

Volleyball Figurative Language File PDF

Volleyball figurative language is an exciting and vivid way to capture the essence of this dynamic sport. Whether you're a seasoned player, a passionate fan, or a coach looking to inspire your team, understanding and using figurative language can elevate your communication and deepen your appreciation for volleyball. Figurative language, which includes metaphors, similes, personification, and idioms, helps convey the intensity, strategy, and emotional highs and lows of volleyball in a more impactful and memorable way. This article explores the various types of volleyball figurative language, their meanings, and how they can be effectively incorporated into discussions, commentary, and coaching.

The Role of Figurative Language in Volleyball

Figurative language enriches the way we speak about volleyball by transforming simple facts into vivid images and emotions. It helps to:

- Paint a picture of the game for fans and spectators
- Motivate and inspire players with powerful metaphors
- Enhance storytelling and commentary during matches
- Build team spirit and camaraderie through shared expressions

Understanding common volleyball figurative expressions can also make analyzing games and performances more engaging and insightful.

Common Types of Volleyball Figurative Language

Metaphors in Volleyball

Metaphors compare two unlike things to highlight an aspect of volleyball vividly. Examples include:

- **The court is a battlefield.** ? Emphasizing the strategic and competitive nature of the game.
- **The setter is the quarterback of the team.** ? Comparing the setter's role to that of a quarterback in football, highlighting leadership and decision-making.
- **Her spikes are lightning strikes.** ? Describing powerful spikes with imagery of speed and force.

Metaphors help fans and players understand complex aspects of volleyball by relating them to

familiar concepts.

Similes in Volleyball

Similes use "like" or "as" to compare situations or actions, adding clarity and vividness. Examples include:

- **He jumped like a cat to block the ball.** ? Illustrates agility and timing.
- **The ball sailed across the net like a missile.** ? Conveys speed and precision.
- **Her serve was as smooth as silk.** ? Highlights the finesse and skill involved.

Similes make descriptions more relatable and easier to visualize.

Personification in Volleyball

Personification attributes human qualities to inanimate objects or abstract concepts, making descriptions more engaging:

- **The ball danced on the net before dropping in.** ? Suggests a playful or unpredictable movement.
- **The court whispered the secrets of victory.** ? Implies the court holds stories and strategies.
- **The serve roared past the blockers.** ? Adds a sense of power and personality to the ball's movement.

Personification can add drama and excitement to commentary and storytelling.

Idioms and Phrases in Volleyball

Idioms are expressions with meanings not deducible from literal words but understood culturally. Examples include:

- **Breaking the ice.** ? Starting a game or rally with confidence.
- **On fire.** ? When a player is performing exceptionally well.
- **Keep your eye on the ball.** ? Stay focused on the game.
- **Hit it out of the park.** ? Perform exceptionally well or make a great play.

Using idioms in volleyball context makes language more colorful and relatable.

How to Incorporate Volleyball Figurative Language

In Coaching and Player Motivation

Coaches can motivate players by using vivid metaphors and similes:

- "Today, let's be lions on the court?fearless and relentless."
- "Your serves are missiles; aim with precision."
- "Remember, every set is a building block for victory."

Encouragement becomes more impactful when wrapped in figurative expressions.

In Commentary and Sports Writing

Commentators and writers can enhance their narratives:

- "The ball zipped across the court like a comet, leaving defenders in its wake."
- "She?s a wall at the net, refusing to let that ball drop."
- "The team?s energy is a tidal wave, sweeping through the gym."

These expressions create a more immersive experience for the audience.

In Fan Communication and Social Media

Fans can use figurative language to celebrate or criticize:

- "That spike was pure thunder!"
- "The opponent?s defense is a fortress?nothing gets through."
- "Our team is on fire tonight."

Sharing such language fosters community and enthusiasm.

Examples of Volleyball Figurative Language in Action

Here are some sample sentences incorporating volleyball figurative language:

- "With a thunderous hit, she turned the game around, proving she was the queen of the court."

- "The setter orchestrated the attack like a maestro conducting an orchestra."
- "The ball soared like a rocket, leaving the blockers stunned."
- "Every rally was a battle, with players fighting tooth and nail for every point."
- "Their defense is a brick wall, impenetrable and unwavering."

Using such language not only makes descriptions more colorful but also helps to evoke emotion and excitement.

The Benefits of Using Volleyball Figurative Language

Incorporating figurative language into volleyball-related communication offers several benefits:

- **Enhanced Engagement:** Vivid descriptions captivate audiences and make commentary more lively.
- **Improved Understanding:** Metaphors and similes clarify complex plays or strategies.
- **Motivational Impact:** Inspiring phrases boost player confidence and team morale.
- **Cultural Connection:** Idioms and expressions create a shared language among fans and players.

This linguistic richness makes volleyball more than just a sport ? it becomes a story told through colorful language.

Conclusion

Volleyball figurative language is a powerful tool that brings the game to life through expressive, colorful, and memorable words. Whether through metaphors that depict the game's intensity, similes that paint vivid pictures, personification that adds drama, or idioms that convey shared understanding, figurative language enhances how players, coaches, fans, and commentators experience volleyball. By mastering and incorporating these forms of expression, you can deepen your appreciation of the sport, motivate teams more effectively, and create more engaging narratives that resonate long after the game ends. So next time you watch or play volleyball, try to see the game through the lens of figurative language ? it might just transform your entire experience.

Volleyball figurative language offers a fascinating glimpse into how this dynamic sport transcends the court, inspiring vivid imagery, poetic expressions, and cultural metaphors. Through the use of figurative language?metaphors, similes, personification, and idioms?players, commentators, writers, and fans have developed a rich lexicon that amplifies the excitement, strategy, and emotional intensity of volleyball. This article explores the various forms of figurative language associated with volleyball, their significance, and how they enhance our understanding and appreciation of the sport.

Understanding the Role of Figurative Language in Volleyball

Figurative language serves as a powerful tool in sports commentary, literature, and everyday conversation, helping to paint vivid pictures that convey complex ideas succinctly. In volleyball, it brings the game to life, emphasizing the agility, power, teamwork, and unpredictability that define the sport.

- Enhances Descriptive Power: Enables commentators and writers to evoke imagery that resonates with audiences.
- Builds Emotional Connection: Connects fans emotionally through relatable metaphors and allegories.
- Simplifies Complex Strategies: Translates tactical plays into understandable and memorable expressions.
- Creates Cultural Identity: Contributes to the unique lexicon and identity of volleyball communities.

Common Types of Figurative Language in Volleyball

Various forms of figurative language are prevalent in volleyball discourse. Here, we analyze the most common types and their applications.

Metaphors and Similes

Metaphors and similes are perhaps the most prominent figures of speech in volleyball commentary and fan discussions.

- Metaphors directly equate one thing with another to highlight qualities without using "like" or "as."
 - Example: "She is a lightning bolt down the sideline," emphasizing speed and suddenness.
- Similes compare two things using "like" or "as."
 - Example: "His jump is like a kangaroo," illustrating agility and elevation.

Features and Impact:

- Capture the athleticism and finesse required in volleyball.
- Make commentary more engaging and memorable.

Pros:

- Foster vivid mental images.
- Simplify complex athletic movements.

Cons:

- Overuse can lead to clichés.
- May obscure technical understanding for novices.

Personification

Personification attributes human qualities to non-human elements, often used to dramatize the game.

- Example: "The ball begged to be spiked," suggesting a desire or readiness.
- Example: "The net stands tall, daring the attackers."

Features and Impact:

- Adds drama and a narrative element.
- Creates a lively atmosphere in commentary.

Pros:

- Enhances emotional appeal.
- Engages fans and audiences.

Cons:

- May diminish technical clarity.
- Can seem overly theatrical if overused.

Idioms and Clichés

Idiomatic expressions and clichés are common in volleyball, often reflecting broader cultural attitudes.

- Examples:
- "Breaking the serve" (winning an opponent's serve).
- "Swing and a miss" (failing to connect).
- "Getting into a rhythm" (consistent performance).

Features and Impact:

- Communicate strategic nuances quickly.
- Foster a shared language among fans.

Pros:

- Easy to understand and remember.
- Reinforce team spirit and competitive spirit.

Cons:

- May become stale or overused.
- Can confuse new fans unfamiliar with the idioms.

Symbolism and Cultural Metaphors

Volleyball's fast pace and teamwork have inspired symbolic and cultural metaphors.

- Examples:
- "The volleyball court is a battlefield," emphasizing strategic combat.
- "Setting the stage for victory," highlighting preparation.
- "Spiking your way to triumph," illustrating aggressive play.

Features and Impact:

- Connects the sport to broader themes like struggle, victory, and resilience.
- Enriches storytelling and motivational speeches.

Pros:

- Deepens cultural relevance.
- Motivates players and fans alike.

Cons:

- Might be overly dramatic or exaggerated.
- Can obscure technical details for newcomers.

Impact of Figurative Language on Volleyball Culture

Figurative language shapes the identity and culture of volleyball communities worldwide.

Enhancing Fan Engagement

Fans often adopt phrases and metaphors to express their enthusiasm, creating a shared vernacular that deepens community bonds.

- Example: Calling a player "the wall" when they excel at blocking.
- Fan chants and slogans often employ figurative language to rally support.

Influencing Media and Literature

Commentators, sportswriters, and authors craft narratives around volleyball using rich figurative expressions, elevating coverage from mere reporting to storytelling.

- Notable sports writers have used metaphors like "volleyball as poetry in motion" to describe elegant plays.
- Literature and poetry sometimes explore volleyball themes through allegory and symbolism.

Shaping Player Mindsets and Motivation

Coaches and players use metaphors to motivate and build team cohesion.

- Example: "Stay in the game," symbolizing resilience.
- "Keep your eye on the ball," emphasizing focus.

Pros and Cons of Using Figurative Language in Volleyball

While figurative language significantly enriches the sport's narrative, it also presents certain challenges.

Pros:

- Makes the sport more accessible and enjoyable.
- Encourages creativity and poetic expression.
- Fosters a sense of tradition and identity.
- Enhances storytelling and media coverage.

Cons:

- Risk of clichés and overused phrases.
- Potential for misinterpretation by newcomers.
- Can distract from technical understanding.
- May seem insincere if not used authentically.

Examples of Iconic Volleyball Figurative Expressions

Some phrases have become iconic within volleyball culture, encapsulating the sport's spirit.

- "Spiking the ball like a thunderbolt" ? emphasizing power.
- "Blocking like a brick wall" ? denoting strong defense.
- "Diving for the ball like a cat" ? highlighting agility.
- "Serving up aces" ? combining skill with culinary metaphor.
- "The rally goes on" ? symbolizing resilience and endurance.

These expressions often serve as shorthand for specific skills and moments, making commentary more lively and descriptive.

Conclusion: The Power and Limitations of Volleyball Figurative Language

Figurative language in volleyball is more than mere decoration; it is an essential part of how the sport is experienced, communicated, and celebrated. When used effectively, these expressions capture the thrill, tension, and artistry inherent in volleyball, creating a shared cultural fabric among players, fans, and commentators. They foster imagination, evoke emotion, and make the sport accessible to wider audiences.

However, moderation is key. Overreliance on clichés or exaggerated metaphors can dilute their impact and obscure technical understanding. As volleyball continues to evolve globally, so too will its figurative language, adapting to new styles, cultures, and innovations.

In sum, volleyball figurative language enriches the narrative of the sport, transforming a physical contest into a poetic saga that resonates beyond the court. Whether through the thunderous spike, the impenetrable block, or the graceful setting, these expressions elevate volleyball from mere competition to a vibrant cultural phenomenon rooted in vivid imagery and shared metaphorical language.

Question What is an example of a metaphor related to volleyball figurative language? A common metaphor is saying 'she's a rocket when she spikes,' implying she is powerful and fast like a rocket during her attack. How does volleyball use idiomatic expressions to describe gameplay? Expressions like 'getting the ball over the net' or 'breaking the serve' are idiomatic and vividly depict specific actions in volleyball. What is a common simile used in volleyball commentary? Commentators often say a player jumps 'like a cat' or hits the ball 'like a thunderbolt,' comparing their actions to familiar images for emphasis. How can volleyball players use figurative language to motivate their teammates? Players might say, 'Let's bring the heat!' or 'We're on fire!' to boost team spirit and emphasize aggressive, confident play. Why is figurative language important in describing volleyball matches? It makes descriptions more vivid and engaging, helping fans and players visualize the action and connect emotionally to the game.

Related keywords: volleyball metaphors, sports idioms, athletic symbolism, game-related expressions, volleyball analogies, sports figurative speech, athletic language, volleyball imagery, sports metaphors, game terminology

act two standards focus figurative language answers

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Understanding and mastering figurative language is a crucial component of Act Two standards in many educational frameworks, especially those centered around language arts and literature. This article provides an in-depth exploration of what figurative language entails, how it is assessed within the standards, and strategies to craft effective answers that meet these educational benchmarks. Whether you're a student aiming to improve your comprehension or a teacher seeking to prepare learners effectively, this guide offers valuable insights into the nuances of figurative language and how to approach questions related to it.

What Are Act Two Standards and Why Do They Emphasize Figurative Language?

In educational contexts, standards are benchmarks that define what students should know and be able to do at each grade level. Act Two standards typically focus on developing deeper comprehension skills, analytical thinking, and the ability to interpret complex texts. Figurative language plays a significant role in these standards because it enriches texts, conveys abstract ideas, and requires students to interpret beyond literal meanings.

Key reasons for emphasizing figurative language include:

- Enhancing interpretative skills by analyzing metaphors, similes, personification, and other figurative devices.
- Encouraging critical thinking about how language influences meaning and mood.
- Developing vocabulary and understanding of literary devices.
- Preparing students for higher-level skills required in standardized tests and college readiness.

Types of Figurative Language Commonly Assessed

Understanding the different types of figurative language is essential for crafting accurate and insightful answers. Here are some of the most common types:

Metaphor

A direct comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as."

Example: "Time is a thief."

Interpretation: Time steals moments from our lives, emphasizing its fleeting nature.

Simile

A comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as."

Example: "Her smile was as bright as the sun."

Personification

Giving human qualities to non-human things.

Example: "The wind whispered through the trees."

Hyperbole

An exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally.

Example: "I've told you a million times."

Onomatopoeia

Words that imitate sounds.

Example: "The bee buzzed loudly."

Alliteration and Assonance

Repetition of consonant or vowel sounds for effect.

Example: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."

How to Answer Figurative Language Questions Effectively

Answering questions about figurative language requires both comprehension and analytical skills. Here are key strategies to formulate strong responses aligned with Act Two standards:

1. Carefully Read and Annotate the Text

- Highlight or underline instances of figurative language.
- Note the context in which the device is used.
- Consider the tone, mood, and overall message.

2. Identify the Figurative Device

- Determine whether it is a metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, or another device.
- Clarify the literal meaning versus the figurative meaning.

3. Interpret the Meaning

- Explain what the figurative language suggests about the text's theme, mood, or characters.
- Connect it to the broader message or purpose of the passage.

4. Provide Evidence and Explanation

- Quote the specific phrase or sentence containing the figurative device.
- Analyze how it contributes to the overall meaning or tone.
- Use precise language to demonstrate understanding.

5. Connect to Larger Themes or Texts

- Relate the figurative language to themes in the entire work.
- Show how it enhances or supports the author's purpose.

Sample Question and How to Craft a High-Quality Answer

Question:

Identify the figurative language in the following excerpt and explain its significance:

"The night was as dark as coal, swallowing the city in shadow."

Sample Response:

The excerpt contains a simile, as indicated by the phrase "as dark as coal." This figurative language compares the darkness of the night to coal, emphasizing its deep, impenetrable nature. The simile helps the reader visualize the intensity of the darkness, creating a mood of mystery or foreboding. Additionally, the phrase "swallowing the city in shadow" personifies the night as an entity capable of consuming light, further reinforcing the theme of darkness overcoming visibility and perhaps representing danger or the unknown. Overall, the figurative language enhances the atmospheric tone of the scene and underscores the significance of darkness in setting the mood.

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Answering Figurative Language Questions

To meet Act Two standards successfully, students must avoid pitfalls such as:

- Misidentifying the device (e.g., mistaking a metaphor for personification).

- Providing vague or superficial interpretations without evidence.
- Ignoring the context in which the figurative language appears.
- Failing to connect the device to broader themes or messages.
- Using incorrect terminology or definitions.

Tip: Always back up your answers with direct quotations and detailed explanations.

Practicing and Improving Your Answers

Achieving mastery in identifying and explaining figurative language requires practice. Here are some ways to improve:

1. Analyze Sample Texts

- Read poetry, prose, and plays to find examples of figurative language.
- Practice explaining their effects.

2. Use Practice Questions

- Find or create questions similar to those in assessments.
- Write detailed answers, then compare with model responses.

3. Create a Figurative Language Journal

- Record examples from texts you read.
- Write interpretations and notes on their significance.

4. Engage in Peer Discussions

- Discuss examples with classmates to deepen understanding.
- Exchange ideas on how devices contribute to meaning.

Conclusion: Mastering Figurative Language for Act Two Standards

Mastering figurative language answers within the context of Act Two standards empowers students to engage more critically with texts. Effective responses demonstrate comprehension, analytical thinking, and an ability to connect literary devices to broader themes. By understanding the types of

figurative language, practicing interpretation skills, and avoiding common pitfalls, students can confidently meet and exceed the expectations set forth by educational standards. Remember, the key lies in careful reading, precise identification, thoughtful interpretation, and clear articulation?skills that will serve well beyond the classroom in all forms of literary analysis.

Act Two Standards Focus Figurative Language Answers: A Deep Dive into Literary Devices and Their Role in Educational Standards

Introduction

Act two standards focus figurative language answers has become a pivotal phrase in the realm of educational assessment and instruction, especially within English Language Arts (ELA). As educators and students navigate the complexities of literary analysis, understanding how to identify, interpret, and analyze figurative language is essential. This article explores the significance of figurative language within the context of Act Two standards, emphasizing its role in fostering deeper comprehension and analytical skills. We will examine the pedagogical focus, typical assessment strategies, and provide insights into crafting effective answers that align with standard expectations.

Understanding the Role of Figurative Language in Act Two Standards

The Significance of Figurative Language in Literature

Figurative language is a cornerstone of literary expression, enriching texts with layers of meaning and emotional depth. It includes devices such as similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, and symbolism. Within Act Two standards?often linked to the development and analysis of literature?students are expected to demonstrate proficiency in recognizing and interpreting these devices.

In educational standards, the focus on figurative language aims to develop:

- Critical Thinking: Analyzing how figurative language enhances themes, characters, and symbolism.
- Interpretive Skills: Deciphering the intended meaning behind figurative expressions.
- Textual Evidence: Supporting answers with precise quotations or references from the text.

The Alignment of Act Two Standards with Literary Analysis

Act Two standards often emphasize the ability to analyze literary texts in depth. This includes understanding:

- How authors use figurative language to develop tone and mood.
- The impact of figurative language on the reader's perception.
- The relationship between figurative language and overall themes.

By focusing on these elements, standards aim to produce students who are not only able to identify devices but also articulate their significance in the broader literary context.

Typical Focus Areas in Figurative Language Questions

Common Types of Figurative Language Assessed

Educational assessments targeting Act Two standards frequently include questions that require students to identify, interpret, and analyze various figurative devices. These include:

- Similes and Metaphors: Comparing two unlike things to highlight a particular trait or theme.
- Personification: Giving human qualities to non-human entities to evoke empathy or emphasize a concept.
- Hyperbole: Exaggeration used for emphasis or humor.
- Symbolism: Using objects or phrases to represent abstract ideas.
- Imagery: Descriptive language that appeals to the senses and creates vivid mental pictures.

Typical Question Formats

Questions in assessments may be structured as:

- Multiple-choice items asking students to identify the device used in a given passage.
- Short-answer prompts requiring explanation of the figurative language's effect.
- Longer analytical questions asking students to interpret how figurative language contributes to the development of themes or characters.

Crafting Effective Answers to Figurative Language Questions

Strategies for Responding

Students aiming for high-quality, standards-aligned answers should employ specific strategies:

- Identify the Device: Clearly state which figurative language device is present.
- Quote Precisely: Use direct quotations from the text to support identification.

- Explain the Meaning: Interpret what the device signifies within the context.
- Analyze the Effect: Discuss how the device influences tone, mood, theme, or character development.
- Connect to Larger Themes: Link the figurative language to overarching messages or motifs.

Sample Answer Structure

A well-structured response might look like:

- Introduction of Device: "The author uses a metaphor in the phrase 'the world is a stage?..."
- Quotation: "...which appears when the protagonist reflects on life."
- Interpretation: "This metaphor suggests that life is performative, emphasizing themes of role-playing and identity."
- Analysis of Effect: "By comparing life to a stage, the author invites readers to consider how individuals perform societal roles, adding depth to the character's worldview."
- Connection to Theme: "This figurative language underscores the theme of self-awareness and societal expectations."

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

Recognizing Figurative Language

Students often struggle to distinguish between literal and figurative language. To overcome this:

- Practice with varied texts to become familiar with common devices.
- Use context clues to determine whether a phrase is literal or figurative.

Interpreting Meaning

Interpreting what a device signifies requires nuance. Strategies include:

- Asking questions like 'What is being implied here?' or 'What feelings or ideas does this evoke?'
- Considering the overall tone and themes of the passage.

Writing Analytical Answers

Students may find it challenging to articulate their interpretations clearly. Effective approaches

involve:

- Planning responses before writing.
- Using precise language and terminology.
- Supporting claims with direct evidence.

The Role of Teachers and Assessment Design

Teaching Approaches for Act Two Standards

Educators can enhance students' mastery of figurative language by:

- Incorporating explicit instruction on common devices.
- Using close reading exercises focused on identifying and analyzing figurative language.
- Providing model answers that demonstrate effective analysis.
- Creating practice questions aligned with assessment standards.

Designing Standards-Focused Questions

Assessment items should:

- Require students to explain the significance of figurative language.
- Promote critical thinking rather than rote identification.
- Encourage textual evidence and detailed analysis.

Final Thoughts: Mastering Figurative Language for Act Two Success

Achieving proficiency with figurative language within the context of Act Two standards is essential for comprehensive literary analysis. It empowers students to interpret texts more deeply and articulate their insights with clarity and confidence. As educators refine their instructional strategies and assessment practices, students will be better equipped to meet these standards and develop lasting analytical skills.

In essence, the focus on figurative language answers under Act Two standards is not merely about recognizing literary devices but about understanding their power to shape meaning and evoke emotion. Mastery in this area paves the way for richer reading experiences and more nuanced interpretations?key stepping stones toward literary excellence.

Question What are the key focus areas for ACT two standards related to figurative language? The key focus areas include understanding different types of figurative language (such as similes, metaphors, personification), analyzing their effects, and applying this understanding to interpret texts accurately. How can I improve my ability to identify figurative language on the ACT? Practice reading diverse texts and pay close attention to descriptive phrases that go beyond literal meaning. Learning common figurative devices and their signals will help you recognize them quickly. What are some common types of figurative language tested in ACT standards? Common types include similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, idioms, and symbolism. Understanding their definitions and how they contribute to a text is essential. How do ACT standards guide the analysis of figurative language in passages? They emphasize interpreting how figurative language enhances meaning, mood, or tone, and understanding its impact on the reader's perception of the text. What strategies can help me answer figurative language questions more effectively? Read the surrounding context carefully, look for keywords indicating comparison or exaggeration, and think about what the figurative language suggests beyond the literal meaning. Are there specific practice resources for ACT figurative language questions aligned with standards? Yes, official ACT practice tests, prep books focusing on reading comprehension, and online resources often include exercises targeting figurative language analysis aligned with ACT standards. How do ACT standards for figurative language relate to overall reading comprehension skills? Mastering figurative language enhances comprehension by allowing students to interpret nuanced meaning, tone, and author's intent, which are critical for high scores. What is the importance of understanding figurative language in the context of ACT standards? It helps students analyze texts more deeply, interpret author's use of language creatively, and answer questions accurately about meaning and tone. How can I practice applying ACT standards focus on figurative language during my prep? Engage with practice questions that require identifying and analyzing figurative language, and review explanations to understand the reasoning behind correct answers. What common pitfalls should I avoid when answering figurative language questions on the ACT? Avoid taking figurative language literally, rushing through questions, and ignoring context clues. Always consider how the figurative language contributes to the overall meaning.

Related keywords: act two standards, focus, figurative language, answers, literary analysis, comprehension, themes, literary devices, interpretation, assessment

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