Name:

TEST

hello

"header" options are now only for generic tables.

1. Vocabulary

1.1 No box

1. le premier plan **the** /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/ 4. un *indice* **a clue**

2. duper to deceive 5. tenir tête, résister to stand up to

3. un client a customer

1.2 No header

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

1. le premier plan the /'fo:graund/ 4. un indice a clue

2. <u>duper</u> to deceive 5. tenir tête, résister to stand up to

3. un client a customer

1.3 Box in filename

• a clue • an exhibition • to set out • a heap • /to rule / • to deliver
• to deceive • the /'fo:graund/ • to stand up to • a customer

1. une exposition an exhibition 6. le premier plan the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

2. duper to deceive 7. livrer, donner to deliver

3. un client a customer 8. rendre une décision /to rule /

4. un indice a clue 9. un tas a heap

5. tenir tête, <u>résister</u> **to stand up to** 10. partir **to set out**

2. Translations

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter?

Why should we listen to him?

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

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

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

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

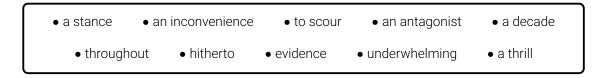
4. Dans quelle mesure la situation a-t-elle changé depuis cet été?

To what extent has the situation changed since /last/ summer?

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

The editor might have been reluctant to strike a deal.

3. Definitions



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

an inconvenience

2. not causing someone to feel any excitement or admiration

underwhelming

3. a period of ten years

a decade

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

an antagonist

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

throughout

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

a stance

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

to scour

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

evidence

9. until now or until a particular time

hitherto

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

a thrill

4. Duolingo

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter?



Why should we listen to him?

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



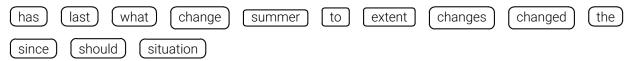
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To what extent has the situation changed since last summer?

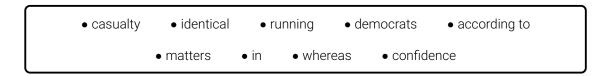
5. Il se pourrait que le rédacteur ait été réticent à conclure le marché.



The editor might have been reluctant to strike a deal.

5. Drag And Drop

5.1 With box



ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war (1) casualty, no institution had a steeper fall in public (2) confidence in 2021 than the medical establishment, (3) according to Gallup, a pollster. In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4) confidence in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster. And politics is making (6) matters worse. The decline is not new. In 1966 seven (6) in ten Americans said they had great confidence in "the people in charge of (7) running medicine". By 2012 just three in ten did, (8) whereas in 2018 public faith in the medical establishment was nearly (9) identical in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among (70) Democrats and falling to 32% among Republicans.

5.2 Without box

ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war (1.) **casualty**, no institution had a steeper fall in public (2.) **confidence** in 2021 than the medical establishment, (2.) **according to** Gallup, a pollster. In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4.) **confidence** in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster. And politics is making (6.) **matters** worse. The decline is not new. In 1966 seven (6.) **in** ten Americans said they had great confidence in "the people in charge of (7.) **running** medicine". By 2012 just three in ten did, (6.) **whereas** in 2018 public faith in the medical establishment was nearly (9.) **identical** in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among (70.) **Democrats** and falling to 32% among Republicans.

6. Dotfill

1. What is the sky?

It's a thing.

2. Who she?

It's her.

3. Why o why?

Of what???

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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.	6
Moll is in Bridewell Prison. She beats hemp for hangman's nooses, while the jailer threatens her and points to the task.	4
Moll has gone $/\text{from}/$ 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.	3
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.	5
The protagonist, Moll Hackabout, has arrived in London's Cheapside.	1
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.	2

7.2 Example n°2

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E	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	Helen Mellzie	8
I	Stabda	10

8. QCM

1. What is the colour of the sky?

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 /snn/?

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 /gra:s/ red? FALSE

3. Is blood yellow? TRUE FALSE

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

TRUE FALSE

9.2 With justification

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

Because we can see it

2. Is the /grass/ red?

Because we can see it

3. Is blood yellow? TRUE FALSE

Because we can see it

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

Because we can see it

10. Exercise Types

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



1. to deceive

duper

2. a customer

un **client**

3. a clue

un indice

4. to stand up to

tenir tête, résister

5. **the** /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

le premier plan

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11. Conjugation

11.1 QCM

1. The movement began on September 16th,			
A. have begun	c. began		
B. begins	D. were beginning		
2. when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police had ar	rested for wearing her headscarf "improperly",		
A. had arrested	C. don't arrest		
B. have arrested	D. has arrested		
3. died in their custody.			
A. died	C. is dying		
B. dies			
4. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little is known for cer	tain about the protesters		
A. knows B. is known	C. didn't know		
5. who have thronged Iranian streets in recent months.A. throngedB. thronged	c. have thronged		
6. The worst event was a march on September 30th,			
A. Was B. being	C. have been		
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		

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- 8. Police opened fire
 - A. has opened

c. opened

- B. didn't open
- 9. and killed 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 **has fallen** from 22% to 5%.
 - A. falls

C. fell

B. has fallen

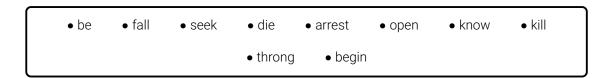
D. is falling

11.2 BV indicated in brackets

The movement (1) **began** on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police (2) **had arrested** for wearing her headscarf "improperly", (3) **died** in their custody. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little (4) **is known** for certain about the protesters who (6) **have thronged** Iranian streets in recent months. The worst event (6) **was** a march on September 30th, in which protesters (7) **sought** justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief. Police (8) **opened** fire and (9) **killed** 97 "marchers and rioters". Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly (10) **has fallen** from 22% to 5%.

11.3 BV in a box

fallen from 22% to 5%



The movement (1) began on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police (2) had arrested for wearing her headscarf "improperly", (3) died in their custody. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little (4) is known for certain about the protesters who (5) have thronged Iranian streets in recent months. The worst event (6) was a march on September 30th, in which protesters (7) sought justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief. Police (8) opened fire and (9) killed 97 "marchers and rioters". Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly (10) has

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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. to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

to mitigate

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

a scale

3. to compete with other people to achieve or get something

to vie for

4. to stop doing or having something

to forsake

5. to take a particular amount away from stg

to knock stg off

6. a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or

utility

gas supply

7. not likely to succeed

dim

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 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 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.

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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 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 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 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 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

The Economist explains

Oct 24th 2022

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(547 words)

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

14. Images

14.1 Universal Dispatcher



15. Phono

15.1 English to IPA

1. despite	/di'spart/	6. dramatic	/drəˈmætɪk/
2. although	/ɔːlˈðəʊ/	7. pathetic	/pəˈθetɪk/
3. trend	/trend/	8. acidic	/əˈsɪdɪk/
4. eventual	/ıˈvent∫uəl/	9. platonic	/pləˈtɒnɪk/
5. ominous	/ˈpmɪməs/	10. cherubic	/t∫əˈruːbɪk/

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11. Italian /rˈtæljən/ 14. draconian /drəˈkəʊniən/
12. tragedian /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ 15. Peruvian /pəˈruːviən/
13. magician /məˈdʒɪʃən/

15.2 IPA to English

1. /diˈspaɪt/	despite	9. /pləˈtɒnɪk/	platonic
2. /ɔːl'ðəʊ/	although	10. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/	cherubic
3. /trend/	trend	11. /r'tæljən/	Italian
4. /rˈventʃuəl/	eventual	12. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/	tragedian
5. /ˈɒmɪnəs/	ominous	12. / vio difficulty	go
6. /drəˈmætɪk/	dramatic	13. /məˈdʒɪʃən/	magician
7. /pəˈθetɪk/	pathetic	14. /drəˈkəʊniən/	draconian
8. /əˈsɪdɪk/	acidic	15. /pəˈruːviən/	Peruvian

15.3 QCM

1. despite

A. /darˈspɜːt/

B. /'dispart/

2. although

A. /ˈɔːlðəː/

B. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/

3. trend

A. /trend/

B. /trimd/

4. eventual

A. /ˈɪvɪəntʃuiːl/

B. /sr'vimtssel/

C. /dar'spart/

D. /di'spart/

C. /sc6'la/

D. /ˈəʊlðəː/

C. /traind/

 $D.\ /{\rm trend}/$

C. /ı'ventʃuəl/

D. /'rvəntʃs:el/

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5.	ominous	
	A. /əʊmaɪən'əs/ B. /'ɒmɪnəs/	/ˈɔːmines/ /əʊmˈaɪənɜːs/
6.	dramatic	
	A. /dra:mæt'aæk/ B. /dra·mautaæk/	/dri:'meətik/ /drə'mætık/
7.	pathetic	
	A. /pɜːθɜːtˈaɪək/ B. /pəˈθetɪk/	/ˈpiːθɜːtaɪək/ /pəθɪətˈaɪək/
8.	acidic	
	A. /əˈsɪdɪk/ B. /ˈesɪdɜːk/	/əˈsɪdɜːk/ /ˈiːsaɪdɪk/
9.	platonic	
	A. /plɜːˈtɔːnaɪk/B. /pliːtəʊnˈɪk/	/pləˈtɒnɪk/
10.	cherubic	
	A. /tʃiəruəb'aiək/B. /tʃɜːˈruəbaik/	/tʃəˈruːbɪk/ /tʃeˈruːbɪk/
11.	Italian	
	A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/ B. /aɪətælˈjən/	/r'tæljən/ /ar'tauljen/
12.	tragedian	
	A. /ˈtredʒiːdaɪəiːn/ B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/	/trædʒɜːdˈaɪəɪən/ /'trɜːdʒɪədiiːn/
13.	magician	
	A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/ B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/	/ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/ /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/
14.	draconian	
	A. /drəˈkəʊniən/ B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜɪɜːn/	/drekpn3:'i:n/ /dri:kəvn1'ən/
15.	Peruvian	
	A. /pɜːruvɜːˈɪən/ B. /peruːvaɪəˈiːn/	/'peruvaien/ /pə'ruːviən/

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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	10 6
the school itself. 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	4
some time. 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 super-famous public school	1
British fees have increased threefold in forty years.	5
British students from private schools are twice as likely to win places at Oxbridge than those from state schools.	7
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

17. Dictation

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

17.1 One column (one line)

- 1. I am 18 years old.
- 2. I lived in Lyons.

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- 3. My favourite subject is Maths.
- 4. I live quite far, 50 minutes away from school.
- 5. But I am listening!
- 6. I live with 4 other people: my parents and my brothers.

17.2 Two columns (two lines)

- 1. I am 18 years old.
- 2. I lived in Lyons.
- 3. My favourite subject is Maths.
- 4. I live quite far, 50 minutes away from school.
- 5. But I am listening!
- 6. I live with 4 other people: my parents and my brothers.

18. Jumbled words

- 1. Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une phrase négative?
 - 1. Sujet | 2. Auxiliaire conjugué | 3. Négation | 4. Le reste |
- 2. Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une phrase interrogative?
 - 1. Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel) | 2. Auxiliaire conjugué | 3. Sujet | 4. Le reste |

19. Transformations

A series of transformations from an original sentence.

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

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

Someone forgot a USB key in the workshop.

Where did someone forget a USB key?

A USB key was forgotten in the workshop.

Where was a USB key forgotten?

2. 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.

Where is the machine being repaired?

3. 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?

4. 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?

5. 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?

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6. La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

The machine ejects paper from this side.

Where does the machine eject paper?

Paper is ejected from this side.

Where is paper ejected from?

7. 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?

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

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