

picture cards for creative writing year 6

Updated Version

Picture cards for creative writing Year 6 are an invaluable resource for educators aiming to enhance their students' storytelling skills. As pupils transition into upper Key Stage 2, fostering independent thought and creative expression becomes increasingly important. Picture cards serve as engaging prompts that inspire imagination, encourage vocabulary development, and support the structure of narrative writing. They provide a visual stimulus that prompts students to craft detailed, imaginative stories, making writing lessons dynamic and enjoyable. Whether used as a warm-up activity, a writing prompt, or a group exercise, picture cards are versatile tools that can significantly boost creative writing skills for Year 6 students.

Benefits of Using Picture Cards in Year 6 Creative Writing

1. Stimulate Imagination and Creativity

Picture cards present intriguing images that spark students' imaginations. The visual prompts open up endless possibilities for storylines, characters, and settings, encouraging pupils to think beyond the obvious. This creative freedom helps students develop their narrative voice and experiment with different genres and styles.

2. Enhance Vocabulary and Descriptive Language

When students interpret images, they naturally begin to describe what they see, leading to the expansion of their vocabulary. Teachers can encourage them to use vivid adjectives, action verbs, and sensory details, enriching their descriptive language and making their stories more engaging.

3. Develop Narrative Structure Skills

Using picture cards, students can learn to identify key elements of story structure, such as setting, characters, problem, and resolution. Teachers can guide pupils to plan their stories around the images, ensuring their narratives have a clear beginning, middle, and end.

4. Promote Collaborative Learning and Peer Feedback

Picture cards are excellent for group activities. Students can share their stories inspired by the same image, compare different interpretations, and offer constructive feedback. This collaborative approach fosters communication skills and encourages diverse perspectives.

Types of Picture Cards Suitable for Year 6 Creative Writing

1. Themed Picture Cards

These cards feature specific themes, such as fantasy worlds, historical settings, or everyday life scenes. Themed cards help students focus their stories within a particular context and develop genre-specific vocabulary.

2. Open-Ended Picture Cards

Open-ended images are abstract or ambiguous, inviting multiple interpretations. These cards challenge students to think creatively and develop unique storylines without being constrained by obvious details.

3. Sequential Picture Cards

A series of images that tell a story in sequence can guide students through a narrative structure, helping them practice pacing and chronological storytelling.

4. Character-Focused Picture Cards

Cards that highlight specific characters or emotions can be used to explore character development and emotional depth within stories.

How to Integrate Picture Cards into Year 6 Creative Writing Lessons

1. Daily Warm-Up Prompts

Start each lesson with a quick writing activity based on a picture card. Students can write for 10-15 minutes, allowing them to warm up their creative muscles and build confidence.

2. Guided Story Planning

Use picture cards as a planning tool. Have students select an image and brainstorm story elements?setting, characters, problem?before writing their full story.

3. Creative Writing Workshops

Organize group sessions where students share stories inspired by the same picture card. Encourage peer feedback and discussion to develop ideas and improve writing.

4. Themed Story Challenges

Set challenges where students create stories based on a series of picture cards, developing narratives that incorporate all the images or themes presented.

Tips for Using Picture Cards Effectively in the Classroom

- **Select age-appropriate images:** Ensure images are engaging but suitable for Year 6 students, avoiding overly complex or simplistic visuals.
- **Encourage detailed descriptions:** Prompt students to include sensory details, emotions, and varied vocabulary in their stories.
- **Promote originality:** Emphasize that stories should be unique, even if inspired by the same image as peers.
- **Vary the prompts:** Rotate between different types of picture cards to keep activities fresh and challenging.
- **Integrate technology:** Use digital picture cards or interactive platforms for a modern twist on traditional prompts.

Creating Your Own Picture Cards for Creative Writing

For teachers looking to customize their resources, creating personalized picture cards can be highly effective. Consider the following tips:

1. Tailor images to curriculum themes

Incorporate images related to topics studied in class, such as historical events, scientific concepts, or cultural festivals, to reinforce learning through creative writing.

2. Use high-quality visuals

Ensure images are clear, vibrant, and detailed enough to inspire vivid descriptions.

3. Include diverse scenes and characters

Representation matters?use images that reflect diverse cultures, settings, and characters to promote inclusivity and broaden students? perspectives.

4. Add prompts or questions

Include thought-provoking questions on the back of cards, such as ?What is happening here?? or

?How does this character feel?? to guide students? storytelling.

Resources and Where to Find Picture Cards for Year 6

There are numerous resources available online and offline for teachers seeking quality picture cards:

- **Educational websites:** Platforms like Twinkl, Teachit, and Teaching Resources offer printable and digital picture cards tailored for creative writing activities.
- **Creative writing books:** Many books include picture prompts and accompanying activities suitable for Year 6 students.
- **DIY options:** Teachers can create their own cards using images from magazines, online royalty-free image sites, or by drawing their own illustrations.
- **Interactive tools:** Use apps and software that generate random images or story prompts, integrating technology into the classroom.

Conclusion

Picture cards for creative writing Year 6 are a versatile and effective tool to nurture imagination, vocabulary, and storytelling skills among upper Key Stage 2 pupils. By integrating themed, open-ended, sequential, or character-focused images into lessons, teachers can foster a stimulating environment where students confidently craft engaging narratives. With thoughtful implementation and customization, picture cards can transform writing activities into enjoyable, collaborative, and educational experiences. Investing in quality visual prompts not only enhances students' creative abilities but also builds essential skills that will benefit them across the curriculum and beyond.

Picture cards for creative writing Year 6 have become an increasingly popular resource in classrooms, serving as versatile tools to foster imagination, develop writing skills, and cultivate critical thinking among upper-primary students. As Year 6 pupils stand on the cusp of secondary education, their ability to craft compelling narratives, descriptive passages, and engaging dialogues is paramount. Picture cards, with their visual appeal and capacity to stimulate ideas, offer educators an engaging pathway to achieve these objectives. This article explores the multifaceted role of picture cards in creative writing for Year 6, examining their benefits, types, effective implementation strategies, and the pedagogical principles underpinning their use.

The Role of Picture Cards in Enhancing Creative Writing

Bridging Visual Art and Literature

Picture cards serve as an effective bridge between visual stimuli and literary expression. By

presenting students with vivid images, they stimulate the imagination, prompting learners to translate visual cues into words. This connection nurtures a more dynamic and engaging writing process, moving beyond rote exercises into genuine storytelling.

Stimulating Imagination and Inspiration

One of the core strengths of picture cards lies in their ability to spark ideas. For students who may experience writer's block or struggle to generate topics, a compelling image can serve as a catalyst. Whether it's a mysterious forest scene, a bustling marketplace, or an alien landscape, each image opens a portal to creative exploration.

Developing Descriptive and Narrative Skills

Using picture cards encourages students to hone specific writing skills:

- Descriptive language: Detailing settings, characters, and emotions inspired by the image.
- Narrative structure: Creating stories with beginning, middle, and end based on visual prompts.
- Dialogue: Imagining conversations between characters depicted or implied in the picture.
- Vocabulary expansion: Incorporating new words to articulate observations vividly.

Encouraging Critical Thinking and Interpretation

Beyond mere description, picture cards invite students to interpret images, infer backstories, and consider different perspectives. This analytical approach deepens comprehension and enriches storytelling.

Types of Picture Cards Used in Year 6 Creative Writing

Photographic Images

Real-world photographs capture authentic scenes, such as bustling streets, natural landscapes, or candid moments. These images often serve as prompts for realistic stories or journal entries, helping students connect writing to real-life contexts.

Illustrations and Artwork

Artistic drawings, paintings, or sketches can evoke mood, atmosphere, and emotion. Their often stylized or fantastical qualities make them ideal for imaginative stories, fantasy narratives, or myth-inspired tales.

Composite and Themed Sets

Sets that feature multiple images around a common theme—like space, the jungle, or historical events—allow for more extensive projects. They enable students to compare, contrast, and develop series of stories or character profiles.

Interactive and Digital Picture Cards

With the advent of technology, digital platforms provide interactive picture cards with clickable features, animations, or sound effects. These enhance engagement and appeal to digitally-native learners.

Effective Strategies for Implementing Picture Cards in the Classroom

Structured Writing Tasks

Teachers can design specific activities, such as:

- Story starters: Present an image and ask students to continue the story.
- Descriptive paragraphs: Focus on detailed descriptions inspired by the picture.
- Dialogue exercises: Imagine conversations between characters or elements in the image.
- Creative challenges: Incorporate constraints like writing in a particular genre or style.

Open-Ended Exploration

Encouraging students to interpret images freely fosters originality. Teachers might ask, "What is happening here?" or "What could happen next?" to stimulate varied responses.

Collaborative Writing Projects

Group activities, where students brainstorm together based on a shared picture, promote teamwork, idea exchange, and peer learning.

Integration with Other Subjects

Picture cards can be linked with history, science, or geography lessons. For example, an image of ancient ruins can inspire stories set in historical contexts, enriching cross-curricular learning.

Using Visual Prompts for Assessment

Teachers can assess comprehension, vocabulary, and narrative skills through student-created stories based on picture cards, providing insights into individual progress.

Pedagogical Principles Underpinning the Use of Picture Cards

Differentiated Learning

Picture cards cater to diverse learning styles. Visual learners benefit from imagery, while kinesthetic or linguistic learners can engage through storytelling activities. Teachers can adapt complexity and support according to student needs.

Encouraging Student Autonomy

By providing open-ended prompts, educators empower students to take ownership of their writing, fostering confidence and independence.

Promoting Critical Thinking and Reflection

Analyzing images before writing encourages students to consider details, motives, and themes, cultivating higher-order thinking skills.

Aligning with Curriculum Goals

Creative writing with picture cards aligns with curriculum standards emphasizing narrative development, vocabulary, and expressive language, ensuring that activities are purposeful and standards-driven.

Benefits and Challenges of Using Picture Cards for Year 6 Creative Writing

Benefits

- Engagement: Visual stimuli captivate students' interest.
- Variety: Offers diverse prompts to prevent monotony.
- Skill Development: Enhances descriptive, narrative, and vocabulary skills.
- Inclusivity: Supports different learning styles and abilities.
- Preparation for Higher-Level Writing: Builds foundational skills necessary for more complex writing tasks.

Challenges

- Over-reliance: Excessive dependence on images might limit original ideas.
- Quality of Prompts: Poorly chosen images may fail to inspire meaningful writing.
- Differentiation Difficulties: Adjusting prompts for varied abilities requires planning.
- Time Constraints: In busy curricula, integrating creative activities may be challenging.

Effective implementation involves balancing image-based prompts with other teaching methods, ensuring that students develop both their creative and technical writing skills.

Conclusion: The Impact of Picture Cards on Year 6 Creative Writing Development

In the landscape of primary education, particularly for Year 6 pupils, the use of picture cards for creative writing offers a dynamic and effective pedagogical tool. They serve as catalysts for imagination, facilitators of skill development, and gateways to critical thinking. When thoughtfully integrated into the classroom, picture cards can transform writing lessons from routine exercises into engaging explorations of language and storycraft. As educators seek innovative ways to prepare students for the complexities of language, literature, and communication, picture cards stand out as accessible, adaptable, and inspiring resources. Their role in nurturing confident, creative, and competent writers is undeniable, making them an indispensable element of the Year 6 teaching toolkit.

Question How can picture cards enhance creative writing skills for Year 6 students? Picture cards stimulate imagination and provide visual prompts that inspire students to develop detailed stories, improving their descriptive language and narrative skills. **Answer** What types of images should be included on picture cards for Year 6 creative writing activities? A mix of diverse scenes, characters, objects, and emotions that encourage students to think creatively and explore different genres and story ideas. How can teachers effectively use picture cards to support collaborative writing in Year 6? Teachers can have students work in pairs or groups, selecting a card and collaboratively brainstorming and crafting a story, fostering teamwork and diverse ideas. What are some innovative ways to incorporate picture cards into Year 6 creative writing lessons? Students can use picture cards as story starters, create comic strips, or write alternate endings, making writing engaging and interactive. How do picture cards help differentiate creative writing tasks for different ability levels in Year 6? Teachers can select simpler or more complex images based on student needs, allowing all learners to participate and develop confidence in their writing skills.

Related keywords: picture cards, creative writing, Year 6, writing prompts, story starters, vocabulary cards, visual prompts, storytelling aids, literacy resources, classroom activities

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 are pivotal years in a student's educational journey, marking the transition from childhood to adolescence and laying the foundation for future academic and personal development. These years, typically covering ages 11 to 14, are characterized by significant changes in curriculum, social dynamics, and personal growth. Understanding what to expect during these years, how to prepare effectively, and the opportunities available can help students, parents, and educators navigate this exciting phase with confidence.

Understanding the Importance of Years 7, 8, and 9

The Transition to Secondary Education

Entering Year 7 often signifies a major milestone – the move from primary to secondary school. This transition introduces students to a broader curriculum, new teachers, and diverse peer groups. It serves as a foundation for future learning and development, setting the tone for Years 8 and 9.

Developmental Milestones

During these years, students experience rapid physical, emotional, and cognitive growth:

- Physical changes: Puberty and growth spurts
- Cognitive development: Improved reasoning, critical thinking, and independence
- Social skills: Building new friendships, understanding social norms, and developing self-identity
- Emotional maturity: Navigating self-esteem, peer pressure, and emotional regulation

Recognizing these milestones helps educators and parents support students effectively.

Curriculum Overview for Years 7-9

These years are crucial for building core academic skills and exploring interests that influence future career paths. The curriculum is designed to be comprehensive, challenging, and engaging.

Core Subjects

Students typically study a broad range of subjects, including:

- English: Literature, language, and communication skills
- Mathematics: Algebra, geometry, statistics, and problem-solving
- Science: Biology, chemistry, physics, and scientific inquiry
- History and Geography: Understanding past events and the world's geography

- Foreign Languages: Spanish, French, or other languages to foster global awareness
- Physical Education: Promoting health, teamwork, and physical fitness

Optional and Enrichment Subjects

To encourage diverse interests, schools often offer:

- Art and Design
- Music and Performing Arts
- Technology and Computing
- Design and Technology (D&T)
- Personal, Social, Health, and Economic Education (PSHE)

Academic Development and Support

Preparing for Exams and Assessments

Assessment methods evolve during these years, including:

- Formative assessments (quizzes, classwork)
- Summative assessments (mid-term and end-of-year exams)
- Coursework and projects

Effective preparation involves:

- Regular revision
- Time management skills
- Seeking help when needed

Support Systems

Students benefit from:

- Tutoring and extra help sessions
- Study groups
- Access to counselors and mental health resources

Creating a supportive environment enables students to excel academically while maintaining well-being.

Personal and Social Development

Building Confidence and Resilience

Encouraging participation in extracurricular activities, sports, and clubs helps students develop confidence and resilience.

Social Skills and Peer Relationships

Navigating friendships and conflicts is essential:

- Learning empathy and communication
- Respecting diversity
- Developing conflict resolution skills

Online Safety and Digital Literacy

With increased internet use, teaching safe online behavior and digital literacy is vital.

Extracurricular Activities and Opportunities

Participation in extracurricular activities enriches the educational experience:

- Sports teams and physical activities
- Clubs (chess, drama, music)
- Community service projects
- Leadership opportunities (student council)

These activities foster teamwork, leadership, and personal interests that can influence future career choices.

Preparing for the Future: Year 10 and Beyond

The culmination of Years 7-9 prepares students for:

- GCSEs and standardized exams in Year 10 and 11
- Choosing GCSE subjects aligned with interests and career aspirations
- Developing study habits and independence essential for senior education

Early planning and guidance can help students make informed decisions about their academic pathways.

Challenges and How to Overcome Them

While these years are exciting, they can also present challenges:

- Academic pressure: Balancing coursework and extracurriculars
- Peer pressure and social challenges: Navigating friendships and conflicts
- Self-esteem issues: Building confidence in abilities

Support strategies include:

- Open communication with teachers and parents
- Establishing a balanced schedule
- Encouraging self-reflection and positive self-talk

Conclusion

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 are foundational years that shape a student's academic, social, and personal development. By understanding the curriculum, developmental milestones, and available opportunities, students and their support networks can make the most of these formative years. Embracing challenges, engaging in extracurricular activities, and focusing on personal growth will prepare students for the next stage of their education and lifelong success.

Investing time and effort during these years ensures a smooth transition into future educational pursuits and helps students develop the skills, confidence, and resilience needed to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Year 7, Year 8, Year 9: Navigating the Crucial Stages of Early Secondary Education

Embarking on secondary education marks a pivotal phase in a student's academic journey, and the years Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 serve as foundational pillars for future success. These formative years are characterized by significant academic, social, and emotional development. They set the stage for further education, career choices, and personal growth. Understanding the unique

features, challenges, and opportunities of each year can help students, parents, and educators better navigate this important period.

Understanding the Transition: From Primary to Secondary School

The passage from primary to secondary school is often both exciting and daunting. Year 7 typically marks this transition, bringing with it a host of new experiences, increased independence, and a broader curriculum. This initial year is crucial for establishing routines, building confidence, and adapting to a more complex learning environment.

Year 7: The Gateway to Secondary Education

Overview of Year 7

Year 7 is generally the first year of secondary school in many education systems. It marks the beginning of a new educational phase, usually for students aged 11 to 12. It's a year filled with discovery—both academically and socially—as students adapt to a larger school environment, diverse subject choices, and increased expectations.

Academic Features

- **Broad Curriculum:** Students are introduced to a wider range of subjects, including core areas like Math, English, and Science, along with options such as Art, Music, Physical Education, and Modern Foreign Languages.
- **Assessment Methods:** Emphasis on formative assessments, classwork, and introductory exams that help teachers gauge student understanding.
- **Transition Support:** Many schools offer induction programs, buddy systems, and mentoring to ease students into secondary education.

Social and Emotional Development

- Increased independence can be both empowering and challenging.
- Peer relationships become more complex; social skills and conflict resolution are vital.
- Some students may experience anxiety or homesickness during this transition.

Pros and Cons of Year 7

Pros:

- New environment fosters growth and independence.
- Exposure to diverse subjects broadens interests.
- Opportunities to make new friends.

Cons:

- Adjustment period may cause stress or anxiety.
- Larger school size can feel overwhelming.
- Academic workload begins to increase.

Key Challenges and Strategies

- Adapting to a new routine: Establish daily schedules and organization habits.
- Building confidence: Encourage participation in extracurricular activities.
- Support systems: Schools should provide counseling and peer support.

Year 8: Building Foundations and Exploring Interests

Overview of Year 8

Typically, Year 8 students are aged 12 to 13. At this stage, learners are more familiar with the school environment and are encouraged to deepen their understanding of subjects. This year acts as a bridge between the novelty of Year 7 and the more focused approach of Year 9, often seen as a prelude to GCSE or equivalent qualifications.

Academic Focus

- Curriculum Depth: Subjects become more specialized, with increased coursework and project work.
- Skill Development: Emphasis on critical thinking, problem-solving, and independent learning.
- Preparation for Exams: Some schools introduce formal assessments to prepare students for Year 9 exams.

Social and Emotional Aspects

- Peer groups tend to stabilize, but social dynamics can still be complex.
- Students may begin to explore their interests more seriously, including extracurricular activities.

- Development of self-awareness and personal responsibility.

Features of Year 8

- Opportunities for leadership roles (e.g., prefects, club leaders).
- Exposure to careers education and future pathways.
- Increased focus on study skills and time management.

Pros and Cons of Year 8

Pros:

- Greater academic maturity and deeper learning.
- Opportunities for leadership and specialized pursuits.
- Better understanding of personal interests and strengths.

Cons:

- Pressure to perform academically can increase.
- Social pressures and peer influence may intensify.
- Some students may experience mid-year slump or loss of motivation.

Strategies for Success in Year 8

- Encourage goal-setting and reflection.
- Promote extracurricular engagement to build confidence.
- Maintain open communication with teachers and counselors.

Year 9: Preparing for the Future

Overview of Year 9

Year 9 is often viewed as a critical juncture before students make decisions about their GCSE or equivalent subjects. Typically for students aged 13 to 14, this year emphasizes consolidation of knowledge, skill refinement, and preparation for more specialized study in Year 10 and beyond.

Academic and Curriculum Features

- Specialization Begins: Students choose a range of subjects, often with some core subjects remaining compulsory.
- Assessment Focus: Regular assessments, coursework, and mock exams help prepare students for final qualifications.
- Career and Further Education Planning: Introduction to options for post-16 education, apprenticeships, or vocational routes.

Developmental Aspects

- Increased cognitive development allows for more abstract thinking and complex problem-solving.
- Emotional maturity begins to deepen, but some students may face identity or self-esteem challenges.
- Peer influence can be significant; social identity becomes more important.

Features of Year 9

- Opportunities for work experience and career exploration.
- Involvement in leadership, community projects, and extracurricular activities.
- Emphasis on developing independence and self-regulation.

Pros and Cons of Year 9

Pros:

- Preparation for the demands of further education.
- Clarity on academic and career interests.
- Development of study habits and self-motivation.

Cons:

- Increased academic pressure.
- Potential stress related to future choices.
- Balancing social, academic, and personal responsibilities.

Strategies for Maximizing Year 9 Outcomes

- Regularly review academic progress and set achievable goals.
- Seek guidance from teachers and careers advisors.
- Engage actively in extracurricular and leadership opportunities.

Comparative Summary: Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9

| Feature | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 |

|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| Age Range | 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 |

| Focus | Transition, broad curriculum | Depth, exploration | Specialization, preparation |

| Social Development | Forming new relationships | Stabilizing peer groups | Identity, independence |

| Academic Pressure | Moderate | Increasing | High, exam-focused |

| Opportunities | New experiences, clubs | Leadership, career exploration | Post-16 planning |

Conclusion: Navigating the Path Ahead

The years Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 collectively form a crucial developmental corridor that shapes a student's academic trajectory, social skills, and personal identity. While each year presents its unique challenges and opportunities, a supportive environment, proactive engagement, and strategic planning can help students thrive through these formative years.

For educators and parents, understanding the nuances of each stage enables targeted support, fostering resilience and motivation. For students, embracing these years as opportunities for growth, exploration, and self-discovery sets a strong foundation for future successes?whether in further education, vocational pursuits, or personal development.

As the journey progresses, recognizing the importance of these years encourages a balanced approach?celebrating achievements, addressing challenges, and nurturing a lifelong love for learning. With thoughtful guidance and encouragement, students can confidently navigate Year 7 through Year 9, emerging well-prepared for the exciting opportunities that lie ahead.

QuestionAnswer What are the key academic subjects students typically study in Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9? In Year 7, students usually cover foundational subjects like English, Math, Science, History, and Geography. Year 8 builds on these with more advanced topics, and Year 9 often introduces more specialized subjects and prepares students for GCSE or equivalent exams. How

can Year 7 students effectively transition from primary to secondary school? Students can succeed by developing good study habits, staying organized, making new friends, and seeking support from teachers and peers. Participating in extracurricular activities also helps build confidence and ease the transition. What are common challenges faced by Year 8 students, and how can they overcome them? Year 8 students often face increased academic workload and social pressures. Overcoming these challenges involves good time management, open communication with teachers and parents, and maintaining a balanced lifestyle. How does Year 9 prepare students for their GCSE or equivalent exams? Year 9 introduces more in-depth subject content and exam techniques, helping students identify their strengths and weaknesses. It also encourages independent learning, laying a strong foundation for GCSE success. Are there specific skills students should focus on developing during Year 7 to Year 9? Yes, students should focus on critical thinking, problem-solving, effective communication, time management, and independent study skills to excel throughout these years. What extracurricular activities are popular for Year 7 to Year 9 students? Popular activities include sports, music, drama, science clubs, coding clubs, and community service projects. These help students develop new skills and build confidence. How can parents support their children through Year 8 and Year 9? Parents can support by encouraging good study habits, maintaining open communication, monitoring academic progress, and providing emotional support during these transitional years. What are some effective study strategies for Year 9 students facing more challenging curricula? Effective strategies include creating a study timetable, breaking down topics into manageable parts, practicing past exam papers, and seeking help when needed to reinforce understanding. What are the main differences between Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 in terms of curriculum focus? Year 7 focuses on settling into secondary education and foundational skills, Year 8 deepens subject knowledge and skills, and Year 9 emphasizes preparation for exams and more specialized learning to ready students for GCSEs or equivalent courses.

Related keywords: secondary education, middle school, adolescent students, grade 7, grade 8, grade 9, middle school curriculum, student development, academic year, school subjects

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