# Showcases of lesson slides

Generated by UniversalDispatchR

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February 20, 2024

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

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

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

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

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

- · /shine/  $\rightarrow$  / $\int$ am/
- · [SaIn] → ∫am
- · \_shine\_ → shine

Vocabulary

No box

Reference file: 'pdfdata/900-vocabulary-demo.csv'

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

· le premier plan

· tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

- duperun client
- un cuen
- un indice

- · le premier plan
- · un client

· duper

- · un indice
- · tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

 $\cdot$  the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

- · le premier plan
- · un client

duper

- · un indice
- · tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

 $\cdot$  the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

 $\cdot \ \text{to deceive}$ 

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

duper

- +00ir +ô+0 ri
- tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/to deceive

 $\cdot \text{ a customer}$ 

- · le premier plan
- duperun client
  - indica
- · un indice
- · tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

the /ˈfɔːgraund/to deceive

· a customer

· a clue

· le premier plan

· duper

• un client

· un indice

· tenir tête, résister

· to deceive · a customer

· a clue

the /'forgraund/

· to stand up to

## No header

Reference file: 'pdfdata/900-vocabulary-demo.csv'

- a customer a clue to deceive
  - to stand up to the /'forgraund/

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

· tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

- · le premier plan
- · un client

· duper

- · un indice
- · tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

 $\cdot$  the /'fərgraund/

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

duper

· tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

 $\cdot$  the /'fɔ:graʊnd/

 $\cdot \text{ to deceive} \\$ 

- $\cdot$  le premier plan
- · un client
- · un indice

duper

· tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/to deceive

 $\cdot \text{ a customer}$ 

- · le premier plan
- duperun client
- · un indice
- +0 n i r + ô + 0
- tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/to deceive

· a customer

· a clue

· le premier plan

• <u>duper</u>

• un client

• un indice

· tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

· to deceive

· a customer

· a clue

 $\cdot$  to stand up to

the /'forgraund/

### Box in filename

Reference file: 'pdfdata/902-vocabularybox-demo.csv'

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

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

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

### · an exhibition

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

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive

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

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
- $\cdot$  a customer

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

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
- · a customer
- · a clue

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

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
- · a customer
- · a clue
- · to stand up to

- une exposition
- · un client

duper

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

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

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

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

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

- · an exhibition
- · to deceive
- a customera clue
- to stand up tothe /ˈfəːgraʊnd/
- · to deliver
- · /to rule /

- une exposition
- duperun client
- · un indice
- · tenir tête, <u>résister</u>
- · le premier plan
- livrer, donnerrendre une décision
- . up tac
- un tas
- partir

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

- une expositionduperto deceive
- $\cdot$  un client  $\cdot$  a customer
- tenir tête, résister
   to stand up to

a clue

- · terrir tete, resister · to stariu up to
- le premier planlivrer, donnerthe /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/to deliver
- · rendre une décision · /to rule /
- · un tas · a heap

un indice

· partir · to set out

**Translations** 

**Translations** 

Reference file: 'pdfdata/903-translation-demo.csv'

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

	Why sho	uld we listen	to him?	
•	Pourquoi	devrions-nous	l'ecouter :	

· 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 syndicats 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/904-definitions-demo.csv'

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

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

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

• a

· not causing someone to feel any excitement or admiration

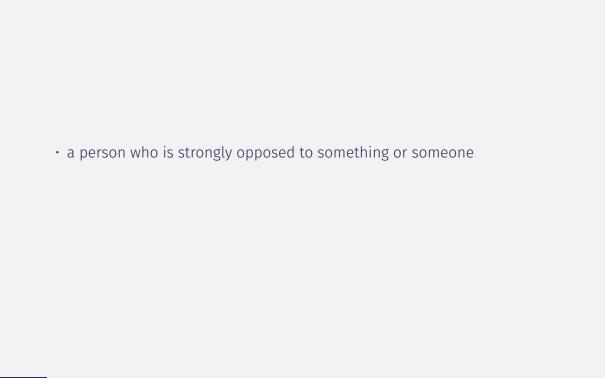
· not causing someone to feel any excitement or admiration

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

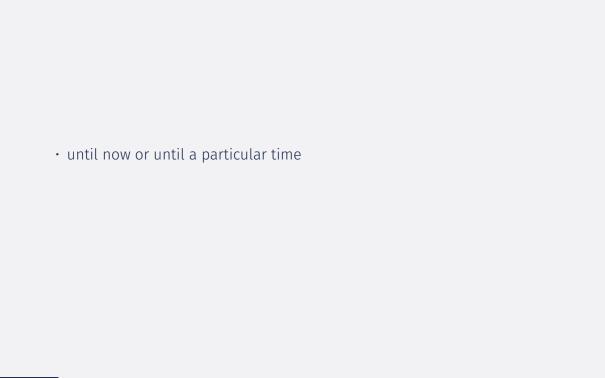
• a way of thinking about something, especially expressed in a publicly stated opinion
a stance

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

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

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

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



 until now or until a particular time 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/905-duolingo-demo.csv'

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.

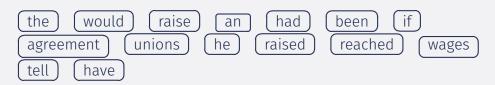
looking is new on she them profile looks initial at social ceo the s networks

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/906-draganddropwithbox-demo.csv'

- 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.



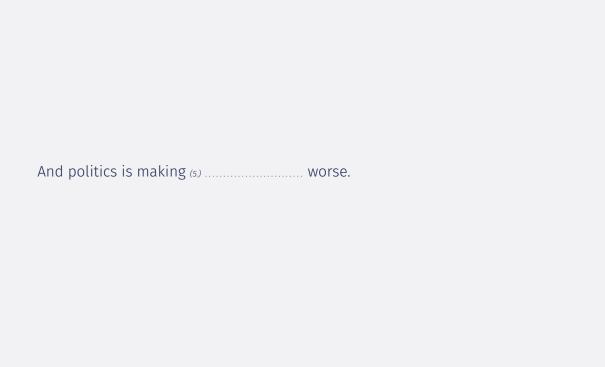
institution had a steeper fall in public **confidence** in 2021 than the medical

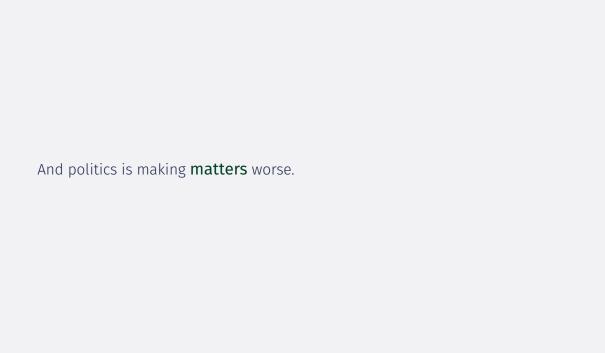
establishment, according to Gallup, a pollster.

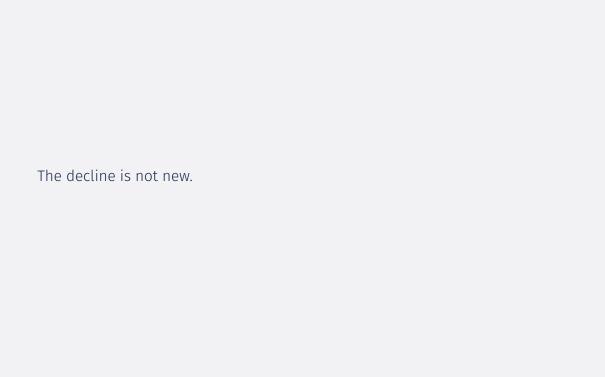
In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4.)

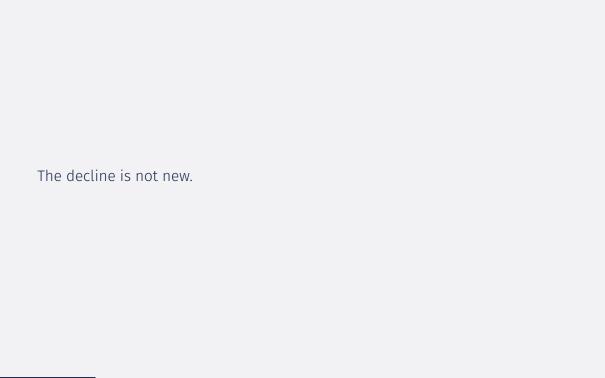
the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.

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

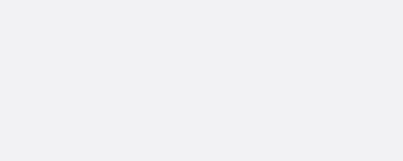








n 1966 seven (6.) n "the people in charge of (7.)	,



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.

Ву	/ 2012	just	three	in t	ten	did,	wł	nereas	in	2018	publi	c 1	faith	in	the	med	lical

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/906b-draganddropnobox-demo.csv'

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

no institution had a steeper fall in public (2) ..... in 2021 than the

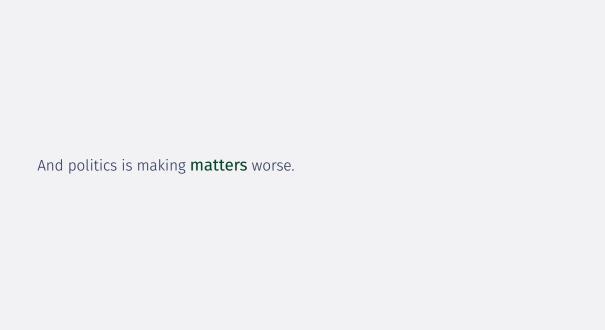


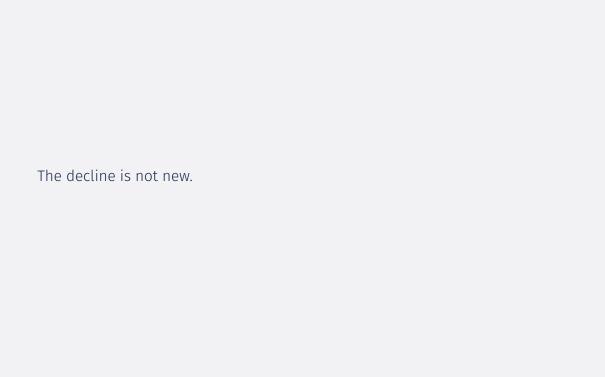
establishment, according to Gallup, a pollster.

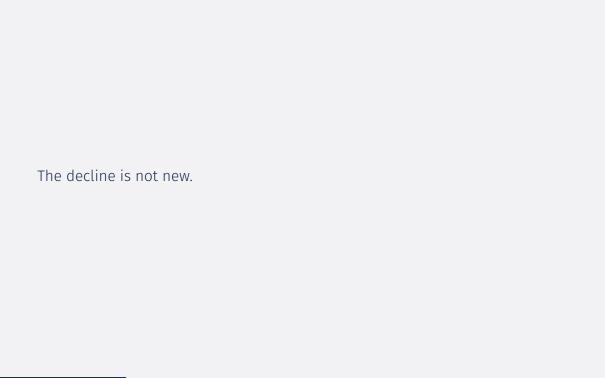
In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4.)the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.	i	iı

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









In 1966 seven (6)in "the people in charge of (7) .	had great confidenc

In 1966 seven <b>in</b> ten Americans said they had great confidence in "the peo	ple
in charge of <b>running</b> 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.

in ten did, <b>w</b> ł	<b>nereas</b> in	2018	public faith	in the	medical

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

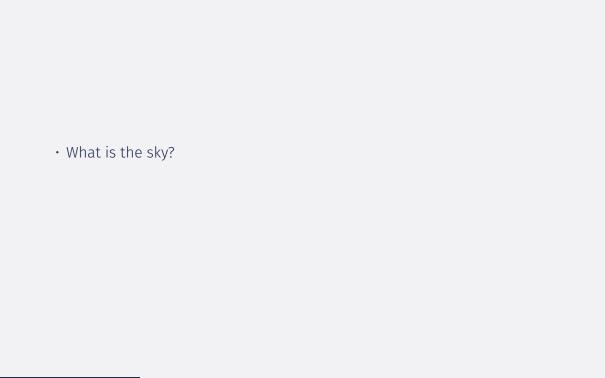
to 46% among **Democrats** and falling to 32% among Republicans.

By 2012 just three

## Dotfill

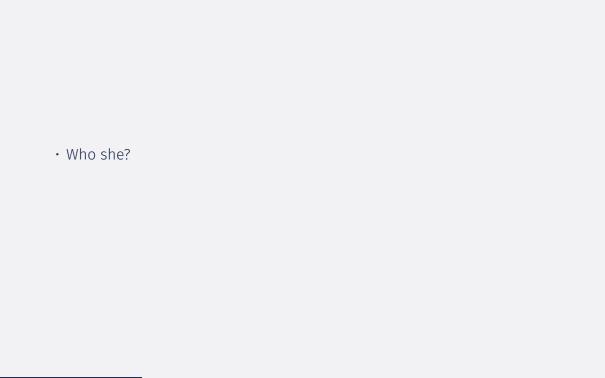
Dotfill

Reference file: 'pdfdata/907-dotfill-demo.csv'



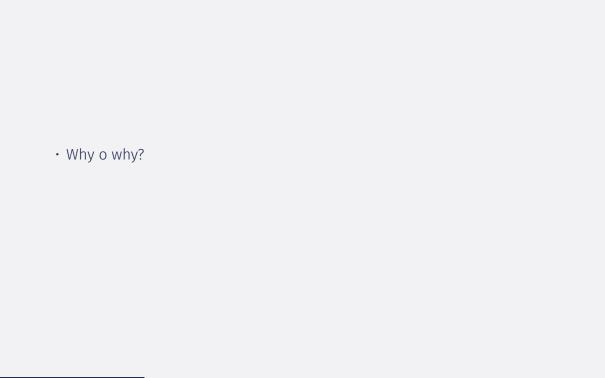
It's a thing.

• What is the sky?



· Who she?

It's her.



Of what???

· Why o why?

# **Tables**

#### **Tables**

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

#### Example n°1

Reference file: 'pdfdata/908-generic-demo.csv'

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

Description	Plate number
Moll is dead, and all of the scavengers are present at her wake. A	6
note on the coffin lid shows that she died aged 23 on 2 September 1731.	
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 /from/ kept woman to common prostitute. A magistrate with three armed bailiffs is coming through the door on	3
the right side of the frame to arrest Moll for her activities.	-
Moll is now <i>dying</i> of syphilis. Doctors argue over their medical methods, which appear to be a choice of bleeding and cupping. A woman rifles Moll's possessions for what she wishes to take	5
away. The protagonist, Moll Hackabout, has arrived in London's Cheapside.	1
Moll is now the <b>mistress</b> of a wealthy Jewish merchant. The presence of the servant, the monkey and the mahogany table of teathings all suggest the merchant's wealth has been made in the	2

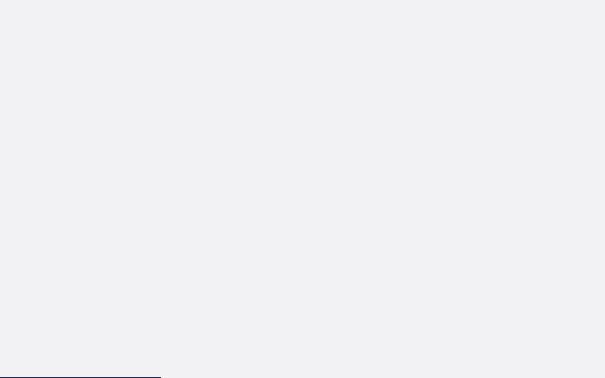
### Example n°2

# Reference file: 'pdfdata/909-generic2-demo.csv'

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

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

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



QCM

QCM

Reference file: 'pdfdata/910-qcm-demo.csv'

What is the colour of the sky?

A. blue

C. red

B. green

D. yellow

# What is the colour of the sky?

A. blue

B. green D. yellow

C. red

What is the colour of **blood**?

A. red

B. green

C. yellow D. blue

### What is the colour of **blood**?

A. red C. yellow

B. green D. blue

What is	the	colour	of grass?	

A. yellow

B. red

C. blue

D. green

### What is the colour of grass?

A. yellow

B. red

C. blue

D. green

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

A. yellow

C. green

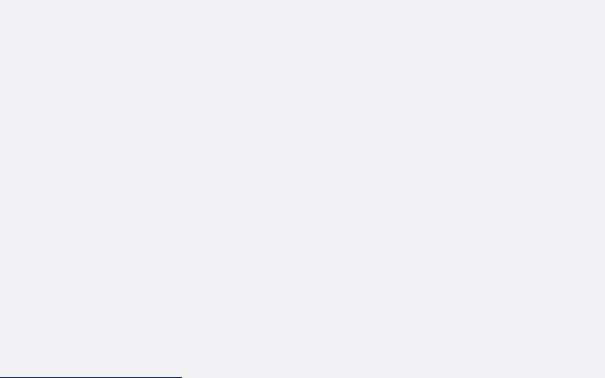
B. red

D. blue

# What is the colour of the /snn/ ?

A. yellow C. green

B. red D. blue



True or false

#### No justification

Reference file: 'pdfdata/911-truefalse-demo.csv'

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE FALSE

Is the **sky** blue?

**TRUE** 

Is the /gra:s/ red?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is the /grass/ red?

**TRUE** 

**FALSE** 

FALSE	
	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/912-truefalse-demo.csv'

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE FALSE

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE

Because we can see it

Is the /gra:s/ red?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is the /grass/ red?

<del>TRUE</del> FALSE

Because we can see it

Is blood <i>yellow</i> ?		
TRUE	FALSE	

Is blood yellow?

-TRUE-

Because we can see it

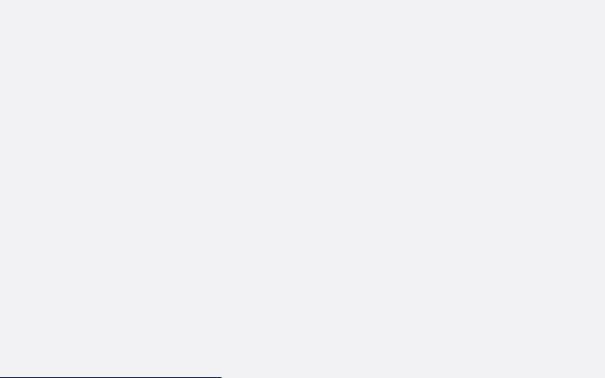
**FALSE** 

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

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

-TRUE- FALSE

Because we can see it



## **Exercise Types**

## Exercise Types

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

Reference file: 'pdfdata/901-vocabulary-demo.csv'

- a customer a clue to deceive
  - to stand up to the /'forgraund/



· to deceive

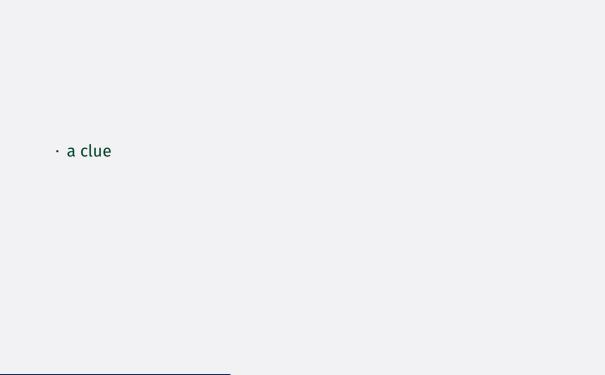
. . .

duper



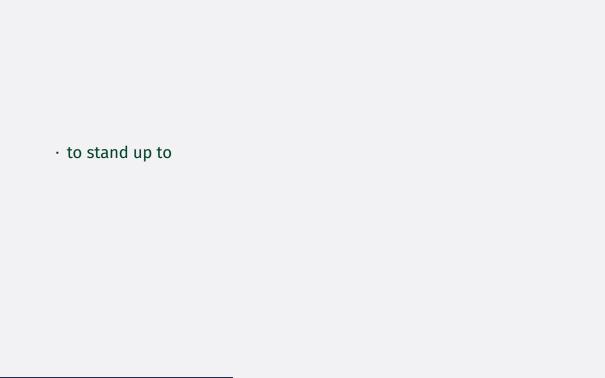
· a customer

un **client** 



· a clue

un indice



 $\cdot$  to stand up to

tenir tête, <del>résister</del>

the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/

• the /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/
le premier plan

Conjugation

QCM

Reference file: 'pdfdata/913-conjugation1-demo.csv'

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. <del>begins</del>

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",

C. don't arrest

A. had arrested

B. have arrested D. has arrested

3.	in their custody.	

A. died C. is dying

B. dies

## 3. died in their custody.

A. died

B. dies

C. is dying

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

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

A. knows C. didn't know

B. is known

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

B. thronged

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

A. throngs C. have thronged

B. thronged

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

A. was C. have been

B. being

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

A. **was** C. have been

B. <del>being</del>

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

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

A. has been seeking C. seeks

B. sought D. has sought

8.	Police	 fire	

A. has opened C. opened

B. didn't open

## 8. Police opened fire

A. has opened

B. didn't open

C. opened

9. and	. 97 "marchers and rioters".
A. are killing	C. have been killing

D. killed

B. kills

9. and killed 97 "marchers and rioters".

A. are killing

C. have been killing

D. killed B. kills

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/914-conjugation2-demo.csv'

	(begin) on September 16th, when Mahsa
	ice (2) (arrest) for wearing her
headscarf "improperly", (3.)	(die) in their custody.



Beyond their remarkable bravery, little (4.) about the protesters who (5.)	

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

protesters who have thronged Iranian streets in recent months.

(be) a march on September 30th, in which (seek) justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police



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



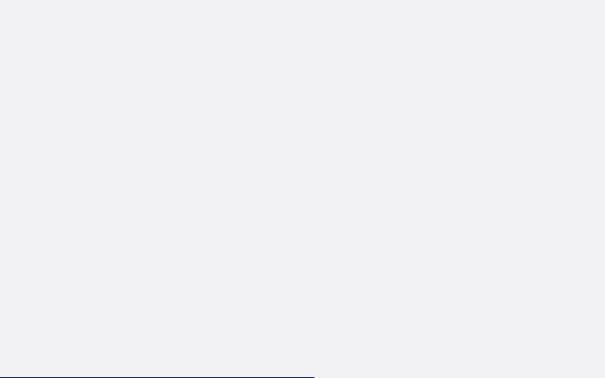
ince then, the share of protests recorded as deadly (10.)	

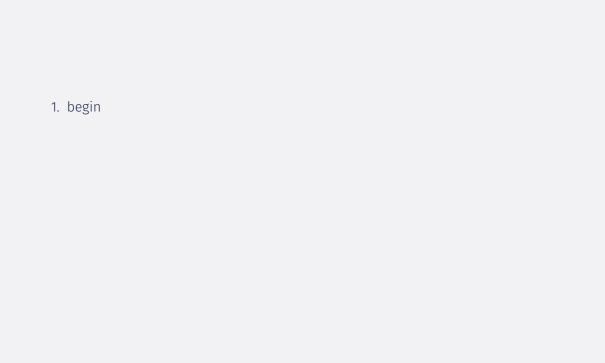


## BV in a box

Reference file: 'pdfdata/915-conjugation3-demo.csv'

fallseekdiearrestopenknowkillthrongbegin





<ol> <li>begin</li> <li>arrest</li> </ol>			
2. arrest			

1. begin	
2. arrest	
3. die	

2.	arrest
3.	die
4.	know

1. begin

1.	begin				
2.	arrest				

3. die

4. know

1. begin	
----------	--

6. be

3. die

2. arrest

4. know

1. begin 6. be

2. arrest 7. seek

3. die4. know

begin
 arrest

7. seek 8. open

6. be

4. know

3. die

1. begin 6. be 2. arrest

7. seek

8. open

9. kill 4. know

5. throng

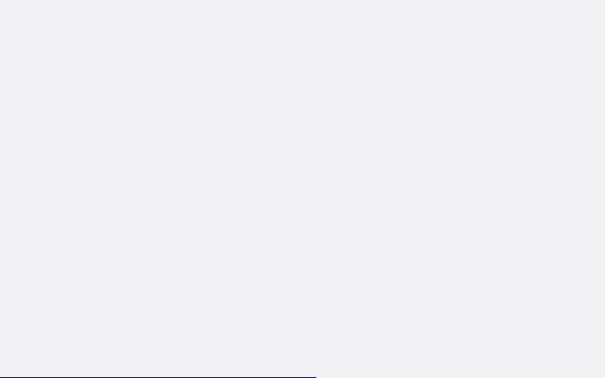
3. die

1. k	pegin	6.	be
2. 6	arrest	7.	seek
3. (	die	8.	open

8. open

4. know 9. kill

5. throng 10. fall



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.

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

protesters who have thronged Iranian streets in recent months.

The worst event (6.) a march on Septem protesters (7.) justice for a girl allegedly	,

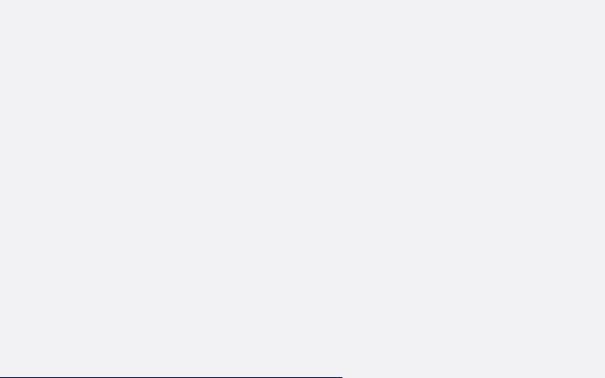
The worst event was a march on September 30th, in which protesters sought
justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief.

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



ice then, the share of protests recorded as deadly (10.) from from from from from from the first factor from the first from from from from from from from from	m

Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly <b>has fallen</b> from 22% to
5%.



# Audio match

#### Audio match

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

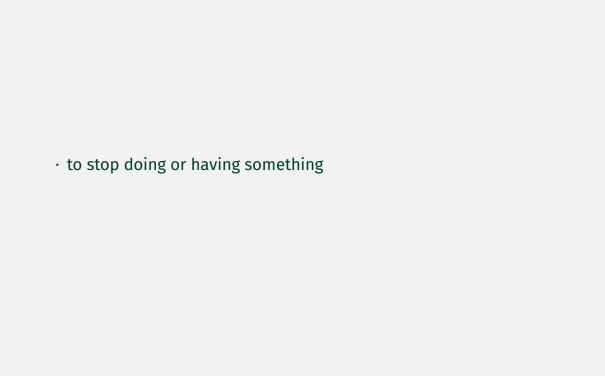
Reference file: 'pdfdata/917-audiomatch.csv'
 dim
 to mitigate
 to vie for
 to knock stg off
 to forsake
 a scale
 utility

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

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

map, model, or diagram

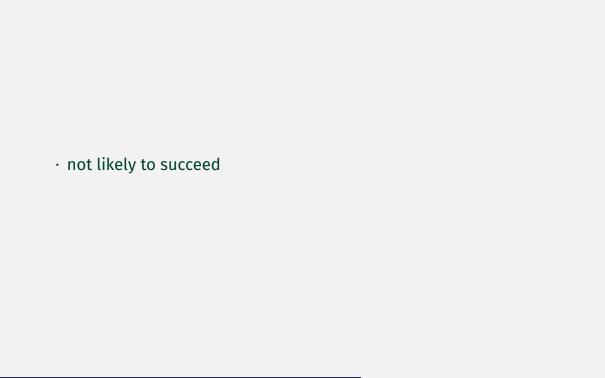
· to compete with other people to achieve or get something



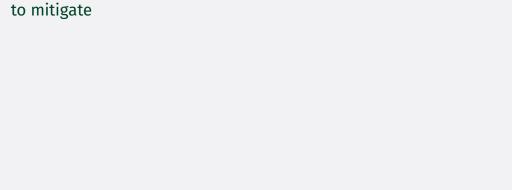
 $\cdot$  to take a particular amount away from stg

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

supply



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

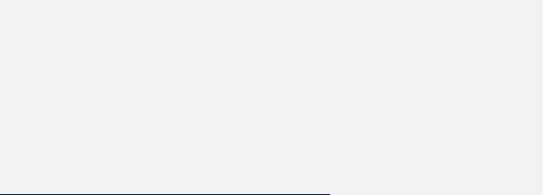


· to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

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

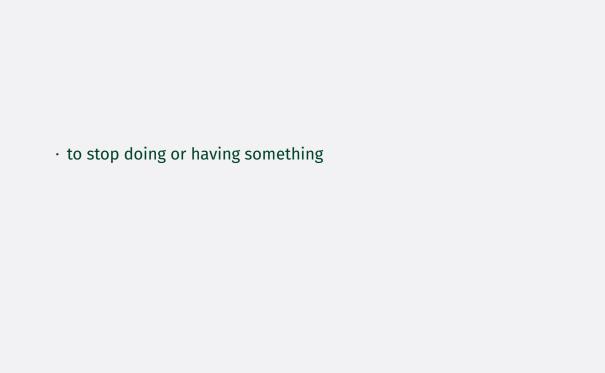
map, model, or diagram

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



 $\cdot$  to stop doing or having something to forsake

 $\cdot$  to take a particular amount away from stg

 $\cdot$  to take a particular amount away from stg

to knock stg off

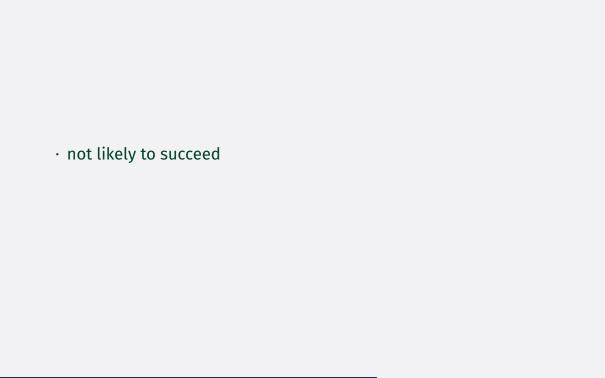
 $\cdot$  a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas

supply

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

supply

utility



 $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$  not likely to succeed

dim

# Article

From Rmd

Reference file: 'pdfdata/918-AmericasVotingAccessReforms.Rmd'

Check the article on the worksheet

From csv

Reference file: 'pdfdata/919-AmericasVotingAccessReforms.csv'

Check the article on the worksheet

**Images** 

# Universal Dispatcher



Hogarth's infamous The Gate Of Calais

# Phono

English to IPA

Reference file: 'pdfdata/920-engtoipa.csv'

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

despitealthough

• /01/

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

- despite
  /01/
  although
  /01/
  trend
  eventual
  ominous
- dramatic
- pathetic
- acidic
- platonic
- ptatoriiccherubic

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

• /01/
• /01/
• /1/
• /0100/

acidic

platoniccherubic

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

platoniccherubic

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

platoniccherubic

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

platoniccherubic

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

cherubic

· 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/
<ul> <li>pathetic</li> </ul>	· /010/
· acidic	• /010/
· platonic	• /010/
· cherubic	• /010/

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

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

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

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

· despite	• /01/
· although	• /01/
· trend	• /1/
· eventual	· /0100/
· ominous	• /100/
· dramatic	· /010/
<ul> <li>pathetic</li> </ul>	· /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/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/
· trend	• /1/	$\cdot$ /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	
· ominous	• /100/	
· dramatic	• /010/	
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

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

· despite	• /01/	· /diˈspaɪt/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊːlˈðəʊ/
· trend	• /1/	$\cdot$ /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	
<ul> <li>pathetic</li> </ul>	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

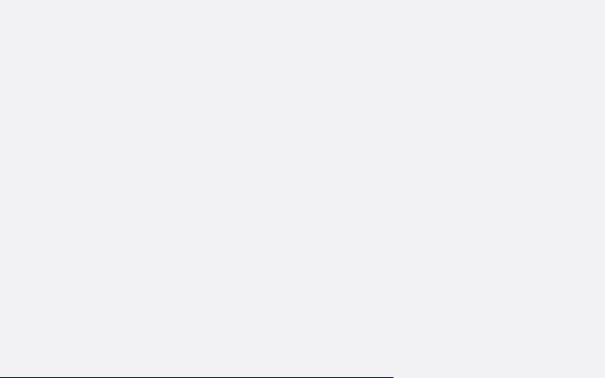
· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	\ve6'l <b>ː</b> c\ •
· trend	• /1/	$\cdot$ /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	$\cdot$ /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	• /010/	
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊːlˈðəʊ/
· trend	• /1/	$\cdot$ /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /r'ventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪməs/
· dramatic	• /010/	$\cdot$ /drəˈmætɪk/
· pathetic	• /010/	· /pəˈθetɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	
· platonic	• /010/	
· cherubic	• /010/	

· despite	• /01/	· /di'spart/
· although	• /01/	· /ʊɛðˈlɪc/
· 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/	\ve6'l <b>ː</b> c\ ·
· trend	• /1/	$\cdot$ /trend/
· eventual	• /0100/	· /ɪˈventʃuəl/
· ominous	• /100/	· /ˈɒmɪnəs/
· dramatic	• /010/	$\cdot$ /drəˈmætɪk/
<ul> <li>pathetic</li> </ul>	• /010/	·/pəˈθetɪk/
· acidic	• /010/	· /əˈsɪdɪk/
· platonic	• /010/	$\cdot$ /pləˈtɒnɪk/
· cherubic	• /010/	

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



<ul> <li>Italian</li> </ul>			
· tragedian			
· magician			
<ul> <li>draconian</li> </ul>			
· Peruvian			

· Italian	•	/010/
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magician

tragedian

draconian

- Peruvian

Italian	/010/
reatian	10101

magician

tragedian

draconian

Peruvian

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• Italian

· tragedian

· magician

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Peruvian

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· /010/ Italian tragedian · /0100/

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· /010/ Italian tragedian · /0100/

 magician · /010/

 draconian · /0100/

 Peruvian · /0100/

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

• /0100/

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

· Italian	• /010/	$\cdot$ /r'tæljən/
· tragedian	• /0100/	· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/
· magician	• /010/	· /məˈdʒɪʃən/
· draconian	• /0100/	

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

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

· /pəˈruːviən/

IPA to English

Reference file: 'pdfdata/920-engtoipa.csv'

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

```
· despite
· /di'spart/
· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/
· /trend/
· /r'ventʃuəl/
· /ˈpmɪnəs/
· /drəˈmætɪk/
· /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/
- · /tʃəˈruːbɪk/
- · /pləˈtɒnɪk/

· despite · /di'spart/ · although · /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ · trend · /trend/ · eventual · /r'ventʃuəl/ · ominous · /ˈpmɪnəs/

· dramatic

- · /drəˈmætɪk/ · /pəˈθetɪk/
- · /əˈsɪdɪk/
- · /pləˈtɒnɪk/

· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

```
· /di'spart/
· /s:l'ðəʊ/
· although
· /trend/
· trend
· /r'ventʃuəl/
· eventual
· /'romməs/
· ominous
· /drəˈmætɪk/
· dramatic
```

/pə'θetɪk//ə'sɪdɪk/

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

pathetic

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

· /pəˈθetɪk/

· /əˈsɪdɪk/

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

pathetic

· acidic

'/di'spart/
'/ɔːl'ðəʊ/
although
/trend/
trend
'/ɪ'ventʃuəl/
eventual
'/ˈɒmməs/
ominous
/drəˈmætɪk/
dramatic

· /pəˈθetɪk/

· /əˈsɪdɪk/

/pləˈtɒnɪk//tʃəˈruːbɪk/

pathetic

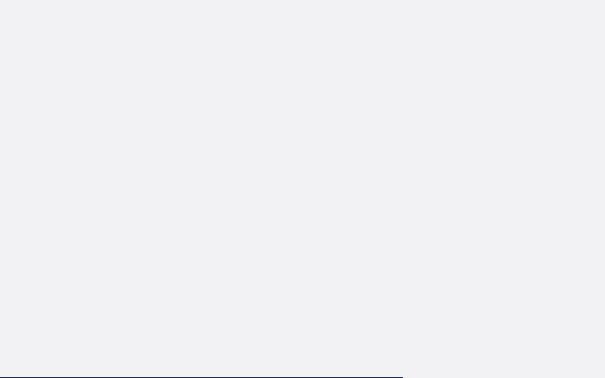
· platonic

· acidic

· /di'spart/	· despite
· /ɔːlˈðəʊ/	· although
· /trend/	· trend
· /ɪˈventʃuəl/	· eventual
· /ˈɒmməs/	· ominous
· /drəˈmætɪk/	· dramatic
· /pəˈθetɪk/	· pathetic
· /əˈsɪdɪk/	· acidic
· /pləˈtɒnɪk/	· platonic

· cherubic

· /tʃəˈruːbɪk/



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

- · /rˈtæljən/ · Italian
- /trəˈdʒiːdiən//məˈdʒiʃən/
- · /drəˈkəʊniən/
- · /pəˈruːviən/

- /r'tæljən//trə'dʒi:diən/
- · /məˈdʒɪʃən/
- · /drəˈkəʊniən/
- · /pəˈruːviən/

· Italian

 $\cdot \ tragedian$ 

· /r'tæljən/ · Italian

· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ · tragedian

· /məˈdʒɪʃən/ · magician · /drəˈkəʊniən/

· /pəˈruːviən/

· /r'tæljən/ · Italian

· /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ · tragedian

/məˈdʒɪʃən//drəˈkəʊniən/magiciandraconian

· /pəˈruːviən/

· /ɪˈtæljən/ · Italian

/trəˈdʒiːdiən//məˈdʒiʃən/magician

/məˈdʒɪʃən//drəˈkəuniən/magiciandraconian

· /pəˈruːviən/ · Peruvian

QCM

Reference file: 'pdfdata/920-engtoipa.csv'

despite

A. /darˈspɜːt/

/ .. / dai spsit/

B. /'dispart/

C. /dar'spart/

D. /di'spart/

# despite

A. /darˈspɜːt/ C. /darˈspaɪt/

# although

A. /ˈɔːlðəː/

B. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/

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

# although

A. /ˈɔːlðɔː/ C. /ɒlˈðɔɪ/

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. /'rvientʃuiːl/

B. /sː'viːntʃsːel/

C. /r'ventʃuel/

D. /'rventʃuel/

#### eventual

A. /'rvientʃui:l/ C. /r'ventʃuel/
B. /sr'vi:ntʃs:el/ D. /'rventʃs:el/

#### ominous

A. /əʊmaɪənˈəs/ C. /ˈɔːmines/

B. /ˈpmɪnəs/

D. /əʊmˈaɪənɜːs/

#### ominous

A. /əumarən'əs/

B. /ˈɒmɪnəs/

C. / cimines /

D. /əum'arənsis/

## dramatic

A. /draːmætˈaɪək/ C. /driːˈmeətik/

B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/

D. /drəˈmætɪk/

#### dramatic

A. /drs:mætˈaɪək/ C. /dri:ˈmeətik/

B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/
D. /drəˈmætɪk/

## pathetic

0 ... 1 /

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

## pathetic

А. /рз:вз:t'авк/

B. /pəˈθetɪk/

C. /ˈpiːθɜːtaɪək/

D.  $/p\theta\thetaiet'aiek/$ 

## acidic

A. /əˈsɪdɪk/

B. /ˈesɪdɜːk/

C. /əˈsɪdɜːk/ D. /ˈiːsaɪdɪk/

## acidic

A. /əˈsɪdɪk/

B. /'esidsik/

 $\mathsf{C.}\ /\mathsf{a'sid3ik}/$ 

D. /'issaidik/

## platonic

A. /plɜːˈtəːnaɪk/
C. /pliːˈtəʊnaɪk/

B. /pli:təʊnˈɪk/

D. /pləˈtɒnɪk/

## platonic

A. /pls:'tɔ:naɪk/

B. /plixtəun'ık/

C. /pliːˈtəʊnaɪk/

D. /pləˈtɒnık/

## cherubic

A. /tʃiərvəb'aiək/

B. /tʃɜːˈrʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

D. /tʃeˈruːbɪk/

#### cherubic

A. /tʃɪəruəbˈaɪək/

B. /tʃɜːˈrʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

D./t fe'ruxbik/

Italian

A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/ B. /aɪətælˈjən/

C. /ıˈtæljən/

D. /arˈtaʊljen/

### Italian

A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/

B. /aɪətælˈjən/

D. /aɪˈtauljen/

## tragedian

A. /ˈtredʒiːdaɪəiːn/ C. /trɪədʒɜːdˈaɪəɪən/

B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/
D. /ˈtrɜːdʒiədiiːn/

## tragedian

A. /'tredzi:da:ei:n/

B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/

C. /triədʒɜːdˈaiəiən/

D. /'traidarediim/

magician

A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/ B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/

C. /ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/

D. /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/

## magician

A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/

B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/

C. /ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/

D. /mrəˈdʒrʃrən/

## draconian

A. /drəˈkəʊniən/ C. /drekɒnɜːˈiːn/

B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜːɜːn/
D. /driːkəʊnɪˈən/

#### draconian

A. /drəˈkəʊniən/

B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜɪɜɪn/

C. /drekpns:'im/

D. /drikaunian/

#### Peruvian

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

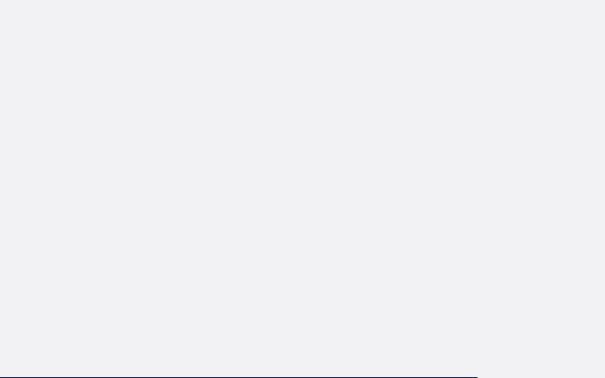
### Peruvian

A. /pɜːruvɜːˈɪən/

B. /peruzvarəˈiːn/

C. /'peruvaien/

D. /pəˈruːviən/



Paragraph matching

# Paragraph matching

This exercise jumbles the rows and generates a fillable column n°2. Usually to la a atatamant with a maragraph purphar frama an articla

match a Stateme	ent with a paragraph number from an article.
Reference file:	'pdfdata/921-privateschool-paragraphmatching.cs

Statement	Paragraph n°

even out the playing field between state and private schools. Higher wages among privately educated Britons can be ex-

In both countries, the path looks clear to structural changes to

plained 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 IIS universities is pri-

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

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

nlaces at Ovhridge than those from state schools

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

nlaces at Ovhridge than those from state schools

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

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

# Dictation

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

One column (one line)

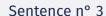
Reference file: 'pdfdata/922-dictation.csv'

### Sentence n° 1

• I am 18 years old.

### Sentence n° 2

· I lived in Lyons.

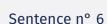


• My favourite subject is Maths.

# Sentence n° 4

• 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/922-dictation-TWOCOLUMNS.csv'

• 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!



ocincence ii

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

## Jumbled words

Jumbled words

Reference file: 'pdfdata/923-jumblewords.csv'

· Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une phi	rase négative ?
Auxiliaire conjugué Sujet Nég	gation 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/924-transformation-passif2.csv'





· 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.

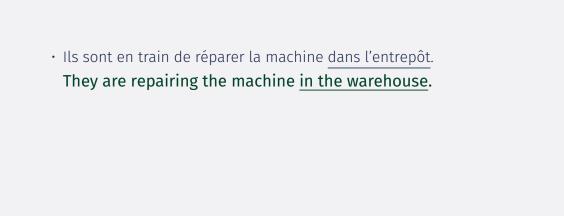
Where did someone forget a USB key?

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> .	



Where are they repairing the machine?

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

They are repairing the machine in the warehouse.

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

They are repairing the machine in the warehouse.

Where are they repairing the machine?

The machine is being repaired in the warehouse.

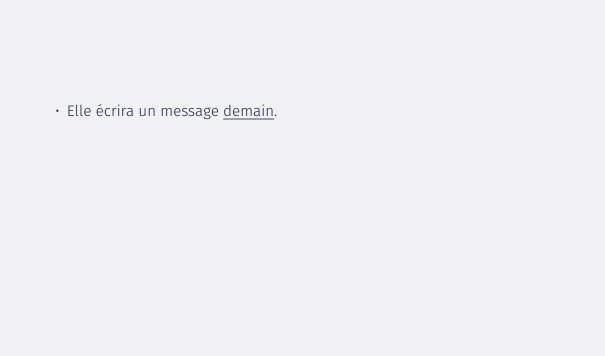
They are repairing the machine in the warehouse.

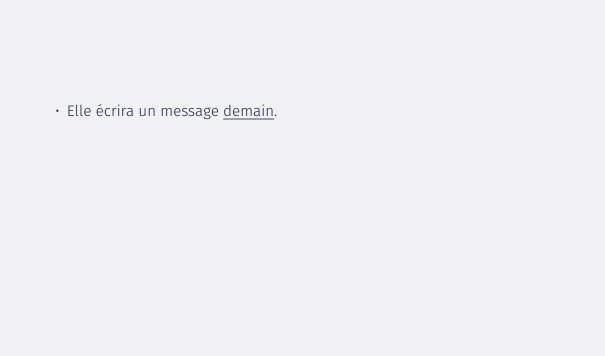
Where are they repairing the machine?

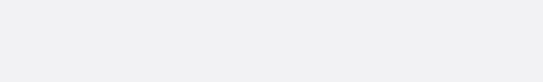
The machine is being repaired in the warehouse.

Where is the machine being repaired?

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







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

She will write a message tomorrow.

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

When will she write a message?

· Elle écrira un message demain.

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

A message will be written tomorrow.

· Elle écrira un message demain.

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

A message will be written tomorrow.

When will a message be written?

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

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

· Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi. They give the results on Wednesdays. They give the results <u>on Wednesdays</u>.

When do they give the results?

· Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

When do they give the results?

The results are given on Wednesdays.

· Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

They give the results on Wednesdays.

· 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 last year.

When did the company buy the machine?

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

When did the company buy the machine?

This machine was bought last year

The company bought this machine last year.

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

When did the company buy the machine?

The company bought this machine last year.

This machine was bought <u>last year</u>
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>.

Where does the machine eject paper?

· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

The machine ejects paper from this side.

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

Where does the machine eject paper?

Paper is ejected from this side.

· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

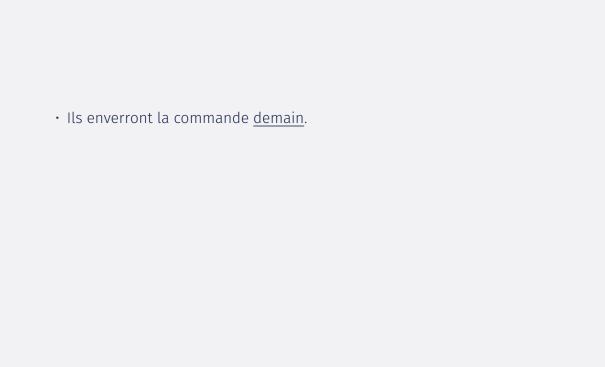
· La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

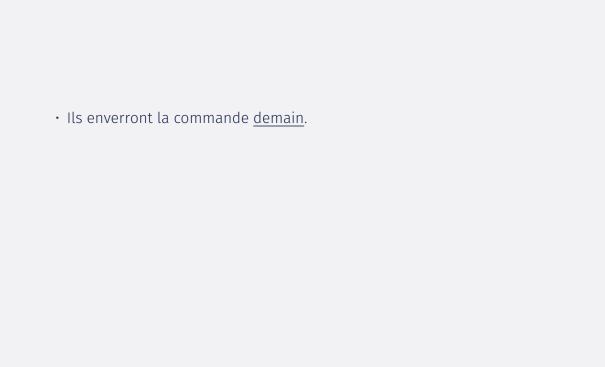
The machine ejects paper from this side.

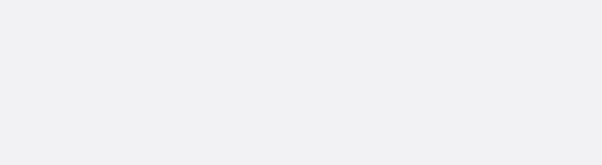
Where does the machine eject paper?

Paper is ejected from this side.

Where is paper ejected from?







· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

When will they ship the order?

· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

The order will be shipped tomorrow.

When will they ship the order?

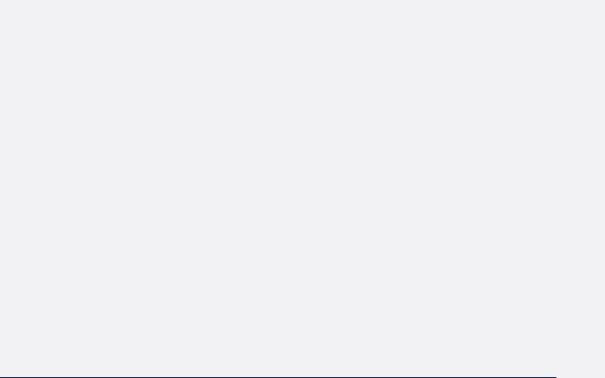
· Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

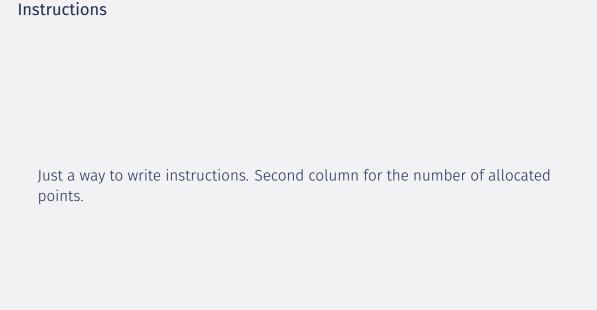
When will they ship the order?

The order will be shipped tomorrow.

When will the order be shipped?



## Instructions



## 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. (10

pts)

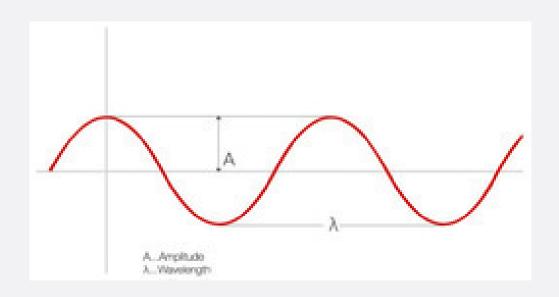
## \_\_\_\_

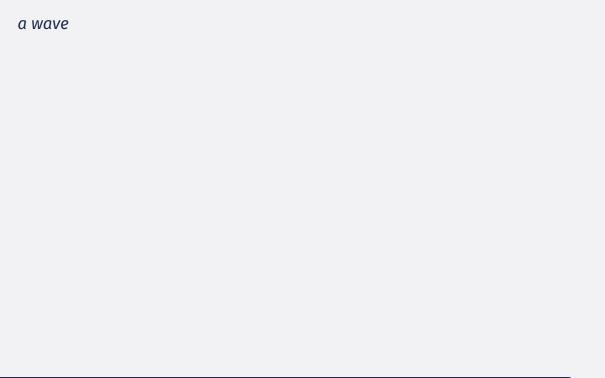
**Flashcards** 

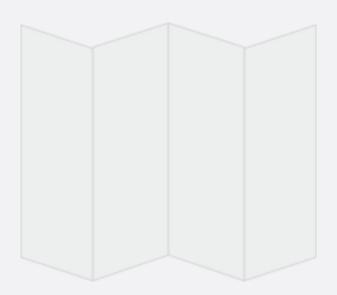
## **Flashcards**

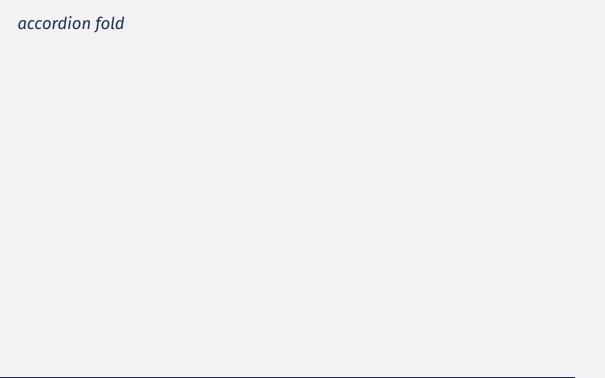
Just point to a directory containing images:

Reference folder: images/

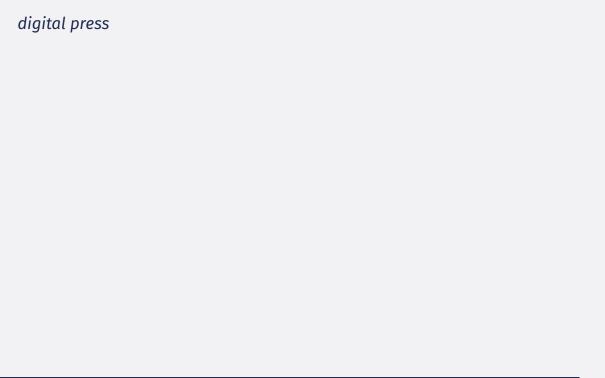


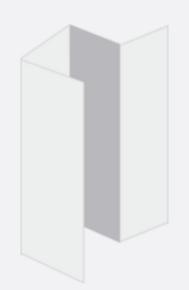


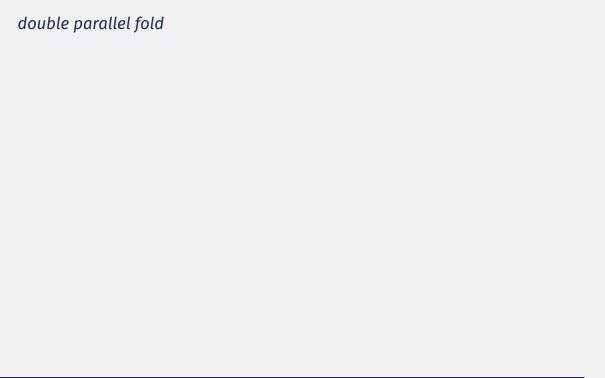


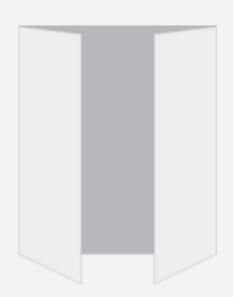


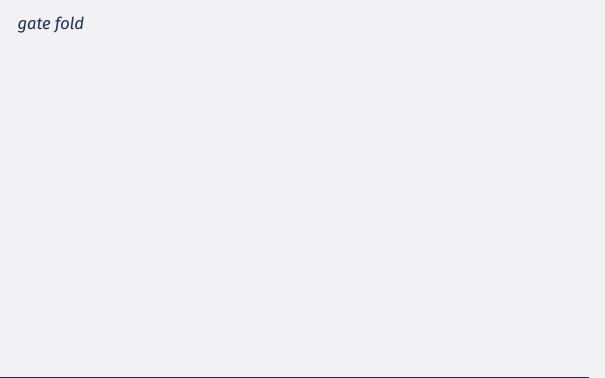


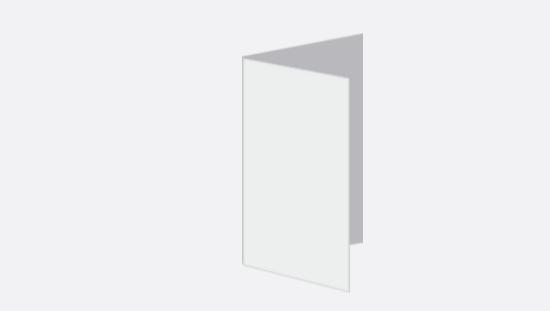


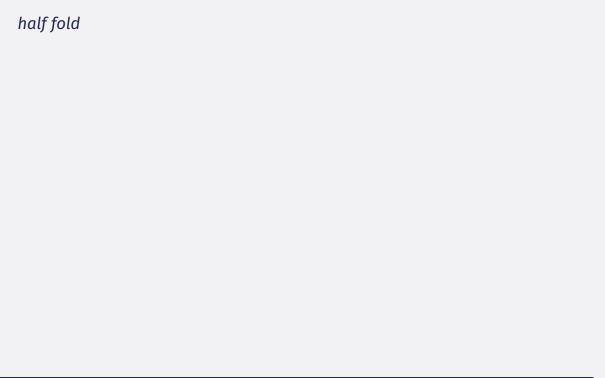




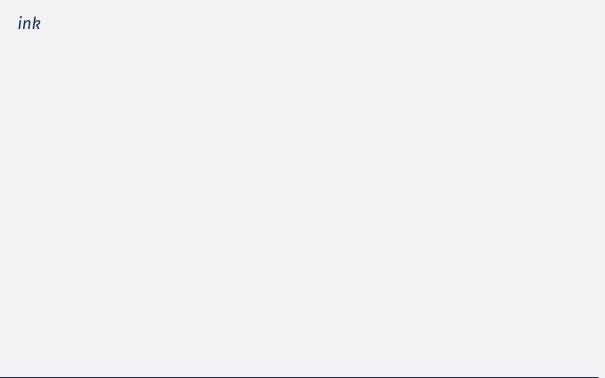


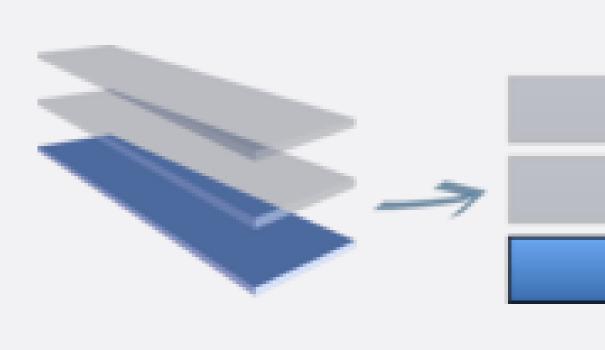


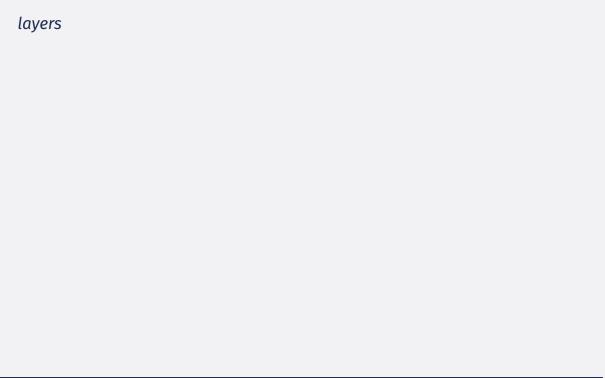












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