

Manual for the *Lexical Toolbox* of *Lexogoth*
A practical bridge between language teaching and corpus linguistics

Welcome to the Lexical Toolbox of Lexogoth

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1. Introduction and starting the Lexical Toolbox Lexogoth module

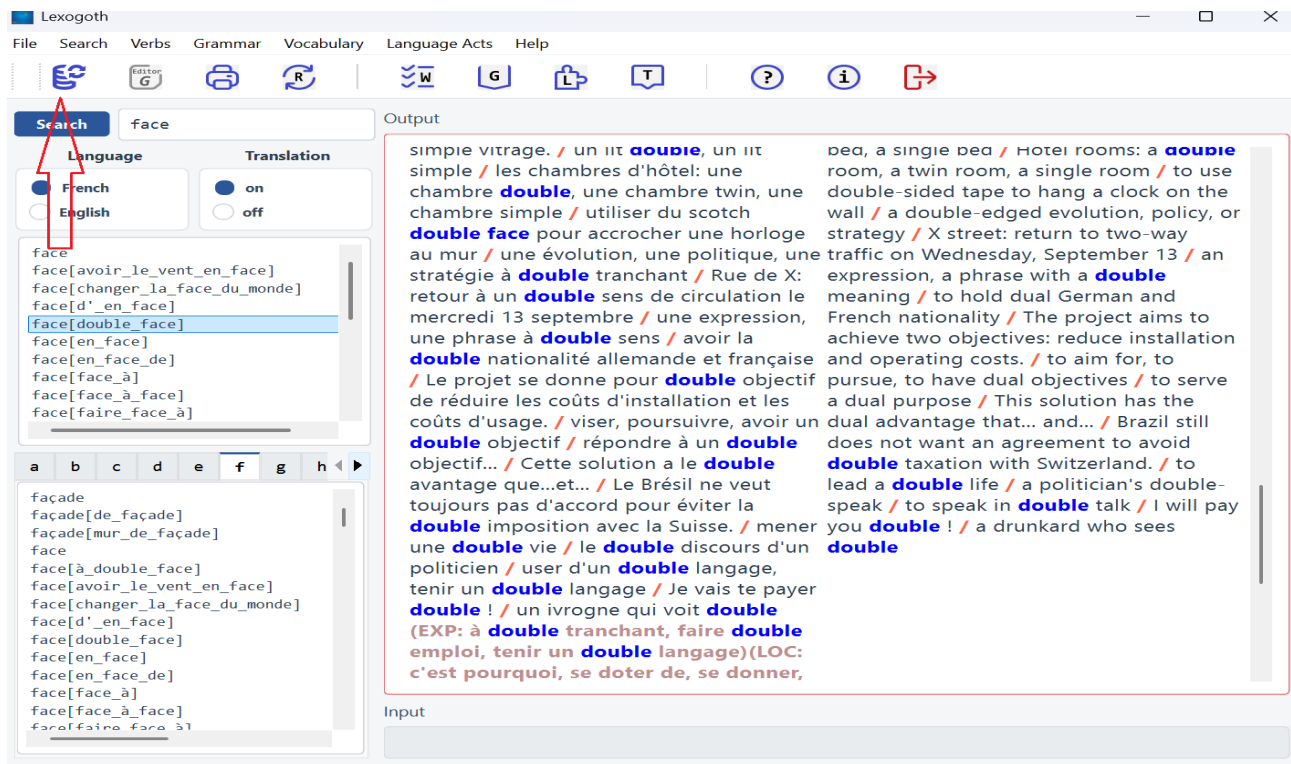
Welcome to the Lexical Toolbox of Lexogoth! With this module, which forms part of Lexogoth, users, both students and teachers of French, can work with Lexogoth in a targeted and differentiated way. With the Toolbox, we aim to provide teachers and students with concrete, practical tools to practice and teach vocabulary and lexical patterns using authentic corpus data.

With the three modules present in the Toolbox, users can:

- create, edit and practice lexical databases created on the basis of examples from Lexogoth
- convert created databases into text files (RTF format) for easy editing with standard word processing programs, merge different databases
- create, edit and take tests
- export created tests and test results to well-organized text files for later consultation and/or editing

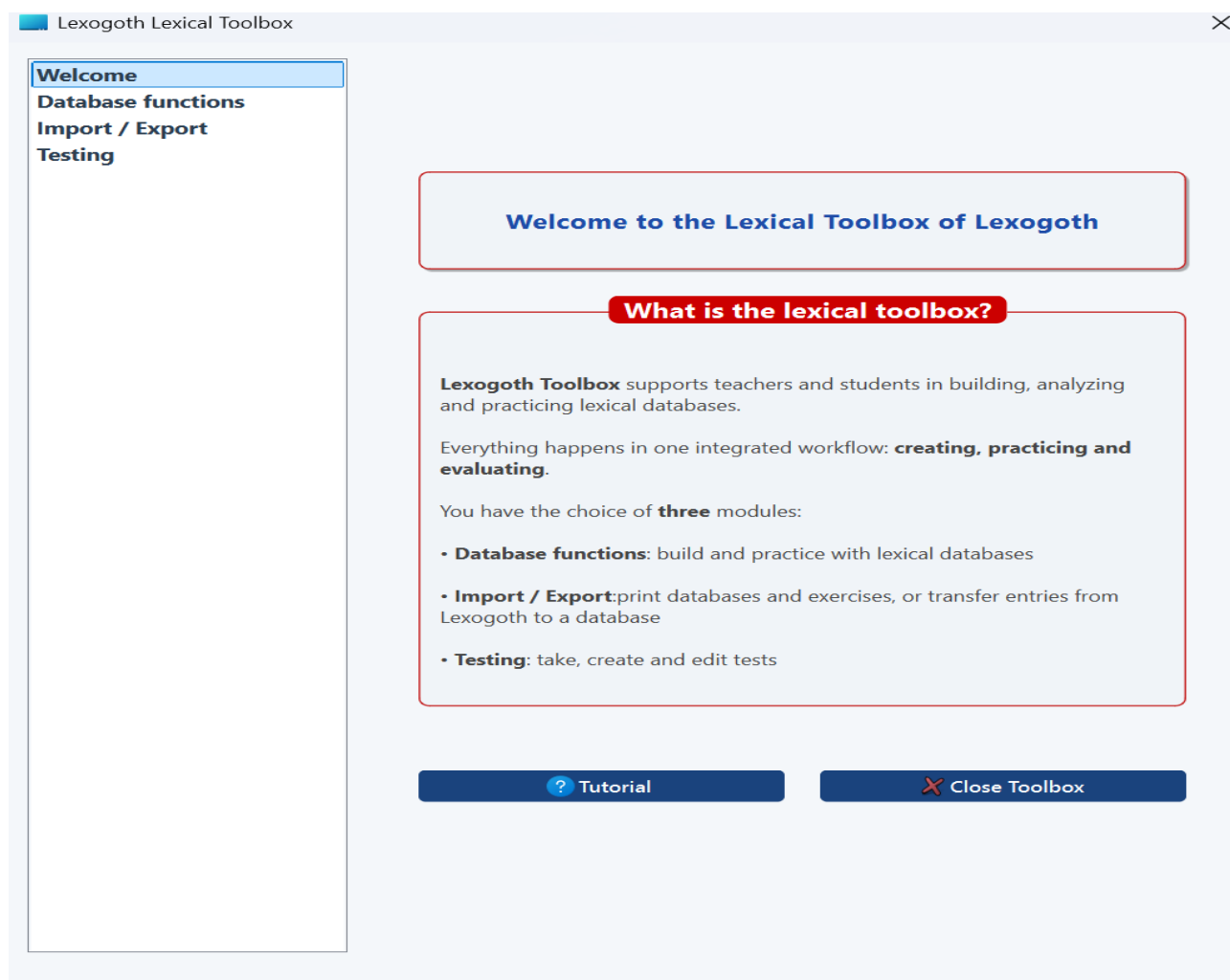
In Chapter 2, we provide a detailed overview of the various modules and show users how these can be used for studying or teaching. Chapter 3 contains a series of tips and tricks for working smoothly with the Toolbox.

Finally, we would like to mention that you can start the Toolbox from Lexogoth by clicking on Open Lexogoth Database Editor in the File menu or by clicking on the leftmost icon of the toolbar:



Good luck !

2. Overview of the different modules



In the photo above you can see the welcome page of the Toolbox.

In part A of the screen you find the index, from there the user can click on one of the modules to activate it. These modules are discussed in detail in 2.1, 2.2, 2.3.

On the center screen the user finds a short explanation about the possibilities of each module.

In part C of the welcome screen you find the buttons Tutorial and Exit program. The *Tutorial* button opens the current pdf-file so that the user can read in more detail how the *Toolbox* should be used while *Close program* simply closes the Toolbox.

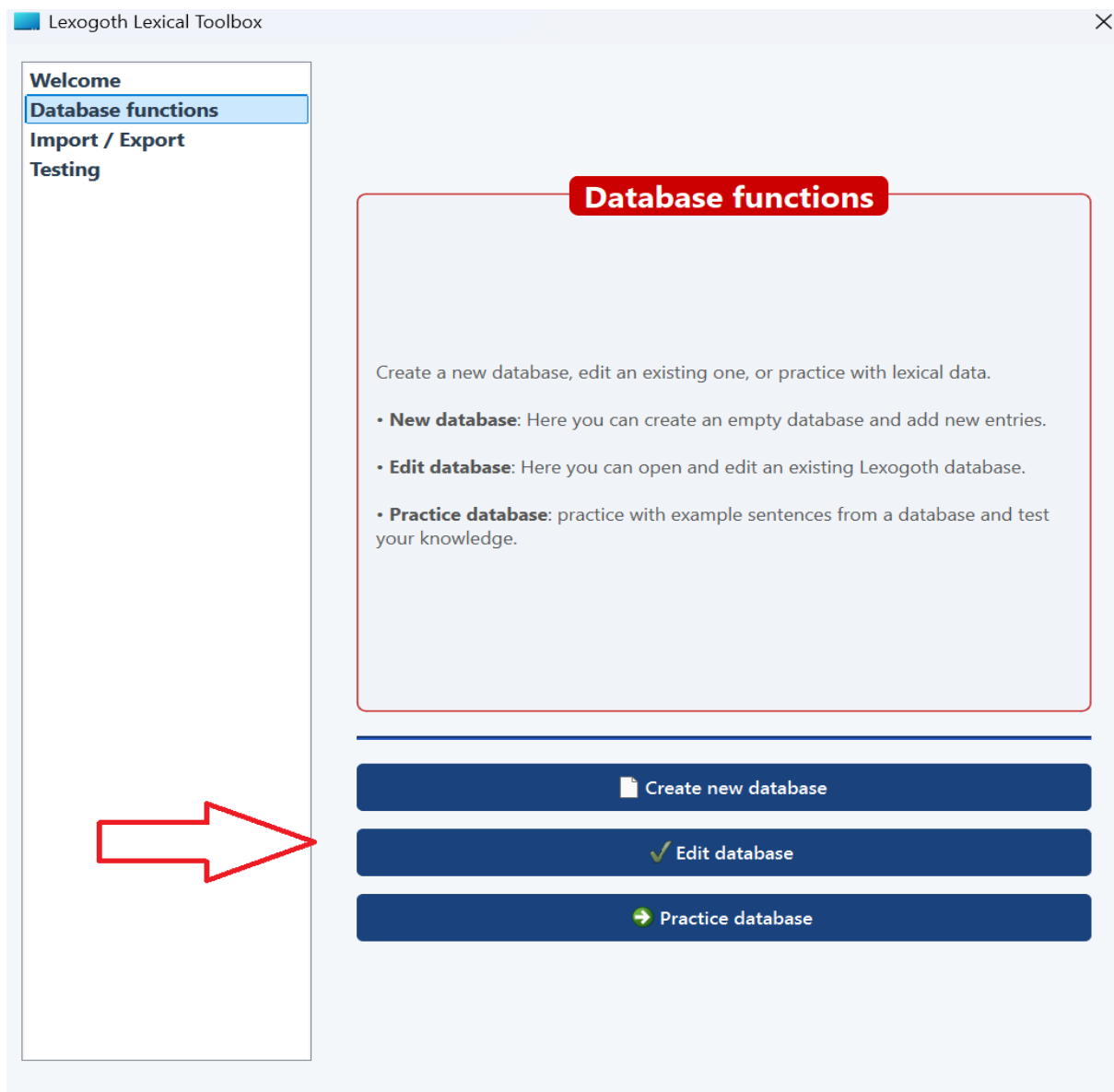
Now a brief explanation of the different modules.

2.1 Module 1: Database functions

In the module *database functions* users can:

- create a new database
- edit an existing database
- practice with a database

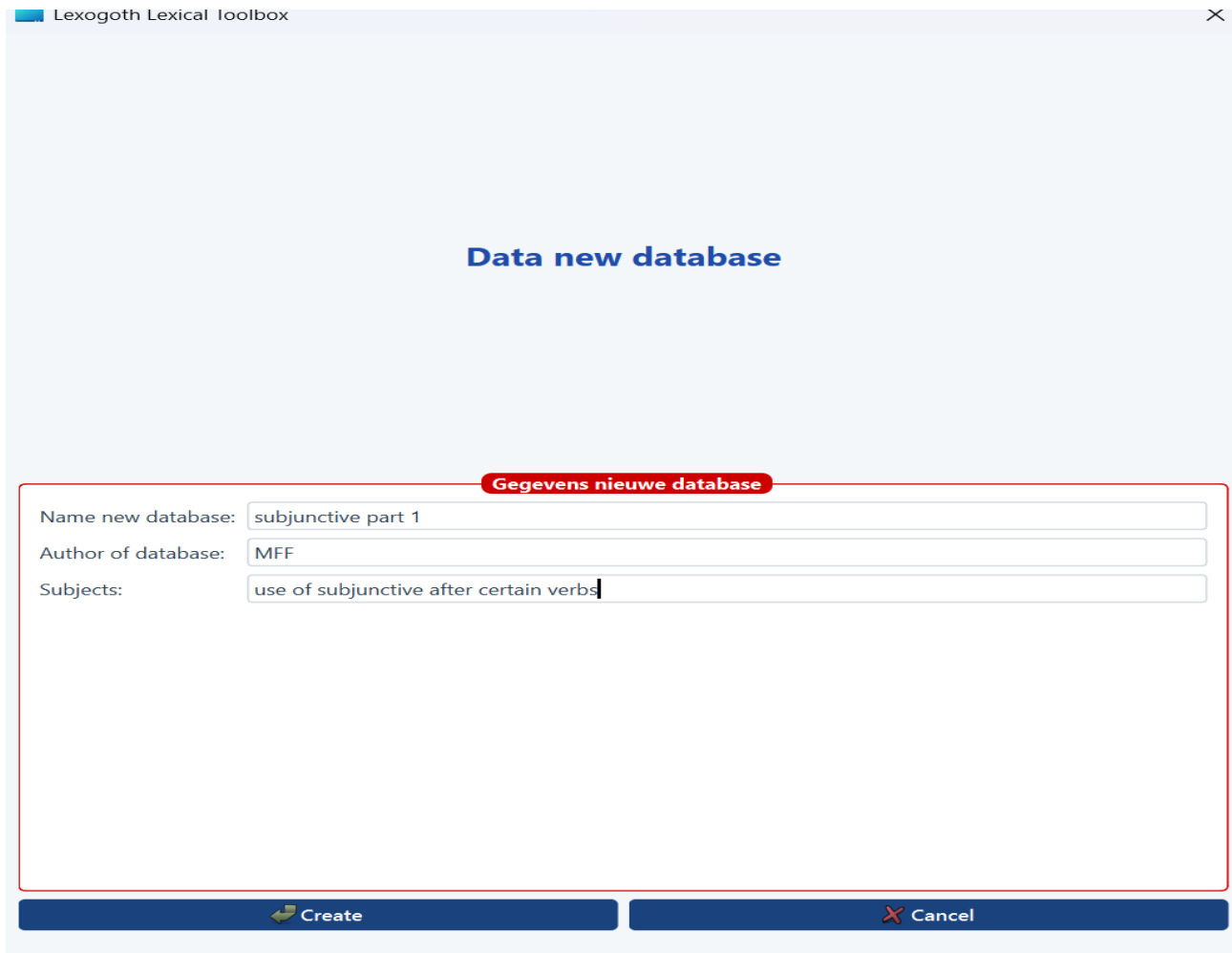
Each of these modules is activated by pressing the corresponding button (see red arrow on the photo below):



2.1.1 Create new database

To create a new database, the user must click “Create new database” after which a screen is opened where the user must enter the following data:

- Name of the new database
- Author of the database
- Subjects (i.e. what is the database about: *using the subjunctive after verbs of wishing, vocabulary concerning ‘electric driving’...*)



The screenshot shows a window titled "Lexogoth Lexical toolbox" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main content area is light blue and contains the text "Data new database" in bold blue font. Below this, there is a red-bordered dialog box titled "Gegevens nieuwe database". Inside this dialog box, there are three input fields: "Name new database:" with the text "subjunctive part 1", "Author of database:" with the text "MFF", and "Subjects:" with the text "use of subjunctive after certain verbs". At the bottom of the dialog box, there are two buttons: "Create" with a green arrow icon and "Cancel" with a red X icon.

After the user has filled in all the data, he presses the “Create” button and a Windows-window is opened in which the user must select a folder in which his database will be saved. Once this has happened, the screen appears on which the user can start entering entries.

The input screen consists of 3 main parts (named A, B, C in the illustration and description below):

Lexogoth Lexical Toolbox

Edit and read database

Database info

Name database: subjunctive part 1
Author: MFF
Subjects: use of subjunctive after certain verbs **A**
Current item: 1 of 0
Date of creation: 02/01/2026
Number of items: 0

Entry

French (lemma, collocation, sentence): Type French lemma, collocation or sentence...

English translation: Type English translation... **B**

Extra contexts, collocations: Extra contexts or collocations...

Notes: Notes...

Action buttons: Previous item, Next item, Remove entry, Save database, Close database **C**

- **Part A, Database info**, contains the data such as name of the database, author of the database, the topics, the position of the current item, date of creation of the database, the number of items present in the database. The icons on the right-hand side will be discussed in detail later.

- **Deel B, Entry**, contains the input fields: *French (lemma, collocation, sentence)*, *English translation*, *Extra contexts and collocations*, *Notes*. The first two fields, French and English translation, **must be filled in**, the other fields are optional.

- **Deel C, the action buttons**: The buttons “Previous item” and “Next item” are used to navigate through the database, the “Delete entry” button is used to remove an added entry from the database, the “Save database” button is used to save the database in its current form and the “Close database” button finally is used to save and close the database. Note that after the addition of an entry and after pressing the buttons Previous item / Next item the database file is automatically updated and saved.

Part A contains the metadata about the database and **cannot be edited**. In the *French* field, the user inserts a French sentence, collocation or word and then in the field below the English translation. The boxes *Extra contexts* and *Notes* do not have to be filled in but serve to add extra examples or chunks and to add remarks regarding usage, language register, ... To enter a valid entry, the fields *French* and *English translation* must always be filled in.

Once the user has finished entering an entry, he clicks *Next Item* and then the typed item is automatically saved in the file so that the user certainly cannot lose any information. One can also browse back through the database with the *Previous item* button and as soon as the database is complete, the user can press *Save database* or directly on *Close database* to save everything and close. Note that *Close database* automatically saves everything once more.

2.1.2 Editing a database

You can of course also edit existing **databases**. If you press the button *Edit database* within the *Database functions* screen, you will get a Windows popup asking to open a database file. Please note, the Toolbox only opens database files that were created with the Toolbox (International version of Lexogoth) and that have the correct header (information package at the top of a file); the file extension is “.lexdb”. Once the database is opened, the user can go through it with the same buttons as above and make changes or add new entries:

The screenshot shows the 'Lexogoth Lexical Toolbox' window with the title 'Edit and read database'. The interface is divided into two main sections: 'Database info' and 'Entry'.

Database info:

- Name database: l'opposition
- Author: MFF
- Subjects: par contre, au contraire
- Current item: 13 of 64
- Date of creation: 02/01/2026
- Number of items: 13 of 64

Icons for file operations (folder, trash, download) are visible on the right.

Entry:

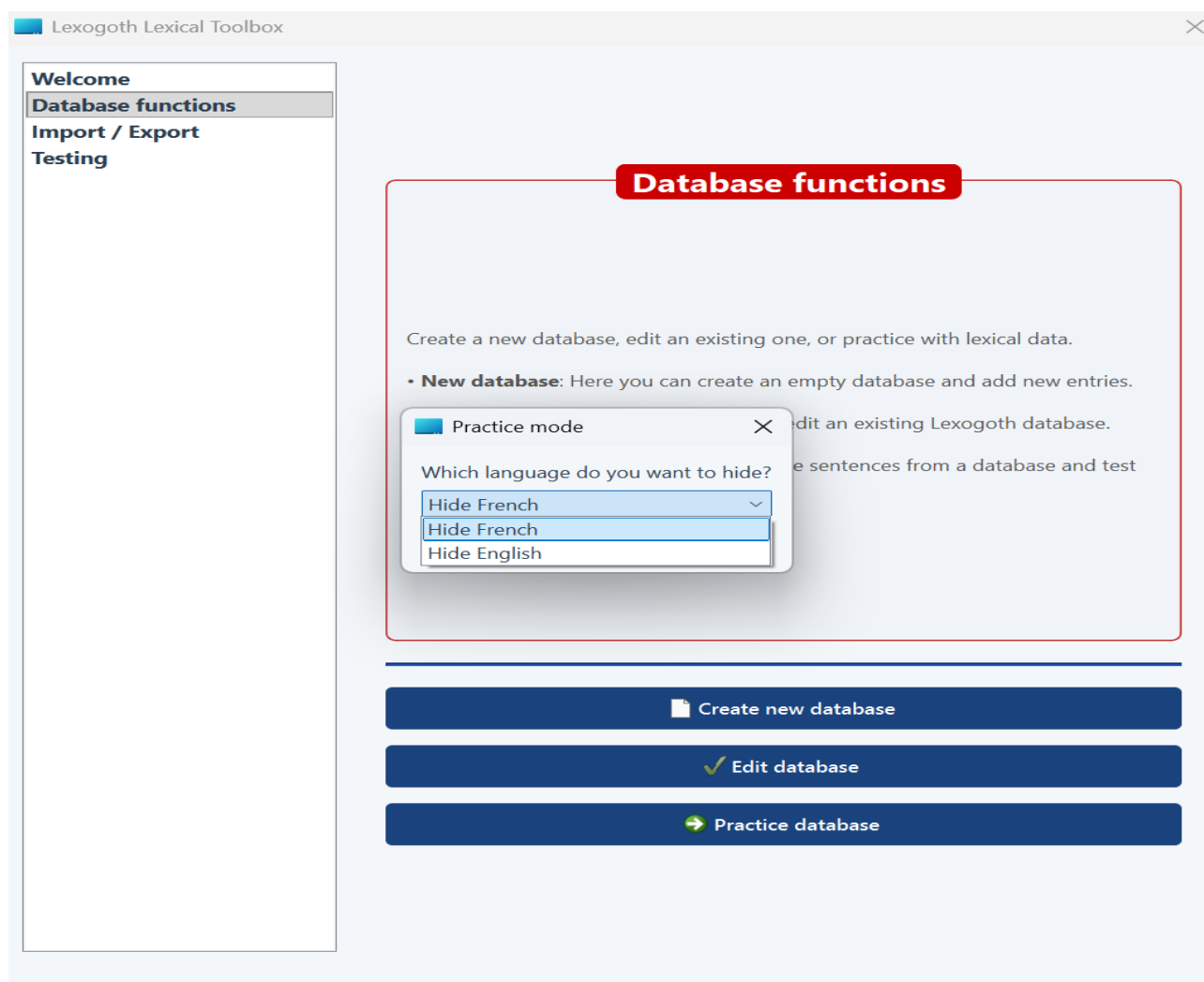
- French (lemma, collocation, sentence):** Elle est très sociable et touche à tout, lui, par contre est plutôt renfermé et mal dans sa peau.
- English translation:** She is very sociable and tries everything, whereas he is more withdrawn and uncomfortable with himself.
- Extra contexts, collocations:** Extra contexts or collocations...
- Notes:** Notes...

At the bottom, there are five buttons: 'Previous item', 'Next item', 'Remove entry', 'Save database', and 'Close database'.

To make navigating through large databases easier, you can also enter a (valid) index number via the “*Current item*” field to go directly to a desired item; this way you do not always have to click on *Next / Previous*.

2.1.3 Practicing with a database

Users who have created their databases can also practice them by choosing the option Practice database from the Database functions panel. As soon as this option is chosen, the user gets a small popup asking which language he wants to hide (English or French). This means that a database is loaded but either the English translation or the French translation is omitted so that the user can practice:



Suppose we choose to hide English, then the database starts on the first item:

Lexogoth Lexical Toolbox

Practice mode – translate the missing part

Database info

Name database: l'opposition
Author: MFF
Subjects: par contre, au contraire
Number of items: / 64
Number of correct answers: 0

Practice

French (lemma, collocation, sentence): Lui, par contre, est très cohérent; quand il veut quelque chose, il n'en démord pas!

English translation: <Type your English answer here...>

1

Correct answer: Click here to reveal the correct answer...

2

Reference material

Contexts, collocations, notes: Contexts, collocations or notes appear here...

← Previous item

Next item →

✓ Correctly answered

✗ Incorrectly answered

✗ Close exercise

🔄 Restart exercise

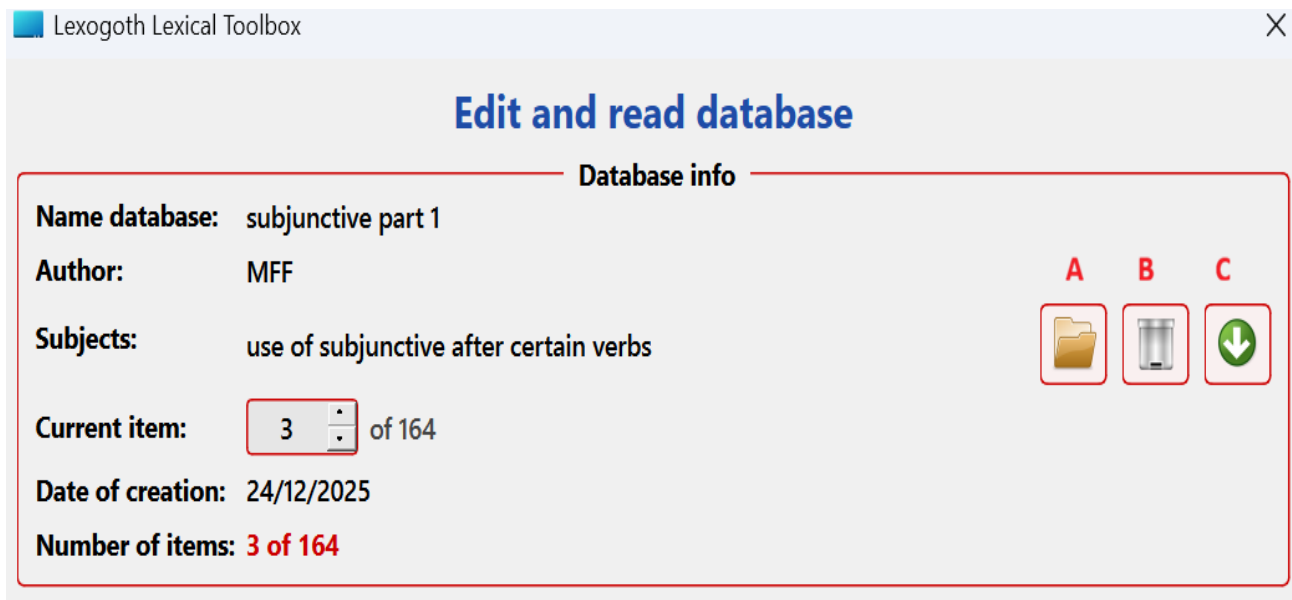
As you can see, the chosen language (English in this case) is unchecked and in this practice mode, the intention is now for the user to practice in the following sequence (as seen in the screenshot above, numbers 1-4):

- (1) The user begins by visualizing the translation of the French sentence. Depending on their preferred learning style, they can either type the answer or practice it aloud
- (2) Next, the student hovers over the "Correct answer" field and clicks it to reveal the correct translation.
- (3) Subsequently, the user can either select '*Correctly answered*' or '*Incorrectly answered*' to track their score at the top of the screen.
- (4) finally the user presses *Next item* to do a next exercise.

Note that this is not a test mode but simply a practice mode. The button *Restart exercise* resets all counters and brings the user back to the first item.

2.1.4 The three buttons in the information field for the options *Edit database* and *Create new database*.

In the photo below you can see the three buttons we have labeled A, B, and C.



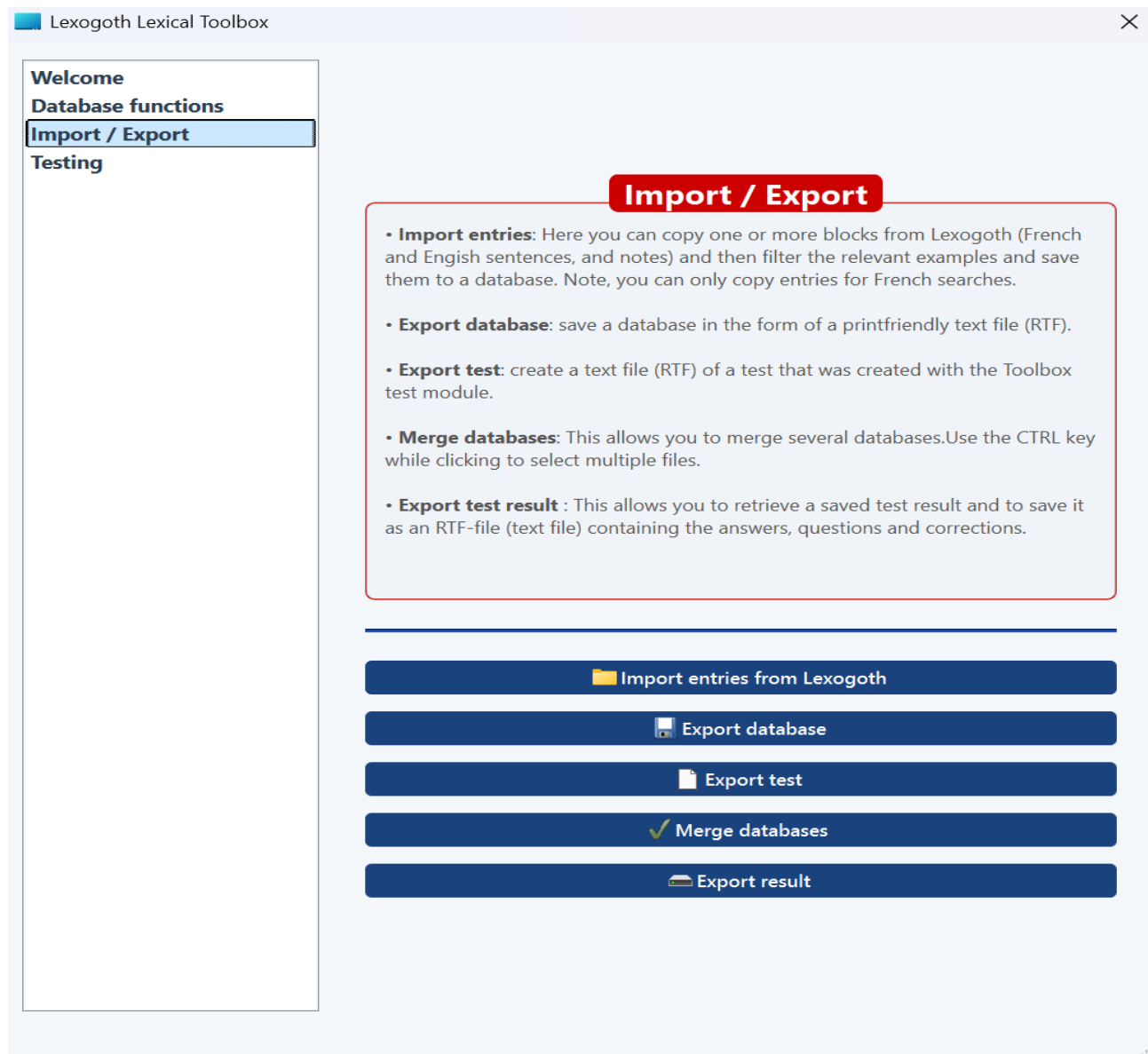
- **Button A is the most important:** via this button you can directly add entries from Lexogoth to your current database. We describe this function in detail under *Import / export > Import entries from Lexogoth*.

- **Button B** is used to remove duplicates from the database. If one merges databases regularly, it will likely happen that the same entry is copied multiple times. With this button, you will therefore be able to remove these easily.

- **Button C** is used to arrange all entries from small to large and thus obtain a very rudimentary ranking from easy entries to difficult entries. Do know, of course, that the length of a sentence or chunk does not always say something about the complexity.

2.2 Module 2: Import / export

The action buttons in this field are *Import entries from Lexogoth*, *Export database*, *Export test*, *Export test result* and *Merge databases*:



The screenshot displays the Lexogoth Lexical Toolbox interface. On the left, a sidebar menu contains the following items: "Welcome", "Database functions", "Import / Export" (highlighted), and "Testing". The main content area features a red header "Import / Export" above a list of five bullet points:

- **Import entries:** Here you can copy one or more blocks from Lexogoth (French and English sentences, and notes) and then filter the relevant examples and save them to a database. Note, you can only copy entries for French searches.
- **Export database:** save a database in the form of a printfriendly text file (RTF).
- **Export test:** create a text file (RTF) of a test that was created with the Toolbox test module.
- **Merge databases:** This allows you to merge several databases. Use the CTRL key while clicking to select multiple files.
- **Export test result :** This allows you to retrieve a saved test result and to save it as an RTF-file (text file) containing the answers, questions and corrections.

Below the text, there are five dark blue buttons with white text and icons:

- Import entries from Lexogoth (with a folder icon)
- Export database (with a document icon)
- Export test (with a document icon)
- Merge databases (with a checkmark icon)
- Export result (with a document icon)

2.2.1 Import entries from Lexogoth

The button *Import entries* from Lexogoth is the most important functionality from the *Toolbox* and allows users to copy blocks of French text with their English translations (from Lexogoth) and place them into a database. Through this command, a field is created for each entry (sentence or chunk) and its corresponding English translation. Note that the comments from the Lexogoth entries are not copied along. We show in detail how this works:

- **step 1:** select a block (or multiple blocks) of text from Lexogoth and copy (via mouse or CTRL-C); the search language must be French and not English. **Do not forget that you must copy both the French block and the corresponding translation:**

The screenshot shows the Lexogoth application window. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Search, Verbs, Grammar, Vocabulary, Language Acts, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. The main area is divided into a search panel on the left and an output panel on the right. The search panel has a search input field, language selection (French/English), and translation status (on/off) controls. Below these are two lists of search results. The first list shows 'désirer' and 'désirer[laisser_à_désirer]'. The second list shows 'façade' and various 'face' entries. The output panel displays search results for 'désirer', including grammatical information and three numbered entries with French and English descriptions. A context menu is open over the first entry, showing options like 'Copy', 'Copy Link Location', and 'Select All'. The bottom of the window has an 'Input' field.

Lexogoth

File Search Verbs Grammar Vocabulary Language Acts Help

Search <search term>

Language Translation

French on

English off

désirer
désirer[laisser_à_désirer]

a b c d e f g h

façade
façade[de_façade]
façade[mur_de_façade]
face
face[à_double_face]
face[avoir_le_vent_en_face]
face[changer_la_face_du_monde]
face[d'_en_face]
face[double_face]
face[en_face]
face[en_face_de]
face[face_à]
face[face_à_face]
face[faire_face_à]

Output

Search result 1 (grammatical information) for: **désirer** .

'désirer'> **désirer** > verbe: infinitif, présent, personne/nombre: inconnus

Search result 2:

1(FR):un intérieur dont la tenue laisse sérieusement **désirer** (ENG):an interior that leaves much to be desired

2(FR):la gest gestion d'un portefeuille d'actions / une mauvaise gestion / La gestion des finances du pays laisse sérieusement à **désirer**. (LOC: laisser à désirer) (ENG):the management of a company / the management of a stock portfolio / poor management / The management of the country's finances leaves much to be desired.

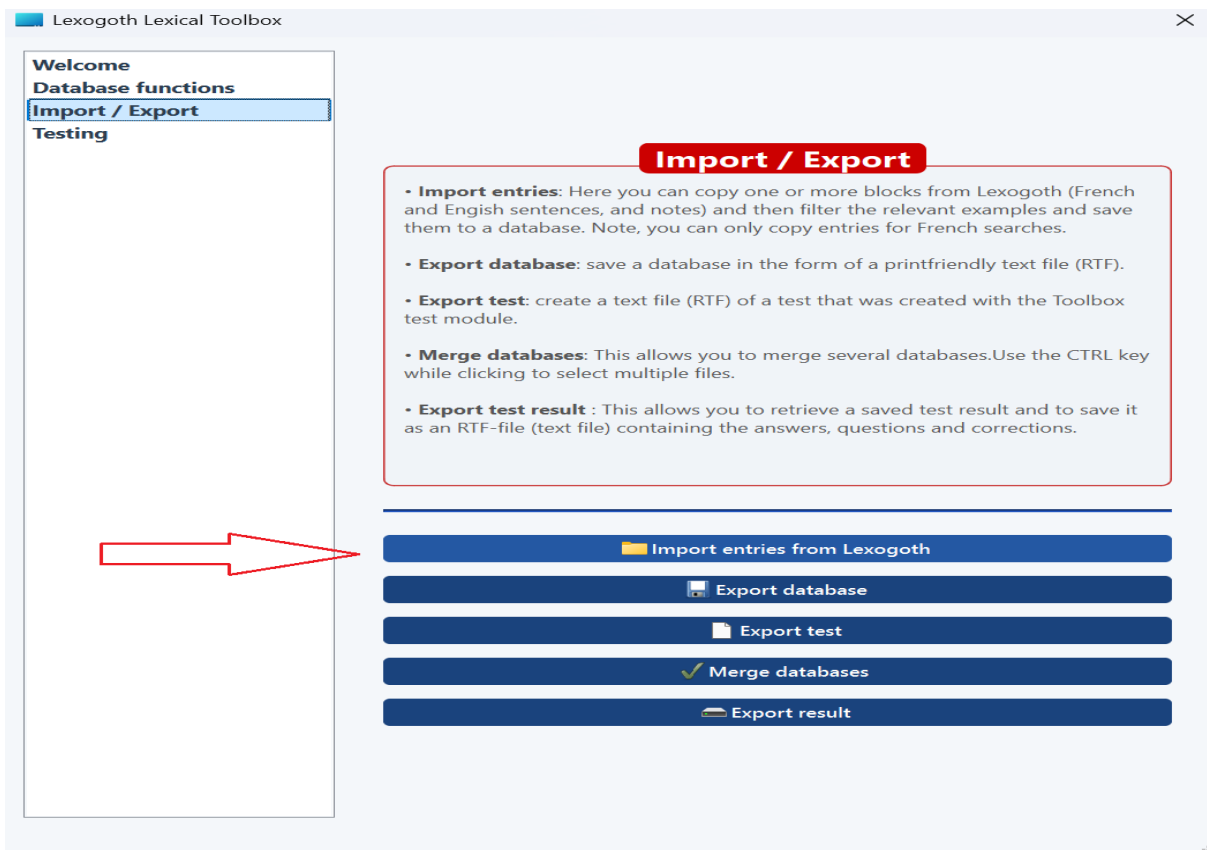
3(FR):Je lui envie son excellente mémoire. (ENG):I envy his excellent memory.

(SYN envier qc à qn: être jaloux de qc, convoiter qc, désirer qc)

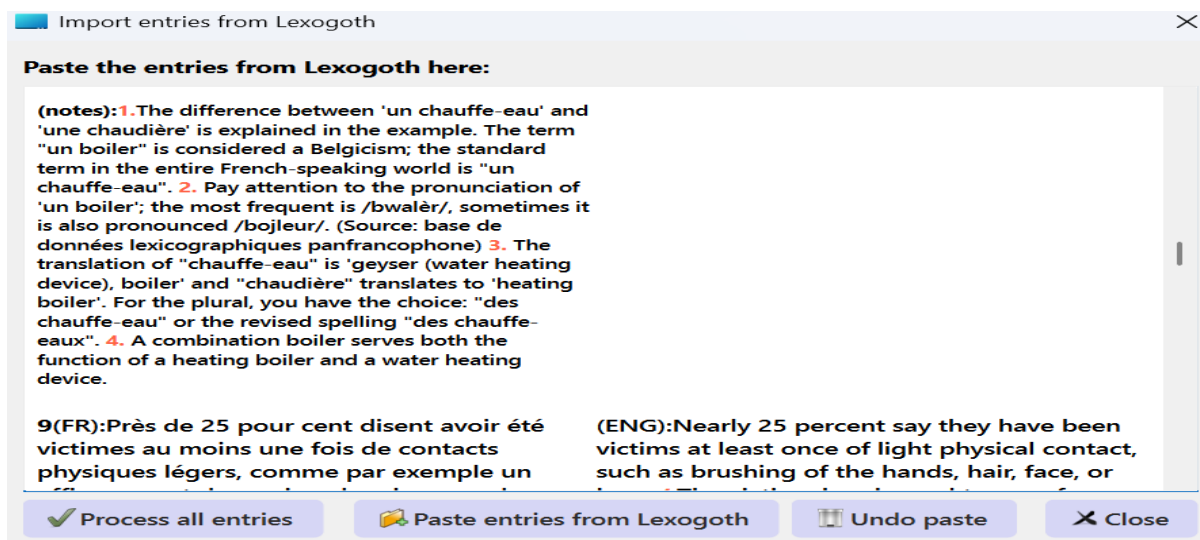
(notes):Be careful, the constructions are "envier qc à qn" and "envier qn." The meaning is **(a)** "to be jealous of someone" or **(b)** "to wish for something that someone else has." In French, however, the same construction is used for both of these different meanings.

Input

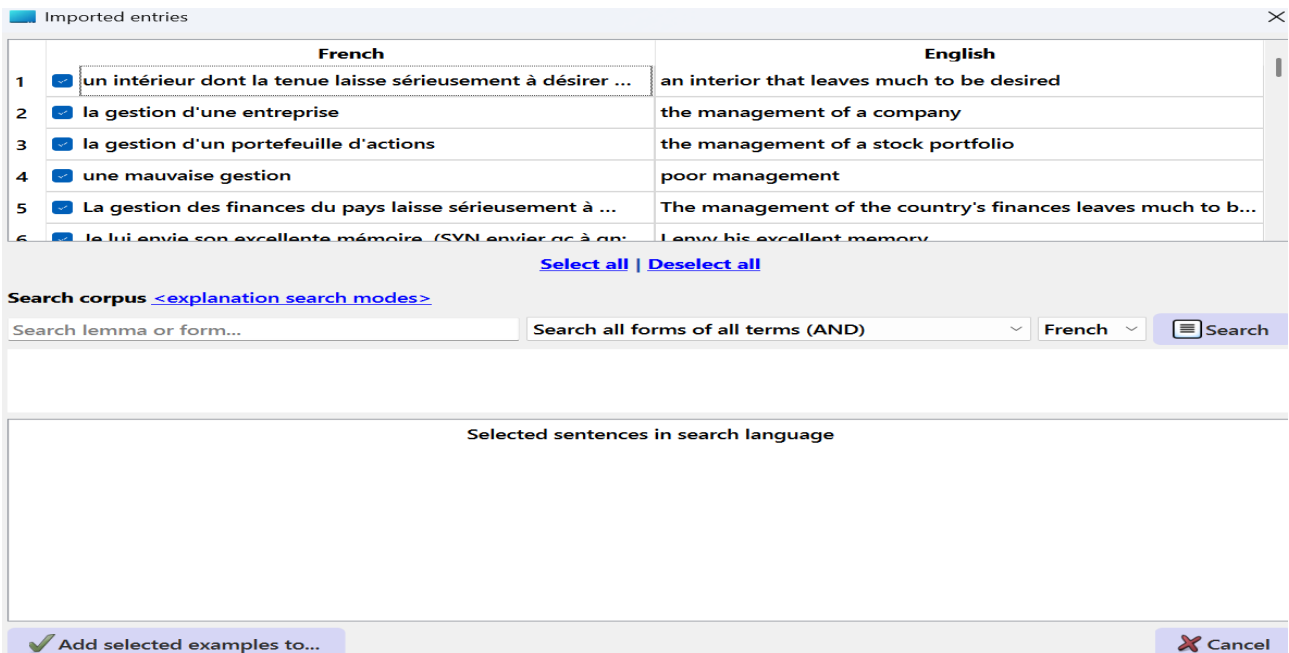
- **step 2:** Then in the *Toolbox* under *Import / export* you choose the button *Import entries from Lexogoth*:



- **step 3:** Then a popup screen appears where you have the options *Process all entries* and *Paste entries from Lexogoth*. You choose *Paste entries from Lexogoth* and then the text you selected in Lexogoth appears in the editor field:

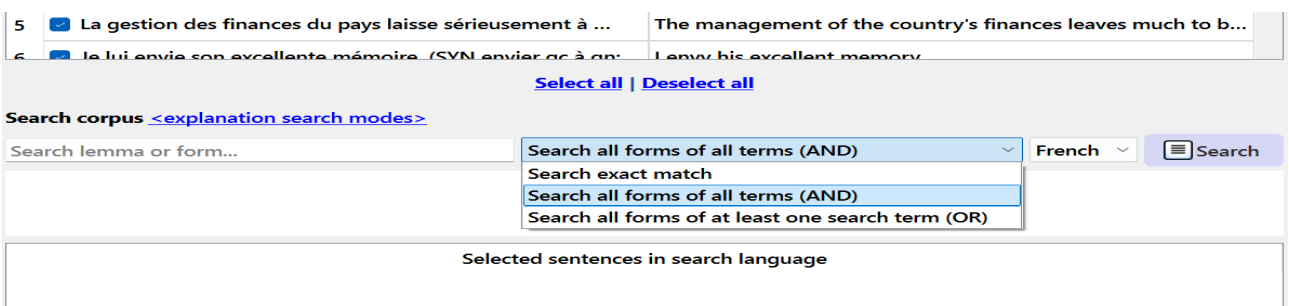


- **step 4:** then you click on *Process all entries* and then a new popup appears that is divided into two screens. In the upper part you see all sentences or chunks with the corresponding English translation (already selected). The bottom of the popup is initially empty:



In the search field in the middle of the screen you can enter a French word for which the *Toolbox* will search in all individual chunks and sentences that have just been imported. This is very useful when copying large pieces of text from Lexigoth: after all, not all examples are relevant to the user. If you type a search term (French) here, all examples that match your search query will appear in the bottom screen.

Next to the search field you have an **important option** to refine the search query: the option Search exact match / Search all forms of all terms (AND) / Search all forms of at least one search term (OR). This option gives the user the possibility to perform a search query within the imported sentences and to thus search in a very targeted manner. **This functionality forms the heart of the Lexical Toolbox.**



What do these search options really mean ?

(a) **Search all forms of all terms (AND):** Here the user can type in one or more search terms and the toolbox will then search the sentences and only retain those sentences in which EVERY word of the search term appears in any possible form. Suppose you type in "acquérir", then all sentences are retained in which

a possible form of the verb (e.g. *acquièrs, acquèrrai, acquis...*) appears. For multiple search terms, the *Toolbox* does the same: searching all sentences and determining whether a form of EVERY search term appears in the sentence. This means that when searching for the multiple search term "*film cinéma*" with this option, the *Toolbox* will search for the sentences in which a form of *cinéma* and a form of *film* must appear. Because every word (or form thereof) must appear in the sentence, we called this option *AND*, a reference to the logical operator.

(b) **Search all forms of at least one search term (OR):** Here the user can also type in one or more search terms and the *toolbox* will then only retain the sentences in which AT LEAST one word (or form thereof) appears in the sentence. This is useful if you have used multiple search queries from Lexogoth in one processing task. Suppose you type in the search term *pollution voiture réchauffement* here, then the *Toolbox* will return every sentence in which at least one of the search terms (and their derivative forms) appears. This search query is ideal for compiling thematic databases. For example, to study certain connectors, you can request all examples in which *cependant par contre* or *au contraire* appear.

(c) **Search exact match:** This search option will consider the given input in the search field as one string. In other words, if you type in *pour que*, it will search for the sentences in which this exact sequence (the conjunction) occurs. Note that compounds ending with *que, si, de* are also combined with *qu, s, d* respectively, which means that the *Toolbox* will not only search for *pour que* but also for *pour qu*.

Some examples:

- Suppose that you search for "bien que" (conjunction), then you type in the search term "bien que" and you choose -because this word combination has no variation- the option "Search exact match" and then the *Toolbox* will only retain the sentences in which "bien que" or "bien qu" occur as a whole.

- If, however, you search for the combination "faire face à", you will find results more difficultly if you treat this as a single search term using the option "Search exact string match". After all, this expression can appear in many forms such as "fait face aux / ferait face à / ne fait pas face à ...". And to overcome this problem, you can type "faire face" in the search field and then select the option "Search all forms of the search terms (AND)". Then the *Toolbox* searches for all sentences in which BOTH all forms of *faire* AND all forms of *face* appear and displays these in blue so that the user can certainly find all examples of the expression.

- One last example: suppose that you have searched in Lexogoth for all blocks in which "apprendre" occurs and that you have copied these to the *Toolbox*, then it is important that you search the sentences found with the option "Search for all forms of all search terms (AND)" or "Search for all forms of at least one search term (OR)" so that the sentences with the forms "appris, apprendras,..." also appear in the search results. If you use the option "Search exact string match", then it will only search for the literal string "apprendre" and not for the derivative forms of "apprendre".

Als je na je zoekopdracht op *Geselecteerde voorbeelden toevoegen aan...* aanklikt, dan krijg je een popup met de vraag om de voorbeelden toe te voegen aan een *Bestaande database* of een *Nieuwe database*. Zodra je je keuze hebt gemaakt worden de zinnen of chunks rechtstreeks naar de bestemming gekopieerd en kan je ze beginnen te bewerken of voorzien van annotaties.

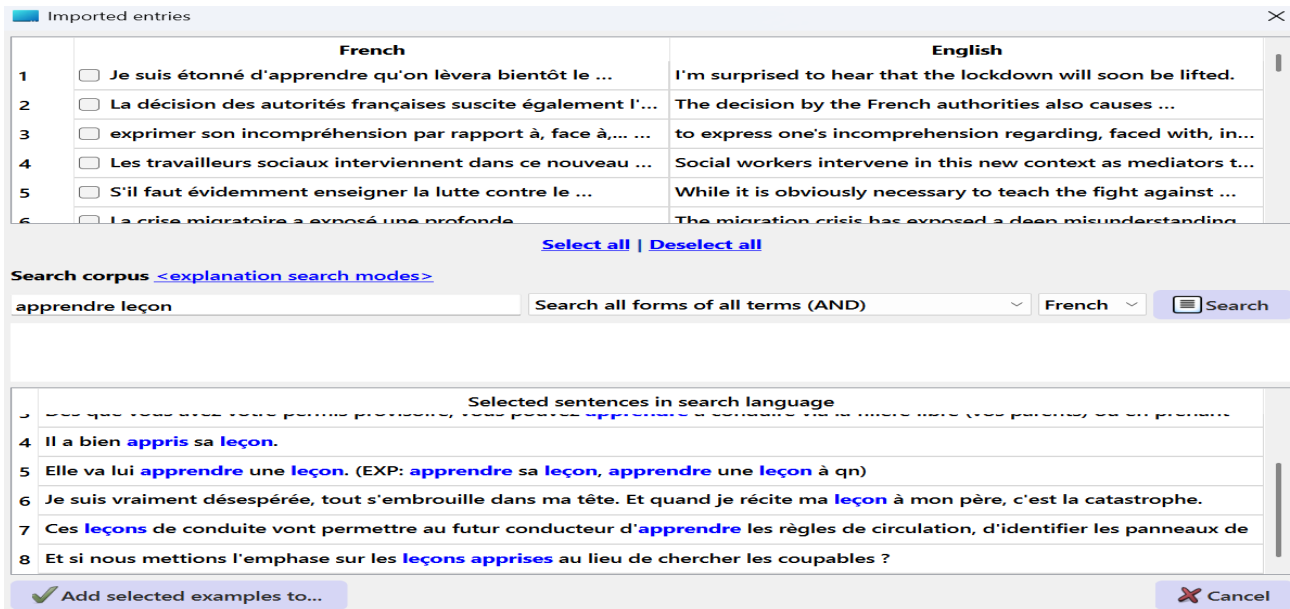


Photo above: a combined search query “apprendre leçon”

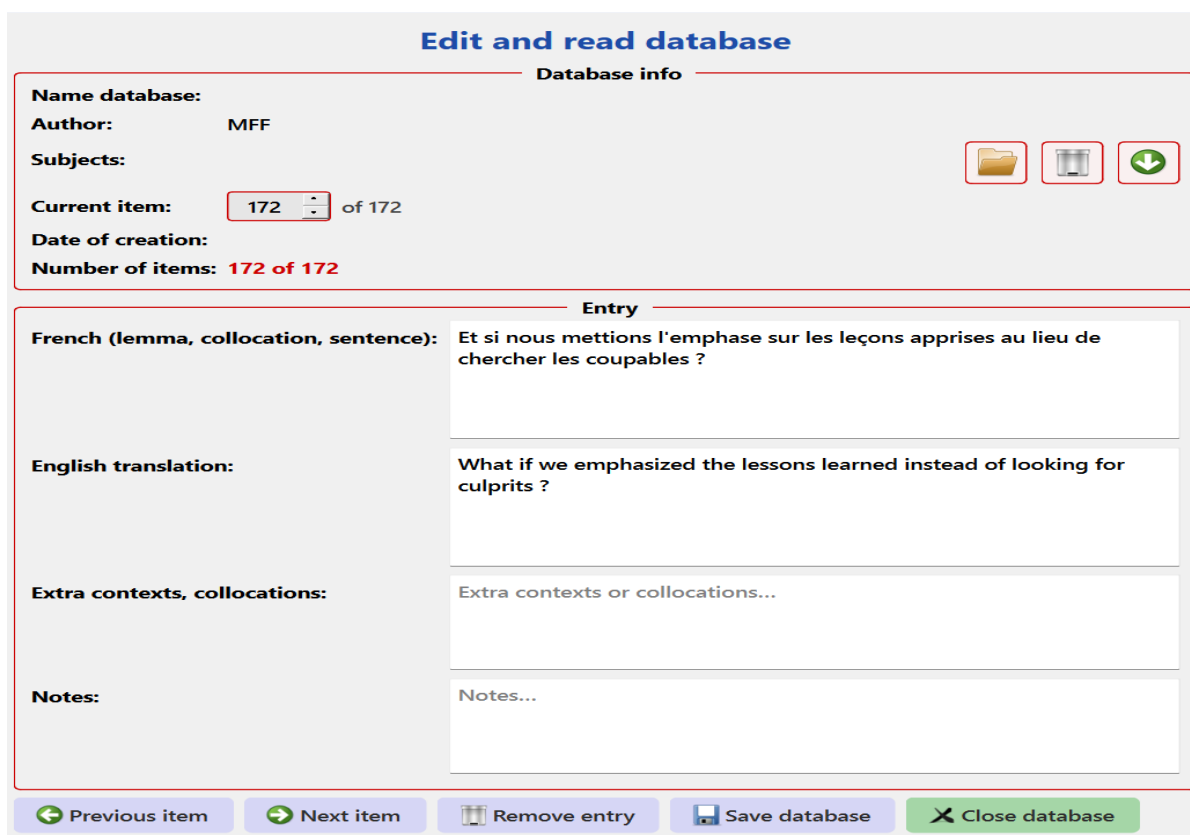


Photo above: Result after adding the results of search query “apprendre leçon” within the imported items from Lexgoth for “apprendre”

Note that you can also import directly when you are already working in a database, you just have to press the button (icon) *Batch Import* to add items to your current database:

Edit and read database

Database info

Name database:

Author: MFF

Subjects:

Current item: of 172

Date of creation:

Number of items: 172 of 172

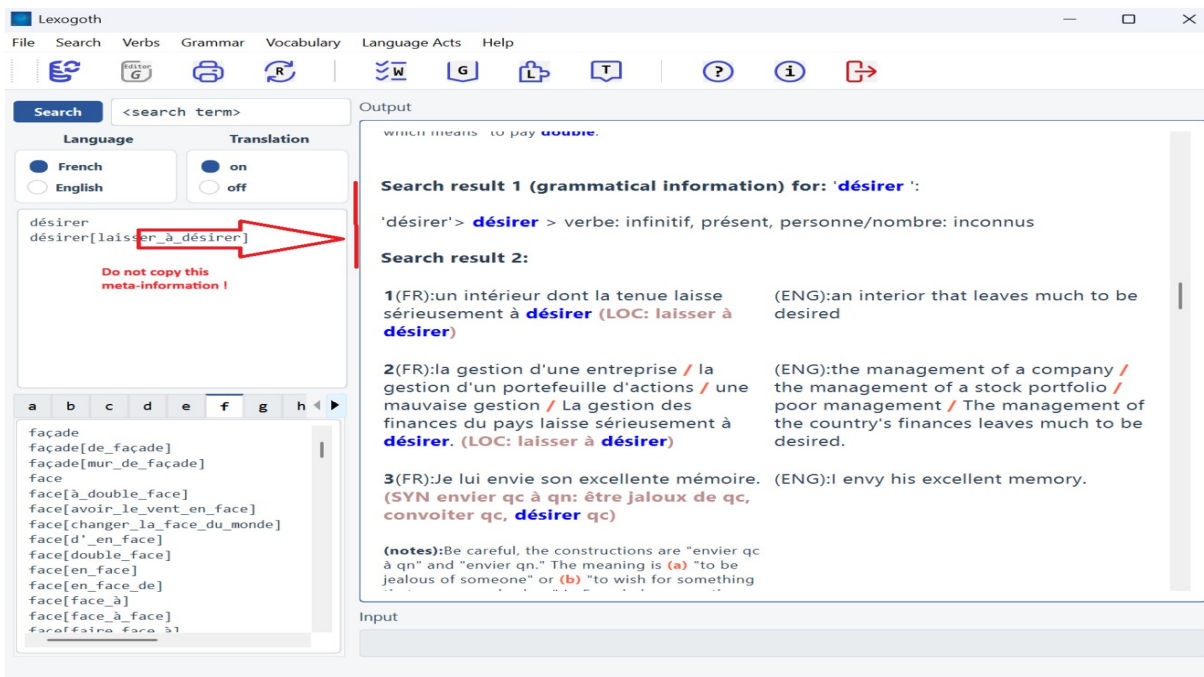



Some important tips for importing:

- You must always copy at least one complete block, which means a set of French sentences with the corresponding English translation. You may, but do not have to, copy the comments, as they will be ignored anyway.

- Do not perform copy operations when the search language in Lexogoth is English. If you do, the editor will consider the entries invalid and will not paste them. The direction is always French → English.

- When you copy, do not copy the meta-information (red arrow in photo below) that precedes each search query in Lexogoth; if you do, the Toolbox will reject the input as invalid:



2.2.2 Export database

With the Export database button, the user can convert an entire database into a reader-friendly text file in *RTF* (rich text format) which he can freely edit with his favorite word processing program.

2.2.3 Export test

It is also possible to convert tests created with the Toolbox into an editable text file in *RTF* format. Note that the test files that have been created with the Toolbox, have the file extension **".lextest"**.

2.2.4 Merge databases

With this button the user can merge several databases (**file extension: .lexdb**). As soon as you press the button, a Windows window opens in which you can select multiple files. **Note, the selection of multiple files is done by holding down the CTRL key while selecting the file.** After the selection, the user is asked to provide the details for the new database.

2.2.5 Export test results

Here the user can reopen the saved result of a created test and export it to a text file. As soon as you press the button, you are asked to open a file with results (**file extension: *.lexresult**). Once selected, the file is opened with a table overview. At the bottom, you have the option to view the test in text view via the Show text view button. The latter presents the questions asked, points earned, and the given and correct answers in a clear manner.

Loaded results

Test: Test on environment and energy | Author: MFF | Date: 24/12/2025 | Subjects: environment, energy, ecology

	Question	Given answer	Correct answer	Score
1	Which word fits best in the text: ...	performance	performance	1.00
2	Match what belongs together:	des gaz à effet de serre → ...	des gaz à effet de serre → ...	1.00
3	{ } sa voiture électrique à domicile	{0:recharger}	0 → recharger	1.00
4	In French you can say "rouler en ...	rouler en électrique	rouler en électrique	1.00
5	In the sentence "La panne la plus...	vide, à plat	vide, à plat	1.00

Show text view

Total score: 5.00 / 5

Export RTF Cancel

By pressing the *Export RTF* button at the bottom right of the screen, you can also convert this reader-friendly file into an editable RTF file.

2.3 Module 3: Testing

2.3.1 Various types of questions

You can also set up tests with the *Toolbox*. The principle remains the same as for the databases: you click on the *Create Test* button and you are guided to a screen where you must fill in the necessary details (name...) and then you are taken to an empty question screen (see illustration below). On this page the user can add his questions. There is a choice of the following question types which are selected via **field A** (illustration next page):

Lexogoth Lexical Toolbox
✕

Create questions for test

Questionnaire data

Name: conditionals
 Author: MFF
 Date: 02/01/2026
 Subjects: à condition de, à condition que, pourvu que, à moins que, ...
 Number of items: 4

Question data: question and solutions

Question type: Multiple choice A

Number of points: 1 B

Question text: Complete the sentence: La banque peut changer l'intérêt de base à tout moment
_____ vous en informer C

Option A: à condition que

Option B: à moins que

Option C: D pourvu que

Option D: à condition de

Correct option: D

← Previous question
→ Next question
🗑 Delete question
💾 Save test
✕ Close

(a) **multiple choice**: The user enters the question in question text field (field C) and then provides a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 answer options (field D). Next, he chooses the number of points to be awarded to the question (for a correct answer), that is field B. In field E, the user enters the correct option, i.e. the letter A, B, C or D. Note, for a question to be accepted as valid, the fields Question text, Option A, Option B, Correct option must be completed; the fields Option C and Option D are not mandatory. An example:

Question data: question and solutions

Question type: Multiple choice ▼

Number of points: 1 ⬇

Question text: Complete the sentence: La banque peut changer l'intérêt de base à tout moment
_____ vous en informer

Option A: à condition que

Option B: à moins que

Option C: pourvu que

Option D: à condition de

Correct option: D

(b) The question type **Exact completion** is self-explanatory: in the question text the user types a question for which an exact answer must be formulated. With this type of question, the user must pay close attention: when someone takes the test, the given answer is compared with the correct answer and both **must match exactly**, otherwise the answer is marked as incorrect. For example, the following pairs are not exact matches: “Albert”-”albert” (difference: capital letter and lowercase letter), “albert “-“albert” (difference: name is followed by a space in the first word and not in the second).

Question data: question and solutions

Question type:

Number of points:

Question text:

Correct answer:

(c) **Open question:** here the examiner can ask an open-ended question and type the answer under solution. This question type is impossible to correct reliably without human intervention and **every answer is automatically marked as correct**.

Question data: question and solutions

Question type:

Number of points:

Question text:

Solution:

(d) **Matching:**

Question data: question and solutions

Question type:

Number of points:

Question text:

Column 1: Column 2:

	Left column	Right column
1	pourvu que	si
2	pour que	afin que
3	avant que	dès que

In this type of question, the user is expected to match items from two columns; useful, for example, for testing knowledge of synonymy or linking related terms. The column names are editable and you can add up to a maximum of five rows. Note that when entering (setting up) the question, you should place the correct answers next to each other. In test mode, they will then be scrambled:

Question

Match what belongs together:

Score: 5

French expressions	English translations
des gaz à effet de serre	an energy company
une société énergétique	a climate footprint
une empreinte climatique	to run on petrol
l'énergie renouvelable	renewable energy
rouler à l'essence	greenhouse gases

(e) The final question type is **DropDown**: here, the examiner can have a user choose a correct answer via a dropdown menu, as shown in the illustration below:

Question

Choose the correct answer:

Score: 1

charger sa voiture électrique à domicile

charger

recharger

décharger

Setting up such a question is done via the following screen:

Question data: question and solutions

Question type:

Number of points:

Question text:

Sentence:

	Placeholder #	Options (comma-separated)	Correct option
1	0	à condition que,si,pourvu que	si
2	1	alors,comme,quand	alors
3	2	par contre,sans que,surtout,parce que	par contre

In the *Question field*, the examiner fills in a question of the type *Choose the correct answer / what fits best in the sentence / ...* Next, in the *Sentence field*, he types the sentence in which one (or more) dropdown menu should appear and at the spot where the user must choose a word, the examiner types the following: `{}`. The Toolbox will then automatically update at the bottom of the screen and generate a row. In the table you see three fields: the first field *Placeholder #* keeps track of the position of the various `{}` in the sentence, in the *Options* field the examiner types the various answer options for the dropdown menu and in the third field *Correct option* the examiner selects the correct answer.

Note that regarding the various `{}` (placeholders), we start counting from zero. That is to say that in the following sentence:

- Je ne `{}` pas que tu `{}` faire ça.

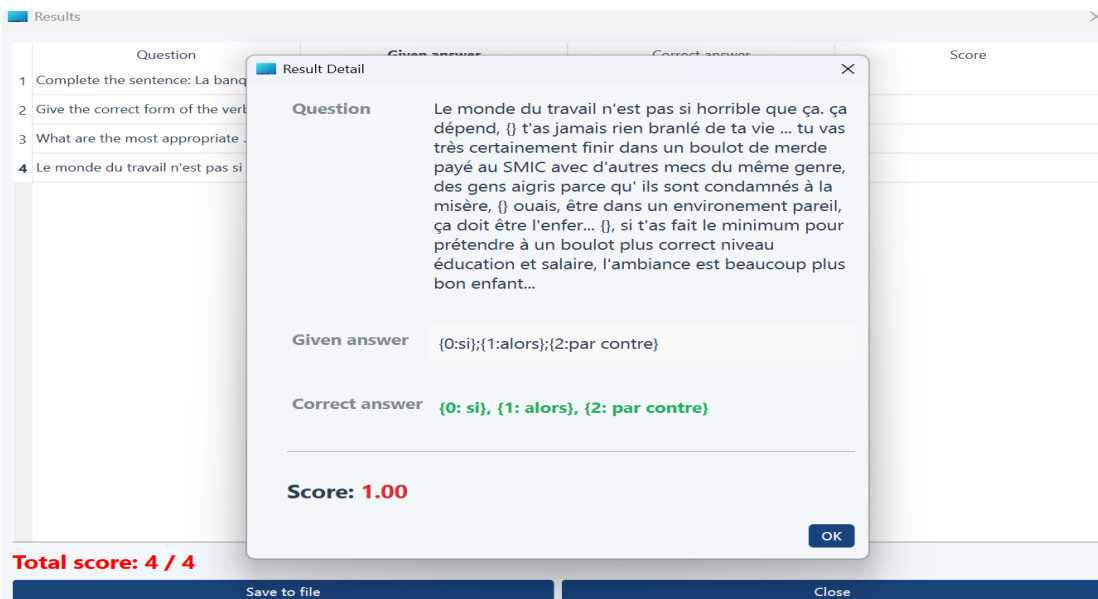
the first brace is assigned index number 0, the second is assigned index 1, etc...

2.3.2 Editing a test

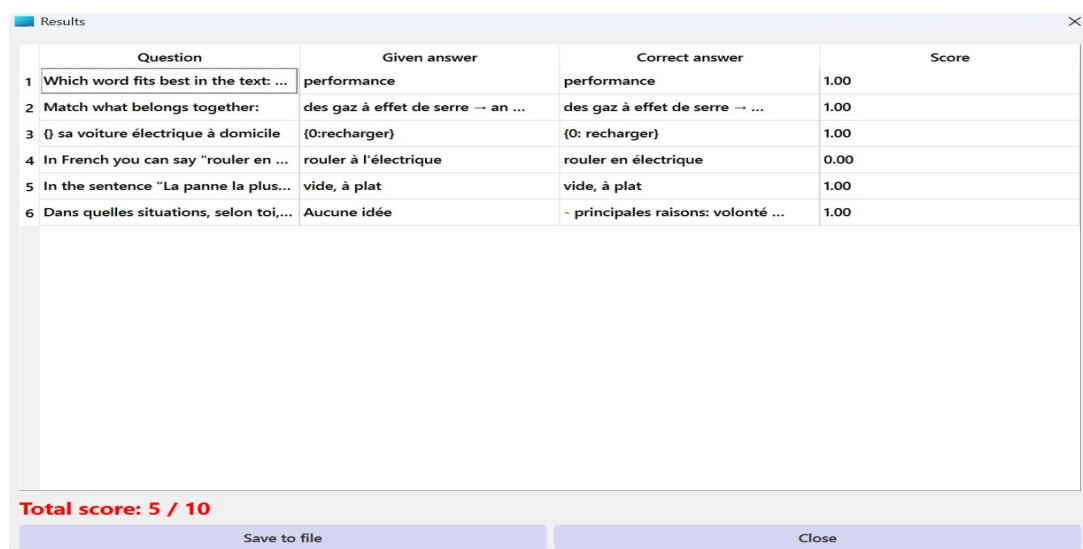
With this you can open and edit an existing one or add questions.

2.3.3 Taking a test and score calculation

With this function you can take a test. When opening a test, the name and ID (class, group,...) of the student are requested, after which the test can begin. The student can then solve the questions and go back and forth between the questions. When you press the *Close test* button, you arrive at the score sheet. There you get an overview of the questions, the given answers and the correct answers and the score per question and total score. To view your results (correct and provided answers) clearly, simply click on a question; a clear pop-up will display the question asked, the answer given, and the score:



You can save your results in a separate file (**extension: *.lexresult**) so that you can view them again later or export them to a text file for study. Note that the score is calculated per question and is divided over each part of the question. For example, if there is a question worth 2 points consisting of 3 parts, then each part will be worth 2/3 [0.67 points].



2.3.4 Loading test results

Here you can load your past (but first save them after having taken a test) results, display them in a popup, and at the bottom of the screen you have the button Show text view where you have a reader-friendly version of your lesson assignment. You can also export this version to a reader-friendly text file (RTF format) to edit or reread.

Loaded results

Test: Test on environment and energy | Author: MFF | Date: 24/12/2025 | Subjects: environment, energy, ecology

Question 1:
Which word fits best in the text: "Le juge a contraint le propriétaire à réaliser différents travaux. Pour améliorer la _____ énergétique du logement le propriétaire devra, entre autres, remplacer les fenêtres, réviser l'isolation des murs et des combles, installer un système de ventilation efficace, et changer le système de chauffage."
Given answer: performance
Correct answer: performance
Score: 1.00

Question 2:
Match what belongs together:
Given answer: des gaz à effet de serre → an energy company X | l'énergie renouvelable → to run on petrol X | rouler à l'essence → greenhouse gases X | une empreinte climatique → a climate footprint | une société énergétique → renewable energy X
Correct answer: des gaz à effet de serre → greenhouse gases | une société énergétique → an energy company | une empreinte climatique → a climate footprint | l'énergie renouvelable → renewable energy | rouler à l'essence → to run on petrol
Score: 1.00

Question 3:
{ } sa voiture électrique à domicile
Possible answers: {0}: charger, recharger, décharger
Given answer: {0}:recharger
Correct answer: 0 → recharger
Score: 1.00

Question 4:
In French you can say "rouler en voiture électrique". However, you can also say it more concisely. How do you do that?
Given answer: rouler à l'électrique

Show table view

Total score: 5.00 / 10

Export RTF Cancel

3. Tips for smooth use

- On the Lexogoth website you will find several databases and tests that you can download as illustrations to help you get started quickly. (<https://english.lexogoth.be/>)

- Make sure not to compile databases that are too large (> 50 items); the whole should remain manageable if you use the databases for learning purposes. And to quickly navigate through a large database, you can also always directly type an index number at "Current item" so that you do not have to move forward item by item.

- Pay close attention when importing to how you should use the three search options: each of the search options serves a specific type of search query!

- If you want to edit databases (extension ".lexdb"), test results (extension ".lexresult"), and tests (extension ".lextest"), it is best to always do this via the Toolbox. You could also edit these files manually via a text editor, but we advise against this because of the complex syntax of the structure of these files, which makes manual editing very error-prone. Should a file be "corrupt" (i.e., contain invalid lines), these are deleted or skipped by default during loading so that the toolbox does not show invalid entries or questions.

4. Technical data

The Lexogoth Toolbox is a part of Lexogoth and was added to the program in January 2026.

- Version 1 (January 2026)

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