

# ***RML2PDF Test Suite - Test #026 Left/Right pages***

## **Demonstration of left and right alternating pages.**

We start off using our standard cover page template. We then put a template into the story which alternates left and right. The templates have mock staple-holes and other furniture so you can see which is which.

For this exercise we defined four page templates - cover, left, right and plain - and use a tag like this in a nextTemplate instruction to set up the cycle:

```
<setNextTemplate name="left,right"/>
```

## A page template for the left side of a book

### **This should be on a left-side page, with alternating templates until countermanded.**

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## A plain(ish) page template with everything centered

### **This should back on a plain page. More Chomsky...**

Note that the descriptive power of the base component is not subject to the levels of acceptability from fairly high (e.g. (99a)) to virtual gibberish (e.g. (98d)). However, this assumption is not correct, since most of the methodological work in modern linguistics is, apparently, determined by an abstract underlying order. Nevertheless, a subset of English sentences interesting on quite independent grounds does not affect the structure of a stipulation to place the constructions into these various categories. Note that most of the methodological work in modern linguistics raises serious doubts about a parasitic gap construction. To characterize a linguistic level L, the systematic use of complex symbols is to be regarded as an abstract underlying order.

Use a tag like this in a nextTemplate instruction to set up the cycle left,right,right,.....:

```
<setNextTemplate name="left,*,right"/>
```

## A page template for the left side of a book

### **This should be on a left-side page, followed by right until countermanded.**

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# A page template for the right side of a book



## **A plain(ish) page template with everything centered**

### **This should back on a plain page. More Chomsky...**

We have already seen that most of the methodological work in modern linguistics suffices to account for the extended c-command discussed in connection with (34). It must be emphasized, once again, that the speaker-hearer's linguistic intuition is not to be considered in determining an abstract underlying order. Thus any associated supporting element is to be regarded as a general convention regarding the forms of the grammar. However, this assumption is not correct, since the theory of syntactic features developed earlier is unspecified with respect to nondistinctness in the sense of distinctive feature theory. Furthermore, the natural general principle that will subsume this case is, apparently, determined by the ultimate standard that determines the accuracy of any proposed grammar.