hello

"header" options are now only for generic tables.

1. Vocabulary

1.1 No box

1. le premier plan ....
4. un *indice* ....

2. duper ....
5. tenir tête, ~~résister~~ ....

3. un **client** ....

1.2 No header

• a customer • a clue • to deceive • to stand up to • the /ˈfɔːɡraʊnd/

1. le premier plan ....
4. un *indice* ....

2. duper ....
5. tenir tête, ~~résister~~ ....

3. un **client** ....

1.3 Box in filename

• a clue • an exhibition • to set out • a heap • /to rule / • to deliver • to deceive • the /ˈfɔːɡraʊnd/ • to stand up to • a customer

1. une exposition ....
6. le premier plan ....

2. duper ....
7. livrer, donner ....

3. un client ....
8. rendre une décision ....

4. un indice ....
9. un tas ....

5. tenir tête, <u>résister</u> ....
10. partir ....

2. Translations

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

   ....

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

   ....

3. Si les syndicats étaient parvenus à un accord, les salaires auraient été augmentés.

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

3. Definitions

> ● a stance   ● an inconvenience   ● to scour   ● an antagonist   ● a decade
>
> ● throughout   ● hitherto   ● evidence   ● underwhelming   ● a thrill

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

   ....

2. not causing someone to feel any excitement or admiration

   ....

3. a period of ten years

   ....

4. a person who is strongly opposed to something or someone

   ....

5. in every part, or during the whole period of time

   ....

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

   ....

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

....

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

....

9. until now or until a particular time

....

10. a feeling of extreme excitement, usually caused by something pleasant

....

4. Duolingo

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

[should] [in] [to] [why] [we] [listens] [him] [listening] [listen]

....

2. 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]

....

3. Si les syndicats 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]

....

4. 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]

....

5. 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]

....

5. Drag And Drop

5.1 With box

> ● 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.)* .... Gallup, a pollster. In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' *(4.)* .... in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster. And politics is making *(5.)* .... worse. The decline is not new. In 1966 seven *(6.)* .... ten Americans said they had great confidence in "the people in charge of *(7.)* .... 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.

5.2 Without 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. In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' *(4.)* .... in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster. And politics is making *(5.)* .... worse. The decline is not new. In 1966 seven *(6.)* .... ten Americans said they had great confidence in "the people in charge of *(7.)* .... 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.

6. Dotfill

1. What is the sky?

....

....

....

2. Who she?

....

....

3. Why o why?

....

....

....

....

7. 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 (~)

7.1   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 /frɒm/ 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 *dying* 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.	....
Moll is now the **mistress** of a wealthy Jewish merchant. The presence of the servant, the monkey and the mahogany table of tea things all suggest the merchant's wealth has been made in the colonies.She pushes over a table to distract the merchant's attention as a second lover tiptoes out.	....

7.2   Example n°2

E	Bernie Alessandro Elie	1
B	Lise Tiffany Timothée	2
C	Sindia Sophie	3
D	Kimberly Verena Aïssatou	4
A	Laura Flore Minh Tu	5
F	Aminata Eddine	6
G	Joe Jack	7
D	Kimberly Verena Aïssatou	4
A	Laura Flore Minh Tu	5
F	Aminata Eddine	6
G	Joe Jack	7
H		8
I	Stabda	10

8. QCM

1. What is the colour of the <u>sky</u> ?

    A. blue   C. red

    B. green   D. yellow

2. What is the colour of **blood** ?

    A. red   C. yellow

    B. green   D. blue

3. What is the colour of ~~grass~~ ?

    A. yellow   C. blue

    B. red   D. green

4. What is the colour of the /sʌn/ ?

    A. yellow   C. green

    B. red   D. blue

9. True or false

9.1   No justification

1. Is the **sky** blue?   TRUE   FALSE

2. Is the /ɡrɑːs/ red?   TRUE   FALSE

3. Is blood *yellow*?   TRUE   FALSE

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

9.2   With justification

1. Is the **sky** blue?   TRUE   FALSE

....

2. Is the /ɡrɑːs/ red?   TRUE   FALSE

....

3. Is blood *yellow*?   TRUE   FALSE

....

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

....

10. Exercise Types

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

> • a customer   • a clue   • to deceive   • to stand up to   • the /ˈfɔːɡraʊnd/

1. ....

   duper

2. ....

   un **client**

3. ....

   un *indice*

4. ....

   tenir tête, ~~résister~~

5. ....

   le premier plan

11. Conjugation

11.1 QCM

1. The movement .... on September 16th,

   A. have begun   C. began

   B. begins   D. were beginning

2. when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police .... for wearing her head-scarf "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

4. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little .... 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

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

    A. was   C. have been

    B. being

7. in which protesters .... 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

9. and .... 97 "marchers and rioters".

    A. are killing   C. have been killing

    B. kills   D. killed

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

    A. falls   C. fell

    B. has fallen   D. is falling

11.2 BV indicated in brackets

The movement *(1.)* .... (*begin*) on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police *(2.)* .... (*arrest*) for wearing her headscarf "improperly", *(3.)* .... (*die*) in their custody. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little *(4.)* .... (*know*) for certain about the protesters who *(5.)* ....

5 (*throng*) 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. Police *(8.)* .... (*open*) fire and *(9.)* .... (*kill*) 97 "marchers and rioters". Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly *(10.)* .... (*fall*) from 22% to 5%.

11.3   BV in a box

> ● be   ● fall   ● seek   ● die   ● arrest   ● open   ● know   ● kill
>
> ● throng   ● begin

The movement *(1.)*.. on September 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 cer-

tain about the protesters who *(5.)*.. Iranian streets in recent months.

5 The worst event *(6.)*.. a march on September 30th, in which protesters

(7.).. justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief. Police *(8.)*..

fire and *(9.)*.. 97 "marchers and rioters". Since then, the share of protests recorded

as deadly *(10.)*... from 22% to 5%.

12. Audio match

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

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

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

6. ....

7. ....

13. Article

13.1 From Rmd

The Economist explains   **Oct 24th 2022**

How much do America's voting-access reforms affect turnout?

The most divisive laws have the least impact

THE PANDEMIC brought big changes to how Americans vote. States, which administer elections, made it easier to cast ballots by mail, introduced ballot drop-boxes and extended voting deadlines. Turnout in the 2020 election was the highest ever. Then some states rolled back those innovations. Last year an advocacy group tallied 34 laws passed in 19 states that made it harder for Americans to vote—more than in any year since it started counting in 2011. Most were passed by Republican state
5 lawmakers who argue that such restrictions, including tough voter-ID requirements, target rare instances of voter fraud and build confidence in elections. Democrats say the laws are designed to reduce turnout, particularly among minority and younger voters, and thus their party's vote share. Are they right?

Reforms to voting access fall into distinct buckets, with different implications for turnout. Convenience measures, such as postal and early voting, are designed to make it easier to vote at places and times other than at one's assigned precinct on
10 election day. These laws may allow registered voters to vote by mail without needing special justification such as illness (as in 27 states), or to have a postal ballot mailed to them automatically (which eight states do). Yet their effect is modest. Automatically mailing ballots to everyone raised turnout by two percentage points in California, Utah and Washington state, according to a recent study. Neither party gained an advantage. Offering no-excuse postal voting in Texas during the 2020 election appeared to have little effect on turnout or partisan vote share: more people simply switched from in-person to postal
15 voting.

Some convenience reforms have a counterintuitive impact. A study found that early voting can actually decrease turnout when implemented without other measures, such as automatic voter registration. When voting becomes a private, homebound activity, people no longer have the reminder or sense of civic participation that comes with a common election day.

Voter-ID requirements, which determine what people need to prove their identity in order to cast a ballot, incite the most
20 criticism from Democrats. Demands can be simple—a voter's name and address, for instance. Or they can be more onerous: Texas, for example, accepts a concealed-handgun licence but not a student ID from a state university.

Even if ID restrictions are a cynical attempt by Republicans to craft rules that give them an advantage, Democratic anxieties over widespread voter suppression appear unfounded. Such laws have a negligible impact on turnout or the parties' respective vote share, according to a countrywide study published last year . Almost all registered voters who habitually vote have the
25 requisite ID, so the affected population is in fact quite small (one study estimated that 0.5% of registered voters in Texas lacked the ID to comply with the state's strict law).

The fixation on voter-ID laws ignores the reform that would most improve turnout: making it easier to register to vote. Such measures include same-day registration, whereby people can register and vote on election day, and automatic registration in the course of other government business, such as getting a driving licence. A recent study found that automatic re-registration of
30 people who moved within a county in California increased turnout at the 2018 midterm elections by nearly six percentage points. That should cheer anyone keen to expand the franchise.

(547 words)

https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2022/10/24/how-much-do-americas-voting-access-reforms-affect-turnout

13.2 From csv

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14. Images

14.1 Universal Dispatcher

15. Phono

15.1 English to IPA

1. despite   ....

2. although   ....

3. trend   ....

4. eventual   ....

5. ominous   ....

6. dramatic   ....

7. pathetic ....

8. acidic ....

9. platonic ....

10. cherubic ....

11. Italian ....

12. tragedian ....

13. magician ....

14. draconian ....

15. Peruvian ....

15.2   IPA to English

1. /diˈspaɪt/ ....

2. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ ....

3. /trend/ ....

4. /ɪˈventʃuəl/ ....

5. /ˈɒmɪnəs/ ....

6. /drəˈmætɪk/ ....

7. /pəˈθetɪk/ ....

8. /əˈsɪdɪk/ ....

9. /pləˈtɒnɪk/ ....

10. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/ ....

11. /ɪˈtæljən/ ....

12. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ ....

13. /məˈdʒɪʃən/ ....

14. /drəˈkəʊniən/ ....

15. /pəˈruːviən/ ....

15.3   QCM

1. despite

    A. /daɪˈspɜːt/   C. /daɪˈspaɪt/

    B. /ˈdɪspaɪt/   D. /diˈspaɪt/

2. although

    A. /ˈɔːlðɔː/   C. /ɒlˈðɔɪ/

    B. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/   D. /ˈəʊlðɔː/

3. trend

    A. /trənd/   C. /trɜːnd/

    B. /triːnd/   D. /trend/

4. eventual

    A. /ˈɪvɪəntʃuiːl/   C. /ɪˈventʃuəl/

    B. /ɜːˈviːntʃːel/   D. /ˈɪvəntʃɜːel/

5. ominous

    A. /əʊmaɪənˈəs/   C. /ˈɔːmines/

    B. /ˈɒmɪnəs/   D. /əʊmˈaɪənɜːs/

6. dramatic

    A. /drɜːmætˈaɪək/   C. /driːmeˈtik/

    B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/   D. /drəˈmætɪk/

7. pathetic

    A. /pɜːθɜːtˈaɪək/   C. /ˈpiːθɜːtaɪək/

    B. /pəˈθetɪk/   D. /pəθɪətˈaɪək/

8. acidic

    A. /əˈsɪdɪk/   C. /əˈsɪdɜːk/

    B. /ˈesɪdɜːk/   D. /ˈiːsaɪdɪk/

9. platonic

    A. /plɜːˈtɔːnaɪk/   C. /pliːˈtəʊnaɪk/

    B. /pliːtəʊnˈɪk/   D. /pləˈtɒnɪk/

10. cherubic

    A. /tʃɪərʊbˈaɪək/   C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

    B. /tʃɜːˈrʊəbaɪk/   D. /tʃeˈruːbɪk/

11. Italian

    A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/   C. /ɪˈtæljən/

    B. /aɪətælˈjən/   D. /aɪˈtaʊljen/

12. tragedian

    A. /ˈtredʒiːdaɪəiːn/   C. /trɪədʒɜːdˈaɪəɪən/

    B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/   D. /ˈtrɜːdʒɪədiiːn/

13. magician

    A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/   C. /ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/

    B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/   D. /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/

14. draconian

    A. /drəˈkəʊniən/   C. /drekɒnɜːˈiːn/

    B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜːɜːn/   D. /driːkəʊnɪən/

15. Peruvian

    A. /pɜːruvɜːˈɪən/   C. /ˈperuvaɪen/

    B. /peruːvaɪəˈiːn/   D. /pəˈruːviən/

16. Paragraph matching

This exercise jumbles the rows and generates a fillable column n°2. Usually to match a statement with a paragraph

number from an article.

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.	....
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 super-famous public school	....
British fees have increased threefold in forty years.	....
British students from private schools are twice as likely to win places at Oxbridge than those from state schools.	....
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.	....

17. Dictation

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

17.1 One column (one line)

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

6. ....

17.2   Two columns (two lines)

1. ....
....

2. ....
....

3. ....
....

4. ....
....

5. ....
....

6. ....
....

18. Jumbled words

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

....

[Auxiliaire conjugué]   [Sujet]   [Négation]   [Le reste]

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

....

[Sujet]   [Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel)]   [Le reste]   [Auxiliaire conjugué]

19. Transformations

A series of transformations from an original sentence.

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

1. Quelqu'un a oublié une clef USB <u>dans l'atelier</u>.

....

....

....

....

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

....

....

....

....

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

....

....

....

....

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

....

....

....

....

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

....

....

....

....

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

....

....

....

....

7. Ils enverront la commande <u>demain</u>.

....

....

....

....

20. Instructions

Just a way to write instructions. Second column for the number of allocated points.

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.	/100 pts