Cambridge ks2 science Printable PDF

Cambridge KS2 Science is an essential part of the primary education curriculum in the UK, designed to inspire curiosity and develop foundational scientific skills among students aged 7 to 11. As students progress through Key Stage 2, they are introduced to a wide range of scientific concepts that lay the groundwork for future STEM learning. Cambridge's KS2 Science resources are widely recognized for their comprehensive coverage, engaging content, and alignment with national curriculum standards, making them a popular choice among educators and parents aiming to prepare children effectively for secondary education.

In this article, we will explore the key components of Cambridge KS2 Science, the benefits of using Cambridge resources, and practical tips to support your child's learning journey in science.

Understanding Cambridge KS2 Science Curriculum

Cambridge KS2 Science curriculum is designed to foster a deep understanding of scientific principles, develop investigative skills, and nurture a sense of wonder about the natural world. The curriculum covers core scientific disciplines, including biology, chemistry, and physics, tailored to the developmental level of primary school pupils.

Core Topics Covered in Cambridge KS2 Science

The curriculum is organized into several key topics, which are typically taught over the course of the academic year:

- **Plants:** Understanding plant structures, photosynthesis, and plant reproduction.
- **Animals, including humans:** Exploring body parts, functions, nutrition, and health.
- **Living things and their habitats:** Classifying animals and plants, understanding ecosystems.
- **Materials:** Properties of materials, their uses, and changes caused by heating or mixing.
- **Rocks:** Types of rocks, fossil formation, and the rock cycle.
- **Light:** How light travels, shadows, and the concept of reflection.
- **Forces and magnets:** Investigating forces, magnetism, and their effects.
- **Sound:** How sound is produced, travels, and how we hear.
- **Electricity:** Circuits, conductors, insulators, and safety.

This structure ensures students develop a broad understanding of science, with opportunities for hands-on experiments and real-world applications.

Key Features of Cambridge KS2 Science Resources

Cambridge offers a variety of resources tailored to support teachers, parents, and students in mastering KS2 Science. These resources are designed to be engaging, interactive, and aligned with the UK national curriculum.

Textbooks and Workbooks

- Clear explanations of scientific concepts.
- Step-by-step activities to reinforce learning.
- Practice questions to assess understanding.

Online Learning Platforms

- Interactive simulations and animations.
- Quizzes and self-assessment tools.
- Video tutorials explaining complex topics.

Teacher Support Materials

- Lesson plans aligned with curriculum objectives.
- Assessment frameworks and progress trackers.
- Differentiated activities to cater to diverse learning needs.

Assessment and Progress Tracking

Cambridge provides assessment tools that help identify areas where students excel or need additional support, facilitating targeted interventions and personalized learning paths.

Benefits of Using Cambridge KS2 Science Resources

Implementing Cambridge KS2 Science materials offers numerous advantages:

- **Curriculum Alignment:** Ensures that teaching covers all required topics comprehensively.
- **Engagement:** Interactive content keeps students motivated and interested in science.
- **Skill Development:** Promotes critical thinking, observation, and investigative skills.
- **Preparation for Secondary Education:** Builds a solid foundation for more advanced scientific

concepts in secondary school.

- **Assessment Readiness:** Prepares students for national assessments and exams with practice questions and mock tests.

Practical Tips for Supporting KS2 Science Learning at Home

Parents play a vital role in nurturing a child's interest in science. Here are some practical ways to support your child's science education using Cambridge resources and beyond:

Create a Science-Friendly Environment

- Set up a dedicated space for experiments and exploration.
- Keep basic science kits and materials accessible.

Encourage Hands-On Activities

- Conduct simple experiments related to current topics, such as growing plants or exploring magnets.
- Use Cambridge workbooks to guide experiments and record observations.

Leverage Online Resources

- Explore Cambridge's online platforms for interactive lessons.
- Watch educational videos related to science topics.

Foster Curiosity and Questions

- Encourage your child to ask questions about how things work.
- Visit science museums or local nature reserves for experiential learning.

Practice Regularly and Review

- Use practice questions from Cambridge resources to reinforce understanding.
- Review topics periodically to retain knowledge.

Preparing for Science Assessments in KS2

Assessment is a key aspect of KS2 science education. Cambridge's resources help students prepare effectively by providing:

- Practice tests that simulate exam conditions.
- Review sheets highlighting key facts and concepts.
- Guidance on scientific vocabulary and terminology.

To maximize success:

- Encourage consistent revision sessions.
- Discuss mistakes and misconceptions to deepen understanding.
- Use feedback from practice assessments to identify areas needing improvement.

Future Pathways in Science After KS2

A solid foundation in Cambridge KS2 Science opens doors to various educational and career opportunities in STEM fields. As students progress through secondary education, they will encounter more specialized science topics, laboratory skills, and research projects.

Some potential pathways include:

- Secondary school sciences (Biology, Chemistry, Physics).
- STEM clubs and competitions.
- Pursuing science-related GCSEs and A-levels.
- Career options in medicine, engineering, environmental science, technology, and research.

Conclusion

Cambridge KS2 Science provides a structured, engaging, and comprehensive approach to building scientific literacy among young learners. Its resources support teachers and parents in delivering effective lessons, fostering curiosity, and developing essential skills that will serve students throughout their educational journey and beyond. By leveraging Cambridge's high-quality materials and adopting supportive learning practices at home, children can develop a lifelong interest in science, laying a strong foundation for future success in STEM disciplines.

Cambridge KS2 Science is a vital component of the primary education curriculum in the UK, designed to foster curiosity, critical thinking, and foundational scientific knowledge among children aged 7 to 11. As one of the most respected and comprehensive curricula frameworks, Cambridge

KS2 Science prepares young learners for future scientific pursuits, whether in further education or everyday life. This guide provides an in-depth look at the structure, key topics, effective teaching strategies, and resources associated with Cambridge KS2 Science, ensuring both educators and parents can support children's scientific development confidently.

Understanding Cambridge KS2 Science: An Overview

Cambridge KS2 Science is structured around clear learning objectives aligned with the national curriculum, emphasizing core scientific concepts across biology, chemistry, and physics. It aims to cultivate an understanding of scientific principles, develop practical skills, and foster an appreciation for the role of science in society.

Key features include:

- A balanced focus on knowledge, skills, and scientific enquiry
- Age-appropriate content that builds progressively
- Emphasis on practical investigations and experiments
- Integration of scientific vocabulary and explanations
- Opportunities for critical thinking and problem-solving

The Structure of Cambridge KS2 Science Curriculum

The curriculum is typically divided into several core areas, with content mapped across year groups. While specific topics may vary slightly, the core areas generally include:

- Living Things and Their Habitats (Biology)

- Plants and animals (including humans)
- Life cycles
- Habitats and environmental changes
- Classification and biodiversity

- Animals Including Humans (Biology)

- Human body systems
- Nutrition and health

- Growth and development
- Living processes

- Plants (Biology)

- Photosynthesis
- Plant structure and functions
- Reproduction in plants

- Everyday Materials (Chemistry)

- Properties of materials (e.g., solids, liquids, gases)
- Changes in materials (e.g., melting, dissolving, mixing)
- Uses of different materials

- Forces and Magnets (Physics)

- Types of forces (push, pull, friction)
- Magnetic materials and their properties
- Gravity and its effects

- Light and Sound (Physics)

- How we see and hear
- Reflection, refraction, and shadows
- Sound vibrations and pitch

Teaching Strategies for Effective Science Learning

Delivering Cambridge KS2 Science effectively involves engaging students through diverse methods that promote active participation and deep understanding. Here are some strategies:

- Hands-On Experiments and Practical Activities

- Conduct simple experiments to illustrate concepts (e.g., growing plants, exploring magnets)
- Encourage prediction, observation, and recording of results
- Use everyday materials to make science accessible

- Use of Visual Aids and Diagrams

- Diagrams of body systems, plant structures, or the water cycle
- Interactive models and charts
- Videos and animations to visualize processes

- Scientific Vocabulary Development

- Introduce and reinforce key terms regularly
- Use word banks and glossaries
- Incorporate vocabulary into discussions and written work

- Encouraging Inquiry and Questioning

- Foster a questioning mindset ("Why?", "How?", "What if?")
- Design investigations based on student questions
- Promote peer discussion and collaborative learning

- Cross-Curricular Links

- Connect science concepts with literacy, maths, and other subjects
- Use storytelling to explain scientific phenomena
- Incorporate data handling and graphing activities

Resources and Tools for Cambridge KS2 Science

Successful science teaching relies on access to quality resources. Here are some recommended tools:

- Textbooks and Workbooks: Align with Cambridge curriculum objectives, providing structured content and exercises.
- Interactive Websites: Platforms like BBC Bitesize, National Geographic Kids, and Oak National Academy offer engaging lessons and quizzes.
- Science Kits and Materials: Age-appropriate kits for experiments (e.g., plant growing kits, magnet sets).
- Assessment Tools: Quizzes, tests, and observation checklists to monitor progress.
- Digital Simulations: Interactive simulations for phenomena like light reflection or forces.

Assessing Student Progress in Cambridge KS2 Science

Assessment is integral to understanding student development and tailoring instruction. Effective methods include:

- Formative Assessment
- Observation during experiments
- Questioning during lessons
- Exit tickets summarizing key concepts

- Summative Assessment
- End-of-unit tests
- Practical assessments
- Portfolio of student work

- Self and Peer Assessment
- Encouraging reflection and constructive feedback
- Using checklists and rubrics

Challenges and Solutions in Teaching Cambridge KS2 Science

While the curriculum offers a comprehensive framework, teachers may face challenges such as varying student engagement levels, resource limitations, or integrating practical activities in confined spaces. Here are some solutions:

- Challenge: Limited access to laboratory facilities
- Solution: Use household items for experiments; virtual labs and simulations

- Challenge: Differentiating instruction for diverse learners
- Solution: Use visual aids, hands-on activities, and scaffolded tasks

- Challenge: Maintaining student motivation
- Solution: Incorporate games, competitions, and real-world applications

Preparing Students for Scientific Success

To ensure students excel in Cambridge KS2 Science, consider the following best practices:

- Regularly revisit key concepts to reinforce understanding
- Foster curiosity by encouraging questions and exploration
- Incorporate real-world examples to demonstrate relevance
- Provide opportunities for independent and collaborative projects
- Celebrate scientific achievements and discoveries

Conclusion

Cambridge KS2 Science offers a rich, engaging pathway for young learners to develop essential scientific knowledge and skills. By understanding the curriculum structure, adopting effective teaching strategies, and utilizing diverse resources, educators and parents can create an environment that inspires curiosity and nurtures future scientists. The ultimate goal is to cultivate scientifically literate individuals who appreciate the natural world and are equipped to explore it confidently throughout their lives.

Whether you're a teacher planning your lessons or a parent supporting your child's learning, embracing the principles of Cambridge KS2 Science will lay a strong foundation for lifelong scientific inquiry and understanding.

QuestionAnswer What are the main topics covered in Cambridge KS2 Science? Cambridge KS2 Science covers topics such as plants, animals and humans, materials, plants, rocks, light, forces, and living things and their habitats, providing a comprehensive understanding of the natural world. How can I prepare effectively for Cambridge KS2 Science assessments? Effective preparation includes reviewing key concepts, practicing past papers and questions, engaging with interactive quizzes, and ensuring a good understanding of scientific vocabulary and experiments. What are

some practical experiments recommended for KS2 Science students? Practical experiments like growing plants to observe photosynthesis, testing materials for conductivity, exploring magnetic forces, and investigating different states of matter are excellent for hands-on learning. How does Cambridge KS2 Science integrate real-world applications? The curriculum relates scientific concepts to everyday life, such as understanding how plants grow, the importance of healthy diets, renewable energy sources, and environmental conservation, making science relevant and engaging. What resources are available to support learning in Cambridge KS2 Science? Resources include interactive online platforms, practice worksheets, science kits for experiments, revision guides, and Cambridge's official past papers and sample questions to aid understanding and practice. Why is understanding the scientific method important for KS2 students? Understanding the scientific method encourages critical thinking, problem-solving, and systematic investigation, helping students develop essential skills for scientific inquiry and future learning.

Related keywords: Cambridge KS2 Science, KS2 science curriculum, primary science resources, KS2 science lessons, Cambridge primary science, KS2 science activities, science worksheets for KS2, primary science topics, Cambridge science textbooks, KS2 science assessment

isaac asimov great science writers

Isaac Asimov Great Science Writers: A Legacy of Scientific Literacy and Imagination

Isaac Asimov is widely recognized as one of the most influential and prolific science writers of the 20th century. His contributions to popular science, science fiction, and education have left an indelible mark on both the scientific community and the general public. As a towering figure among great science writers, Asimov's ability to communicate complex scientific ideas with clarity, enthusiasm, and wit has inspired countless readers and shaped public understanding of science. This article explores the life, works, and enduring legacy of Isaac Asimov as a great science writer, highlighting his influence on science communication and his contributions to science literature.

Early Life and Background

Born on January 2, 1920, in Petrovichi, Russia, Isaac Asimov emigrated with his family to the United States at a young age. Settling in Brooklyn, New York, Asimov developed an early fascination with reading and learning. His passion for science and literature grew rapidly, leading him to pursue biochemistry at Columbia University, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1948. This scientific background provided the foundation for his later writings, allowing him to interpret and communicate scientific principles with authority and insight.

Isaac Asimov as a Great Science Writer

Bridging Science and the Public

One of Asimov's greatest strengths was his ability to bridge the gap between complex scientific research and everyday understanding. He believed that science should be accessible and enjoyable, and he dedicated much of his career to making science comprehensible to the general public. His writing style combined clarity with enthusiasm, often infusing humor and storytelling to captivate readers.

Prolific Output and Range of Topics

Isaac Asimov authored over 500 books and numerous essays, covering a vast array of subjects beyond science, including history, religion, literature, and philosophy. His extensive bibliography demonstrates his versatility and commitment to education. Among his most notable works are science books such as The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science, Asimov's New Guide to Science, and Understanding Physics.

Key Qualities of Asimov's Science Writing

- **Clarity:** Simplifying complex ideas without losing essential details.
- **Engagement:** Using storytelling, anecdotes, and humor to draw readers in.
- **Accuracy:** Maintaining scientific integrity and rigor in explanations.
- **Inspiration:** Encouraging curiosity and critical thinking about science.

Major Works and Contributions

Popular Science Books

Isaac Asimov's popular science books are considered classics in science communication. Some of his most influential titles include:

- **The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science (1960):** An extensive overview of scientific principles and discoveries, designed for the layperson.
- **Asimov's New Guide to Science (1984):** An updated, comprehensive survey of scientific knowledge spanning physics, chemistry, biology, and astronomy.
- **Understanding Physics (1966):** An accessible introduction to the fundamental principles of physics, written in a clear and engaging style.
- **Understanding Chemistry (1977):** Simplifies complex chemical concepts for general readers.

Science Fiction and Its Role in Science Communication

While best known for his science fiction, Asimov's stories often reflected his scientific knowledge and curiosity. His Foundation series and Robot series not only entertained but also explored themes like robotics, artificial intelligence, and societal evolution?topics that continue to be relevant today. His fiction served as a vehicle to stimulate interest in science and technology among readers worldwide.

Educational and Reference Works

In addition to books for general audiences, Asimov authored textbooks and reference materials used in academic settings. His clear explanations and systematic approach have made his works valuable educational resources.

Impact and Legacy

Influence on Science Communication

Isaac Asimov revolutionized the way science is communicated. His ability to translate scientific jargon into engaging narratives inspired future generations of science writers, educators, and communicators. His works helped foster scientific literacy and skepticism, encouraging society to value evidence-based reasoning.

Inspiration for Future Writers

Many contemporary science writers cite Asimov as a primary influence. His success demonstrated that scientific topics could be made accessible and fascinating, paving the way for authors like Carl Sagan, Stephen Jay Gould, and Bill Bryson.

Recognition and Honors

Throughout his life, Asimov received numerous awards, including the Hugo, Nebula, and Bram Stoker Awards, as well as the Presidential Award for Science Writing. His prolific output and dedication to education have cemented his reputation as a great science writer.

Why Isaac Asimov Remains a Model for Science Writers Today

- **Passion for Science:** His genuine curiosity and enthusiasm are contagious.
- **Clarity of Explanation:** His ability to break down complex ideas remains a benchmark.
- **Versatility:** His writings span many disciplines, demonstrating the interconnectedness of

knowledge.

- **Humor and Storytelling:** Making learning enjoyable and memorable.

Conclusion

Isaac Asimov's legacy as a great science writer endures because of his exceptional talent for communicating science in a way that is accessible, engaging, and inspiring. His works continue to educate and entertain, fostering curiosity and understanding about the universe we live in. As we look to the future of science communication, Asimov's example serves as a reminder that effective storytelling, clarity, and passion are essential tools for making science accessible to all. His contributions have not only shaped scientific literacy but also ignited the imaginations of countless readers, ensuring his place among the greatest science writers of all time.

Isaac Asimov: Great Science Writers and the Legacy of a Scientific Luminary

When contemplating the pantheon of science writers who have profoundly influenced both scientific literacy and popular understanding of complex concepts, Isaac Asimov stands out as a towering figure. His prolific output, clarity of explanation, and ability to intertwine scientific rigor with engaging storytelling cement his place among the greatest science writers of all time. Asimov?s work not only demystified the intricacies of science but also inspired countless individuals to pursue scientific inquiry, making him an enduring figure in both literature and science communication.

Early Life and Intellectual Foundations

Understanding Asimov?s contributions begins with an appreciation of his background. Born in 1920 in Russia and emigrating to the United States as a child, Asimov grew up in Brooklyn, New York. His early fascination with science and reading, fostered by a childhood immersed in science fiction magazines and books, laid the groundwork for his later pursuits. Self-educated through voracious reading, he developed a broad knowledge base that would underpin his extensive writing career.

His academic pursuits culminated in a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Columbia University. This scientific training provided him with a solid foundation in the scientific method, critical thinking, and the ability to communicate complex ideas with precision and clarity?traits that defined his writing style.

Asimov?s Approach to Science Communication

Clarity and Accessibility

One of Asimov?s defining characteristics as a science writer was his unparalleled ability to explain complex scientific concepts in simple, accessible language. Unlike technical journals or dense

textbooks, his writings aimed to reach the general reader without sacrificing accuracy. This approach made science appealing and comprehensible, fostering curiosity among a broad audience.

He believed that science literacy was crucial for an informed society and dedicated much of his career to this cause. His explanations often employed analogies, step-by-step logical progression, and engaging narratives that bridged the gap between specialists and laypeople.

Scientific Accuracy and Rigor

While striving for accessibility, Asimov maintained rigorous scientific accuracy. His background in biochemistry and extensive research ensured that his writings reflected the current state of scientific knowledge. He was meticulous in citing sources and grounding his explanations in established science, which earned him respect from both scientists and readers.

Engagement Through Storytelling

Asimov?s talent extended beyond mere explanation; he was a master storyteller. His use of anecdotes, historical context, and hypothetical scenarios made his science writing lively and memorable. This narrative style not only clarified concepts but also kept readers engaged, turning abstract ideas into compelling stories.

Major Works and Contributions

Popular Science Books

Asimov authored numerous books aimed at general audiences, making science approachable and enjoyable. Some of his most notable titles include:

- "The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science" (1960): A comprehensive overview of scientific principles, history, and developments, serving as a foundational text for general science enthusiasts.
- "Asimov's New Guide to Science" (1984): An updated and expanded version that covers advancements in physics, biology, astronomy, and more.
- "The Universe: From Flat Earth to Quasar" (1966): An accessible exploration of astronomy and cosmology, illustrating the evolution of our understanding of the universe.

These works exemplify his ability to synthesize vast amounts of scientific knowledge into coherent narratives that educate and inspire.

Science Fiction and Its Influence

While primarily celebrated as a science communicator, Asimov?s science fiction writing also contributed heavily to his status as a great science writer. His stories, especially the "Foundation" series and "Robot" series, explored themes of robotics, artificial intelligence, and societal evolution. These narratives not only entertained but also prompted philosophical and scientific debates about the future of technology.

His fiction often incorporated scientific principles, making complex ideas about robotics, ethics, and space exploration accessible and thought-provoking. This blending of storytelling with scientific speculation enhanced public interest in science and technology.

Histories and Essays

Asimov?s essays and historical writings further showcase his depth as a science communicator. His series of essays covered topics like the history of science, mathematics, and medicine, highlighting the human stories behind scientific discoveries. His historical analyses, such as ?The Human Brain,? provided insights into how scientific understanding has evolved over centuries.

Impact and Legacy in Science Communication

Influence on Public Understanding of Science

Asimov?s writings significantly contributed to the democratization of scientific knowledge. His ability to translate complex ideas into engaging narratives helped demystify science for millions. Many readers credit him with sparking their interest in science, leading some to pursue careers in the field.

His books have remained in print for decades, testament to their enduring relevance and popularity. Educational institutions often cite his works as supplementary materials for teaching science concepts.

Mentorship and Inspiration

Beyond his writings, Asimov served as a mentor and role model for aspiring science writers. His prolific output demonstrated that scientific communication could be both intellectually rigorous and widely accessible. He set a standard for clarity, enthusiasm, and integrity in science writing.

Recognition and Honors

Throughout his career, Asimov received numerous awards, including the Hugo, Nebula, and Bram Stoker Awards for his fiction, as well as accolades recognizing his contributions to science education and literature. His influence extends beyond the literary realm into science policy and education.

Critical Evaluation of Asimov?s Style and Methodology

Strengths

- Clarity and Simplicity: His straightforward language made science understandable.
- Breadth of Knowledge: His multidisciplinary background allowed him to cover diverse scientific fields.
- Engagement: His storytelling kept readers invested in scientific concepts.
- Humility and Honesty: He acknowledged the limits of current knowledge and avoided sensationalism.

Limitations and Criticisms

- Some critics argue that Asimov?s explanations, while clear, occasionally oversimplified nuanced scientific debates.
- His focus on established science sometimes limited his exploration of speculative or controversial ideas.
- Asimov?s style, while accessible, was sometimes viewed as dry or lacking in emotional depth compared to other writers.

Despite these criticisms, his overall contribution remains monumental, and his impact on science communication is undeniable.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Isaac Asimov as a Great Science Writer

Isaac Asimov?s towering legacy as a great science writer stems from his unparalleled ability to communicate scientific ideas with clarity, enthusiasm, and integrity. His writings have educated generations, inspired scientific curiosity, and bridged the gap between the scientific community and the public. Asimov demonstrated that science is not solely the domain of specialists but a vital part of human culture and understanding.

In an era where misinformation can spread rapidly, Asimov?s model of clear, honest, and engaging science communication remains a guiding light. His work not only enriched our knowledge of the universe but also exemplified the importance of science literacy in building a better, more informed society. As science continues to advance at an unprecedented pace, the influence of Isaac Asimov as a pioneer of science writing endures, inspiring new generations to explore, question, and understand the world through the lens of science.

QuestionAnswer Who was Isaac Asimov and why is he considered a great science writer? Isaac Asimov was a prolific American science fiction writer and biochemist known for his clear, engaging writing style and influential works that popularized science concepts. His ability to explain complex ideas to the general public has cemented his reputation as a great science communicator. What are some of Isaac Asimov's most famous science books? Some of Isaac Asimov's most famous science books include 'The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science,' 'Asimov's New Guide to Science,' and his numerous essays and popular science articles that cover a wide range of scientific topics. How did Isaac Asimov influence science education and popular science writing? Isaac Asimov revolutionized science education by making complex scientific ideas accessible and engaging to a broad audience through his clear explanations, humor, and storytelling, inspiring countless readers and aspiring scientists. What distinguishes Isaac Asimov's science writing from other science writers? Asimov's writing is distinguished by its clarity, logical structure, and ability to simplify complex topics without sacrificing accuracy, making science approachable and enjoyable for readers of all backgrounds. In what ways did Isaac Asimov contribute to science fiction and science fact? While renowned for his science fiction, Asimov also contributed significantly to science fact through his essays, books, and articles that explained real scientific principles, bridging the gap between science fiction imagination and scientific reality. What awards and recognitions did Isaac Asimov receive for his science writing? Isaac Asimov received numerous awards including the Hugo, Nebula, and Bram Stoker Awards, as well as the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Engineering Communication, recognizing his outstanding contributions to science literature. Why is Isaac Asimov still relevant in the field of science writing today? Asimov's ability to communicate science clearly and engagingly remains influential, inspiring modern science writers and educators, and his works continue to serve as foundational texts for science enthusiasts and students worldwide.

Related keywords: Isaac Asimov, science fiction, science writer, futurism, robotics, astrophysics, popular science, science literature, science essays, visionary authors

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