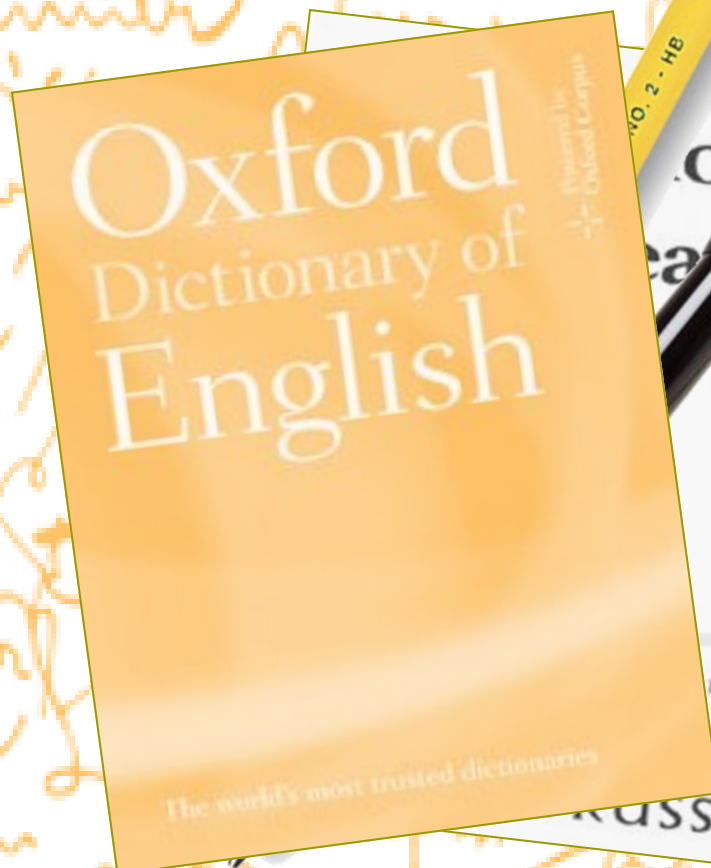


# Spelling and Grammar

English

Mr S Cox



# Parts of Speech

## -Part 1

### -Nouns

A noun is a naming word. There are two types of nouns.

1– Proper nouns are names of people or places, they are always spelt with a capital letter because they are important.

*December, Nottingham, Aisha, Katie, Tuesday*

2– Common Nouns are everyday objects which might not have a special name, we see these all the time so they are common and have no capital letter (unless they start a sentence).

*table, pen, book, bus, school, house*



**Read these sentences, spot the Proper and common nouns, some only have one and some have both. Write them after the sentence in the correct boxes.**

#### Sentences

Common Noun

Proper Noun

- ◇ Last Monday we went swimming at the pool.
- ◇ Wendy was told she could not have a new phone.
- ◇ Trees can take a long time to grow.
- ◇ “It’s not fair,” screamed Aneesa.
- ◇ “Dogs!” he cried.
- ◇ A good race it to swim under Trent-Bridge.
- ◇ Green skittles are far tastier than yellow ones.
- ◇ ‘STOP’ read the big sign in front of them.
- ◇ Paper is so useful, you can do just about anything with it.
- ◇ My heart just skipped a beat.

Extension— Make a list of any nouns or pronouns you can spot around the room, these might be words or the actual objects, try and find words which are not so obvious.

# Parts of Speech

## -Part 1

### -Nouns



Remember what nouns are, look back at the last page if you are not sure.

In the spaces below you must first fill in the blanks with suitable nouns, then create your own sentences using the nouns given, you must use all of them.

#### Fill in the blanks.

1. The only place we could play football was in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I hate \_\_\_\_\_, it's the worst day of the week.
3. " \_\_\_\_\_," called her mother, "it's time for dinner, we are having \_\_\_\_\_."
4. When you go to the cinema it is always good to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ and some \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Read every \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.

#### Create a sentence from the word/s given.

1. Pen, Door

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2. Cat, Fish

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3. Piano, Wednesday

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Extension— Try expanding some of these sentences, can you include more nouns and pronouns into your sentence? Try using all 6 words in one sentence.

# Parts of Speech

## -Part 2

### ***-Pronouns***

A pronoun is a word we use instead of a noun. Instead of saying

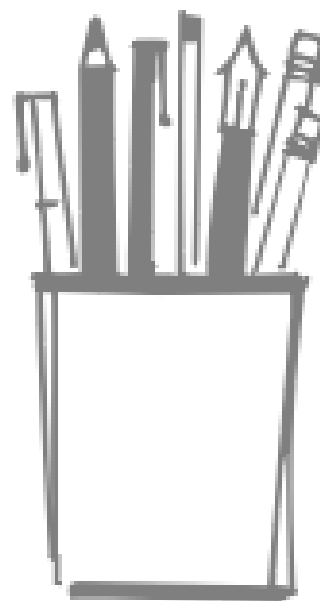
*“Mary went out then Mary did this.”*

We use “she”, as it is easier and quicker. ‘She, He, They, We’ are all pronouns, there are many more.

#### **Which is the noun and which is the pronoun?**

#### **Circle the PRONOUN and underline the NOUN.**

1. Manuela congratulated herself on her good grades.
2. I saw Brad Pitt himself at the mall.
3. Yan Ko and Tai help each other with their homework
4. Leon and his girlfriend danced with us when they went clubbing.
5. Mr Cox gave all of them good grades.
6. Tommy gave his poetry book to her.
7. Then, Azra gave it to me.
8. Nicole was struggling with her work.
9. Adam and Eve wouldn’t share their apple.
10. Michael was furious that his car was written off.



**Create 3 of your own which have a noun and a pronoun in them.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Extension— How many pronouns can you think of? List them all, try and think of the more unusual ones, can you think of 10?

# Parts of Speech

## -Part 3

### -Verbs

Verbs are doing words.

*Run, Jump, Be, Dance, Talk*

One verb people often forget is 'am' because it is another way of saying 'to be' and 'being' happy or sad is still doing something.



**Next to the pictures put in as many Verbs which fit it, try and find 5 for each.**



1.	_____	1.
2.	_____	2.
3.	_____	3.
4.	_____	4.
5.	_____	5.
+	_____	+



Circle the verbs in these sentences, add a missing verb into the blank space, many sentences will have more than one verb so make sure you do both.

1. The angry man roared in outrage as the viscous dog \_\_\_\_\_ him on the leg.
2. "We will never surrender," cried the pupils defiantly as they \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in the classroom.
3. She typed so gently her hands were almost gliding over the keys.
4. A triathlon is a sporting event where you \_\_\_\_\_, swim and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I am very unhappy at this time.
6. You must be very quiet if you \_\_\_\_\_ a book in the library.
7. "STOP," called the policeman as Mary was being quite silly.
8. I think that we all need to take a deep breath.

Extension— How do verbs show emotion? Can you think of different synonyms to 'said' which show how someone feels when they are speaking, "roared" is already done for you above.

# Parts of Speech

## -Part 4

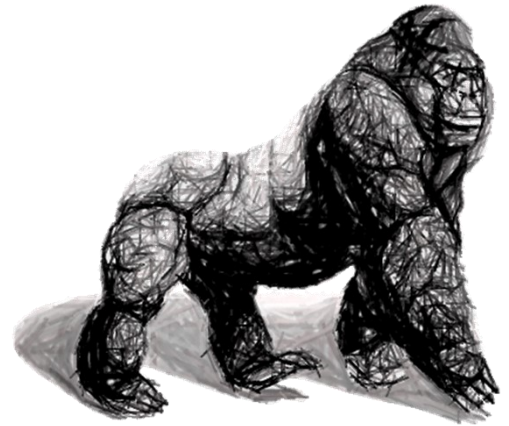
### -Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word. It helps us work out what things look like, how they behave and any other information about them.




Let us think how we could describe the Gorilla,

*"The ANGRY gorilla walked SLOWLY and PURPOSELY towards the FIGHTENED zookeeper."*

An adjective will always be near a noun because it describes what that noun is like.



**Try and fill in the boxes below with the noun that is being described or five of the adjectives which describe the noun.**

<b>Ball</b> 	Red, Bouncy, Soft, Round, Small
<b>Snowman</b> 	Tall, Leafy, Green, Wooden
	Red, Juicy, Fruity, Round, Fresh, Crisp
<b>Trashcan</b> 	

Read this sentence and circle all the adjectives you can find, there are 10:

*He slowly walked down the long, winding corridor. As he paused he could hear the soft noise of the old and broken windows howling in the cold wind. Suddenly there came a terrible, animalistic howl that chilled him to the bone. He was all alone, the darkness was heavy and threatening.*



# Parts of Speech

## -Part 4

### *-Adjectives*

Adjectives can make things sound positive or negative.

**For each of the sentences below put in the positive and negative adjectives you could use. An example is done for you.**

1. The house was \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The man had a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ beard all over his face.
3. The test was very \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ , it took me 30 minutes.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ reading books about fantasy.
5. It was unusually \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for a winters night.
6. The fire was \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ in the hearth.

**Write a paragraph below using the following adjectives.**

*Hot, Angry, Red, Slowly, Howling, Cruel, Rich, Wretched, Wet*

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Try and change these adjectives to their opposites, how does that change the meaning of the paragraph?




# Parts of Speech

## -Part 5

### -Adverbs

An adverb describes the way a verb is done. If we run we can run 'Quickly', if we speak we can speak 'angrily'. It is important to make sure you link the correct adverb to what is being said.

**Link each sentence with the way it would be said, an example is given for you.**



1. Are you alright?	<i>He said/ She said</i>	suspiciously
I didn't mean it		angrily
Stop that now		confidently
Come on, let's find the others		1. inquisitively
It's a lovely place, my house		sarcastically
What on earth are you talking about?		apologetically
Get ready for school		jokingly
Schools sooo much fun		enthusiastically
I'm awfully sorry		angrily

Find an adverb to match each of these words, one is done for you.

1.Run/Quickly

2.Eat

3.Drive

4.Swim

5.Write

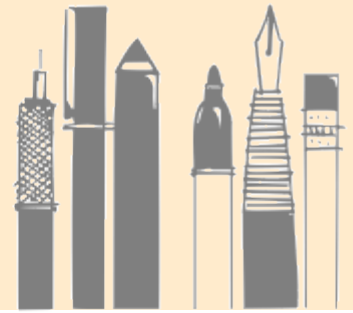
6.Read



# Parts of Speech

## -Part 5

### -Adverbs



Look at these images, for each verb create a sentence which contains an adverb. Use these to create a short story with six sentences and example for the first sentence is done for you. Remember most Adverbs finish with -LY



**Sleep**  
**Thundered**



**Dream**  
**Drowned**



**Sail**  
**Woke**



She was sleeping softly through the day...

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**Circle the verb and underline the adverb.**

*"Neil stopped suddenly and listened.*

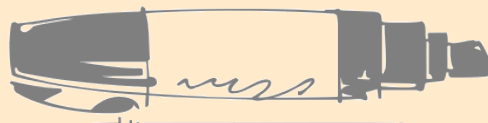
*"Nathan stamped his feet angrily.*

*"I carefully glued the last piece onto the model.*

# Parts of Speech

## -Part 6

### -Connectives



Connectives are words we use to link sentences together, here are some common connectives.

***However, Sometimes, Therefore, In addition, Because, And, Or, But, Yet, Nonetheless, Also, So, Unfortunately, Happily***

It is important to use this correctly, connectives come in two types.

**Positive**—They will add to what is said “I like to swim **ALSO/AND** I like to run,”

**Negative**- They will compare two things “I am good at running **YET/HOWEVER** not as good as the team captain,”

**Underline the connective, explain whether it is positive or negative and another connective you could use instead.**

The shops were out of Coke but they had plenty of juice.	<b><i>Negative</i></b>	However, Yet
The sun was streaming through the cloud so we went hiking.	<b><i>Positive</i></b>	
Burgers are great also I love their milkshakes.		
Leaves covered the park in golds and red unfortunately this left the trees bare.		
Trains were running nonetheless ours was still late.		

Can you rewrite some of these sentences with different connectives? Change a positive to a negative by the connective used.

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# Parts of Speech

## -Part 6

### *-Connectives*

Connectives are the words we use to link sentences together. A sentence can be made of independent or dependant clauses.

- ⇒ An independent clause is a sentence that makes sense on its own
- ⇒ A dependant clause is not a complete sentence, it needs joining to an independent clause.

We can use a connective to link clauses, we use a comma with our connective to link two independent clauses and we leave the comma out to join independent and dependant clauses. Here are some example, circle the connectives that divide the clauses.

"He was angry because the food was cold.

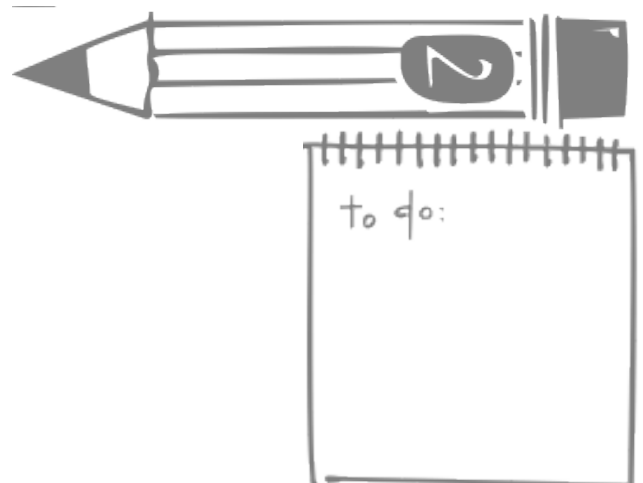
"The food was cold, so he was angry.

"The food was cold. Therefore he was angry.

"I like your house but not you.

"The food was cold, but he was angry.

"The food was cold. Nevertheless, he was angry.



**Fill in the blanks but do not use : AND, BUT, OR, BECAUSE, include commas if necessary.**

- I like cheese \_\_\_\_\_ they have run out.
- Swimming is fun \_\_\_\_\_ surfing is even better.
- Morgan was busy working on escape \_\_\_\_\_ the kids came closer and closer.
- The car had stopped working \_\_\_\_\_ the fuel had not been put in probably at the station.
- The door was locked \_\_\_\_\_ we had to climb through a window.

Look at these clauses, which is dependant and which is independent? Mark them with an I or a D.

"They are green.

"I like to drive.

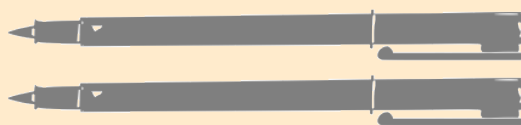
"Animals eat a variety of things.

"Sometimes frogs.

# Parts of Speech

## -Part 7

### -Prepositions



A preposition is the word that tells us WHERE something is or WHERE it is going. Here are some common prepositions.

## At, Before, Between, In, By, Up, Of, Over, Towards, Behind

Look at these images below, create a sentence for some of the pictures which uses a preposition, circle the preposition in your work, one is done for you.

1- The ball was **IN** the box.

2- \_\_\_\_\_

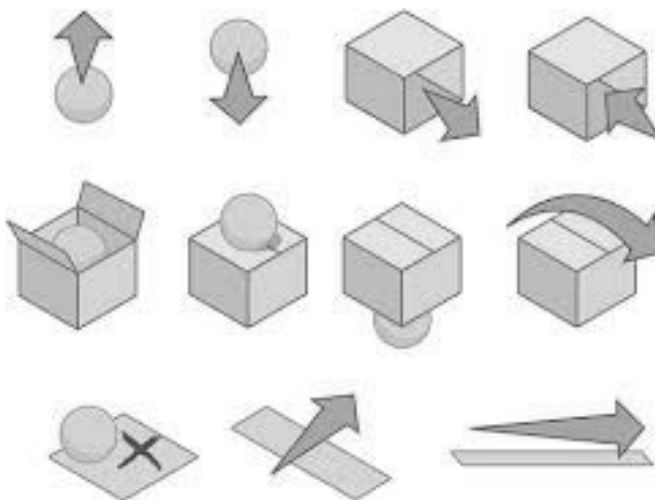
\_\_\_\_\_

3- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



6- \_\_\_\_\_

7- \_\_\_\_\_

5- \_\_\_\_\_

**Try and fill in the missing prepositions.**

"My plane stopped \_\_\_\_\_ Dubai and Hanoi and arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Bangkok hours late.

"When will you arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the office?

"Do you work \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge?

# Parts of Speech

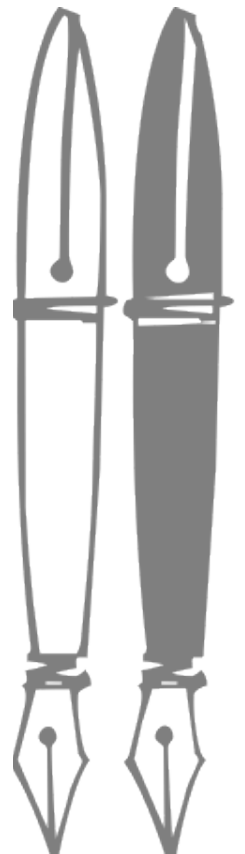
## -Part 8

### *-Interjection*

An interjection is a word you use when you do not need to, it will show emotion and it is the kind of thing you include when you are speaking in real life. They show joy, confusion, surprise and more.

**Underline the Interjections in these, one is done for you, Remember to look for the word's we don't need.**

1. Ah, now I understand.
2. Lima is the capital of...er...Peru
3. Oh! I've got a toothache.
4. Hurry! The bus is about to leave!
5. Jeepers! That is the largest beetle I have ever seen.
6. No, I'm not going tomorrow night.
7. Well, the larva moves more quickly than you would expect.
8. Absolutely, a fifth of them do not count
9. Phew! I am not trying that again.
10. Humph! I knew that last week.



For each emotion named below, write the appropriate interjections. There can be more than one answer.

Excitement \_\_\_\_\_

Congratulations \_\_\_\_\_

Pain \_\_\_\_\_

# Tenses

## -Present and Past

### -Simple



We use tenses to explain when something happened, if we write in the present tense we say things like

“I am Tired”

If it is in the past that would change to

“I was Tired”

**Look at the questions below, fill in the gaps with the correct version of ‘BE’ in the appropriate tense.**

**Example: I (be) am happy.**

1) I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

2) I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.

3) I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ late!

**Example: You / We / They (be) are happy.**

7) You (be) \_\_\_\_\_ nice.

8) We (be) \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy.

9) They (be) \_\_\_\_\_ funny.

**Example: He / She / It (be) is happy.**

4) He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ cool.

5) She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ pretty.

6) It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

day.

**Example: I / He / She / It (be) was sick yesterday.**

1) I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ tired yesterday.

2) You (be) \_\_\_\_\_ happy yesterday.

3) We (be) \_\_\_\_\_ sad yesterday.

4) They (be) \_\_\_\_\_ busy yesterday.

5) He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ angry yesterday.

6) She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy yesterday.

7) It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ cold yesterday.

**Example: You / We / They (be) were sick yesterday.**

**Change these present tense sentences to past.**

1. I am standing at the bus stop waiting for the bus.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The pen I am using has run out of ink.

\_\_\_\_\_



Can you change a past tense sentence into present?

“I was happily minding my own business”

\_\_\_\_\_

# Tenses

## -Progressive Present

### -Advanced

#### The progressive present tense

**Example:** I (watch) watch a lot of movies. [*simple present tense*]

**Example:** I (watch) am watching a movie now. [*present progressive tense*]

**Example:** You / We / They (play) play games every day. [*simple present tense*]

**Example:** You / We / They (play) are playing a game now. [*present progressive tense*]

**Example:** He / She / It (eat) eats eggs for breakfast. [*simple present tense*]

**Example:** He / She / It (eat) is eating an egg now. [*present progressive tense*]

- 1) Jessie (ride) \_\_\_\_\_ his bike every day. In fact, he (ride) \_\_\_\_\_ his bike right now.
- 2) Arnold and Peter (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a test now. They (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of tests.
- 3) I (want) \_\_\_\_\_ some new shoes. The pair I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ now (get) \_\_\_\_\_ old.
- 4) Tony (be) \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. We (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time together.
- 5) What (be) \_\_\_\_\_ your name? Where (be) \_\_\_\_\_ you from? Where (do) \_\_\_\_\_ you live?
- 6) I (no, watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV now. I (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone. I (like) \_\_\_\_\_ to talk on the phone.
- 7) Andrea (like) \_\_\_\_\_ to cook. Right now, she (make) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable soup.
- 8) When (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus leave? I hope we (be) \_\_\_\_\_ not too late!
- 9) I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ so thirsty! (you, have) \_\_\_\_\_ anything to drink?
- 10) Thomas (read) \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper and (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the living room. He (no, do) \_\_\_\_\_ have to go to work today.

# Tenses

## -Future Tense

The future tense is what we use when we write about things which are going to happen.

*Example: The grass (grow) will be growing faster in the summertime.*

*Example: At noon, the children (eat) are going to be eating lunch.*

*Example: Martha (plant) will be planting flowers while Katie is planting vegetables.*

*Example: Robert (receive) is going to be receiving the package when it arrives.*

- 1) The class (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ closely during the review for the test.
- 2) Matthew (shave) \_\_\_\_\_ while Valerie is dressing.
- 3) I (cut) \_\_\_\_\_ these boards while you study the building plans.
- 4) If we lift weights, our muscles (get) \_\_\_\_\_ stronger.
- 5) The mayor (greet) \_\_\_\_\_ Senator Arnold when the senator exits his plane.
- 6) When our company arrives, we (serve) \_\_\_\_\_ a delicious meal.
- 7) The sergeant (train) \_\_\_\_\_ the new recruits for the next month.
- 8) The children (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_ while the clown is riding his tricycle.
- 9) Before rehearsals begin, the director (cast) \_\_\_\_\_ actors for parts in the play.
- 10) If you don't watch them, the puppies (wander) \_\_\_\_\_ into the street.
- 11) Some audience members (cry) \_\_\_\_\_ when the sad movie ends.
- 12) Soon, Enrique (complete) \_\_\_\_\_ the book he has been writing.
- 13) The scientists (launch) \_\_\_\_\_ a satellite in November.
- 14) The fans (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ crazy hats at Friday's game



Change a few sentences to the past tense, do you need to change any other words?

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# Synonyms and Antonyms

*Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.*

example: The words **big** and **large** are synonyms.

*Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.*

example: The words **open** and **closed** are antonyms.

**Tell whether each pair of words are synonyms or antonyms.**

1. agree, disagree \_\_\_\_\_

2. cold, freezing \_\_\_\_\_

3. easy, difficult \_\_\_\_\_

4. argue, squabble \_\_\_\_\_

5. guess, estimate \_\_\_\_\_

6. bottom, top \_\_\_\_\_

7. tired, energetic \_\_\_\_\_

8. huge, gigantic \_\_\_\_\_

9. sink, float \_\_\_\_\_

10. windy, calm \_\_\_\_\_

11. noisy, quiet \_\_\_\_\_

12. unhappy, sad \_\_\_\_\_



**Write two complete sentences that includes two words that are antonyms.**

**Choose antonyms that are different from the ones listed above.**

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# Commas

## **The Rules for Using the Comma**

Did you know that the comma is one of the most frequently used punctuation marks?

### **The comma will put a pause in your sentence:**

*If you would finish eating your lunch, we could play outside.*

### **The comma separates a list of at least three items:**

*I like to play with Jan, Jill, Joe and Brad.*

### **When using quotations either at the beginning or the end:**

*Joe said, "Are you coming to the movie later?"*

*"Come to the movies," said Joe.*

**The comma allows you to combine 2 ideas into a single sentence. (Subordinate/Dependent Clause)**

*While I work on my homework, my friend will play the piano.*

### **Use a comma after introductory words or phrases.**

*Well, I see you finally finished your homework!*

**Use a comma to show the relation between a word and a noun phrase that follows. (Apposition)**

*My teacher, Mr. Clark, is a great singer!*






# Commas

## Read the rules and fit in the missing commas.

### *Insert commas where they belong:*

1. Although I liked what you wrote about caring for your pet rat I have a suggestion you might want to consider.
  2. Ever since you asked my opinion about the soccer field battle I've been mulling the situation over trying to determine a logical consequence.
  3. I don't usually give unsolicited advice but this seems to me to be a special case.
  4. I wouldn't ordinarily presume to tell you how to behave but I'm concerned.
  5. Your suggestion is excellent and I may regret not trying it but I'm going to try something else first.
  6. May you live as long as you want, and never want as long as you live!
  7. On the occasion of your 16<sup>th</sup> birthday, we send you our best wishes.
  8. As you rightly pointed out a mistake has been made on your report card.
  9. I don't like it when you're upset with me particularly since it was my fault.
  10. If you are unable to make the meeting please let me know as soon as possible.
  11. If you would like to discuss your report card I would be happy to do so at a time that is convenient for you.
  12. If I can repay the kindness let me know.
  13. Despite our last three reminders you have still been coming to school late.
  14. In the first sentence refer to the topic of your paper.
  15. People who haven't written a letter in years use e-mail because of its ease directness, and speed.
  16. Check for accuracy spelling and punctuation before sending your e-mail.
  17. As you are no doubt aware we are sold out.
  18. If you require additional support please call the service department.
- 

# Semicolon

## Rules for Using

The semicolon ( ; ) has similar uses to a comma:

- **A semicolon doesn't come to a complete stop like a full stop does.**
- **A semicolon can join two clauses using transitional words like: however, otherwise, therefore, subsequently, in addition etc.**
- **A semicolon is stronger than a comma.**
- **The semicolon separates a sentence with two closely related meanings. Some teachers call the semicolon the super comma to help students remember how to use it.**

Here are some common ways to use a semicolon:

1. You tried your hardest; second place is a good finish.
2. I like chocolate; however, I don't like dark chocolate.

Semicolons are also used in lists even though it is correct to use commas in lists.

1. Back to school items you'll need are: a sturdy back pack; pencil cases equipped with pencils; lunch box; duo-tangs in five different colors.
2. I have been to: Canada; Japan; Australia; Africa and America.



# Semicolon

**Read the rules and fill the blanks.**

Put in the appropriate semicolons:.

1. Kelly wants to play outside Kim wants to play inside.
2. You didn't try your very best your marks went down this term.
3. My hair is very wet I just washed it.
4. If you go to the store, I'll need golden apples unsalted butter whole wheat bread tomato soup and potatoes.
5. All students must: arrive on time complete all tasks follow the rules and be their best.
6. My mother planted roses the roses were all red.
7. You should talk to Jade; other wise she'll think you're mad at her.
8. I love going to the gym I also like riding my bike.
9. My mom didn't feel well however, she still came to see my game.
10. Jill was the only girl the team needed her.



# Paragraph test

**Read the Paragraph and answer questions, the number in the paragraph will link to the question. You must correct the mistakes by circling the correct change. 1 is done for you.**

1) Well, its another rainy day. I wonder what 2) I will do? First, I think I'll take a walk around the 3) neighbourhood to stretch my legs. 4) Second I'll cook a big breakfast 5) with toast fruit eggs and bacon. After that, I might mow my 6) lawn; it's getting pretty long. I'm not sure what I'll do after that. I guess I should go see my mother. I think she wants me to go grocery shopping with her. I have no idea why she can't just go by 7) her self. Or, better still, she could ask my dad to go with her! I doubt he will want to go with her though. He 8) doesn't like going to the grocery store as much as I do!

1)

- A. Well, it was
- B. Well, it isn't
- C. Well, it's
- D. Correct as is

- A. with toast and fruit and eggs and bacon.
- B. with toast, fruit, eggs, and bacon.
- C. with toast, fruit, eggs and bacon.
- D. Both B and C are correct.
- E. Correct as is

2)

- A. I would do?
- B. will I do?
- C. I will do.
- D. Correct as is

6)

- A. lawn? It's
- B. lawn: it's
- C. lawn! It's
- D. Correct as is

3)

- A. neighborhood
- B. neiborhood
- C. nayberhood
- D. nayborhood
- E. Correct as is

7)

- A. themselves
- B. itself
- C. herself
- D. Correct as is

4)

- A. Second will I
- B. Second, I'll
- C. Second I'm gonna
- D. Correct as is

8)

- A. dislikes
- B. enjoys
- C. likes
- D. Correct as is

5)



# Spelling Lists

**Revise these words for spelling tests with your teacher.**

1. accommodation
  2. conclusion
  3. explanation
  4. actually
  5. conscience
  6. February
  7. alcohol
  8. conscious
  9. fierce
  10. although
  11. consequence
  12. forty
  13. analyse/analysis
  14. continuous
  15. fulfil
  16. argument
  17. creation
  18. furthermore
  19. assessment
  20. daughter
  21. guard
  22. atmosphere
  23. decide/decision
  24. happened
  25. audible
  26. definite
  27. health
  28. audience
  29. design
  30. height
  31. autumn
  32. development
  33. imaginary
  34. beautiful
  35. diamond
  36. improvise
  37. beginning
  38. diary
  39. industrial
  40. believe
  41. disappear
  42. interesting
  43. beneath
  44. disappoint
  45. interrupt
  46. buried embarrass
  47. issue
  48. business
  49. energyjealous
  50. caught engagement
  51. knowledge
  52. chocolate
  53. enquire
  54. listening
  55. climb
  56. environment
  57. lonely
  58. column
  59. evaluation
  60. lovely
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# Spelling Tests

**Your teacher will read the spellings. If you get it wrong then right the correct spelling in the space.**

Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
1		
2		
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Spelling	Mark	Correct spelling (if you got it wrong)
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10		





# Notes



A series of 20 horizontal green lines for writing notes.





# Notes

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