

Name:

UniversalDispatchR
April 4, 2024

Showcase of exercises

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 \LaTeX 's [tipa](#) package:

- `_shine_` → shine
- `/shine/` → /ʃam/
- `[SaIn]` → ʃam

1. Vocabulary

1.1 No box

Reference file: [pdfdata/901-vocabulary-demo.csv](#)
Number of columns: 1
Column 1: Questions
Column 2: Solutions

1. une exposition
2. duper
3. un client
4. un indice
5. tenir tête, résister
6. le premier plan
7. livrer, donner
8. rendre une décision
9. un tas
10. partir

1.2 With box

Reference file: [pdfdata/901-vocabularybox-demo.csv](#)
Number of columns: 2
Column 1: Questions
Column 2: Solutions

- a customer

• the /'fɔ:graʊnd/

• to set out

• an exhibition

• a clue

• to deliver

• to deceive

• to /ru:l/

• to stand up to

• a heap

1. une exposition
2. duper
3. un client
4. un indice
5. tenir tête, résister
6. le premier plan
7. livrer, donner
8. rendre une décision
9. un tas
10. partir

2. Translations

Reference file: [pdfdata/903-translation-demo.csv](#)

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions

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

Reference file: [pdfdata/903-definitions-demo.csv](#)

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions

- 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

4.1 From a .csv with two columns

Reference file: [pdfdata/904-duolingo-demo.csv](#)

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: Questions

Column 2: Solutions

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

should have to why we him listen

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

looking is profile she new on look social at s networks
the ceo

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

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

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

extent changing the what to changed since has situation
summer last

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

strike be a to been have deal might reluctant the editor

4.2 From a .csv with one column

Reference file: <pdfdata/904b-duolingo-demo.csv>

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: Questions

Additional information: This exercise can be used for guided dictations for instance.

1. should have to why we him listen

.....

2. looking is profile she new on look social at s networks
the ceo

.....

3. if been would unions raised had raise wages have the
reached an agreement

.....

4. extent changing the what to changed since has situation
summer last

.....

5. strike be a to been have deal might reluctant the editor

.....

5. Drag And Drop

5.1 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.) Gallup, a pollster. In 2022 this downward trend
continued: only Americans' (4.) in the Supreme Court and the pres-
5 idency fell faster. And politics is making (5.) worse. The decline is
not new. In 1966 seven (6.) ten Americans said they had great con-
fidence 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 (10.) and falling to 32% among Republicans.

5.2 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. 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

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

1. Who was Hogarth?

.....

.....

.....

2. Why does he matter today?

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. 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 (~)

7.1 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	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1 Column 1	Row 1 Column 2	Row 1 Column 3
Row 2 Column 1		Row 2 Column 3
Row 3 Column 1	Row 3 Column 2	Row 3 Column 3
Row 4 Column 1	Row 4 Column 2	Row 4 Column 3
Row 5 Column 1	Row 5 Column 2	Row 5 /'kɒləm/ 3

7.2 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	Column 2	Column 3
Row 2 Column 1	.....	Row 2 Column 3
Row 3 Column 1	Row 3 Column 2	Row 3 Column 3
Row 4 Column 1	Row 4 Column 2	Row 4 Column 3
Row 1 Column 1	Row 1 Column 2	Row 1 Column 3
Row 5 Column 1	Row 5 Column 2	Row 5 /'kɒləm/ 3

8. 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	Column 2	Column 3
.....	Row 1 Column 3
.....	Row 2 Column 3
Row 3 Column 1
.....	Row 4 Column 2	.....
Row 5 Column 1

9. 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.

1. What is the colour of the sky ?

- A. blue
- B. green

- C. red
- D. yellow

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

- A. red
- B. blue

- C. green

3. What is the colour of grass ?

- A. yellow

- B. green

4. What is the colour of the $/s\Delta n/$?

- A. yellow
- B. red

- C. green
- D. blue

10. True or false

10.1 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".

1. Is the sky blue?	TRUE	FALSE
2. Is the /grɑ:s/ red?	TRUE	FALSE
3. Is blood <i>yellow</i> ?	TRUE	FALSE
4. Is the <u>sun</u> green?	TRUE	FALSE

10.2 With justification

Reference file: [pdfdata/910-truefalsejustification-demo.csv](#)

Number of columns: 3

Column 1: Statement

Column 2: Truth value

Column 3: The justification.

1. The sky is blue.	TRUE	FALSE
.....		
2. Grass is red .	TRUE	FALSE
.....		
3. Blood is /'jeləʊ/ .	TRUE	FALSE
.....		

11. Conjugation

11.1 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
B. begins
C. began
D. were beginning
2. when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police for wearing her head-scarf "improperly",
A. had arrested
B. have arrested
C. don't arrest
D. has arrested
3. in their custody.
A. died
B. dies
C. is dying
4. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little for certain about the protesters
A. knows
B. is known
C. didn't know
5. who Iranian streets in recent months.
A. throngs
B. thronged
C. have thronged
6. The worst event a march on September 30th,
A. was
B. being
C. have been

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

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 her headscarf "improperly", ^(3.) (*die*) in their custody. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little

^(4.) (*know*) for certain about the protesters who ^(5.)

⁵ ^(6.) (*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

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

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 certain 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

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

13. 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.

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. 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>

14. Phono

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

All transcriptions are taken from Wells (2008).

14.1 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*.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. despite | ..... | 9. platonic | ..... |
| 2. although | ..... | 10. cherubic | ..... |
| 3. trend | ..... | 11. Italian | ..... |
| 4. eventual | ..... | 12. tragedian | ..... |
| 5. ominous | ..... | 13. magician | ..... |
| 6. dramatic | ..... | 14. draconian | ..... |
| 7. pathetic | ..... | 15. Peruvian | ..... |
| 8. acidic | ..... |  |  |

14.2 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.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. /di'spa:t/ | ..... | 4. /i'ventʃuəl/ | ..... |
| 2. /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ | ..... | 5. /'ɒmɪnəs/ | ..... |
| 3. /trend/ | ..... | 6. /drə'mætɪk/ | ..... |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7. /pə'θetɪk/ | 12. /trə'dʒiːdiən/ |
| 8. /ə'sɪdɪk/ | 13. /mə'dʒɪfən/ |
| 9. /plə'tɒnɪk/ | 14. /drə'kəʊniən/ |
| 10. /tʃə'ruːbɪk/ | 15. /pə'ruːviən/ |
| 11. /ɪ'tæljən/ | |

14.3 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.

1. despite

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. /daɪ'spɜːt/ | C. /daɪ'spaɪt/ |
| B. /'dɪspart/ | D. /dɪ'spaɪt/ |

2. although

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. /'ɔːlðɔː/ | C. /ɒl'ðɔː/ |
| B. /ɔːl'ðəʊ/ | D. /'əʊlðɔː/ |

3. trend

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. /trænd/ | C. /trɜːnd/ |
| B. /triːnd/ | D. /trend/ |

4. eventual

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. /'ɪvɛntʃuəl/ | C. /ɪ'ventʃuəl/ |
| B. /ɜː'vɪntʃɜːl/ | D. /'ɪvɛntʃɜːl/ |

5. ominous

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. /əʊmaɪən'əs/ | C. /'ɔːmɪnɪs/ |
| B. /'ɒmməs/ | D. /əʊm'aɪənɜːs/ |

6. dramatic

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. /drɜːmæt'aɪək/ | C. /dri:'meətɪk/ |
| B. /drə'maʊtaɪək/ | D. /drə'mætɪk/ |

7. pathetic

A. /pɜːθɜːt'æək/

B. /pə'θetɪk/

C. /'piːθɜːtæək/

D. /pəθɪət'æək/

8. acidic

A. /ə'sɪdɪk/

B. /'esɪdɜːk/

C. /ə'sɪdɜːk/

D. /'iːsaɪdɪk/

9. platonic

A. /plɜː'tɔːnæɪk/

B. /pliːtəʊn'ɪk/

C. /pliː'təʊnæɪk/

D. /plə'təʊnɪk/

10. cherubic

A. /tʃɪərʊəb'æək/

B. /tʃɜː'rʊəbæɪk/

C. /tʃə'ruːbɪk/

D. /tʃe'ruːbɪk/

11. Italian

A. /aɪ'teɪljən/

B. /aɪətæɪ'jən/

C. /ɪ'tæljən/

D. /aɪ'taʊljən/

12. tragedian

A. /'trɛdʒiːdæɪiːn/

B. /trə'dʒiːdiən/

C. /trɛdʒɜːd'æɪiən/

D. /'trɜːdʒiːdiːiːn/

13. magician

A. /'miːdʒaɪfɜːn/

B. /mə'dʒɪfən/

C. /'mɜːdʒæɪfɪən/

D. /mɪə'dʒɪfɪən/

14. draconian

A. /drə'kəʊniən/

B. /'drɜːkəʊnɜːɜːn/

C. /drekɒnɜː'iːn/

D. /driːkəʊnɪ'ən/

15. Peruvian

A. /pɜːruvɜː'iən/

B. /peruːvæɪ'iːn/

C. /'peruvæɪən/

D. /pə'ruːviən/

15. 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°
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.

16. Dictation

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

16.1 One column (one line)

Reference file: [pdfdata/916-dictation-demo.csv](#)

Number of columns: 1

Column 1: The sentences to dictate.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

16.2 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.

1.
2.
3.
.....
4.
.....

5.

.....

.....

17. Jumble blocks

Reference file: [pdfdata/923-jumblewords.csv](#)

Number of columns: 1 + any

Column 1: The question

Column 2...n: The blocks to reorder

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

18. 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.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Elle écrira un message demain.

4. Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

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

6. La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

7. Ils enverront la commande demain.

19. Instructions

Reference file: [pdfdata/920-instructions-demo.csv](#)

Number of columns: 2

Column 1: the question(s).

Column 2 (optional): The number of points allocated 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.

20. Flashcards

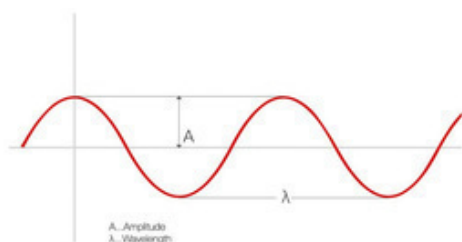
Reference folder: [images/](#)

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

Match the following expressions with the images below:

- accordion fold
- gate fold
- ink
- double parallel fold
- digital press
- a wave
- half fold
- layers

1.



4.



2.



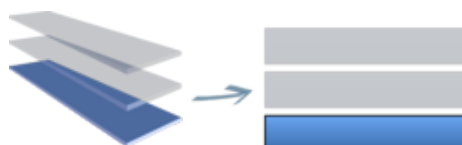
5.



3.



6.





References

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