

## 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 IPA transcriptions or underlined words:

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

## 1. Vocabulary

### 1.1 No box

- |                     |                                      |                                    |                       |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. le premier plan  | <b>the</b> <code>/ˈfɔːgraʊnd/</code> | 4. un <i>indice</i>                | <b>a clue</b>         |
| 2. <u>duper</u>     | <b>to deceive</b>                    | 5. tenir tête, <del>résister</del> | <b>to stand up to</b> |
| 3. un <b>client</b> | <b>a customer</b>                    |                                    |                       |

### 1.2 No header

- a customer
  - a clue
  - to deceive
  - to stand up to
  - the `/ˈfɔːgraʊnd/`

- |                     |                                      |                         |                       |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. le premier plan  | <b>the</b> <code>/ˈfɔːgraʊnd/</code> | 4. un <i>indice</i>     | <b>a clue</b>         |
| 2. <u>duper</u>     | <b>to deceive</b>                    | 5. tenir tête, résister | <b>to stand up to</b> |
| 3. un <b>client</b> | <b>a customer</b>                    |                         |                       |

### 1.3 Box in filename

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

- |                                |                       |                        |                         |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. une exposition              | <b>an exhibition</b>  | 6. le premier plan     | <b>the /'fɔ:graʊnd/</b> |
| 2. duper                       | <b>to deceive</b>     | 7. livrer, donner      | <b>to deliver</b>       |
| 3. un client                   | <b>a customer</b>     | 8. rendre une décision | <b>/to rule /</b>       |
| 4. un indice                   | <b>a clue</b>         | 9. un tas              | <b>a heap</b>           |
| 5. tenir tête, <u>résister</u> | <b>to stand up to</b> | 10. partir             | <b>to set out</b>       |

### 2. Translations

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

**Why should we listen to him?**

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

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

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

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

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

**To what extent has the situation changed since /la:st/ summer?**

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

**The editor might have been reluctant to strike a deal.**

### 3. Definitions

- 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

**an inconvenience**

2. not causing someone to feel any excitement or admiration

**underwhelming**

3. a period of ten years

**a decade**

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

**an antagonist**

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

**throughout**

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

**a stance**

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

**to scour**

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

**evidence**

9. until now or until a particular time

**hitherto**

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

**a thrill**

#### 4. Duolingo

1. Pourquoi devrions-nous l'écouter ?

should in to why we listens him listening listen

**Why should we listen to him?**

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

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

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

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.**

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

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

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

**The editor might have been reluctant to strike a deal.**

## 5. Drag And Drop

### 5.1 With box

• casualty • identical • running • democrats • according to  
• matters • in • whereas • confidence

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

### 5.2 Without box

ASIDE FROM public schools, another covid and culture-war (1.) **casualty**, no institution had a steeper fall in public (2.) **confidence** in 2021 than the medical establishment, (3.) **according to** Gallup, a pollster. In 2022 this downward trend continued: only Americans' (4.) **confidence** in the Supreme Court and the presidency fell faster. And politics is

making (5.) **matters** worse. The decline is not new. In 1966 seven (6.) **in** ten Americans said they had great confidence  
5 in “the people in charge of (7.) **running** medicine”. By 2012 just three in ten did, (8.) **whereas** in 2018 public faith  
in the medical establishment was nearly (9.) **identical** in both camps, by 2021 it had split, rising to 46% among (10.)  
**Democrats** and falling to 32% among Republicans.

## 6. Dotfill

1. What is the sky?

**It's a thing.**

2. Who she?

**It's her.**

3. Why o why?

**Of what???**

## 7. Tables

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

## 7.1 Example n°1

Description	Plate number
Moll is dead, and all of the scavengers are present at her wake. A note on the coffin lid shows that she died aged 23 on 2 September 1731.	6
Moll is in Bridewell Prison. She beats hemp for hangman's nooses, while the jailer threatens her and points to the task.	4
Moll has gone /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 <b>mistress</b> of a wealthy Jewish merchant. The presence of the servant, the monkey and the mahogany table of tea things all suggest the merchant's wealth has been made in the colonies. She pushes over a table to distract the merchant's attention as a second lover tiptoes out.	2

## 7.2 Example n°2

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	<b>Helen Mellzie</b>	8
I	Stabda	10

## 8. QCM

1. What is the colour of the sky ?

- A. **blue**  
B. *green*

- C. *red*  
D. *yellow*

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

A. **red**

B. ~~green~~

C. ~~yellow~~

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

A. ~~yellow~~

B. ~~red~~

C. ~~blue~~

D. **green**
4. What is the colour of the ~~/sʌn/~~ ?  

A. **yellow**

B. ~~red~~

C. ~~green~~

D. ~~blue~~

9. True or false

9.1 No justification

1. Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE~~FALSE~~
2. Is the ~~/grɑ:s/~~ red?

~~TRUE~~ **FALSE**
3. Is blood ~~yellow~~?

~~TRUE~~ **FALSE**
4. Is the sun green?

~~TRUE~~ **FALSE**

9.2 With justification

1. Is the **sky** blue?

TRUE~~FALSE~~

**Because we can see it**
2. Is the ~~/grɑ:s/~~ red?

~~TRUE~~ **FALSE**

**Because we can see it**
3. Is blood ~~yellow~~?

~~TRUE~~ **FALSE**

**Because we can see it**
4. Is the sun green?

~~TRUE~~ **FALSE**

**Because we can see it**

10. Exercise Types

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

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

1. **to deceive**

duper

2. **a customer**

un **client**

3. **a clue**

un *indice*

4. **to stand up to**

tenir tête, ~~résister~~

5. **the** /'fo:graʊnd/

le premier plan

## 11. Conjugation

### 11.1 QCM

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 **had arrested** for wearing her headscarf "improperly",

A. **had arrested**

B. ~~have arrested~~

C. ~~don't arrest~~

D. ~~has arrested~~

3. **died** in their custody.

A. **died**

B. ~~dies~~

C. ~~is dying~~

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

A. ~~knows~~

B. **is known**

C. ~~didn't know~~



5. who **have thronged** Iranian streets in recent months.

- A. ~~throng~~s
- B. ~~thronged~~

C. **have thronged**

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

- A. **was**
- B. ~~being~~

C. ~~have been~~

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

- A. ~~has been seeking~~
- B. **sought**

- C. ~~seeks~~
- D. ~~has sought~~

8. Police **opened** fire

- A. ~~has opened~~
- B. ~~didn't open~~

C. **opened**

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 **has fallen** from 22% to 5%.

- A. ~~falls~~
- B. **has fallen**

- C. ~~fell~~
- D. ~~is falling~~

## 11.2 BV indicated in brackets

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

### 11.3 BV in a box

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

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

### 12. Audio match

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

- dim      • to mitigate      • to vie for      • to knock stg off      • to forsake
- a scale      • utility

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. <b>to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad</b>                                       | <b>to mitigate</b>      |
| 2. <b>the relation between the real size of something and its size on a map, model, or diagram</b> | <b>a scale</b>          |
| 3. <b>to compete with other people to achieve or get something</b>                                 | <b>to vie for</b>       |
| 4. <b>to stop doing or having something</b>  | <b>to forsake</b>       |
| 5. <b>to take a particular amount away from stg</b>  | <b>to knock stg off</b> |
| 6. <b>a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas supply</b>               | <b>utility</b>          |
| 7. <b>not likely to succeed</b>  | <b>dim</b>              |

## 13. Article

### 13.1 From Rmd

The Economist explains

Oct 24th 2022

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

### The most divisive laws have the least impact

THE PANDEMIC brought big changes to how Americans vote. States, which administer elections, made it easier to cast ballots by mail, introduced ballot drop-boxes and extended voting deadlines. Turnout in the 2020 election was the highest ever. Then some states rolled back those innovations. Last year an advocacy group tallied 34 laws passed in 19 states that made it harder for Americans to vote—more than in any year since it started counting in 2011. Most were passed by Republican state lawmakers who argue that such restrictions, including tough voter-ID requirements, target rare instances of voter fraud and build confidence in elections. Democrats say the laws are designed to reduce turnout, particularly among minority and younger voters, and thus their party's vote share. Are they right?

Reforms to voting access fall into distinct buckets, with different implications for turnout. Convenience measures, such as postal and early voting, are designed to make it easier to vote at places and times other than at one's assigned precinct on election day. These laws may allow registered voters to vote by mail without needing special justification such as illness (as in 27 states), or to have a postal ballot mailed to them automatically (which eight states do). Yet their effect is modest. Automatically mailing ballots to everyone raised turnout by two percentage points in California, Utah and Washington state, according to a recent study. Neither party gained an advantage. Offering no-excuse postal voting in Texas during the 2020 election appeared to have little effect on turnout or partisan vote share: more people simply switched from in-person to postal voting.

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

Voter-ID requirements, which determine what people need to prove their identity in order to cast a ballot, incite the most criticism from Democrats. Demands can be simple—a voter's name and address, for instance. Or they can be more onerous: Texas, for example, accepts a concealed-handgun licence but not a student ID from a state university.

Even if ID restrictions are a cynical attempt by Republicans to craft rules that give them an advantage, Democratic anxieties over widespread voter suppression appear unfounded. Such laws have a negligible impact on turnout or the parties' respective vote share, according to a countrywide study published last year. Almost all registered voters who habitually vote have the requisite ID, so the affected population is in fact quite small (one study estimated that 0.5% of registered voters in Texas lacked the ID to comply with the state's strict law).

The fixation on voter-ID laws ignores the reform that would most improve turnout: making it easier to register to vote. Such measures include same-day registration, whereby people can register and vote on election day, and automatic registration in the course of other government business, such as getting a driving licence. A recent study found that automatic re-registration of people who moved within a county in California increased turnout at the 2018 midterm elections by nearly six percentage points. That should cheer anyone keen to expand the franchise.

(547 words)

### 13.2 From csv

The Economist explains

Oct 24th 2022

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Even if ID restrictions are a cynical attempt by Republicans to craft rules that give them an advantage, Democratic anxieties over widespread voter suppression appear unfounded. Such laws have a negligible impact on turnout or the parties' respective vote share, according to a countrywide study published last year. Almost all registered voters who habitually vote have the requisite ID, so the affected population is in fact quite small (one study estimated that 0.5% of registered voters in Texas lacked the ID to comply with the state's strict law).

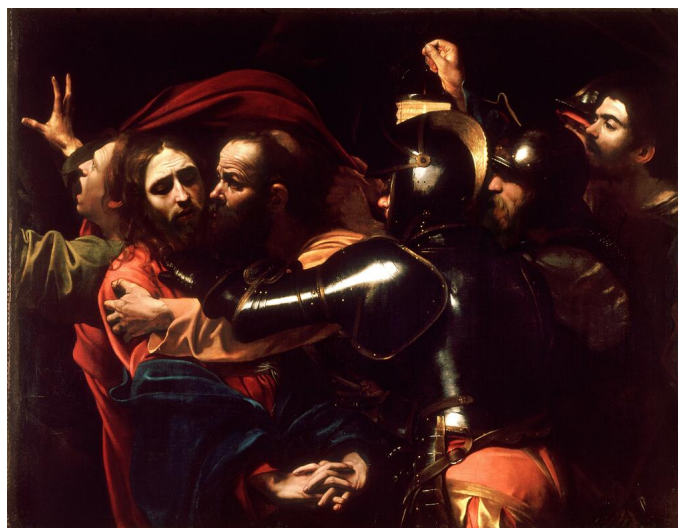
The fixation on voter-ID laws ignores the reform that would most improve turnout: making it easier to register to vote. Such measures include same-day registration, whereby people can register and vote on election day, and automatic registration in the course of other government business, such as getting a driving licence. A recent study found that automatic re-registration of people who moved within a county in California increased turnout at the 2018 midterm elections by nearly six percentage points. That should cheer anyone keen to expand the franchise.

(547 words)

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

## 14. Images

### 14.1 Universal Dispatcher



15. Phono

15.1 English to IPA

1. despite	/di'spaɪt/	9. platonic	/plə'tɒnɪk/
2. although	/ɔ:l'ðəʊ/	10. cherubic	/tʃə'ru:bɪk/
3. trend	/trend/	11. Italian	/ɪ'tæljən/
4. eventual	/ɪ'ventʃuəl/	12. tragedian	/trə'dʒɪ:diən/
5. ominous	/'ɒmɪnəs/	13. magician	/mə'dʒɪʃən/
6. dramatic	/drə'mætɪk/	14. draconian	/drə'kəʊniən/
7. pathetic	/pə'θetɪk/	15. Peruvian	/pə'ru:vɪən/
8. acidic	/ə'sɪdɪk/		

15.2 IPA to English

1. /di'spaɪt/	<b>despite</b>	9. /plə'tɒnɪk/	<b>platonic</b>
2. /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/	<b>although</b>	10. /tʃə'ru:bɪk/	<b>cherubic</b>
3. /trend/	<b>trend</b>	11. /ɪ'tæljən/	<b>Italian</b>
4. /ɪ'ventʃuəl/	<b>eventual</b>	12. /trə'dʒɪ:diən/	<b>tragedian</b>
5. /'ɒmɪnəs/	<b>ominous</b>	13. /mə'dʒɪʃən/	<b>magician</b>
6. /drə'mætɪk/	<b>dramatic</b>	14. /drə'kəʊniən/	<b>draconian</b>
7. /pə'θetɪk/	<b>pathetic</b>	15. /pə'ru:vɪən/	<b>Peruvian</b>
8. /ə'sɪdɪk/	<b>acidic</b>		

## 15.3 QCM

1. despite

A. /daɪ'spɜːt/

B. /'dɪspart/

C. /daɪ'spaɪt/

D. /dɪ'spaɪt/

2. although

A. /'ɔːlðɔː/

B. /ɔːl'ðəʊ/

C. /ɒl'ðɔː/

D. /'əʊlðɔː/

3. trend

A. /trænd/

B. /triːnd/

C. /trɜːnd/

D. /trend/

4. eventual

A. /'ɪvɛntʃuəl/

B. /ɜː'vɪntʃɜːl/

C. /ɪ'ventʃuəl/

D. /'ɪvɛntʃɜːl/

5. ominous

A. /əʊmɪnəs/

B. /'ɒmɪnəs/

C. /'ɔːmɪnəs/

D. /əʊm'ɪnɜːs/

6. dramatic

A. /drɜːmæt'aɪk/

B. /drə'maʊtaɪk/

C. /dri:'mæɪk/

D. /drə'mætɪk/

7. pathetic

A. /pɜːθɜːt'aɪk/

B. /pə'θetɪk/

C. /'piːθɜːtaɪk/

D. /pəθɪt'aɪk/

8. acidic

A. /ə'sɪdɪk/

B. /'esɪdɜːk/

C. /ə'sɪdɜːk/

D. /'iːsaɪdɪk/

9. platonic

A. /plɜː'tɔːnɪk/

B. /pliː'təʊnɪk/

C. /pliː'təʊnɪk/

D. /plə'tɔːnɪk/

10. cherubic

A. /tʃɪərʊəb'aɪk/

B. /tʃɜː'rʊəbaɪk/

C. /tʃə'rʊːbɪk/

D. /tʃe'rʊːbɪk/

11. Italian

A. /aɪ'teɪljən/

B. /aɪtæl'jən/

C. /ɪ'tæljən/

D. /aɪ'taʊljən/

## 12. tragedian

- A. /'tredʒiːdɑːiən/  
B. /trə'dʒiːdiən/

- C. /trɪədʒɜːd'ɑːiən/  
D. /'trɜːdʒiədiːn/

## 13. magician

- A. /'miːdʒɪfɜːn/  
B. /mə'dʒɪʃən/

- C. /'mɜːdʒəʃiən/  
D. /mɪə'dʒɪʃən/

## 14. draconian

- A. /drə'kəʊniən/  
B. /'drɜːkəʊnɜːɪn/

- C. /drekoʊnɜː'iːn/  
D. /driːkəʊn'iən/

## 15. Peruvian

- A. /pɜːruvɜː'iən/  
B. /peruːvæə'iːn/

- C. /'peruvæən/  
D. /pə'ruːviən/

**16. Paragraph matching**

This exercise jumbles the rows and generates a fillable column n°2. Usually to match a statement with a paragraph number from an article.

Statement	Paragraph n°
In both countries, the path looks clear to structural changes to even out the playing field between state and private schools.	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
In the near future, the scales may still be tipped in favour of private schools in the US.	10
The number of privately educated students is decreasing worldwide.	2
Topical issues in the US benefit private schools.	9
The number of privately educated students in the UK and US is not following the world's trend.	2
Oxbridge grants more places to students from state schools than it used to.	7
America features a surprisingly wider gap between classes than the UK.	3
Top British politicians used to come from the same super-famous public school	1
British fees have increased threefold in forty years.	5
British students from private schools are twice as likely to win places at Oxbridge than those from state schools.	7
Private education returns higher pays in the UK.	6
Paying for US or UK education is still mostly worth it.	3
That private education fares better is less a debate in the US than in the UK.	9

## 17. Dictation

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

### 17.1 One column (one line)

1. I am 18 years old.
2. I lived in Lyons.
3. My favourite subject is Maths.
4. I live quite far, 50 minutes away from school.



5. **But I *am* listening!**

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

## 17.2 Two columns (two lines)

1. **I am 18 years old.**

2. **I lived in Lyons.**

3. **My favourite subject is Maths.**

4. **I live quite far, 50 minutes away from school.**

5. **But I *am* listening!**

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

## 18. Jumbled words

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

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

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

1 . **Pronom interrogatif (Optionnel)** | 2 . **Auxiliaire conjugué** | 3 . **Sujet** | 4 . **Le reste** |

## 19. Transformations

A series of transformations from an original sentence.

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

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

**Someone forgot a USB key in the workshop.**

**Where did someone forget a USB key?**

**A USB key was forgotten in the workshop.**

**Where was a USB key forgotten?**

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

**They are repairing the machine in the warehouse.**

**Where are they repairing the machine?**

**The machine is being repaired in the warehouse.**

**Where is the machine being repaired?**

3. Elle écrira un message demain.

**She will write a message tomorrow.**

**When will she write a message?**

**A message will be written tomorrow.**

**When will a message be written?**

4. Ils donnent les résultats le mercredi.

**They give the results on Wednesdays.**

**When do they give the results?**

**The results are given on Wednesdays.**

**When are the results given?**

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

**The company bought this machine last year.**

**When did the company buy the machine?**

**This machine was bought last year**

**When was the machine bought?**

6. La machine éjecte le papier de ce côté.

**The machine ejects paper from this side.**

**Where does the machine eject paper?**

**Paper is ejected from this side.**

**Where is paper ejected from?**

7. Ils enverront la commande demain.

**They will ship the order tomorrow.**

**When will they ship the order?**

**The order will be shipped tomorrow.**

**When will the order be shipped?**

## 20. Instructions

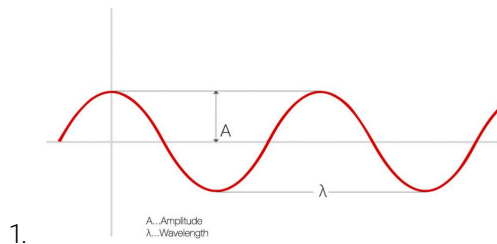
Just a way to write instructions. Second column for the number of allocated points.

*Répondez aux questions suivantes en entourant la solution qui vous semble convenir. Attention ! Les questions ne suivent pas l'ordre de l'enregistrement. Bonne réponse : 10 pts. Aucune réponse : 0pt. Réponse fausse: -5pts.*

/100 pts

## 21. Flashcards

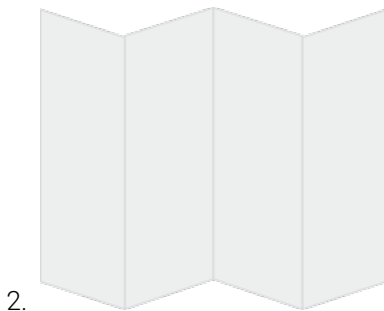
Just point to a directory containing images:



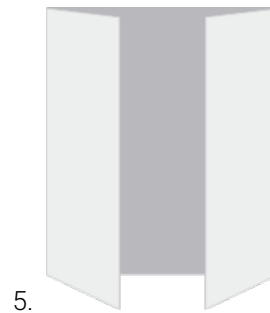
**a wave**



**double parallel fold**



**accordion fold**



**gate fold**



**digital press**

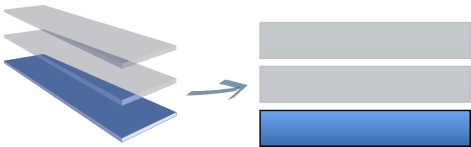


**half fold**



7.

*ink*



8.

*layers*