first thanksgiving story comprehension Complete Guide

First Thanksgiving Story Comprehension: A Complete Guide for Kids and Educators

Understanding the story of the First Thanksgiving is an essential part of teaching children about American history and cultural heritage. The First Thanksgiving story comprehension helps young learners grasp the significance of this historic event, fostering appreciation for teamwork, gratitude, and cultural diversity. In this article, we will explore the story of the First Thanksgiving in detail, provide comprehension strategies, and offer engaging activities to reinforce learning.

Introduction to the First Thanksgiving

Historical Context of the First Thanksgiving

The First Thanksgiving took place in 1621, nearly 400 years ago, and is considered a symbol of cooperation and gratitude between Native Americans and Pilgrims. The event marked the first successful harvest celebration by the Plymouth Colony settlers in present-day Massachusetts. It is often remembered as a feast that celebrated survival, community, and mutual aid.

Why Is the First Thanksgiving Important?

- It highlights early American history and the interactions between Native Americans and settlers.
- It teaches values such as gratitude, sharing, and friendship.
- It serves as the foundation for the modern Thanksgiving holiday celebrated in the United States.

Key Elements of the First Thanksgiving Story

The Pilgrims? Journey

The story begins with the Pilgrims, a group of settlers seeking religious freedom, who left England aboard the Mayflower. After a treacherous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, they arrived in the New World in 1620. They faced many hardships, including harsh winters, hunger, and unfamiliar land.

Help from Native Americans

During their first winter, many Pilgrims did not survive. However, Native Americans, particularly the Wampanoag tribe, helped them by sharing their knowledge of farming, fishing, and hunting. Squanto, a Native American who spoke English, played a crucial role in assisting the Pilgrims to grow crops and survive.

The First Harvest and Feast

In 1621, after a successful harvest, the Pilgrims organized a feast to celebrate their bounty. They invited the Native Americans to join in the festivities. This event is now remembered as the First Thanksgiving, symbolizing gratitude and unity.

Comprehension Strategies for Teaching the First Thanksgiving Story

Using Read-Alouds and Storytelling

Engage children by reading age-appropriate books about the First Thanksgiving. Use expressive voices and gestures to bring the story to life. Some recommended books include:

- "The First Thanksgiving" by Jean Craighead George
- "Thanksgiving on Plymouth Plantation" by Diane Stanley
- "The Night Before Thanksgiving" by Natasha Wing

Asking Thought-Provoking Questions

Encourage critical thinking by posing questions such as:

- Why do you think the Pilgrims and Native Americans shared a feast?
- What challenges did the Pilgrims face when they arrived in the New World?
- How can we show gratitude today similar to the way the Pilgrims and Native Americans did?

Interactive Activities to Reinforce Learning

- Role-play the first Thanksgiving feast to help children understand the event.
- Create a Thanksgiving story map illustrating the sequence of events.
- Make craft projects like Native American headdresses or Pilgrim hats.
- Have children write thank-you notes or stories about what they are grateful for.

Sample Comprehension Questions and Activities

Multiple Choice Questions

- Where did the Pilgrims land in 1620?

- A) Jamestown
- B) Plymouth
- C) Roanoke

- Who helped the Pilgrims learn how to grow crops?

- A) Native Americans
- B) Spanish explorers
- C) French traders

- What was celebrated during the first harvest feast?

- A) The arrival of spring
- B) The successful harvest
- C) The end of winter

Creative Writing Activity

Ask children to imagine they are at the first Thanksgiving. Have them write a short story about what they would bring to the feast and what they are thankful for. This activity encourages reflection and comprehension of the event?s significance.

Teaching Tips for Effective First Thanksgiving Comprehension

Make It Relatable

Connect the story to children?s own experiences of gratitude and sharing. Discuss family traditions and what it means to give thanks.

Use Visual Aids

Incorporate pictures, diagrams, and videos to help visual learners understand the story better. Visual aids can include maps of the Pilgrims' journey or illustrations of the feast.

Incorporate Cultural Sensitivity

Teach children about the Native American tribes involved and emphasize respect and appreciation for Native American cultures. Avoid stereotypes and focus on accurate historical information.

Conclusion: Appreciating the Significance of the First Thanksgiving

The story of the First Thanksgiving is more than just a historical event; it is a lesson in gratitude, cooperation, and cultural understanding. Comprehending this story helps children appreciate the values that the holiday represents and encourages them to practice kindness and thankfulness in their daily lives. Through engaging storytelling, thoughtful questions, and creative activities, educators can make the First Thanksgiving story meaningful and memorable for young learners.

By understanding the context and key elements of the First Thanksgiving, children gain insight into early American history and develop important social-emotional skills. Teaching this story effectively fosters a sense of gratitude and respect that can last a lifetime.

First Thanksgiving Story Comprehension: An In-Depth Exploration

Understanding the origins of the First Thanksgiving is a vital component of American history education. This story is often introduced to students as a foundational narrative of cooperation, gratitude, and cultural exchange. However, to truly grasp its significance, it?s essential to analyze the story's historical context, key figures, cultural implications, and the lessons it imparts. This comprehensive review aims to serve as an expert guide to understanding the First Thanksgiving story, providing educators, students, and history enthusiasts with the insights needed to deepen their comprehension.

Historical Background of the First Thanksgiving

The Context of Early Colonial Life

The story of the First Thanksgiving is rooted in the early 17th century, a period marked by colonization, migration, and hardship. The Pilgrims, a group of English Separatists seeking religious freedom, set sail aboard the Mayflower in 1620, aiming to establish a new settlement in North America. They arrived in what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, during a particularly brutal winter that decimated many of their group.

This period was characterized by significant challenges including unfamiliar terrain, harsh climate, food scarcity, and the threat of starvation. The Pilgrims? survival depended heavily on their ability to adapt and, crucially, on their interactions with the indigenous peoples already inhabiting the land.

The Role of the Wampanoag People

The Wampanoag tribe, led by Chief Massasoit, played a pivotal role in the survival of the Pilgrims. Recognizing mutual benefit, the Wampanoag provided critical assistance, including teaching the Pilgrims how to cultivate corn, fish, and gather local resources. This cooperation laid the foundation for a period of relative peace and mutual aid.

The relationship between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag was complex, involving alliances, cultural exchanges, and sometimes conflicts. The story of the First Thanksgiving often simplifies this relationship, but understanding its nuances is key to appreciating the historical accuracy and cultural sensitivity of the story.

Key Elements of the First Thanksgiving Story

The Harvest Festival of 1621

The most widely recognized event associated with the First Thanksgiving took place in the autumn of 1621, when the Pilgrims held a feast to celebrate their first successful harvest. This feast lasted three days and was attended by approximately 53 Pilgrims and around 90 Wampanoag. The event was a demonstration of gratitude for survival and abundant harvest, which was a significant achievement given their previous hardships.

Main features of this event include:

- A communal feast with food such as corn, wildfowl, fish, berries, and squash.
- A display of cooperation between the Pilgrims and Wampanoag.
- The gathering was not initially called a "Thanksgiving," but modern historians interpret it as an early form of such a celebration.

Myth vs. Reality

While the popular narrative emphasizes a peaceful feast of gratitude, historical records reveal a more complex picture:

- The event was likely not an annual holiday but one-time celebration.
- The relationship between settlers and indigenous tribes was often strained and marked by conflict in subsequent years.
- The narrative of universal harmony is somewhat romanticized and omits the broader context of colonial expansion and the subsequent displacement of Native peoples.

Understanding the Comprehension of the First Thanksgiving Story

Educational Approaches and Common Misconceptions

Teaching the First Thanksgiving involves navigating both the historical facts and the cultural narratives attached to it. A comprehensive understanding requires addressing common misconceptions and fostering critical thinking.

Common misconceptions include:

- The Thanksgiving story was a peaceful, cooperative event for everyone involved.
- Native Americans celebrated the Pilgrims? arrival as a positive milestone.
- The story is solely about gratitude and harvest celebration, ignoring the broader colonial impact.

Effective educational strategies:

- Present multiple perspectives, including Native voices and historical accounts.
- Use primary sources such as letters and diaries from Pilgrims and Wampanoag.
- Discuss the cultural significance of the event and its evolution over time.

Key Comprehension Questions

To deepen understanding, consider the following questions:

- What were the motivations of the Pilgrims and Wampanoag in participating in this feast?
- How did the environmental and social conditions influence the event?
- In what ways has the story of the First Thanksgiving been shaped by cultural narratives and national identity?
- How does understanding the complexities of this event change our perspective on American history?

Lessons and Cultural Significance

The Significance of Thanksgiving Today

The modern holiday of Thanksgiving has evolved from the original harvest feast into a national celebration centered on gratitude, family, and community. However, its origins are intertwined with themes of cooperation and conflict, making it a valuable educational moment.

Lessons from the First Thanksgiving story include:

- The importance of cultural exchange and mutual aid in survival.
- Recognizing the complexity of historical events and avoiding oversimplification.
- Appreciating indigenous contributions and acknowledging historical injustices.

Critical Reflection and Cultural Sensitivity

Understanding the First Thanksgiving story requires sensitivity to its cultural implications. Recognizing the Native American experience is essential for a balanced comprehension.

Key points for cultural sensitivity:

- Acknowledge the impact of colonization on Native peoples.
- Respect indigenous narratives and perspectives.
- Promote inclusivity in discussions about history and tradition.

Resources for Further Learning

To enhance comprehension, educators and learners should explore diverse resources:

- Primary Sources: Letters from Pilgrims, Wampanoag accounts, early colonial records.
- Documentaries & Films: ?The Lost Colony,? ?We Shall Remain,? and other documentaries that explore Native American history.
- Books & Articles: Works by Native authors and historians such as Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz?s An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States.
- Interactive Activities: Reenactments, debates, and cultural exchanges that foster experiential understanding.

Conclusion: A Holistic Understanding of the First Thanksgiving

The First Thanksgiving story is more than a simple tale of gratitude; it is a complex historical event that embodies themes of survival, cooperation, conflict, and cultural exchange. An expert comprehension involves examining the context, recognizing multiple perspectives, and understanding its evolving significance in American culture.

By approaching this story with critical thinking and cultural sensitivity, learners can appreciate its historical importance while acknowledging the nuanced realities behind the traditional narrative. Such understanding not only enriches historical knowledge but also promotes respect, empathy, and informed citizenship.

In summary, the First Thanksgiving story comprehension is an essential component of American history literacy. It offers valuable lessons about cooperation and resilience but also challenges us to consider the broader implications of colonization and cultural interactions. Through detailed analysis, critical questions, and diverse resources, learners can develop a well-rounded perspective that honors both the historical facts and the cultural narratives that shape our collective understanding.

QuestionAnswer What is the main idea of the First Thanksgiving story? The main idea is that the Pilgrims and Native Americans came together to celebrate a successful harvest and shared a feast, which is considered the first Thanksgiving. Who were the main groups involved in the First Thanksgiving? The main groups were the Pilgrims, who were English settlers, and the Wampanoag Native Americans who helped them survive. Why did the Pilgrims hold the first Thanksgiving feast? They held the feast to give thanks for a bountiful harvest and to celebrate their survival and cooperation with the Native Americans. What foods were likely eaten during the First Thanksgiving? Foods such as turkey, corn, squash, beans, and seafood were probably part of the feast, based on historical accounts and archaeological evidence. How does the story of the First Thanksgiving help us understand American history? It highlights early cooperation between Native Americans and settlers, and it is a symbol of gratitude and coming together, which are important themes in American history. Why is it important to learn about the First Thanksgiving story in school? Learning about it helps us understand the origins of Thanksgiving, respect different cultures, and appreciate the history of cooperation and gratitude.

Related keywords: Thanksgiving story, Native Americans, Pilgrims, harvest feast, gratitude, early American history, Plymouth Colony, Thanksgiving traditions, colonial life, holiday reading

Esl story sequence strip story

ESL story sequence strip story

In the realm of English as a Second Language (ESL) teaching, engaging students in meaningful and interactive activities is essential for effective language acquisition. One highly effective tool for improving comprehension, sequencing skills, and storytelling abilities is the ESL story sequence strip story. This innovative activity involves students working with visual and textual cues to organize and retell stories, fostering critical thinking, vocabulary development, and confidence in language use. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore what an ESL story sequence strip story is, its benefits, how to create and implement it in the classroom, and tips to maximize its effectiveness.

What Is an ESL Story Sequence Strip Story?

An ESL story sequence strip story is a pedagogical activity where students are provided with a series of illustrated or textual strips that depict different parts of a story. These strips are typically cut into segments and designed to be rearranged in the correct chronological order. The activity helps learners understand story structure, improve their sequencing skills, and practice using appropriate language to describe events.

The core components of a story sequence strip story include:

- Visual or textual story segments
- Strips or cards that can be shuffled and reordered
- Guidance for retelling or summarizing the story

This activity can be tailored to various proficiency levels, from beginner to advanced ESL learners, making it a versatile tool in the classroom.

Benefits of Using ESL Story Sequence Strip Stories

Implementing story sequence strip stories in ESL instruction offers numerous benefits:

1. Enhances Comprehension Skills

Students develop a deeper understanding of story elements, such as beginning, middle, and end, by actively engaging in organizing story parts.

2. Improves Sequencing and Logical Thinking

Rearranging story strips fosters critical thinking and teaches students how to logically order events, a vital skill both in language learning and cognitive development.

3. Expands Vocabulary and Language Structures

Describing story events encourages learners to use new vocabulary and various grammatical structures, enriching their language repertoire.

4. Boosts Speaking and Retelling Abilities

Once students have ordered the strips, they practice retelling the story aloud, building fluency and confidence.

5. Supports Differentiated Learning

Activities can be adapted to suit different proficiency levels, making them suitable for diverse classrooms.

6. Promotes Collaborative Learning

Group work during sequencing activities encourages peer interaction, discussion, and cooperative learning.

How to Create an Effective ESL Story Sequence Strip Story Activity

Creating a successful story sequence strip story activity involves several key steps:

1. Select an Appropriate Story

Choose a story that aligns with your students' proficiency level and interests. It should have clear, distinct events and a straightforward sequence.

Considerations when selecting a story:

- Age-appropriate content
- Cultural relevance
- Vocabulary level
- Length and complexity

2. Break the Story into Segments

Divide the story into logical parts or scenes. Typically, this involves 4-8 segments, depending on the story's length.

Tips for segmentation:

- Identify natural story pauses
- Highlight key events
- Ensure each segment contains enough detail for comprehension

3. Create Visual or Textual Strips

Design strips that visually depict each story segment using illustrations, photos, or drawings. Alternatively, use brief textual descriptions if visuals are not feasible.

Design considerations:

- Use clear, simple images
- Include minimal but descriptive text
- Ensure consistency in size and style

4. Prepare the Strips for Rearrangement

Print and cut the strips into individual cards or segments. Lamination can be helpful for durability, especially for repeated classroom use.

5. Develop Instructions and Support Materials

Prepare clear instructions for students on how to complete the activity, and provide vocabulary lists or sentence frames if needed.

Implementing the ESL Story Sequence Strip Story in the Classroom

Effective implementation can maximize learning outcomes:

1. Introduce the Activity

Explain the purpose of the activity, modeling the process with an example story. Clarify how to order the strips and retell the story.

2. Group or Individual Work

Decide whether students will work in pairs, small groups, or individually. Group work encourages discussion and peer learning.

3. Distribute the Strips

Provide each group or student with a shuffled set of story strips.

4. Arrange and Reconstruct the Story

Students work together to sequence the strips in the correct order. Encourage them to discuss their reasoning.

5. Retell or Summarize the Story

Once arranged, students practice retelling the story aloud, focusing on using appropriate vocabulary and grammar.

6. Class Discussion and Reflection

Facilitate a class discussion to compare different sequences, address misunderstandings, and reinforce story comprehension.

Tips for Maximizing the Effectiveness of ESL Story Sequence Activities

To ensure your ESL story sequence strip story activity is engaging and educationally effective, consider the following tips:

- Use Authentic and Relevant Stories: Select stories that resonate with students' interests and cultural backgrounds to increase engagement.
- Include Visual Supports: Visuals aid comprehension, especially for beginner learners or visual learners.
- Provide Scaffolding: Use sentence frames, vocabulary lists, or guided questions to support language production.
- Encourage Peer Interaction: Promote discussion and reasoning among students to deepen understanding.
- Incorporate Technology: Use digital tools and apps to create interactive sequence activities, especially in blended or online learning environments.
- Assess Comprehension: Use follow-up questions or comprehension quizzes to evaluate understanding.
- Vary Activities: Combine sequencing with other activities like story writing, dramatization, or drawing to reinforce learning.

Variations and Extensions of the Story Sequence Strip Story Activity

To keep activities fresh and cater to different learning objectives, consider these variations:

- Silent Storytelling: Use only images for students to sequence, then discuss the story verbally.
- Story Creation: After sequencing, students can write their own stories based on the strips.
- Mystery Sequencing: Include some incorrect or scrambled strips for students to identify and correct errors.
- Digital Sequencing: Use interactive whiteboards or online tools where students drag and drop story segments into order.

- Story Comprehension Quizzes: Follow-up with questions about the story's details, moral, or themes.

Conclusion

The ESL story sequence strip story is a versatile, engaging, and effective teaching activity that enhances multiple language skills, including comprehension, vocabulary, speaking, and critical thinking. By carefully selecting stories, creating well-designed strips, and implementing the activity thoughtfully, educators can foster a dynamic learning environment that motivates students and supports their language development journey. Whether used as a warm-up, assessment, or core activity, story sequencing activities are invaluable tools in the ESL classroom, helping learners build confidence and competence through meaningful storytelling experiences.

Remember: The key to success with ESL story sequence strip stories lies in making the activity enjoyable, accessible, and relevant to your students? needs. Incorporate visuals, encourage collaboration, and provide ample opportunities for practice to see your learners thrive!

Esl Story Sequence Strip Story: A Comprehensive Guide to Using Visual Sequencing in Language Learning

In the realm of teaching English as a Second Language (ESL), engaging students with dynamic and interactive activities is essential for fostering language acquisition and retention. One such effective tool is the ESL story sequence strip story, a visual and communicative activity that helps learners understand story structure, improve sequencing skills, and enhance vocabulary. This activity involves students arranging a series of illustrated or written strips in the correct chronological order, encouraging both comprehension and storytelling abilities. In this guide, we?ll explore the concept of ESL story sequence strip stories, their benefits, how to implement them effectively, and tips for maximizing learning outcomes.

What Is an ESL Story Sequence Strip Story?

An ESL story sequence strip story is a classroom activity where learners work with a set of strips?either pictures, sentences, or a combination?that depict different parts of a story. These strips are usually cut into segments, each representing a specific event or scene. Students then collaborate to arrange these strips in the correct order, reconstructing the story chronologically.

This activity taps into multiple language skills:

- Reading comprehension: Students interpret the meaning of each strip.
- Vocabulary development: New words associated with each scene or event are introduced.

- Sequencing skills: Learners develop logical thinking by understanding story order.
- Speaking and storytelling: Students describe and narrate the story in their own words.

Why Use Story Sequence Strips in ESL Classrooms?

Implementing ESL story sequence strip stories offers numerous pedagogical advantages:

- Enhances Comprehension and Retention

Visual cues help learners grasp the narrative better, especially those with limited vocabulary. Seeing images alongside text reinforces understanding and aids memory.

- Develops Critical Thinking and Sequencing Skills

Students analyze the story elements to determine the correct sequence, promoting logical reasoning and problem-solving.

- Encourages Active Participation

Group activities foster communication, collaboration, and confidence as students discuss and justify their choices.

- Supports Differentiated Learning

Strips can be tailored to different proficiency levels?simpler images for beginners, more complex scenarios for advanced learners.

- Promotes Creativity and Storytelling

Once the strips are correctly ordered, students can expand on the story, adding details or alternative endings, fostering creativity.

How to Create and Use ESL Story Sequence Strip Stories

Step 1: Select or Create the Story Content

Choose a simple, engaging story relevant to your students? level and interests. It could be a familiar fairy tale, daily routine, or any narrative suitable for the classroom.

Step 2: Develop the Visual or Textual Strips

- Pictures: Draw or find images that depict key scenes of the story.
- Sentences: Write concise sentences describing each scene.
- Combination: Use images with accompanying sentences for clarity.

Step 3: Cut the Story into Segments

Divide the story into logical parts?each representing a specific event or scene. Ensure each strip is clear and contains enough context to understand its part of the story.

Step 4: Prepare the Activity

Provide students with the unarranged strips. You might want to laminate them for durability or use digital versions for online classes.

Step 5: Conduct the Sequencing Activity

- Individual or Group Work: Students work alone or in small groups.
- Arrange the Strips: Students organize the strips in what they believe is the correct order.
- Review and Discuss: Once arranged, review the sequence together, discussing why each strip comes before or after another.

Step 6: Extend the Activity

Encourage students to:

- Describe the story in their own words.
- Add details or alternate endings.
- Create their own story strips based on new themes.

Tips for Effective Implementation

- Start Simple: For beginners, start with basic stories involving familiar vocabulary and

straightforward sequences.

- Use Real-Life Contexts: Incorporate stories relevant to students? daily experiences to increase engagement.
- Incorporate Vocabulary Practice: Highlight key vocabulary on each strip and review before or after the activity.
- Combine with Other Skills: Follow up with writing exercises, role-plays, or listening tasks related to the story.
- Differentiate Tasks: For advanced learners, include more complex stories or ask them to invent their own strips.

Variations of the ESL Story Sequence Strip Activity

To keep activities fresh and cater to different learning styles, consider these variations:

- Digital Interactive Sequencing: Use online tools or apps where students drag and drop digital strips.
- Story Reconstruction Challenge: Provide scrambled strips and timer to see who arranges the story correctly the fastest.
- Creative Storytelling: After sequencing, have students create their own stories or comic strips inspired by the original.
- Role-play Activities: Use the ordered strips as prompts for acting out the story scenes.

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

- Difficulty in Understanding the Story: Simplify stories or provide additional visuals.
- Struggling with Sequencing Logic: Use guiding questions or prompts to help students think about cause-and-effect and chronological order.
- Limited Vocabulary: Focus on key vocabulary before the activity and use pictures to aid comprehension.
- Time Constraints: Break the activity into multiple sessions or use shorter stories for quicker completion.

Sample Story for a Sequence Strip Activity

Story: A Day at the Park

Strips:

- A child wakes up in the morning.
- The child gets dressed in a T-shirt and shorts.
- The child packs a picnic basket.
- The child and family arrive at the park.
- They play on the swings and slide.
- They eat sandwiches and fruit.
- The child feels tired and rests on the grass.
- They pack up and go home.

Activity: Students arrange these strips in the correct order, then describe the day?s activities.

Final Thoughts

The ESL story sequence strip story activity is a versatile, engaging, and highly educational tool that supports multiple language skills through visual storytelling and sequencing. Its adaptability makes it suitable for learners of all ages and levels, providing a fun way to enhance comprehension, vocabulary, and critical thinking. When well-planned and executed, this activity can become a staple in your ESL teaching toolkit, fostering active learning and storytelling confidence among your students.

By integrating story sequence strips into your lessons, you open the door to creative storytelling, meaningful language practice, and improved cognitive skills, all while making learning enjoyable.

QuestionAnswer What is an ESL story sequence strip story? An ESL story sequence strip story is a teaching activity where students create or arrange a series of picture strips that depict the sequence of events in a story, helping improve their understanding of story structure and sequencing skills. How can story sequence strips help ESL learners improve their language skills? They encourage learners to practice vocabulary, connect ideas logically, and develop comprehension skills by arranging story events in order and discussing the narrative. What are some effective ways to use story sequence strips in ESL classrooms? Teachers can have students cut out picture strips and arrange them in the correct order, retell the story in their own words, or create their own strips to practice storytelling and sequencing. What materials are needed to create story sequence strips for ESL lessons? Materials include printed or drawn pictures representing story events, scissors, glue or tape, and paper or digital tools for arranging and presenting the strips. Can story sequence strip stories be adapted for different proficiency levels? Yes, they can be simplified with fewer images and basic vocabulary for beginners or made more complex with detailed scenes and advanced language for higher levels. Are there online resources or templates available for ESL story sequence strips? Yes, many websites offer free printable templates, digital tools, and interactive activities to help teachers create or find story sequence strips suitable for various levels. How can teachers assess students' understanding using story sequence strip stories? Teachers can evaluate students based on their ability to correctly sequence the story, retell

it accurately, and use appropriate vocabulary and grammar during discussions or presentations.

Related keywords: ESL story sequencing, ESL story strips, story sequencing activities, ESL storytelling, ESL language learning, ESL classroom resources, sequential story cards, story retelling ESL, ESL reading comprehension, language development activities

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