Name: ....

UniversalDispatchR

Showcase of exercises

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

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

- ~shine~ → ~~shine~~

- *shine* → *shine*

- **shine** → **shine**

Homemade syntax makes it possible to have underlined words or phonetic transcriptions using LaTeX's tipa package:

- _shine_ → <u>shine</u>

- /shine/ → /ʃaɪn/

- [SaIn] → ʃaɪn

1. Vocabulary

1.1 No box

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/901-vocabulary-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1
>
> **Column 1:** Questions
>
> **Column 2:** Solutions

1. une exposition ....
2. duper ....
3. un client ....
4. un indice ....
5. tenir tête, résister ....

6. le premier plan ....
7. livrer, donner ....
8. rendre une décision ....
9. un tas ....
10. partir ....

1.2 With box

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/901-vocabularybox-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 2
>
> **Column 1:** Questions
>
> **Column 2:** Solutions

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

---

1. une exposition ....
2. duper ....
3. un client ....
4. un indice ....
5. tenir tête, résister ....

6. le premier plan ....
7. livrer, donner ....
8. rendre une décision ....
9. un tas ....
10. partir ....

2. Translations

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/903-translation-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 2
>
> **Column 1:** Questions
>
> **Column 2:** Solutions

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

3. Definitions

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/903-definitions-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 2
>
> **Column 1:** Questions
>
> **Column 2:** Solutions

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

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

   ....

2. not causing <u>someone to feel</u> any excitement or admiration

   ....

3. a period of ten years

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

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

   ....

9. until now or until a particular time

   ....

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

    ....

4. Duolingo

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/904-duolingo-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 2
>
> **Column 1:** Questions
>
> **Column 2:** Solutions

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

   should | in | to | why | we | listens | him | listening | listen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   strike | dealing | the | deals | reluctant | deal | a | editor | to | have | been
   him | might

5. Drag And Drop

5.1   With box

Reference file: pdfdata/905-draganddropwithbox-demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

Column 1: Beginning of sentence

Column 2: Word to find

Column 3: End of sentence

Additional information: This exercise can be created from any text wrapped across several lines.

● casualty   ● identical   ● running   ● Democrats   ● according to

● matters   ● in   ● whereas   ● confidence

ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war *(1.)* .... , no institution had a steeper fall in public *(2.)* .... in 2021 than the medical establishment, *(3.)* .... Gallup, a pollster.   In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' *(4.)* .... in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster.   And politics is making *(5.)* .... worse.   The decline is not new.   In 1966 seven *(6.)* .... ten Americans said they had great confidence in "the people in charge of *(7.)* .... medicine".   By 2012 just three in ten did, *(8.)* .... in 2018 public faith in the medical establishment was nearly *(9.)* .... in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among *(10.)* .... and falling to 32% among Republicans.

5.2   Without box

Reference file: pdfdata/905-draganddrop-demo.csv

Number of columns: 3

Column 1: Beginning of sentence

Column 2: Word to find

Column 3: End of sentence

Additional information: This exercise can be created from any text wrapped across several lines.

ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war *(1.)* .... , no

institution had a steeper fall in public *(2.)* .... in 2021 than the medical

establishment, *(3.)* .... Gallup, a pollster.   In 2022 this downward trend

continued: only Americans' *(4.)* .... in the Supreme Court and the pres-

5   idency fell faster.   And politics is making *(5.)* .... worse.   The decline is

not new.   In 1966 seven *(6.)* .... ten Americans said they had great con-

fidence in "the people in charge of *(7.)* .... medicine".   By 2012 just three

in ten did, *(8.)* .... in 2018 public faith in the medical establishment was

nearly *(9.)* .... in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among

10   *(10.)* .... and falling to 32% among Republicans.

6. Dotfill

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/906-dotfill-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 3
>
> **Column 1:** Question
>
> **Column 2:** Number of dotted lines to have on the fillable worksheet.
>
> **Column 3:** Solution

1. Who was Hogarth?

   ....

   ....

   ....

2. Why does he matter today?

   ....

   ....

   ....

   ....

7. Tables

- Column widths in row 1 determine those of the whole table.

- Row 1 can serve as a header if it features the word "header"

- Numbers in (brackets) in row 1 can be used to determine how wide the column will be: for instance, (80) indicates that the column will take up 80% of the table's column width

- Columns in row 1 containing Markdown syntax will apply the corresponding formatting to the entire column:

  - "…" → for dotted lines

  - "//" → for IPA

  - italics (*)

  - bold (**)

  - underlined (_)

  - crossed-out (~)

7.1   Example n°1: column widths

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/907-generictable-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** Any
>
> **Additional information:** See how just one column width (40) sets those of the remaining columns.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1 Column 1	Row 1 Column 2	Row 1 Column 3
~~Row~~ 2 Column 1	....	Row 2 Column 3
Row 3 Column 1	Row 3 Column 2	*Row* 3 Column 3
Row 4 **Column** 1	Row 4 Column 2	Row 4 Column 3
Row 5 Column 1	Row 5 Column 2	Row 5 /ˈkɒləm/ 3

7.2   Example n°2: random row order

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/907-generictable-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** Any
>
> **Additional information:** a slightly different option in UniversalDispatchR can generate the same table but with a randomized row order.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
~~Row~~ 2 Column 1		Row 2 Column 3
Row 3 Column 1	Row 3 Column 2	*Row* 3 Column 3
Row 4 **Column** 1	Row 4 Column 2	Row 4 Column 3
Row 1 Column 1	Row 1 Column 2	Row 1 Column 3
Row 5 Column 1	Row 5 Column 2	Row 5 /ˈkɒləm/ 3

8. Random fillable tables

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/907-generictable-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** Any
>
> **Additional information:** Each row contains at least one cell filled, it's up to the students to fill the remaining cells. This works well for irregular verbs.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		Row 1 Column 3
		Row 2 Column 3
Row 3 Column 1		
	Row 4 Column 2	
Row 5 Column 1		

9. QCM

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/908-qcm-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** At least 4
>
> **Column 1:** Question
>
> **Column 2:** Option 1
>
> **Column 3:** Option 2
>
> **Last column:** The index of the correct option.
>
> **Additional information:** Note that in the same file, the questions do not need to have the same number of options. The indices of the correct options can be indicated with numbers or letters.

1. What is the colour of the sky ?

     A. blue   C. red

     B. green   D. yellow

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

     A. red   C. green

     B. blue

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

     A. yellow   B. green

4. What is the colour of the /sʌn/ ?

     A. yellow   C. green

     B. red   D. blue

10. True or false

10.1   No justification

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/909-truefalse-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 2
>
> **Column 1:** Statement
>
> **Column 2:** Truth value
>
> **Additional information:** The solution can be indicated with shorthand "f" or "t".

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

2. Is the /grɑːs/ red?   TRUE   FALSE

3. Is blood *yellow*?   TRUE   FALSE

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

10.2   With justification

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/910-truefalsejustification-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 3
>
> **Column 1:** Statement
>
> **Column 2:** Truth value
>
> **Column 3:** The justification.

1. The sky is blue.   TRUE   FALSE

   ....

2. Grass is **red**.   TRUE   FALSE

   ....

3. Blood is /ˈjeləʊ/ .   TRUE   FALSE

   ....

11. Conjugation

11.1 QCM

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/911-conjugation-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 3
>
> **Column 1:** Beginning of sentence
>
> **Column 2:** Verb to conjugate
>
> **Column 3:** End of sentence
>
> **Additional information:** UniversalDispatchR automatically generates verbal options to choose from.

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

   A. have begun   C. began

   B. begins   D. were beginning

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

   A. had arrested   C. don't arrest

   B. have arrested   D. has arrested

3. .... in their custody.

   A. died   C. is dying

   B. dies

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

   A. knows   C. didn't know

   B. is known

5. who .... Iranian streets in recent months.

   A. throngs   C. have thronged

   B. thronged

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

   A. was   C. have been

   B. being

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

    A. has been seeking   C. seeks

    B. sought   D. has sought

8. Police .... fire

    A. has opened   C. opened

    B. didn't open

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

    A. are killing   C. have been killing

    B. kills   D. killed

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

    A. falls   C. fell

    B. has fallen   D. is falling

11.2 BV indicated in brackets

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/911-conjugation-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 3
>
> **Column 1:** Beginning of sentence
>
> **Column 2:** Verb to conjugate
>
> **Column 3:** End of sentence
>
> **Additional information:** UniversalDispatchR automatically retrieves the verbal root for students to conjugate appropriately.

The movement *(1.)* .... (*begin*) on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality police *(2.)* .... (*arrest*) for wearing her headscarf "im-properly", *(3.)* .... (*die*) in their custody. Beyond their remarkable bravery, little *(4.)* .... (*know*) for certain about the protesters who *(5.)* ....
(*throng*) Iranian streets in recent months. The worst event *(6.)* .... (*be*) a march on September 30th, in which protesters *(7.)* .... (*seek*) justice for a girl allegedly raped by a police chief. Police *(8.)* .... (*open*) fire and *(9.)* .... (*kill*) 97 "marchers and rioters". Since then, the share of protests recorded as deadly *(10.)* .... (*fall*) from 22% to 5%.

11.3   BV in a box

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/911-conjugation-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 3
>
> **Column 1:** Beginning of sentence
>
> **Column 2:** Verb to conjugate
>
> **Column 3:** End of sentence
>
> **Additional information:** The hardest of all conjugation exercises. Notice how all three exercises were generated from the same file.

● be   ● fall   ● seek   ● die   ● arrest   ● open   ● know   ● kill

● throng   ● begin

The movement *(1.)*.. on September 16th, when Mahsa Amini, whom Iran's morality

police *(2.)*.. for wearing her headscarf "improperly", *(3.)*..

in their custody.   Beyond their remarkable bravery, little *(4.)*.. for cer-

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

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

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

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

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

12. Audio match

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/912-audiomatch-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 2
>
> **Column 1:** Words in the box
>
> **Column 2:** Definitions to listen to.
>
> **Additional information:** Students listen to definitions and must write them down. Then they match-demo them with the words in the box.

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

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

6. ....

7. ....

13. Article

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/913-article-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** NA
>
> **Additional information:** This example shows how an article can be easily formatted and integrated into a worksheet. Notice the line and word numbers.

The Economist explains   **Oct 24th 2022**

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

The most divisive laws have the least impact

THE PANDEMIC brought big changes to how Americans vote. States, which administer elections, made it easier to cast ballots by mail, introduced ballot drop-boxes and extended voting deadlines. Turnout in the 2020 election was the highest ever. Then some states rolled back those innovations. Last year an advocacy group tallied 34 laws passed in 19 states that made it harder for Americans to vote—more than in any year since it started counting in 2011. Most were passed by Republican state

5   lawmakers who argue that such restrictions, including tough voter-ID requirements, target rare instances of voter fraud and build confidence in elections. Democrats say the laws are designed to reduce turnout, particularly among minority and younger voters, and thus their party's vote share. Are they right?

Reforms to voting access fall into distinct buckets, with different implications for turnout. Convenience measures, such as postal and early voting, are designed to make it easier to vote at places and times other than at one's assigned precinct on

10   election day. These laws may allow registered voters to vote by mail without needing special justification such as illness (as in 27 states), or to have a postal ballot mailed to them automatically (which eight states do). Yet their effect is modest. Automatically mailing ballots to everyone raised turnout by two percentage points in California, Utah and Washington state, according to a recent study. Neither party gained an advantage. Offering no-excuse postal voting in Texas during the 2020 election appeared to have little effect on turnout or partisan vote share: more people simply switched from in-person to postal

15   voting.

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

Voter-ID requirements, which determine what people need to prove their identity in order to cast a ballot, incite the most

20   criticism from Democrats. Demands can be simple—a voter's name and address, for instance. Or they can be more onerous: Texas, for example, accepts a concealed-handgun licence but not a student ID from a state university.

Even if ID restrictions are a cynical attempt by Republicans to craft rules that give them an advantage, Democratic anxieties over widespread voter suppression appear unfounded. Such laws have a negligible impact on turnout or the parties' respective vote share, according to a countrywide study published last year . Almost all registered voters who habitually vote have the

25   requisite ID, so the affected population is in fact quite small (one study estimated that 0.5% of registered voters in Texas lacked the ID to comply with the state's strict law).

The fixation on voter-ID laws ignores the reform that would most improve turnout: making it easier to register to vote. Such measures include same-day registration, whereby people can register and vote on election day, and automatic registration in the course of other government business, such as getting a driving licence. A recent study found that automatic re-registration of

30   people who moved within a county in California increased turnout at the 2018 midterm elections by nearly six percentage points. That should cheer anyone keen to expand the franchise.

(547 words)

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

14. Phono

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

All transcriptions are taken from Wells (2008).

14.1   English to IPA

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/914-phono-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1
>
> **Column 1:** A list of words
>
> **Additional information:** UniversalDispatchR automatic retrieves the pronunciation from the *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*.

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

14.2   IPA to English

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/914-phono-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1
>
> **Column 1:** A list of words.
>
> **Additional information:** Same exercise as above, but inverted.

1. /dɪˈspaɪt/ ....
2. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ ....
3. /trend/ ....
4. /ɪˈventʃuəl/ ....
5. /ˈɒmɪnəs/ ....
6. /drəˈmætɪk/ ....

7. /pəˈθetɪk/ ....

8. /əˈsɪdɪk/ ....

9. /pləˈtɒnɪk/ ....

10. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/ ....

11. /ɪˈtæljən/ ....

12. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/ ....

13. /məˈdʒɪʃən/ ....

14. /drəˈkəʊniən/ ....

15. /pəˈruːviən/ ....

14.3 QCM

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/914-phono-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1
>
> **Column 1:** A list of words
>
> **Additional information:** UniversalDispatchR automatically generates pseudo-transcriptions.

1. despite

     A. /daɪˈspɜːt/   C. /daɪˈspaɪt/

     B. /ˈdɪspaɪt/   D. /diˈspaɪt/

2. although

     A. /ˈɔːlðɔː/   C. /ɒlˈðɔɪ/

     B. /ɔːlˈðəʊ/   D. /ˈəʊlðɔː/

3. trend

     A. /trənd/   C. /trɜːnd/

     B. /triːnd/   D. /trend/

4. eventual

     A. /ˈɪvɪəntʃuiːl/   C. /ɪˈventʃuəl/

     B. /ɜːˈviːntʃɜːel/   D. /ˈɪvəntʃɜːel/

5. ominous

     A. /əʊmaɪənˈəs/   C. /ˈɔːmines/

     B. /ˈɒmɪnəs/   D. /əʊmˈaɪənɜːs/

6. dramatic

     A. /drɜːmætˈaɪək/   C. /driːˈmeətik/

     B. /drəˈmaʊtaɪək/   D. /drəˈmætɪk/

7. pathetic

    A. /pɜ:θɜːt'aɪək/   C. /'pi:θɜːtaɪək/

    B. /pəˈθetɪk/   D. /pəθɪətˈaɪək/

8. acidic

    A. /əˈsɪdɪk/   C. /əˈsɪdɜːk/

    B. /ˈesɪdɜːk/   D. /ˈiːsaɪdɪk/

9. platonic

    A. /plɜːˈtɔːnaɪk/   C. /pliːˈtəʊnaɪk/

    B. /pliːtəʊnˈɪk/   D. /pləˈtɒnɪk/

10. cherubic

    A. /tʃɪərʊəbˈaɪək/   C. /tʃəˈruːbɪk/

    B. /tʃɜːˈrʊəbaɪk/   D. /tʃeˈruːbɪk/

11. Italian

    A. /aɪəˈteəljɪən/   C. /ɪˈtæljən/

    B. /aɪətælˈjən/   D. /aɪˈtaʊljen/

12. tragedian

    A. /ˈtredʒiːdaɪəiːn/   C. /trɪədʒɜːdˈaɪəɪən/

    B. /trəˈdʒiːdiən/   D. /ˈtrɜːdʒɪədiiːn/

13. magician

    A. /ˈmiːdʒaɪʃɜːn/   C. /ˈmɜːdʒaɪəʃɪən/

    B. /məˈdʒɪʃən/   D. /mɪəˈdʒɪʃɪən/

14. draconian

    A. /drəˈkəʊniən/   C. /drekɒnɜːˈiːn/

    B. /ˈdrɜːkəʊnɜːɜːn/   D. /driːkəʊnɪˈən/

15. Peruvian

    A. /pɜːruvɜːˈɪən/   C. /ˈperuvaɪen/

    B. /peruːvaɪəˈiːn/   D. /pəˈruːviən/

15. Paragraph matching

This exercise jumbles the rows and generates a fillable column. The students must then match the statement in the first column with the appropriate paragraph number from an article.

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/915-paragraphmatching-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1
>
> **Column 1:** the summaries of each paragraph.

Statement	Paragraph n°
This is statement n°2.	....
This is statement n°5.	....
This is statement n°1.	....
This is statement n°3.	....
This is statement n°4.	....
This is statement n°6.	....

16. Dictation

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

16.1   One column (one line)

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/916-dictation-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1
>
> **Column 1:** The sentences to dictate.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

6. ....

16.2   Two columns (two lines)

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/917-dictation-severallines-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1
>
> **Column 1:** The sentences to dictate.
>
> **Column 2:** The number of dotted lines to write on.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

....

4. ....

....

5. ....

....

....

17. Jumble blocks

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/923-jumblewords.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1 + any
>
> **Column 1:** The question
>
> **Column 2...n:** The blocks to reorder

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

....

| Auxiliaire conjugué | | Sujet | | Négation | | Le reste |

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

....

| Sujet | | Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel) | | Le reste | | Auxiliaire conjugué |

18. Transformations

A series of transformations from an original sentence.

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

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/919-transformation-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 1 + any
>
> **Column 1:** the initial sentence to start from.
>
> **Column 2...n:** The sequence of sentences to obtain.

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

....

....

....

....

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

....

....

....

....

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

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

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

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

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

19. Instructions

> **Reference file:** pdfdata/920-instructions-demo.csv
>
> **Number of columns:** 2
>
> **Column 1:** the question(s).
>
> **Column 2 (optional):** The number of points allocated to the exercise.

1) Traduire les phrases suivantes 2) poser les questions correspondant au segment souligné à l'actif 3) mettre les phrases au passif 4) poser les questions correspondant au segment souligné au passif. 4 phrases doivent ainsi être obtenues au total.
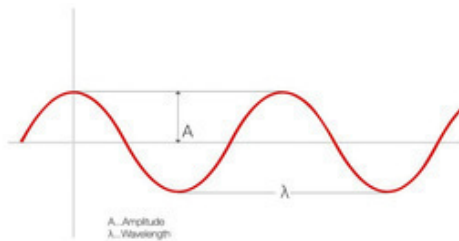
20. Flashcards

> **Reference folder:** images/
>
> **Additional information:** when directed to a folder, UniversalDispatchR automatically creates flashcards exercises.

Match the following expressions with the images below:

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

1.

....

4.

....

2.

....

5.

....

3.

....

6.

....

7.

8.

References

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