

Showcases of lesson slides

Generated by UniversalDispatchR

Adrien Méli

February 20, 2024

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Instructions

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

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

- `~~shine~~` → `shine`
- `*shine*` → *shine*
- `**shine**` → **shine**

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

- `/shine/` → `/ʃaɪn/`
- `[Saɪn]` → `ʃaɪn`
- `_shine_` → shine

Vocabulary

-

No box

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

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

- le premier plan
- duper
- un **client**
- un *indice*
- tenir tête, résister

- le premier plan
- duper
- un **client**
- un *indice*
- tenir tête, résister

- **the** /'fɔ:graʊnd/

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- **the** /'fɔ:graʊnd/
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- **a customer**
- **a clue**
- **to stand up to**

No header

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- **a customer**
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- **to stand up to**

Box in filename

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

- a customer
- an exhibition
- to /ʃaɪə/
- the /'fɔ:graʊnd/
- a clue
- to stand up to
- to set out
- to rule
- to deceive
- a heap

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

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

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- rendre une décision
- un tas
- partir

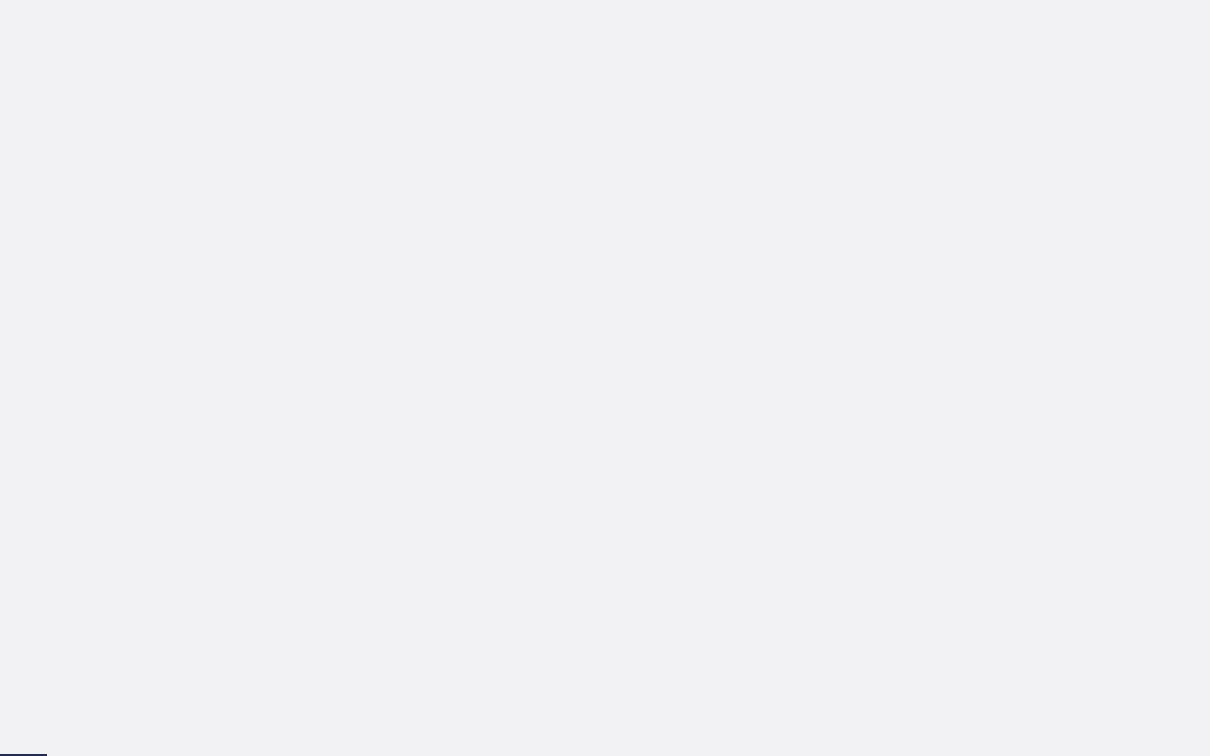
- an exhibition
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- a customer
- a clue
- to stand up to
- the /'fɔ:graʊnd/
- to /ʃaɪə/
- to rule

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- an exhibition
- to deceive
- a customer
- a clue
- to stand up to
- the /'fɔ:graʊnd/
- to /ʃaɪə/
- to rule
- a heap
- to set out



Translations

—

Translations

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

- Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?
- 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.

- 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 ?

- 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.

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

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

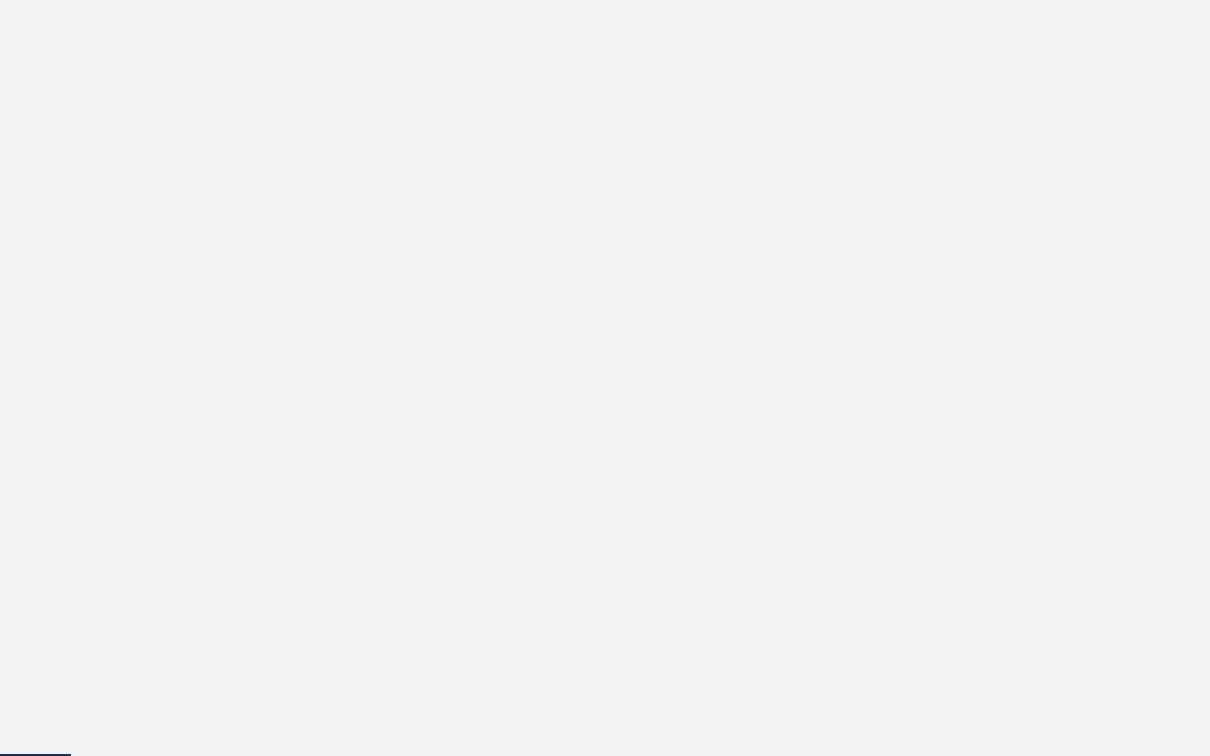
If the unions had reached an agreement, wages would have been raised.

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

To what extent has the situation changed since /lɑːst/ 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 antagonist
- a decade
- throughout
- 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

- 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 period of ten years

a decade

- a person who is strongly opposed to something or someone

- 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

- 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

- Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

should in to why we listens him
listening listen

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

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

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

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

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 extent
changes changed the since should situation

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

has last what change summer to extent
changes changed the since should situation

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.

ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war **casualty** , no 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.) in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.

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

And politics is making ^(5.) worse.

And politics is making **matters** worse.

The decline is not new.

The decline is not new.

In 1966 seven ^(6.) ten Americans said they had great confidence in “the people in charge of ^(7.) medicine”.

In 1966 seven **in** ten Americans said they had great confidence in “the people in charge of **running** medicine”.

By 2012 just three in ten did, (8.) in 2018 public faith in the medical establishment was nearly (9.) in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among (10.) and falling to 32% among Republicans.

By 2012 just three in ten did, **whereas** in 2018 public faith in the medical establishment was nearly **identical** in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among **Democrats** and falling to 32% among Republicans.

Without box

Reference file: pdfdata/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
medical establishment, (3.) Gallup, a pollster.

ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war **casualty** , no 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.) in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.

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

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By 2012 just three in ten did, **whereas** in 2018 public faith in the medical establishment was nearly **identical** in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among **Democrats** and falling to 32% among Republicans.

Dotfill

Dotfill

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

- What is the sky?

- What is the sky?

It's a thing.

- Who she?

- Who she?

It's her.

- Why o why?

- Why o why?

Of what???

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 nº1

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 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 /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	2

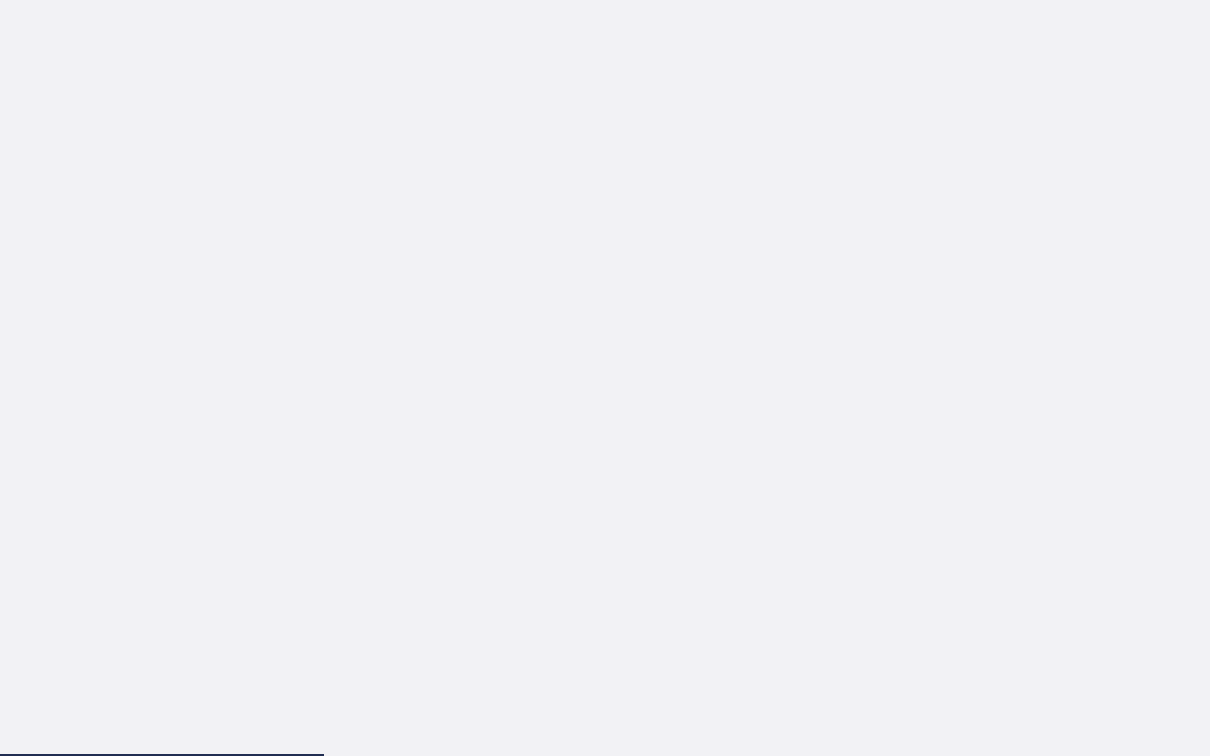
Example n°2

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

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

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

A	Laura Flore Minh Tu	5
F	Aminata Eddine	6
G	Joe Jack	7
H	Helen Mellzie	8
I	Stabda	10



QCM

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

What is the colour of the sky ?

A. blue

B. green

C. red

D. yellow

What is the colour of the sky ?

A. **blue**

B. green

C. red

D. yellow

What is the colour of **blood** ?

A. red

B. green

C. yellow

D. blue

What is the colour of **blood** ?

A. **red**

B. green

C. yellow

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 $/s_{\Delta n}/$?

A. yellow

B. red

C. green

D. blue

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

A. **yellow**

B. red

C. green

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

~~FALSE~~

Is the /grɑːs/ red?

TRUE

FALSE

Is the /grɑ:ɪs/ red?

~~TRUE~~

FALSE

Is blood *yellow*?

TRUE

FALSE

Is blood *yellow*?

~~TRUE~~

FALSE

Is the sun green?

TRUE

FALSE

Is the sun green?

~~TRUE~~

FALSE

With justification

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

Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE

FALSE

Is the sky blue?

TRUE

~~FALSE~~

Because we can see it

Is the /grɑ:z/ red?

TRUE

FALSE

Is the /grɑ:s/ red?

~~TRUE~~

FALSE

Because we can see it

Is blood *yellow*?

TRUE

FALSE

Is blood *yellow*?

~~TRUE~~

FALSE

Because we can see it

Is the sun green?

TRUE

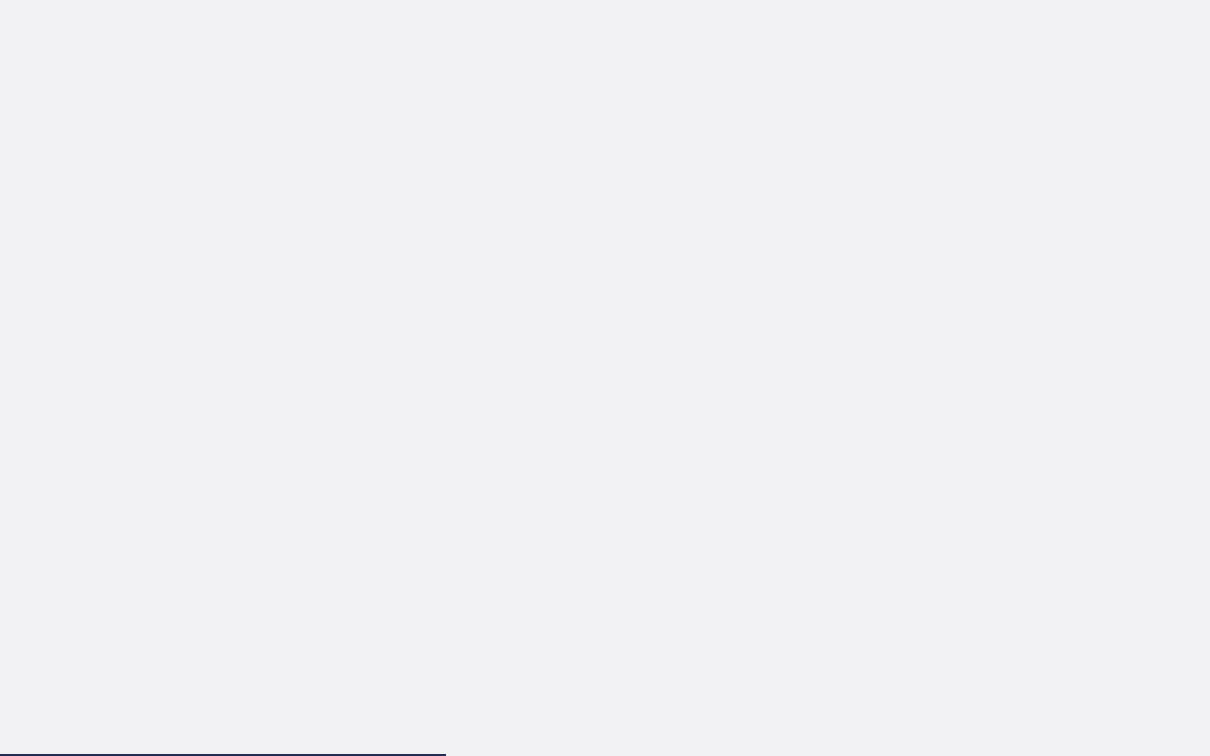
FALSE

Is the sun 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 /'fɔːgraʊnd/

- to deceive

- to deceive

duper

- a customer

- a customer

un client

- a clue

- a clue

un *indice*

- to stand up to

- to stand up to

tenir tête, résister

- **the** /'fɔ:graʊnd/

- **the** /'fɔ:graʊnd/

le premier plan

Conjugation

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. ~~begins~~

C. **began**

D. ~~were beginning~~

2 . when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police
..... for wearing her headscarf "improperly",

A. had arrested

C. don't arrest

B. have arrested

D. has arrested

2 . when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police **had arrested** for wearing her headscarf "improperly",

A. **had arrested**

B. ~~have arrested~~

C. ~~don't arrest~~

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~~

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

A. knows

C. didn't know

B. is known

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 **have thronged** 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

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

A. **was**

C. ~~have been~~

B. ~~being~~

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

A. has been seeking

C. seeks

B. sought

D. has sought

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

A. ~~has been seeking~~

B. **sought**

C. seeks

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

B. kills

D. killed

9 . and **killed** 97 “marchers and rioters”.

A. ~~are killing~~

B. ~~kills~~

C. ~~have been killing~~

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

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

A. falls

C. felt

B. **has fallen**

D. is falling

BV indicated in brackets

Reference file: pdfdata/914-conjugation2-demo.csv

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.

The movement **began** on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police **had arrested** for wearing her headscarf "improperly", **died** in their custody.

Beyond their remarkable bravery, little ^(4.) (*know*) for certain
about the protesters who ^(5.) (*throng*) 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.) (*be*) a march on September 30th, in which
protesters ^(7.) (*seek*) justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police
chief.

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.) (*open*) fire and ^(9.) (*kill*) 97 “marchers
and rioters”.

Police **opened** fire and **killed** 97 “marchers and rioters”.

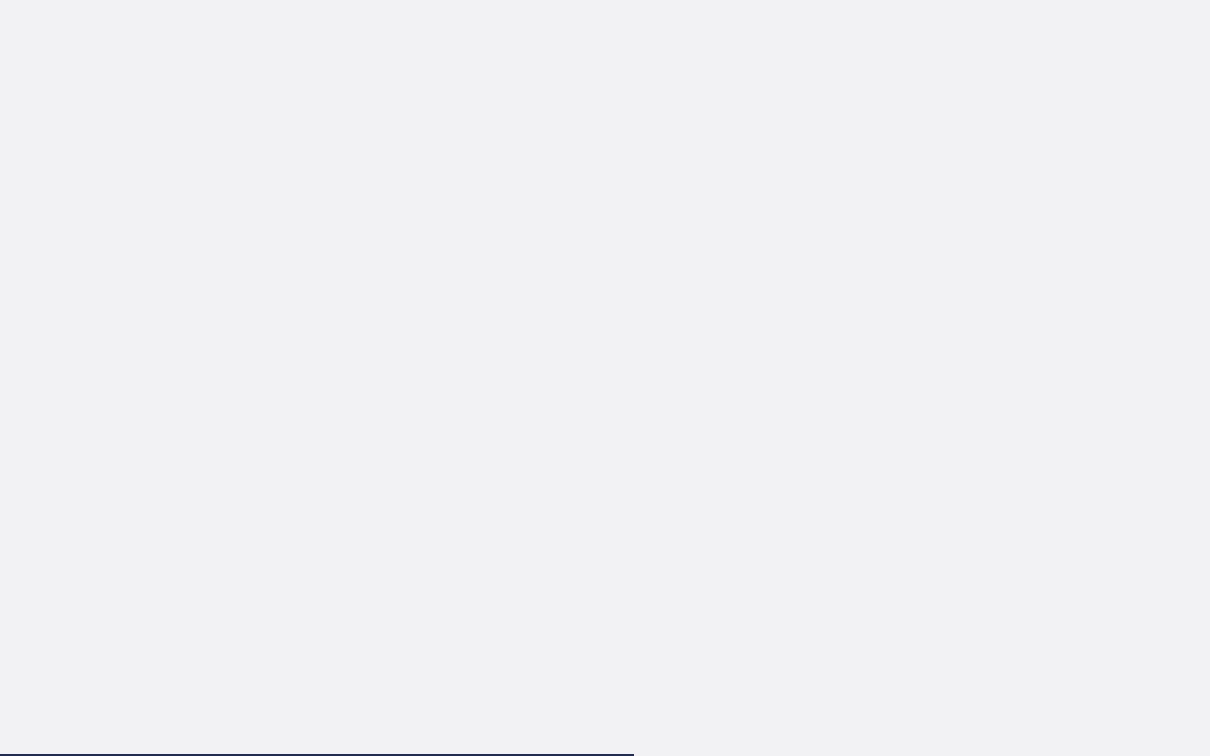
Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly ^(10.) (*fall*)
from 22% to 5%.

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

BV in a box

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

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



1. begin

1. begin

2. arrest

1. begin
 2. arrest
 3. die
-

1. begin
 2. arrest
 3. die
 4. know
-

1. begin
 2. arrest
 3. die
 4. know
 5. throng
-

1. begin

2. arrest

3. die

4. know

5. throng

6. be

1. begin
2. arrest
3. die
4. know
5. throng

6. be
7. seek

1. begin
2. arrest
3. die
4. know
5. throng

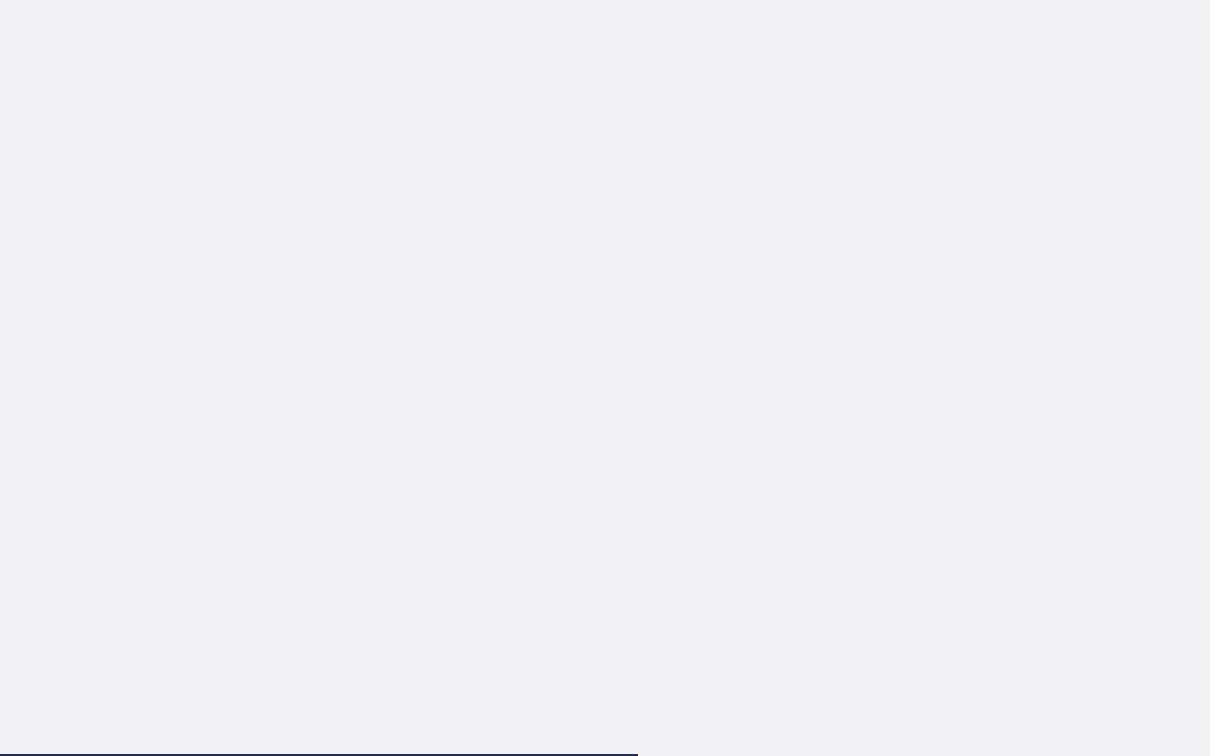
6. be
7. seek
8. open

1. begin
2. arrest
3. die
4. know
5. throng

6. be
7. seek
8. open
9. kill

1. begin
2. arrest
3. die
4. know
5. throng

6. be
7. seek
8. open
9. kill
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.

The movement **began** on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police **had arrested** for wearing her headscarf "improperly", **died** 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 September 30th, in which
protesters ^(7.) justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief.

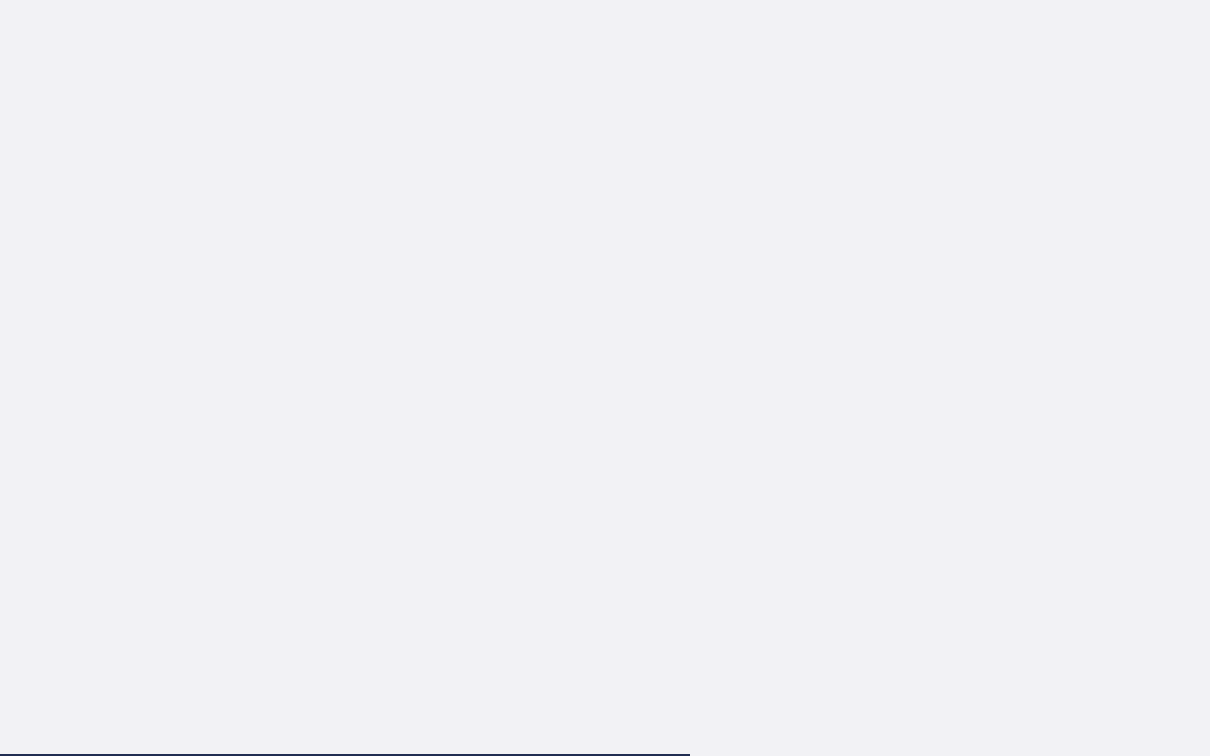
The worst event **was** a march on September 30th, in which protesters **sought** justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief.

Police ^(8.) fire and ^(9.) 97 “marchers and rioters”.

Police **opened** fire and **killed** 97 “marchers and rioters”.

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

Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly **has fallen** 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

- 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
-

- to stop doing or having something
-

- to take a particular amount away from stg

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

- not likely to succeed

- to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

- to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad
- to mitigate

- 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
-

- to stop doing or having something

- to stop doing or having something

to forsake

- to take a particular amount away from stg

- to take a particular amount away from stg

to knock stg off

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

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

utility

- not likely to succeed

- not likely to succeed

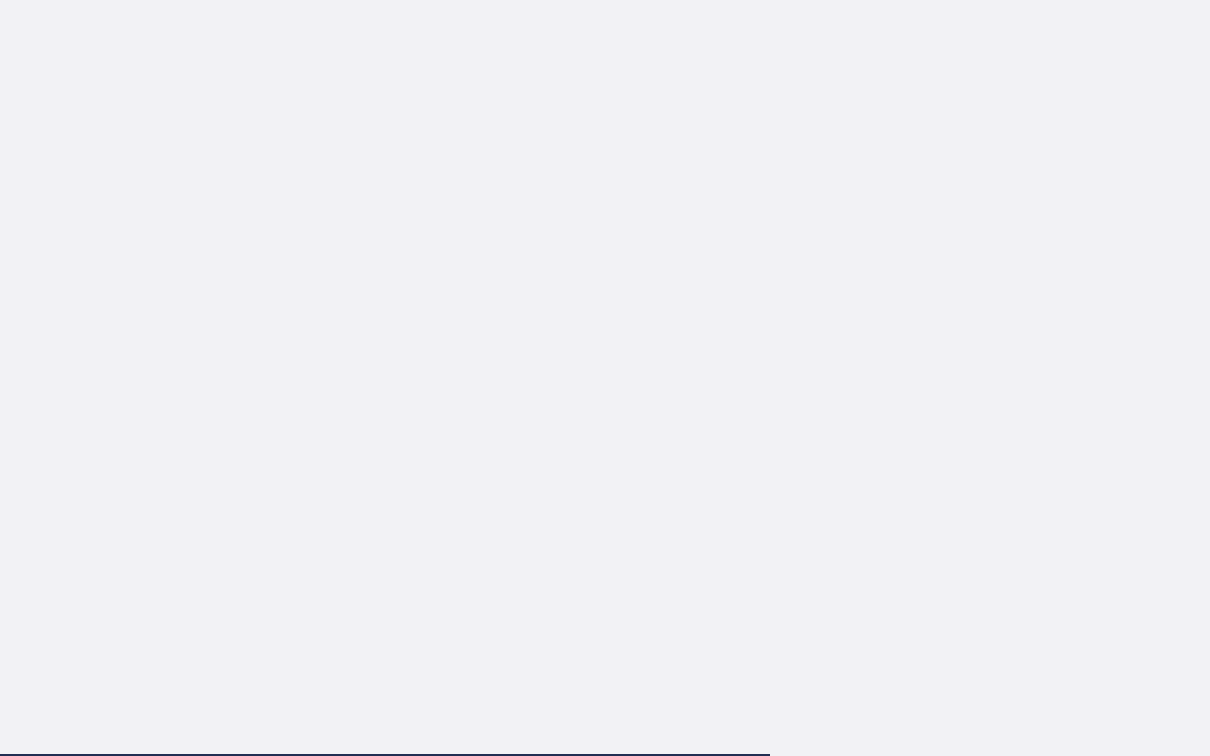
dim

Article

Article

Reference file: pdfdata/919-AmericasVotingAccessReforms.csv

Check the article on the worksheet



Phono

English to IPA

Reference file: pdfdata/920-engtoipa.csv

- despite
 - although
 - trend
 - eventual
 - ominous
 - dramatic
 - pathetic
 - acidic
 - platonic
 - cherubic
-

- despite
- although
- trend
- eventual
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- pathetic
- acidic
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- cherubic

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- despite
- although
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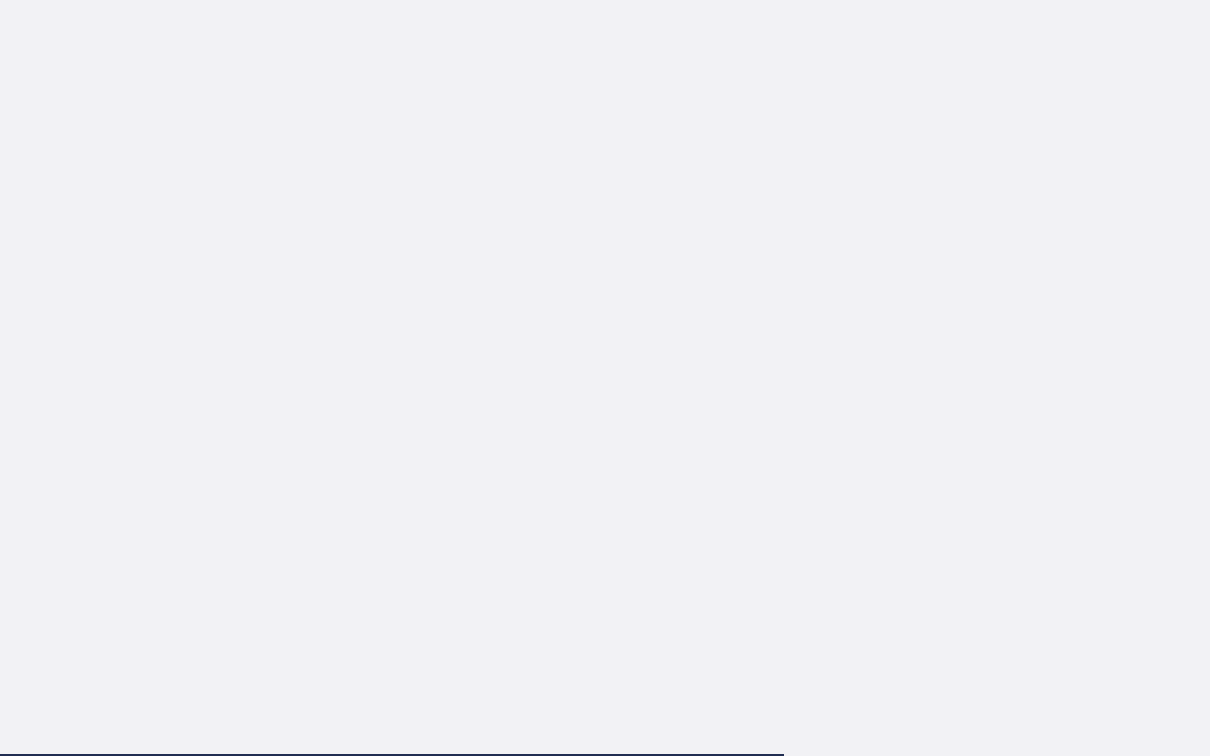
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• cherubic	• /010/	• /tʃə'ru:bɪk/



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- /trə'dʒiːdiən/
- /mə'dʒɪʃən/

• Italian	• /010/	• /ɪ'tæljən/
• tragedian	• /0100/	• /trə'dʒiːdiən/
• magician	• /010/	• /mə'dʒɪʃən/
• draconian	• /0100/	• /drə'kəʊniən/
• Peruvian	• /0100/	

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• tragedian	• /0100/	• /trə'dʒiːdiən/
• magician	• /010/	• /mə'dʒɪʃən/
• draconian	• /0100/	• /drə'kəʊniən/
• Peruvian	• /0100/	• /pə'ruːviən/

IPA to English

Reference file: pdfdata/920-engtoipa.csv

- /di'spaɪt/
 - /ɔ:l'dʒu/
 - /trend/
 - /ɪ'ventʃuəl/
 - /'ɒmɪnəs/
 - /drə'mætɪk/
 - /pə'θetɪk/
 - /ə'sɪdɪk/
 - /plə'tɒnɪk/
 - /tʃə'ru:bɪk/
-

- /di'spaɪt/
- /ɔ:l'dʒu/
- /trend/
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- despite

- /di'spaɪt/
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- /'ɒmɪnəs/
- /drə'mætɪk/
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- despite
- although

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- /trend/
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- despite
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- trend

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- /tʃə'ru:bɪk/

- despite
- although
- trend
- eventual

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- /ɪ'ventʃuəl/
- /'ɒmɪnəs/
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- despite
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- trend
- eventual
- ominous

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- despite
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- trend
- eventual
- ominous
- dramatic

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- /tʃə'ru:bɪk/

- despite
- although
- trend
- eventual
- ominous
- dramatic
- pathetic

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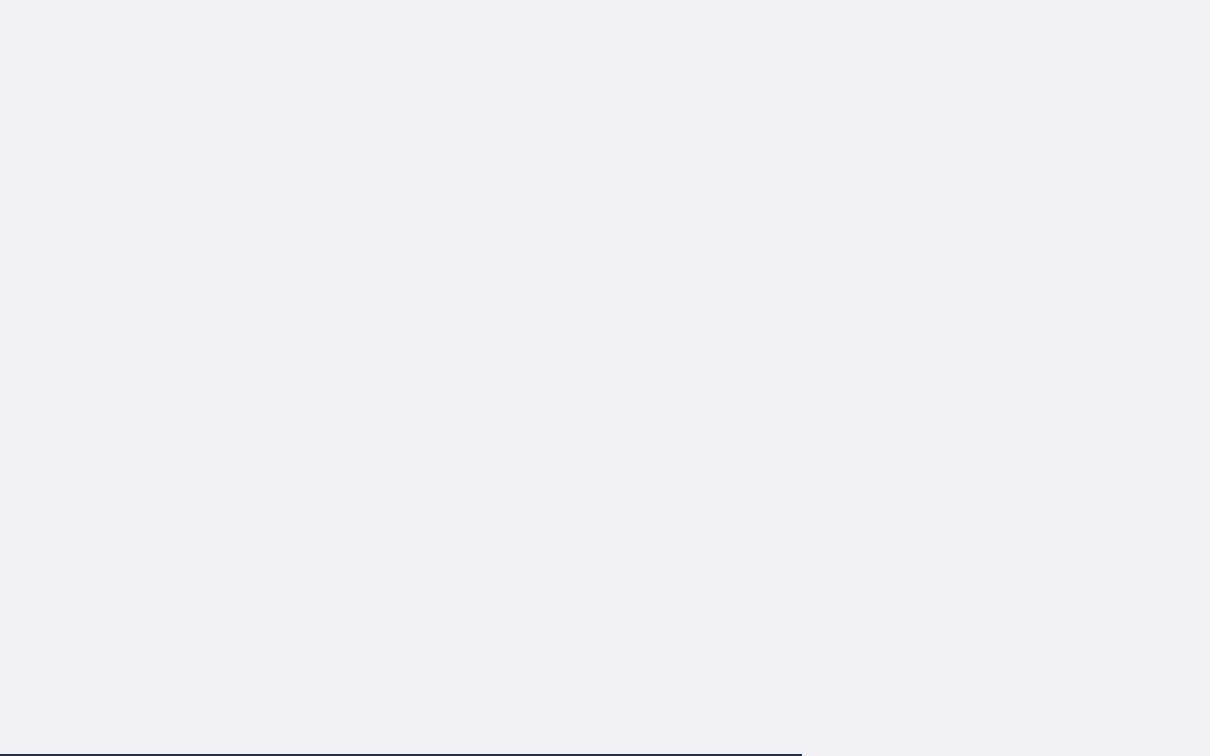
- despite
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- ominous
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- /ɪ'tæljən/
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- Italian

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- Italian
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- Italian
- tragedian
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- Italian
- tragedian
- magician
- draconian
- Peruvian

Reference file: pdfdata/920-engtoipa.csv

despite

- A. /daɪ'spɜ:t/
- B. /'dɪspɑ:t/

- C. /daɪ'spɑ:t/
- D. /dɪ'spɑ:t/

despite

A. /daɪ'spɜ:t/

B. /'dɪspart/

C. /daɪ'spɑ:t/

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although

A. /'ɔ:lðɔ:/

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C. /ɒl'ðɔ:/

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although

A. /'ɔ:lðɔ:/

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C. /ɒl'ðɔ:/

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trend

A. /trənd/

B. /triːnd/

C. /trɜːnd/

D. /trend/

trend

A. /trənd/

B. /tri:nd/

C. /trɜ:nd/

D. /trend/

eventual

A. /'ɪvəntʃuəl/

B. /ɜː'vɪntʃʒəl/

C. /ɪ'ventʃuəl/

D. /'ɪvəntʃʒəl/

eventual

A. /'ɪvəntʃuəl/

B. /ɜː'vɪntʃʒəl/

C. /ɪ'ventʃuəl/

D. /'ɪvəntʃɜːl/

ominous

A. /əʊmaɪən'əs/

B. /'ɒmɪnəs/

C. /'ɔːmɪnəs/

D. /əʊm'aɪənɜːs/

ominous

A. /əʊmaɪən'əs/

B. /'ɒmɪnəs/

C. /'ɔːmɪnəs/

D. /əʊm'aɪənɜːs/

dramatic

A. /drɜ:mæt'aɪək/

B. /drə'maʊtaɪək/

C. /dri:'meətik/

D. /drə'mætɪk/

dramatic

A. /drɜ:mæt'aɪək/

B. /drə'maʊtaɪək/

C. /dri:'meətik/

D. /drə'mætɪk/

pathetic

A. /pɜːθɜːt'aɪək/

B. /pə'tetɪk/

C. /'piːθɜːtaɪək/

D. /pəθɪət'aɪək/

pathetic

A. /pɜːθɜːt'ʌək/

B. /pə'tetɪk/

C. /'piːθɜːtʌək/

D. /pəθɪət'ʌək/

acidic

A. /ə'sɪdɪk/

B. /'esɪdʒ:k/

C. /ə'sɪdʒ:k/

D. /'i:səɪdɪk/

acidic

A. /ə'sɪdɪk/

B. /'esɪdʒ:k/

C. /ə'sɪdʒ:k/

D. /'i:səɪdɪk/

platonic

A. /plɜː'tɔːnɪk/

B. /pli:təʊn'ɪk/

C. /pliː'təʊnɪk/

D. /plə'tɒnɪk/

platonic

A. /plɜː'tɔːnaɪk/

B. /plɪːtəʊn'ɪk/

C. /plɪː'təʊnaɪk/

D. /plə'tɒnɪk/

cherubic

A. /tʃɪərʊəb'aɪək/

B. /tʃɜ:'rʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃə'ru:bɪk/

D. /tʃe'ru:bɪk/

cherubic

A. /tʃɪərʊəb'aiək/

B. /tʃɜ:'rʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃə'ru:bɪk/

D. /tʃe'ru:bɪk/

Italian

A. /aɾə'teəljɾən/

B. /aɾətæɫ'jən/

C. /ɾ'tæljən/

D. /aɾ'taʊljən/

Italian

A. /aɐ̯'teəlʝən/

B. /aɪətæl'jən/

C. /ɪ'tæljən/

D. /aɪ'taʊljən/

tragedian

A. /'tredʒiːdæriːn/

B. /trə'dʒiːdiən/

C. /triədʒɜːd'ærən/

D. /'trɜːdʒiədiːn/

tragedian

A. /'tredʒiːdɑːiːn/

B. /trə'dʒiːdiən/

C. /trɪədʒɜːd'ɑːiən/

D. /'trɜːdʒiədiːn/

magician

A. /'mi:dʒaɪʒ:n/

B. /mə'dʒɪʃən/

C. /'mɜ:dʒaəʃən/

D. /mɪə'dʒɪʃən/

magician

A. /'mi:dʒaɪfɜ:n/

B. /mə'dʒɪfən/

C. /'mɜ:dʒaɪfɪən/

D. /mɪə'dʒɪfɪən/

draconian

A. /drə'kəʊniən/

B. /'drɜ:kəʊnɜ:ɜ:n/

C. /dreɪnɜ:'i:n/

D. /dri:kəʊni'ən/

draconian

A. /drə'kəʊniən/

B. /'drɜ:kəʊnɜ:ɜ:n/

C. /dreɪkənɜ:'i:n/

D. /dri:kəʊnɪ'ən/

Peruvian

A. /pɜːruːvɜː'ɪən/

B. /peruːvaɪə'iːn/

C. /'peruvaɪən/

D. /pə'ruːviən/

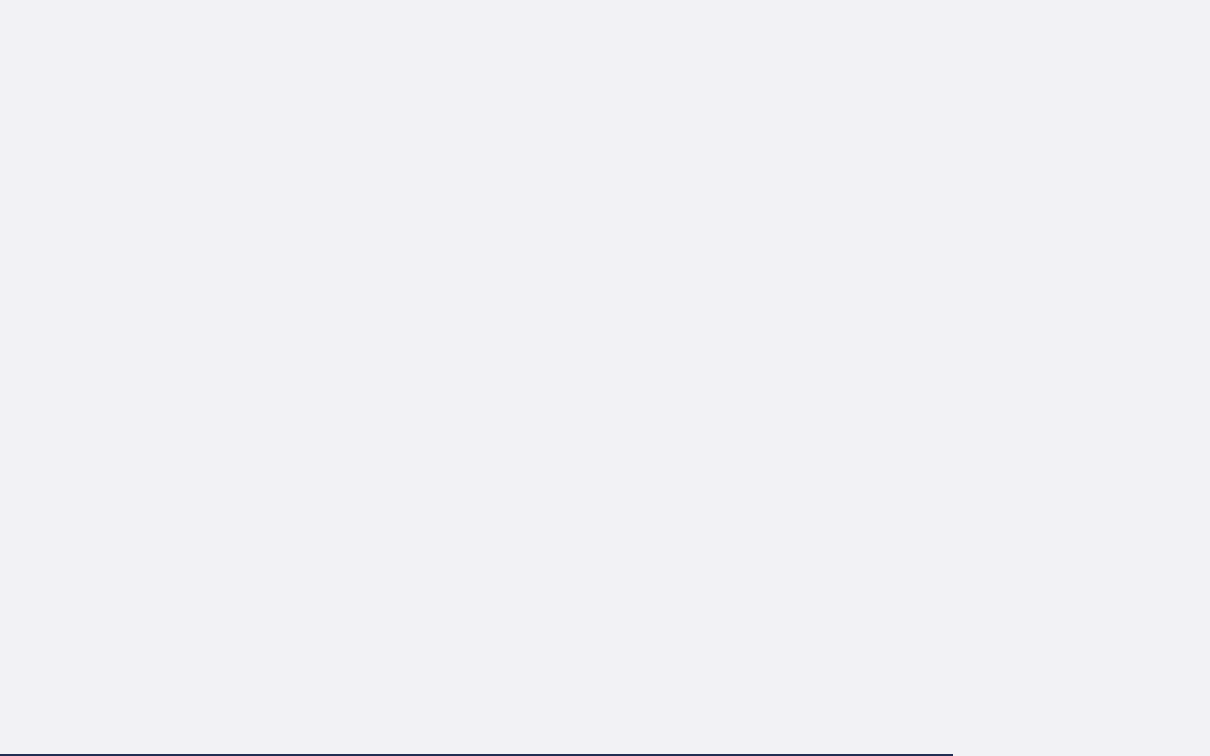
Peruvian

A. /pɜːruvɜː'iən/

B. /peruːvaɪə'iːn/

C. /'peruvaɪən/

D. /pə'ruːviən/



Paragraph matching

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.

Reference file: pdfdata/921-privateschool-paragraphmatching.csv

Statement	Paragraph n°
In both countries, the path looks clear to structural changes to even out the playing field between state and private schools.
Higher wages among privately educated Britons can be explained by other factors than the school itself.
Worldwide, 1 in 20 students is educated privately.
Private education is cheaper in the US than in the UK, but it is rising fast.
1 in 3 undergraduates in prestigious US universities is privately educated

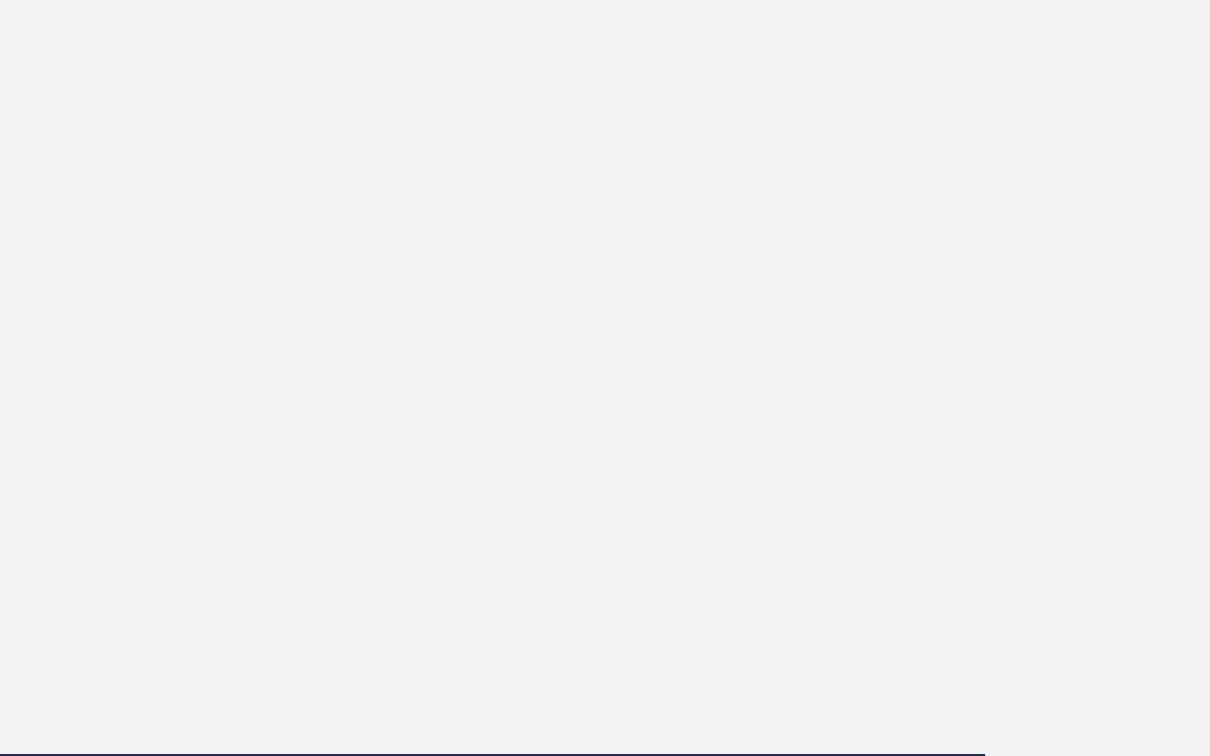
Statement	Paragraph n°
In both countries, the path looks clear to structural changes to even out the playing field between state and private schools.	10
Higher wages among privately educated Britons can be explained by other factors than the school itself.	6
Worldwide, 1 in 20 students is educated privately.	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 places at Oxbridge 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 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

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 nº 1

- I am 18 years old.

Sentence n° 2

- I lived in Lyons.

Sentence n° 3

- My favourite subject is Maths.

Sentence n° 4

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

Sentence n° 5

- But I *am* listening!

Sentence n° 6

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

Two columns (two lines)

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

Sentence nº 1

- I am 18 years old.

Sentence n° 2

- I lived in Lyons.

Sentence n° 3

- My favourite subject is Maths.

Sentence n° 4

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

Sentence n° 5

- But I *am* listening!

Sentence n° 6

- 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 phrase négative ?

Auxiliaire conjugué

Sujet

Négation

Le reste

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

Auxiliaire conjugué

Sujet

Négation

Le reste

1. **Sujet** | 2. **Auxiliaire conjugué** | 3. **Négation** | 4. **Le reste** |

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

Sujet

Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel)

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.

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

- 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 dans l'atelier.
Someone forgot a USB key in the workshop.
Where did someone forget a USB key?

- 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.

- 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?

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

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

- 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?

- 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.

- 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?

- Elle écrira un message demain.

- Elle écrira un message demain.

- Elle écrira un message demain.

She will write a message tomorrow.

- Elle écrira un message demain.

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 le mercredi.

- Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

- 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?

- Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

They give the results on Wednesdays.

When do they give the results?

The results are given 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 l'année dernière.

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

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

The company bought this machine last year.

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

The company bought this machine last year.

When did the company buy the machine?

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

The company bought this machine last year.

When did the company buy the machine?

This machine was bought last year

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

The company bought this machine last year.

When did the company buy the machine?

This machine was bought last year

When was the machine bought?

- La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

- La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

- La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

The machine ejects paper from this side.

- La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

The machine ejects paper from this side.

Where does the machine eject paper?

- 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.

- 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.

- Ils enverront la commande demain.

- Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

- 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.

When will they ship the order?

The order will be shipped tomorrow.

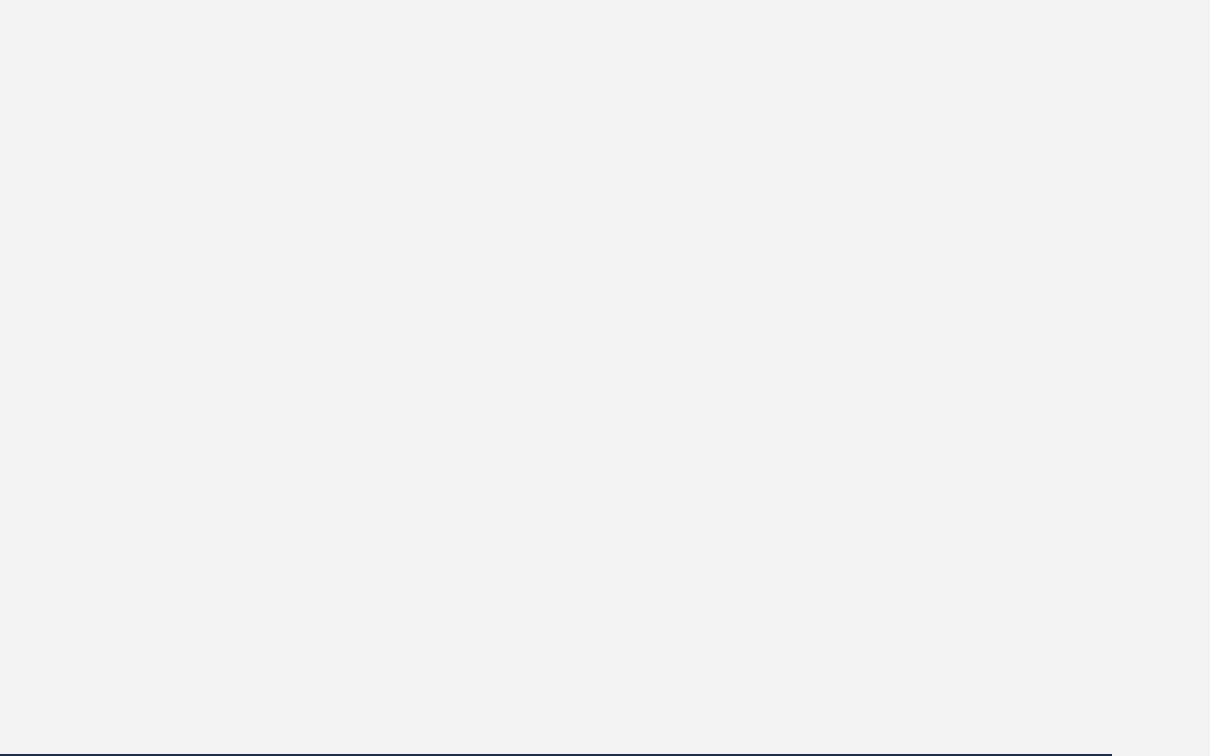
- Ils enverront la commande demain.

They will ship the order tomorrow.

When will they ship the order?

The order will be shipped tomorrow.

When will the order be shipped?

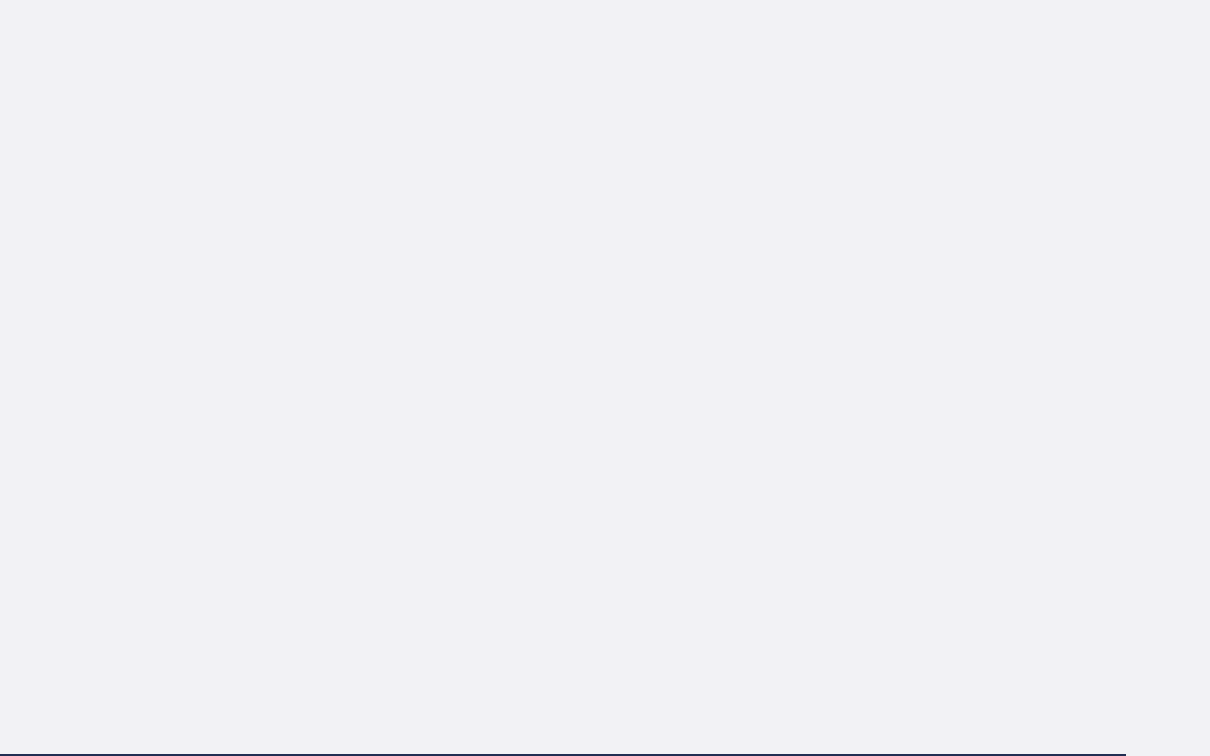


Instructions

Instructions

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)

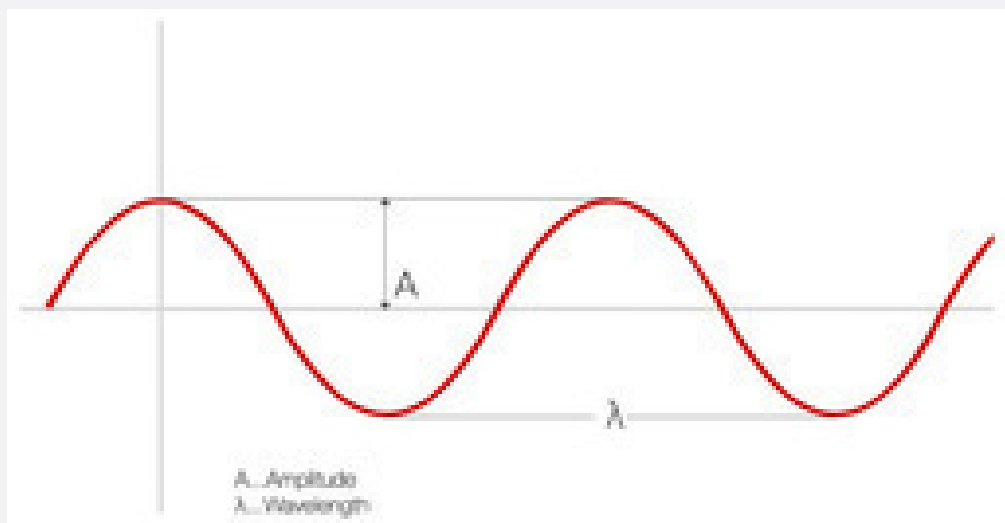


Flashcards

Flashcards

Just point to a directory containing images:

Reference folder: `images/`



a wave



accordion fold



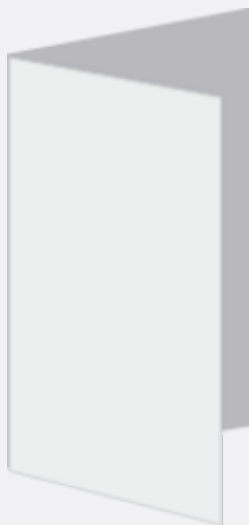
digital press



double parallel fold



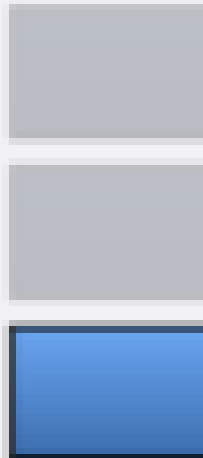
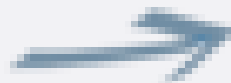
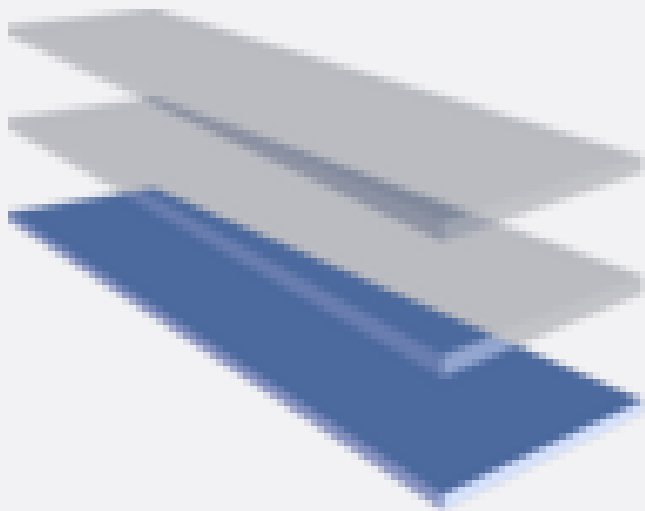
gate fold



half fold



ink



layers

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