killed

10.	Since	then,	the	share	of	prote	ests	record	ded	as	deadly
							fror	n 22%	to 5	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

BV indicated in brackets

Reference file: pdfdata/911-conjugation-demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

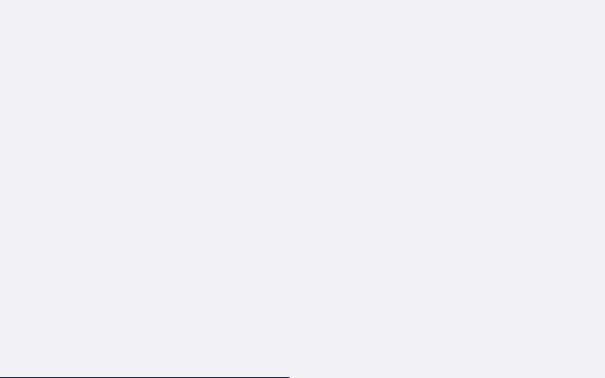
Column 1: Beginning of sentence

Column 2: Verb to conjugate

Column 3: End of sentence

Additional information:

UniversalDispatchR automatically retrieves the verbal root for students to conjugate appropriately.



The movement (1.) (begin) on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police (2.) (arrest) for wearing he headscarf "improperly", (3.) (die) in their custody.



Beyond their remarkable bravery, little (4.) (know) about the protesters who (5.) (throng) Iranian streemonths.	

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	n on September 30th, in which
protesters (7) (seek) justice for a	a girl allegedly raped by a police
chief	



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



nce then, the share of protests recorded as deadly (10.) (fall) om 22% to 5%.	



BV in a box

Reference file: pdfdata/911-conjugation-

demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

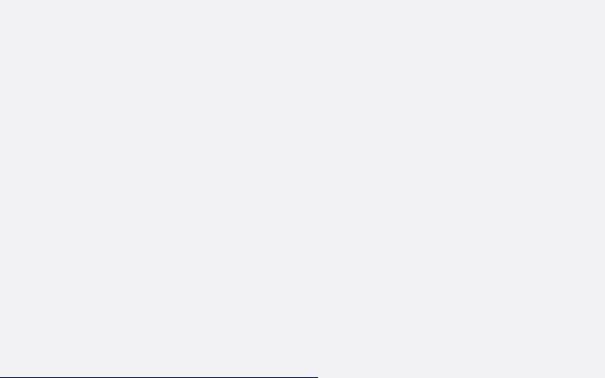
Column 1: Beginning of sentence

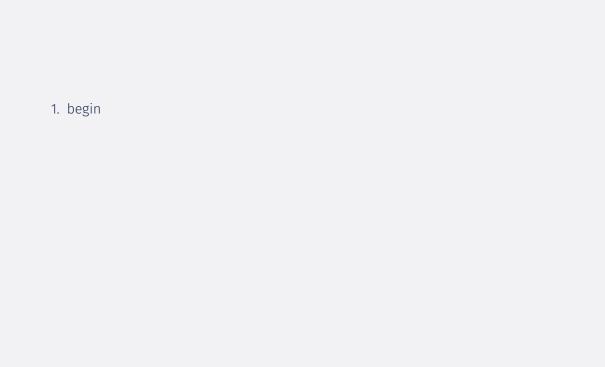
Column 2: Verb to conjugate

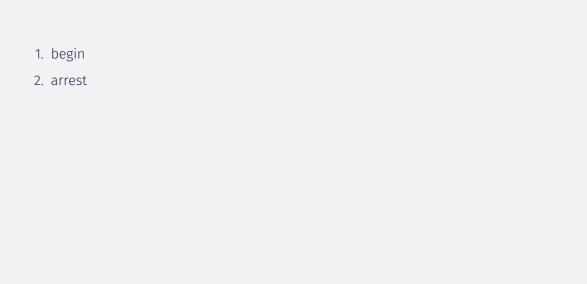
Column 3: End of sentence

Additional information: The hardest of all conjugation exercises. Notice how all three exercises were generated from the same file.

be • fall • seek • die • arrest • open
• know • kill • throng • begin







begin
 arrest

. arrest
. die
. know

1. begin

1.	begin					
2.	arrest					

3. die

5. throng

4. know

1	he	gin
	20	5

2. arrest

3. die

4. know

5. throng

6. be

begin
 arrest
 seek

7. Seek

4. know

5. throng

begin
 arrest
 seek

8. open

4. know

5. throng

begin
 arrest
 seek

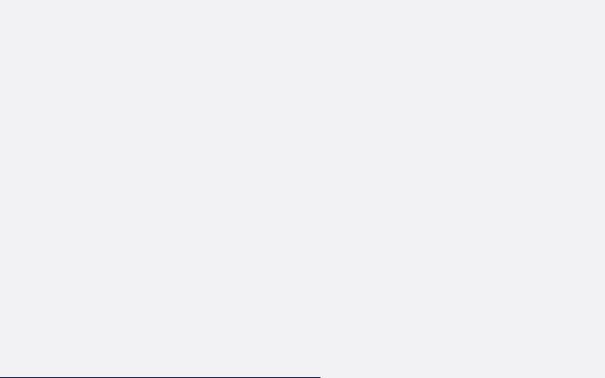
8. open

4. know 9. kill

5. throng

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

4. know 9. kill 5. throng 10. fall



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

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



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

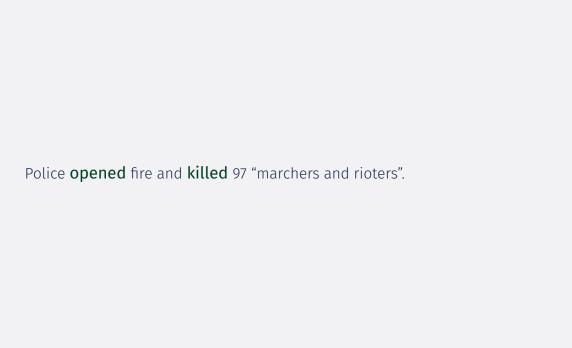
Beyond their remarkable bravery, little **is known** for certain about the protesters who **have thronged** Iranian streets in recent months.

The worst event (6.) just	•	

Tł



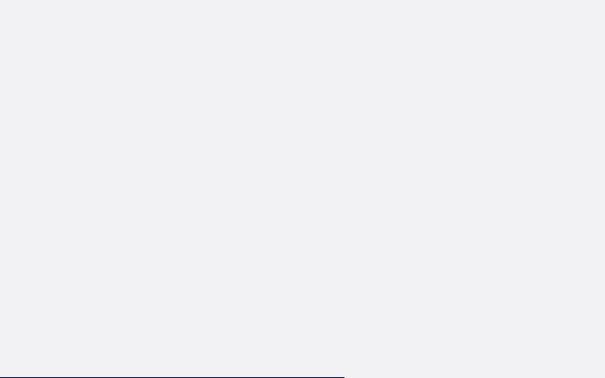
Police (8.)	fire and (9)	97 "n	narchers and ri	oters".



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

Since then, the share of protes	its recorded as deadly	has fallen	from 22%

5%.



Audio match

Audio match

Reference file: pdfdata/912-audiomatch-demo.csv

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Words in the box

Column 2: Definitions to listen to.

Additional information: Students listen to definitions and must write them down. Then they match-demo them with the words in the box.

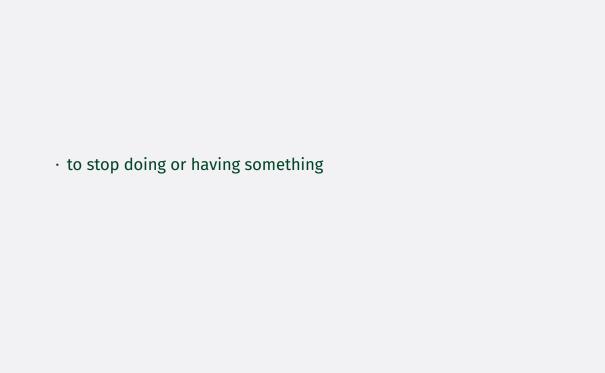
dim
to mitigate
to vie for
to knock stg off
to forsake
a scale
utility

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

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

map, model, or diagram

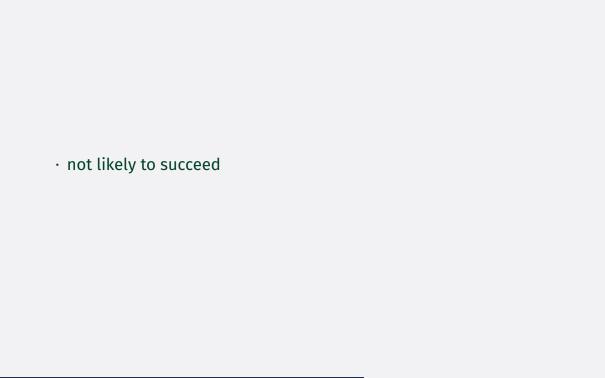
· to compete with other people to achieve or get something



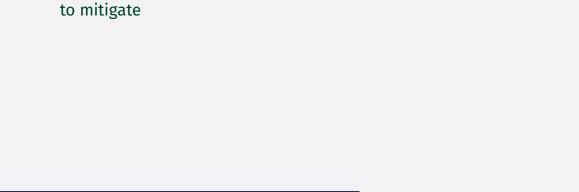
 \cdot to take a particular amount away from stg

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

supply



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



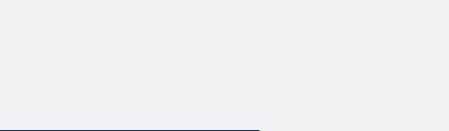
· to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

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

map, model, or diagram

the relation between the real size of something and its size on a map, model, or diagram

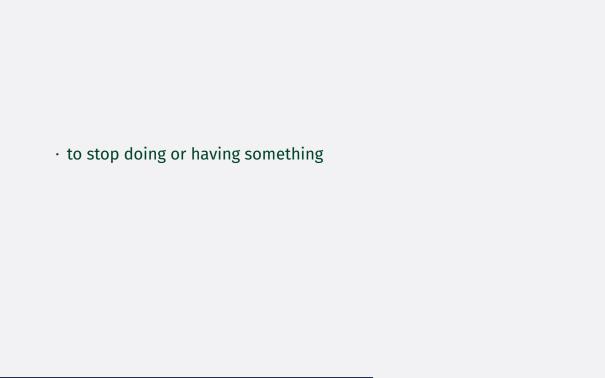
a scale



· to compete with other people to achieve or get something

to vie for

· to compete with other people to achieve or get something



 \cdot to stop doing or having something to forsake

 \cdot to take a particular amount away from stg

 \cdot to take a particular amount away from stg

to knock stg off

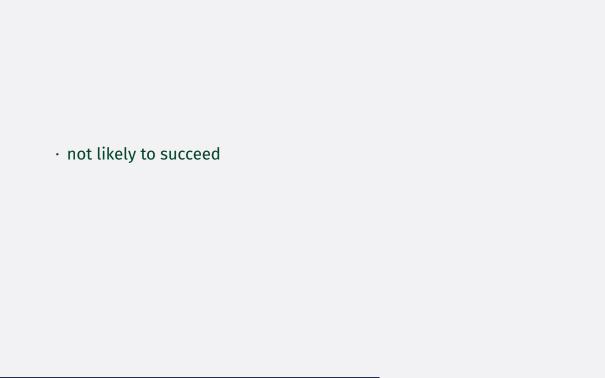
 \cdot a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas

supply

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

supply

utility



dim

· not likely to succeed

Article

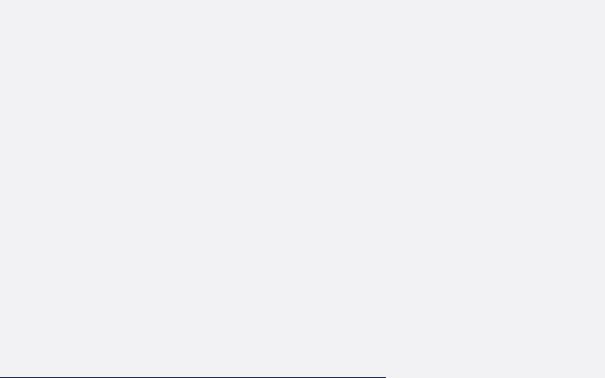
Article

Reference file: pdfdata/913-article-demo.csv

Number of columns: NA

Additional information: This example shows how an article can be easily formatted and integrated into a worksheet. Notice the line and word numbers.





Phono



The following exercises are more advanced, as they focus on IPA transcriptions of English words.

All transcriptions are taken from Wells (2008).

English to IPA

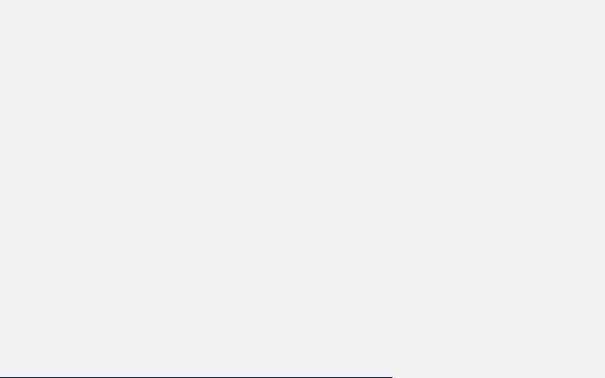
Reference file: pdfdata/914-phono-demo.csv

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: A list of words

Additional information:

UniversalDispatchR automatic retrieves the pronunciation from the Longman Pronunciation Dictionary.



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

- despitelthough
- trendeventual
- · ominous
- dramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- platonic
- · cherubic

- despite
 ./01/
 although
 trend
 eventual
- ominousdramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- platonic
- platoniccherubic

- despite
 /01/
 although
 /01/
 trend
 /1/
 eventual
 ominous
- dramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- · platonic
- platofficcherubic

- despite • /01/ although • /01/ trend • /1/ · /0100/ eventual ominous
- dramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- platonic
- · cherubic

 despite • /01/ although • /01/ trend • /1/ · /0100/ eventual ominous · /100/ dramatic pathetic acidic

 despite • /01/ • /01/ although trend • /1/ · /0100/ eventual · ominous · /100/ dramatic · /010/ pathetic acidic

 despite • /01/ • /01/ although trend • /1/ · /0100/ eventual · ominous · /100/ · /010/ dramatic pathetic · /010/ acidic

 despite • /01/ • /01/ although trend • /1/ · /0100/ eventual · ominous · /100/ · /010/ dramatic pathetic · /010/ acidic · /010/

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	· /1/
· eventual	· /0100/
· ominous	• /100/
· dramatic	• /010/
· pathetic	• /010/
· acidic	• /010/
· platonic	· /010/
· cherubic	

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	• /1/
· eventual	- /0100/
· ominous	- /100/
· dramatic	- /010/
· pathetic	- /010/
· acidic	- /010/
· platonic	• /010/
· cherubic	· /010/

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	• /1/
· eventual	- /0100/
· ominous	- /100/
· dramatic	- /010/
· pathetic	- /010/
· acidic	- /010/
· platonic	• /010/
· cherubic	· /010/

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	• /1/
· eventual	- /0100/
· ominous	- /100/
· dramatic	- /010/
· pathetic	- /010/
· acidic	- /010/
· platonic	• /010/
· cherubic	· /010/

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	• /1/
· eventual	- /0100/
· ominous	- /100/
· dramatic	- /010/
· pathetic	- /010/
· acidic	- /010/
· platonic	• /010/
· cherubic	· /010/

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	• /1/
· eventual	- /0100/
· ominous	- /100/
· dramatic	- /010/
· pathetic	- /010/
· acidic	- /010/
· platonic	• /010/
· cherubic	· /010/

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	• /1/
· eventual	- /0100/
· ominous	- /100/
· dramatic	- /010/
· pathetic	- /010/
· acidic	- /010/
· platonic	• /010/
· cherubic	· /010/

· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	
· trend	· /1/	
· eventual	• /0100/	
· ominous	• /100/	
· dramatic	• /010/	
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /diˈspaɪt/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊɪlˈðəʊ/
· trend	• /1/	
· eventual	• /0100/	
· ominous	• /100/	
· dramatic	• /010/	
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /diˈspaɪt/
· although	• /01/	\ve6'lzc\ ·
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	
· ominous	• /100/	
· dramatic	• /010/	
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊːdˈðəʊ/
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	
· dramatic	• /010/	
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊɛðˈlɪːc/ ·
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

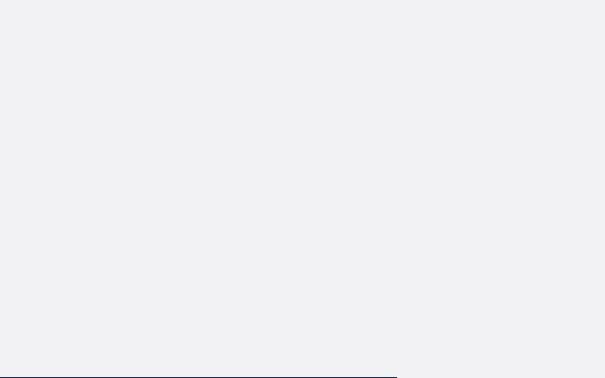
· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊɛðˈlɪːc/ ·
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	\cdot /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	· /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	· /010/	
· cherubic	· /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊɛðˈlɪːc/ ·
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	\cdot /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	• /010/	· /pəˈθetɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /diˈspaɪt/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊʊðˈlɪːc/
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	· /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	• /010/	· /pəˈθetɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /diˈspaɪt/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊʊðˈlɪːc/ ·
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
• eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	\cdot /drəˈmætɪk/
 pathetic 	• /010/	\cdot /pəˈ θ etɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· platonic	• /010/	· /pləˈtɒnɪk/
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /diˈspaɪt/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊʊðˈʊz/ ·
· trend	• /1/	\cdot /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	\cdot /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	• /010/	· /pəˈ θ etɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· platonic	• /010/	\cdot /pləˈtɒnɪk/
· cherubic	• /010/	· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/



Italian	
tragedian	
magician	
draconian	
Peruvian	
	 Italian tragedian magician draconian Peruvian

· Italian	•	/010/
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magician

tragedian

draconian

- Peruvian

Italian	/010/
reatiani	10101

 tragedian magician

Peruvian

· draconian

· /0100/

Italian

 tragedian magician

· draconian

Peruvian

· /0100/

· /010/

· /010/

Italian

tragedian

magician

· draconian

Peruvian

· /0100/

· /010/

· /010/

· /0100/

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 draconian · /0100/

· Italian	• /010/	· /ɪˈtæljən/
· tragedian	• /0100/	
· magician	• /010/	

an · /010/ iian · /0100/

draconian/0100/Peruvian/0100/

· Italian	• /010/	· /ɪˈtæljən/
· tragedian	• /0100/	· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/
· magician	• /010/	

/0100//0100/

draconian

Peruvian

· Italian	• /010/	· /rˈtæljən/
· tragedian	• /0100/	· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/
· magician	• /010/	·/məˈdʒɪʃən/

· /0100/

· /0100/

draconian

Peruvian

· tragedian	• /0100/	· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/
· magician	• /010/	· /məˈdʒɪʃən/

· /ɪˈtæljən/

· /drəˈkəʊniən/

· /010/

draconian

Italian

· /0100/

· /0100/ Peruvian

· tragedian	• /0100/	· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/
· magician	• /010/	· /məˈdʒɪʃən/
· draconian	• /0100/	· /drəˈkəʊniən/

· /010/

· /0100/

Italian

Peruvian

· /ɪˈtæljən/

· /pəˈruːviən/

IPA to English

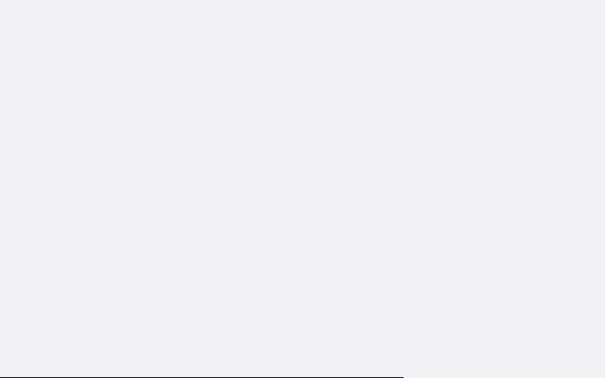
Reference file: pdfdata/914-phono-demo.csv

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: A list of words.

Additional information: Same exercise as

above, but inverted.



```
· /di'spart/
· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/
· /trend/
· /r'ventʃuəl/
· /ˈpmɪnəs/
· /drəˈmætɪk/
· /pəˈθetɪk/
· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· /pləˈtɒnɪk/
· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/
```

```
    ' /di'spart/
    ' /ɔːl'ðəʊ/
    ' /trend/
    ' /r'vent∫uəl/
    ' /'pmməs/
```

· /pəˈθetɪk/

· /əˈsɪdɪk/

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

```
· despite
· /di'spart/
                                             · although
· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/
· /trend/
· /r'ventʃuəl/
· /ˈpmɪnəs/
· /drəˈmætɪk/
· /pəˈθetɪk/
· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· /pləˈtɒnɪk/
· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/
```

· despite · /di'spart/ · although · /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ · trend · /trend/ · /r'ventʃuəl/ · /ˈpmɪnəs/ · /drəˈmætɪk/ · /pəˈθetɪk/ · /əˈsɪdɪk/ · /pləˈtɒnɪk/ · /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

· despite · /di'spart/ · although · /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ · trend · /trend/ · eventual · /r'ventʃuəl/ · /ˈpmɪnəs/ · /drəˈmætɪk/ · /pəˈθetɪk/ · /əˈsɪdɪk/ · /pləˈtɒnɪk/ · /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

· despite · /di'spart/ · although · /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ · trend · /trend/ · eventual · /r'ventʃuəl/ · ominous · /ˈpmɪnəs/ · /drəˈmætɪk/ · /pəˈθetɪk/ · /əˈsɪdɪk/ · /pləˈtɒnɪk/ · /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

```
· despite
· /di'spart/
                                          · although
· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/
                                          · trend
· /trend/
                                          · eventual
· /r'ventʃuəl/
                                          · ominous
· /ˈpmɪnəs/
                                          · dramatic
· /drəˈmætɪk/
· /pəˈθetɪk/
· /əˈsɪdɪk/
```

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

```
    ' /di'spart/
    ' /oxl'ðəʊ/
    ' /trend/
    ' /r'vent∫uəl/
    ' /'pmməs/
    ' despite
    although
    trend
    eventual
    ominous
```

/pə'θetɪk//ə'sɪdɪk/

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

· dramatic

pathetic

```
    ' /di'spart/
    ' /ɔːl'ðəʊ/
    ' /trend/
    ' /r'vent∫uəl/
    ' /'pmməs/
    ' despite
    although
    trend
    eventual
    ominous
```

· /pəˈθetɪk/

· /əˈsɪdɪk/

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

· dramatic

pathetic

· acidic

```
    ' /di'spart/
    ' /ɔːl'ðəʊ/
    ' /trend/
    ' /r'vent∫uəl/
    ' /'pmməs/
    despite
    although
    trend
    eventual
    ominous
```

· /pəˈθetɪk/

· /əˈsɪdɪk/

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

· dramatic

pathetic

· platonic

· acidic

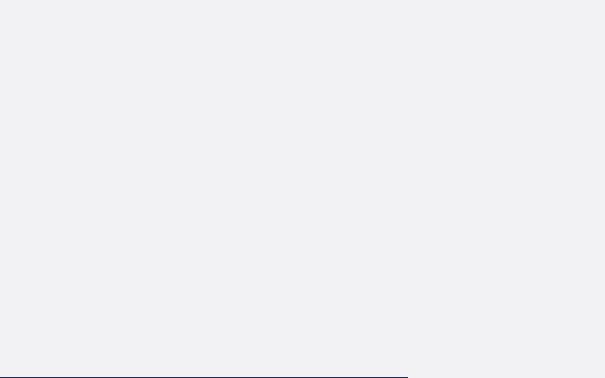
· /diˈspart/	· despite
· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/	\cdot although
· /trend/	· trend
· /r'ventʃuəl/	· eventual
· /ˈpmməs/	· ominous
· /drəˈmætɪk/	· dramatic
· /pəˈθetɪk/	· pathetic
· /əˈsɪdɪk/	· acidic

· /pləˈtɒnɪk/

· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

· platonic

· cherubic



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

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

- · /ıˈtæljən/
- /trəˈdʒiːdiən//məˈdʒiʃən/
- · /drəˈkəʊniən/
- · /pəˈruːviən/

· Italian

 $\cdot \ tragedian$

· /ɪˈtæljən/ · Italian

· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ · tragedian · /məˈdʒiʃən/ · magician

· /məˈdʒɪʃən/ · magicial
· /drəˈkəʊniən/

· /pəˈruːviən/

· /r'tæljən/ · Italian

· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ · tragedian

/məˈdʒɪʃən//drəˈkəʊniən/magiciandraconian

/drəˈkəʊniən/ draconian /pəˈruːviən/

· /r'tæljən/ · Italian

· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ · tragedian

/məˈdʒɪʃən//drəˈkəʊniən/magiciandraconian

· /pəˈruːviən/ · Peruvian

QCM

Reference file: pdfdata/914-phono-demo.csv

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: A list of words

Additional information:

UniversalDispatchR automatically

generates pseudo-transcriptions.

despite

A. /dar'spa:t/

C. /dar'spart/

B. /'dispart/

D. /di'spart/

despite

A. /dar'spart/

B. /ˈdɪspart/

although

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

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

although

A. /ˈɔːlðəː/ C. /ɒlˈðəɪ/

B. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ D. /ˈəʊlðɔː/

trend

A. /trənd/

B. /tri:nd/

C. /traind/ D. /trend/

trend

 A. /trənd/
 C. /trɜmd/

 B. /trimd/
 D. /trend/

eventual

A. /ˈɪvɪəntʃuiːl/ C. /ɪˈventʃuəl/

B. /s:'vi:ntʃs:el/

D. /'rventʃs:el/

eventual

A. /ˈrvɪəntʃuiːl/
C. /rˈventʃuəl/

 $\textbf{B. /} \texttt{sr'vi:ntfs:el/} \\ \textbf{D. /'} \texttt{rventfs:el/}$

ominous

A. /əʊmaɪənˈəs/ C. /ˈɔːmines/

B. /ˈpmɪnəs/
D. /əumˈaɪənɜːs/

ominous

A. /əumarən'əs/

B. /ˈpmɪnəs/

C. / cimines /

D. /əum'arənsis/

dramatic

A. /drɜːmætˈaɪək/ C. /driːˈmeətik/

B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/

D. /drəˈmætɪk/

dramatic

A. /drs:mæt'aæk/ C. /dri:'meətik/

B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/
D. /drəˈmætɪk/

pathetic

A. /ps:θs:t'aiək/

B. /pəˈθetɪk/

C. /ˈpiːθɜːtaɪək/

D. /pəθiət'aiək/

pathetic

A. /pɜːθɜːtˈaɪək/

B. $/pe^{i}\theta etik/$ D. $/pe\theta ietianek/$

acidic

A. /əˈsɪdɪk/ C. /əˈsɪdɜːk/

B. /'esid3:k/

D. /'i:saidik/

acidic

A. /əˈsɪdɪk/

B. /ˈesɪdɜːk/

C. /əˈsɪdɜːk/

D. /<code>iisaidik/</code>

platonic

A. /plɜːˈtɔːnaɪk/
C. /pliːˈtəʊnaɪk/

B. /pliːtəʊnˈɪk/

D. /pləˈtɒnɪk/

platonic

A. /pls:'ts:naik/

B. /plixtəun'ık/

C. /pliz'təunaik/

D. /pləˈtɒnık/

cherubic

A. /tʃiərvəb'aiək/ B. /tʃɜːˈrʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

D. /tʃeˈruːbɪk/

cherubic

A. /tʃɪəruəbˈaɪək/

B. /ts:'ruəbaik/

C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

 $D.\ /{\rm tfe'ruxbik}/$

Italian

A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/ B. /aɪətælˈjən/

C. /ıˈtæljən/

D. /arˈtaʊljen/

Italian

A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/

 $B. \ / {\rm ar} {\rm taul} {\rm jen} / \\$

tragedian

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

D. /ˈtrɜːdʒɪədiiːn/ B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/

tragedian

A. /'tredzi:darəi:n/

B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/

C. /triədʒɜːdˈaiəiən/

D. /'traidarediim/

magician

A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/ B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/

C. /ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/

D. /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/

magician

A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/

B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/

C. /ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/

D. /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/

draconian

A. /drəˈkəʊniən/ C. /drekɒnɜːˈiːn/

B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜːɜːn/

D. /driːkəʊnɪˈən/

draconian

A. /drəˈkəʊniən/

B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜːɜːn/

C. /drekpns:'im/

D. /drikaunian/

Peruvian

A. /pɜːruvɜːˈiən/ C. /ˈperuvaien/
B. /peruːvaiəˈiːn/ D. /pəˈruːviən/

Peruvian

A. /ps:ruvsr'iən/

B. /peruːvaɪəˈiːn/

C. /'peruvaien/

D. /pəˈruːviən/

Paragraph matching

Paragraph matching

This exercise jumbles the rows and generates a fillable column. The students must then match the statement in the first column with the appropriate paragraph number from an article.

Reference file: pdfdata/915-

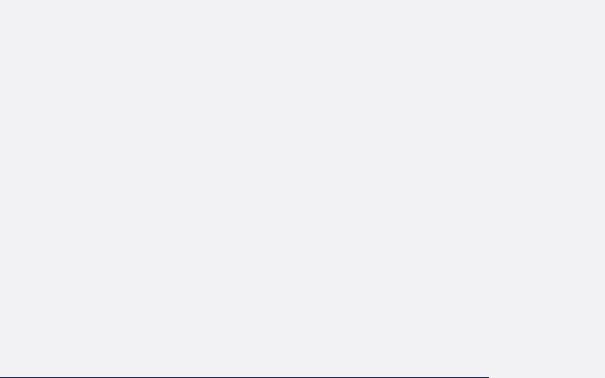
paragraphmatching-demo.csv

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: the summaries of each paragraph.

Statement	Paragraph n°
Statement	
This is statement n°2.	
This is statement n° 5.	
This is statement n°1.	
This is statement n°3.	
This is statement n° 4.	
This is statement n° 6.	

Statement	Paragraph n°
This is statement n° 2.	2
This is statement n°5.	5
This is statement n°1.	1
This is statement n°3.	3
This is statement n° 4.	4
This is statement n°6.	6



Dictation

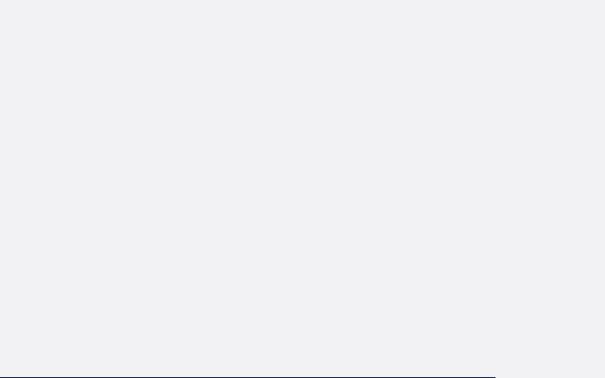
ictation	
The number of columns indicate the number of blank, dotted lines to write on.	

One column (one line)

Reference file: pdfdata/916-dictation-demo.csv

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: The sentences to dictate.



• I am 18 years old.

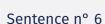
• I lived in Lyons.



• 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.

Two columns (two lines)

Reference file: pdfdata/917-dictation-

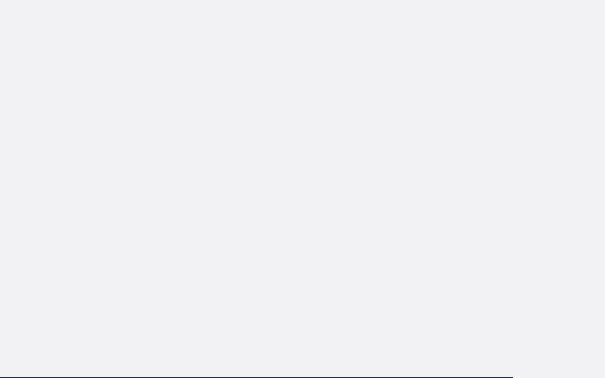
severallines-demo.csv

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: The sentences to dictate.

Column 2: The number of dotted lines to write

on.



• I am 18 years old.

· I lived in Lyons.

• My favourite subject is Maths.

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

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

Jumble blocks

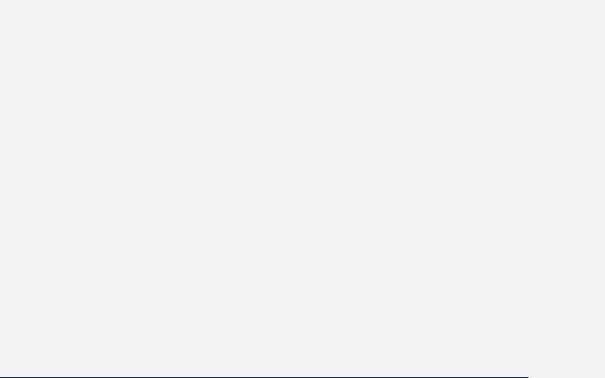
Jumble blocks

Reference file: pdfdata/923-jumblewords.csv

Number of columns: 1 + any

Column 1: The question

Column 2...n: The blocks to reorder



• Quel est l'ordre des mots dar	ns une phrase négative ?
Auxiliaire conjugué Suje	Négation Le reste

· 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

A series of transformations from an original sentence.

One series per row, one dotted line per extra-column.

Reference file: pdfdata/919-transformation-

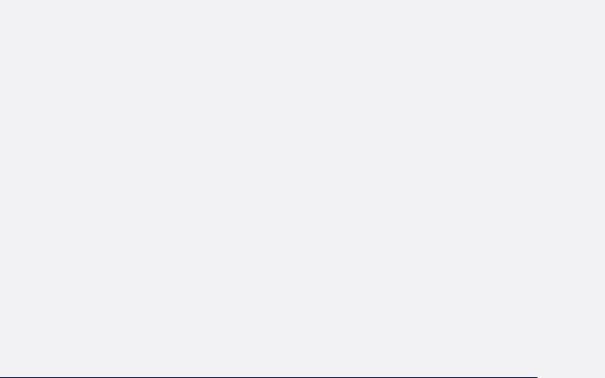
demo.csv

Number of columns: 1 + any

Column 1: the initial sentence to start from.

Column 2...n: The sequence of sentences to

obtain.







· 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.

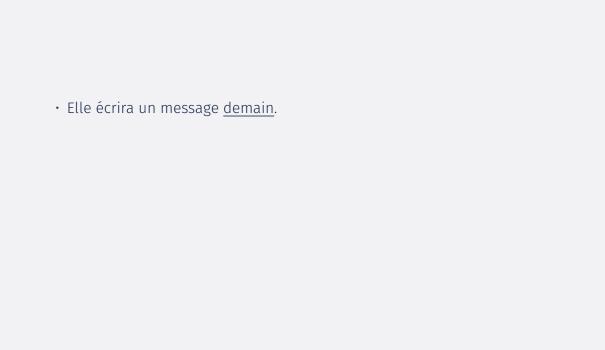
They are repairing the machine in the warehouse.

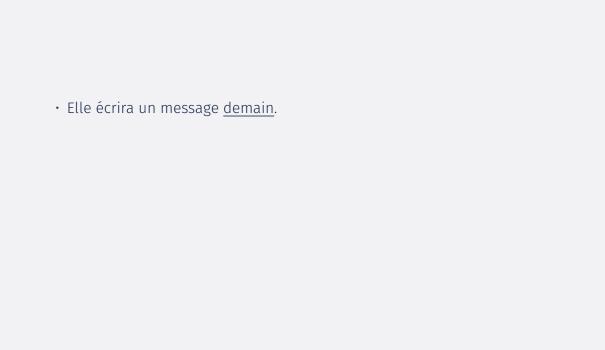
Where are they repairing the machine?

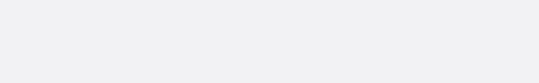
The machine is being repaired in the warehouse.

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.

She will write a message <u>tomorrow</u>.

When will she write a message?

A message will be written tomorrow.

When will a message be written?

· Elle écrira un message demain.

· 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?

· Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

The results are given on Wednesdays.

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>.

The machine ejects paper <u>from this side</u>.

Where does the machine eject paper?

· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

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

· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

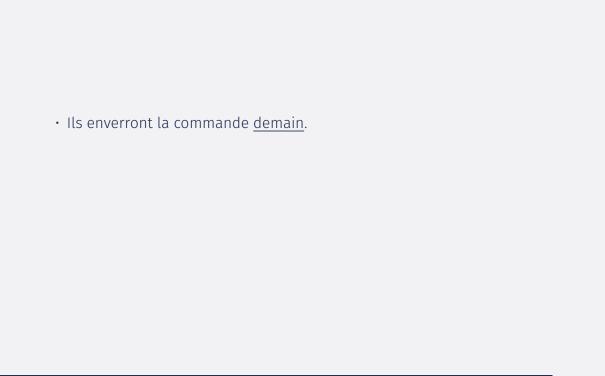
The machine ejects paper from this side.

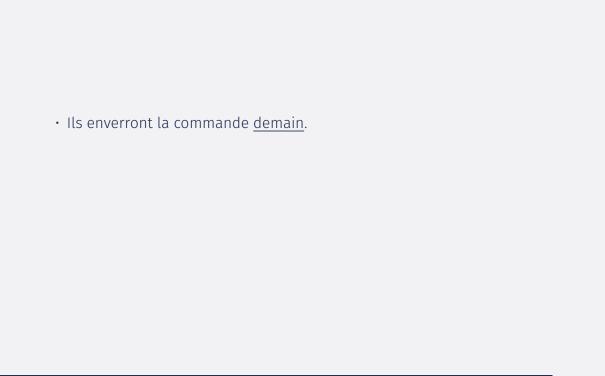
· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

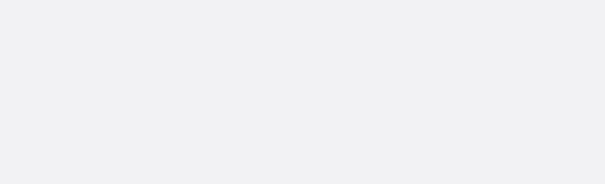
Paper is ejected from this side. Where is paper ejected from?

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 <u>demain</u>.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

LOTHOTTOW

When will they ship the order?

Jidei.

The order will be shipped tomorrow.

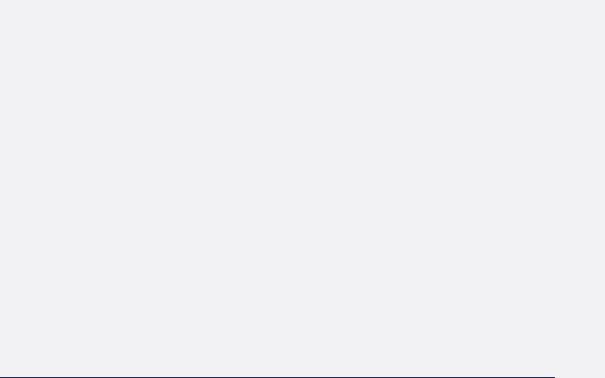
· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

When will they ship the order?

The order will be shipped tomorrow.

When will the order be shipped?



Instructions

Instructions

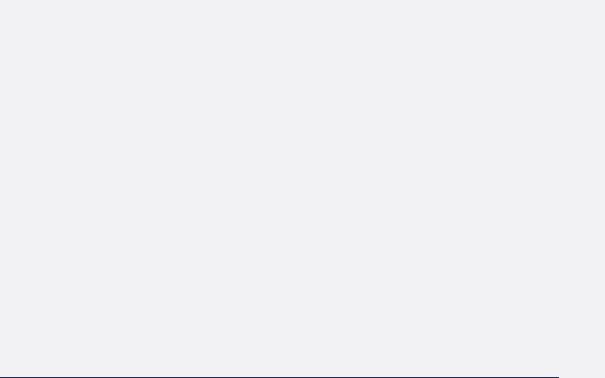
Reference file: pdfdata/920-instructions-demo.csv

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: the question(s).

Column 2 (optional): The number of points al-

located to the exercise.



1) Traduire les phrases suivantes 2) poser les questions correspondant au segment souligné à l'actif 3) mettre les phrases au passif 4) poser les

questions correspondant au segment souligné au passif. 4 phrases doivent

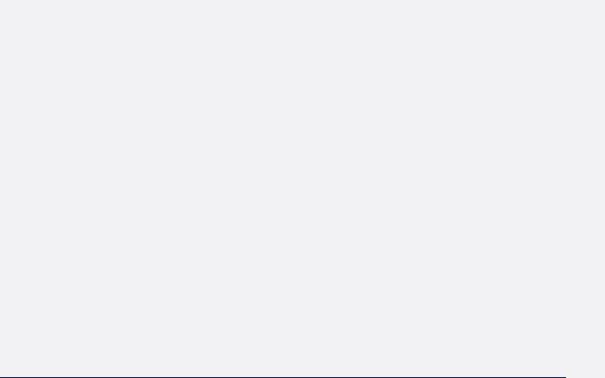
ainsi être obtenues au total. —

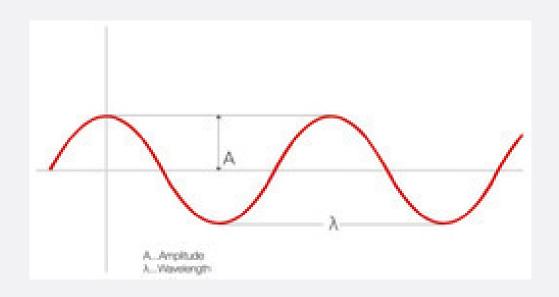
Flashcards

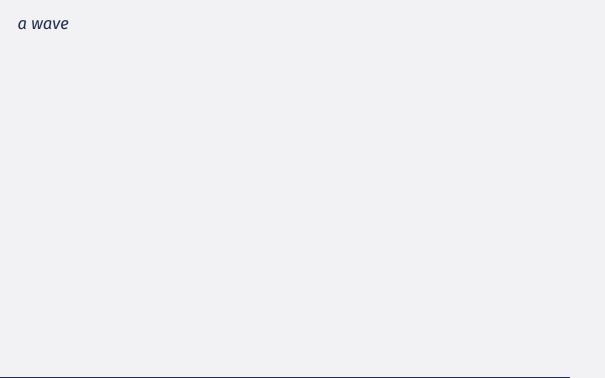
Flashcards

Reference folder: images/

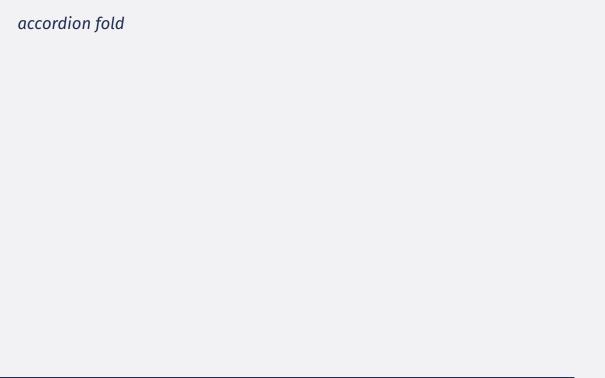
Additional information: when directed to a folder, UniversalDispatchR automatically creates flashcards exercises.



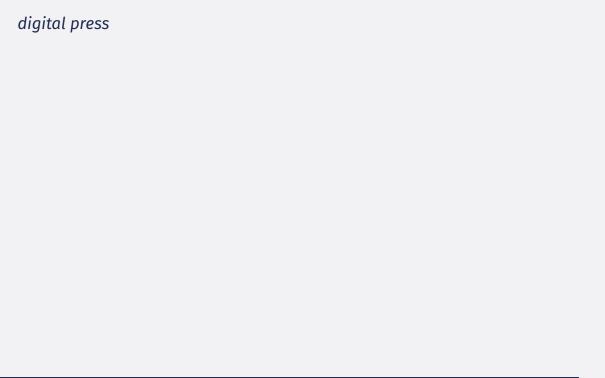


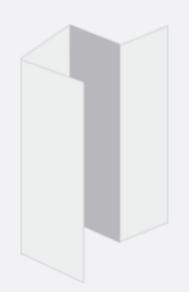


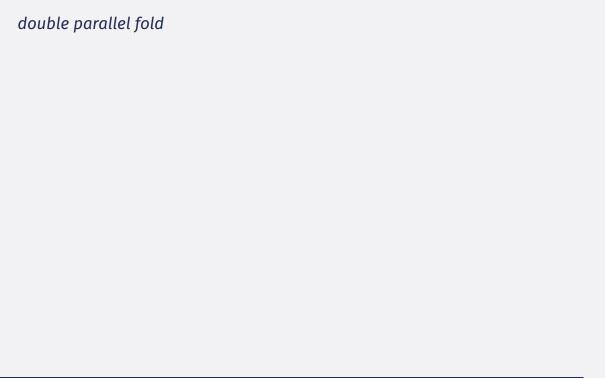


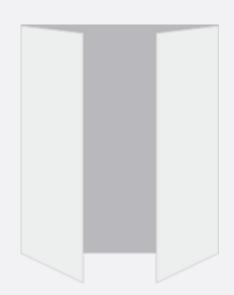


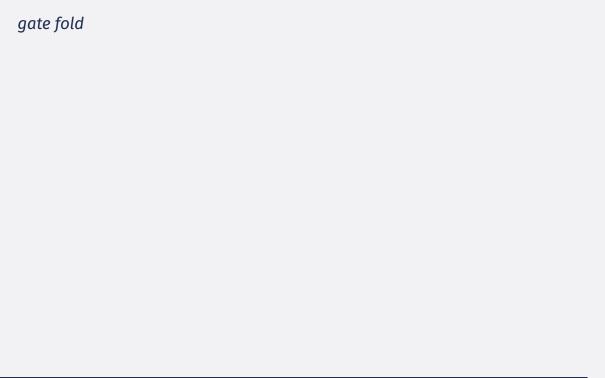


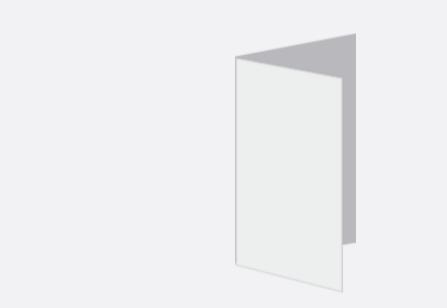


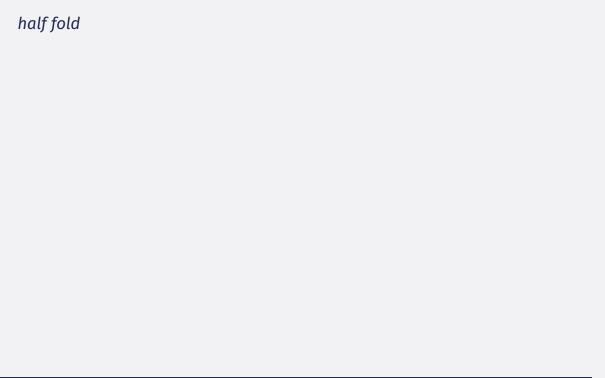




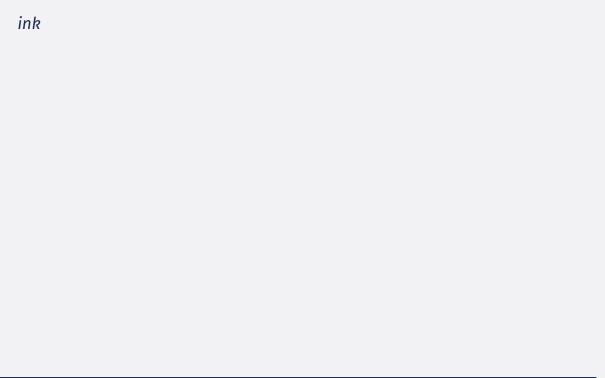


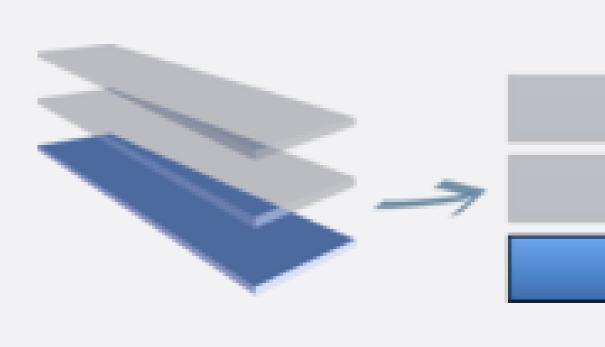


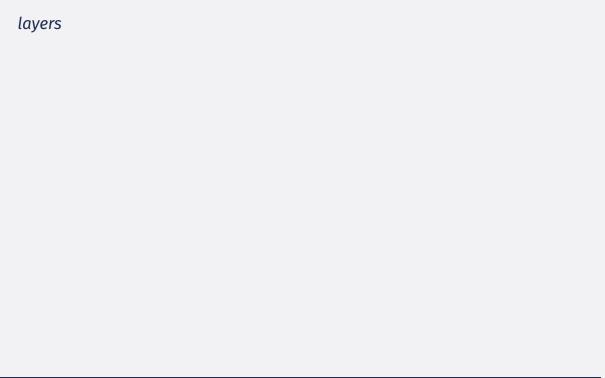












References

References

Wells, J. C. 2008. Longman Pronunciation Dictionary. London: Pearson Longman.

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