

LIVING WITH BUDGIES File PDF

Living with budgies can be an incredibly rewarding experience for bird enthusiasts and new pet owners alike. These vibrant, lively parrots are known for their playful personalities, intelligence, and charming behaviors that can bring joy and companionship into any home. However, ensuring a happy and healthy life for your budgie requires understanding their needs, habits, and proper care routines. This comprehensive guide will explore everything you need to know about living with budgies, from their basic requirements to tips for creating a stimulating environment and building a strong bond.

Understanding Budgies: The Basics

What Are Budgies?

Budgerigars, commonly called budgies or parakeets, are small, social parrots native to Australia. They are characterized by their bright plumage, which can include a variety of colors such as green, blue, yellow, and white. Known for their friendly and curious nature, budgies are popular pets worldwide.

Why Choose a Budgie?

Budgies are ideal for both first-time bird owners and experienced avian enthusiasts because:

- They are relatively easy to care for.
- They are highly social and enjoy interaction.
- They can mimic sounds and, in some cases, words.
- They require less space compared to larger parrots.

Creating a Comfortable Living Environment

Choosing the Right Cage

A suitable cage is vital for your budgie's well-being. When selecting a cage:

- **Size Matters:** Opt for a cage that offers ample space?minimum dimensions of 18x18x24 inches are recommended for a single bird.
- **Bar Spacing:** Keep bar spacing between 1/2 to 5/8 inch to prevent escape or injury.

- Material: Use sturdy, non-toxic materials like powder-coated metal.
- Accessibility: Ensure the cage has a large door for easy cleaning and interaction.

Placement of the Cage

Position your budgie's cage in a well-lit area away from direct sunlight, drafts, and kitchen fumes. A spot at eye level in a lively part of the home encourages social interaction but avoid placing it in noisy or overly busy zones to reduce stress.

Diet and Nutrition for Budgies

Balanced Diet Essentials

A healthy diet keeps your budgie active and vibrant. The core components include:

- High-quality pellet food designed for small parrots.
- Fresh vegetables such as spinach, carrots, broccoli, and peppers.
- Fresh fruits like apples, berries, and melons (in moderation).
- Seeds, which should be offered in moderation due to their high fat content.
- Fresh, clean water available at all times.

Tips for Feeding

- Rotate different foods to provide variety.
- Avoid feeding your budgie avocado, chocolate, caffeine, or alcohol, as these are toxic.
- Wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly before offering.
- Use clean food and water dishes daily.

Social Needs and Enrichment

The Importance of Social Interaction

Budgies are highly social creatures that thrive on companionship. If you're away during the day, consider:

- Getting a second budgie to keep your pet company.
- Spending quality time with your bird daily through talking, playing, and training.

Enrichment Activities

To prevent boredom and promote mental stimulation:

- Provide a variety of toys such as swings, bells, and foraging toys.
- Rotate toys regularly to keep your budgie interested.
- Allow supervised out-of-cage time in a bird-proofed room.
- Introduce foraging opportunities by hiding food or treats in toys or paper.

Grooming and Health Care

Grooming Tips

Maintaining your budgie's hygiene includes:

- Providing a shallow dish of clean water for bathing or misting with a spray bottle.
- Regular nail trimming to prevent overgrowth.
- Monitoring feather condition and preening behavior.

Signs of Health Issues

Be vigilant for:

- Fluffed feathers and lethargy.
- Changes in droppings.
- Loss of appetite.
- Respiratory distress or sneezing.

Any health concerns should prompt a visit to an avian veterinarian promptly.

Training and Building a Bond

Training Tips

Budgies are intelligent and can learn tricks and commands:

- Use positive reinforcement with treats and praise.

- Be patient and consistent.
- Start with simple commands like "step up" on your finger.
- Socialize your bird gradually to new people and environments.

Building Trust

Developing a strong bond involves:

- Spending time near your budgie's cage daily.
- Talking softly and gently handling your bird.
- Respecting their comfort level and avoiding sudden movements.
- Offering treats from your hand.

Common Challenges and Solutions

Noise Levels

Budgies can be noisy, especially during mornings and evenings. To manage noise:

- Keep the cage in a social area.
- Provide toys and activities to reduce boredom-induced noise.
- Train your budgie to quiet down on command.

Behavioral Issues

Sometimes budgies may bite or become overly territorial:

- Observe triggers and avoid forcing interaction.
- Use gentle, calm handling.
- Offer a safe space where your bird can retreat.

Legal and Ethical Considerations

Owning a budgie is a long-term commitment that can live up to 10 years or more. Ensure you:

- Obtain your pet from reputable breeders or rescue centers.
- Provide lifelong care and attention.

- Keep your bird in a safe, enriching environment.

Conclusion: Living Harmoniously with Your Budgie

Living with budgies offers a delightful experience filled with companionship, color, and lively chatter. By understanding their needs and providing proper care, your pet can thrive and become an integral part of your family. Remember that patience, attention, and love are key to building a meaningful relationship with your budgie. With a well-maintained environment, balanced diet, and plenty of enrichment, you can enjoy many happy years together, sharing the vibrant world of these charming parrots.

Living with budgies is an experience that combines joy, responsibility, and a deep appreciation for these vibrant, intelligent birds. Known for their playful personalities and striking plumage, budgies, also called parakeets, make popular pets for both novice and experienced bird enthusiasts. Their lively nature and social behavior can bring constant entertainment and companionship into a home, but they also require dedicated care, proper environment, and understanding to thrive. This comprehensive guide explores every aspect of living with budgies, from setting up their habitat to understanding their behavior and ensuring their health and happiness.

Understanding Budgies: The Basics

Before diving into care routines and daily interactions, it's essential to understand what makes budgies unique. Native to Australia, these small parrots are highly adaptable and social animals. They are known for their ability to mimic sounds and speech, making them engaging companions.

Features of Budgies:

- Size: 7-8 inches long
- Lifespan: 5-10 years, with proper care up to 15 years
- Colors: Wide range including green, blue, yellow, white, and mixed hues
- Social Needs: Highly social; thrive on interaction
- Intelligence: Capable of learning tricks and mimicking speech

Setting Up the Perfect Living Space

Creating an ideal environment is crucial for the health and happiness of your budgies. Their cage should be both functional and stimulating.

Cage Selection

When choosing a cage, consider the following:

- Size: Minimum of 18x18x24 inches for a pair of budgies; larger is better.
- Bar Spacing: 1/2 inch to prevent escape or injury.
- Material: Powder-coated or stainless steel cages are durable and easy to clean.
- Accessories: Include perches of varying diameters, toys, and feeding stations.

Pros of a Spacious Cage:

- Reduces stress and allows natural movement
- Provides space for toys and enrichment
- Easier to clean and maintain

Cons:

- Takes up more space in your home
- Requires more cleaning effort

Placement and Environment

- Keep the cage in a well-lit, draft-free area with natural light.
- Avoid direct sunlight and areas with fumes, smoke, or strong odors.
- Place perches at different heights to encourage climbing and exercise.
- Incorporate natural branches for perching when possible.

Diet and Nutrition

Proper diet is fundamental to your budgie's health. A balanced diet includes a variety of seeds, pellets, fresh fruits, and vegetables.

Core Diet Components

- Seeds: Offer a high-quality seed mix, but not exclusively.
- Pellets: Form the nutritional backbone, ensuring balanced vitamins and minerals.
- Fresh Produce: Leafy greens, carrots, apples, berries, and broccoli.
- Fresh Water: Change daily to prevent bacterial growth.

Features of a Good Diet:

- Promotes healthy plumage
- Supports strong bones and immune system
- Prevents obesity and nutritional deficiencies

Pros:

- Variety keeps your budgie interested
- Encourages natural foraging behavior

Cons:

- Some fruits and vegetables can be toxic (e.g., avocado, chocolate)
- Requires regular preparation and cleaning

Behavior and Social Needs

Budgies are naturally social birds that need mental stimulation and companionship.

Understanding Budgie Behavior

- Highly social and enjoy interaction with humans and other birds.
- Playful and curious, often engaging in acrobatics and singing.
- Can develop bonding behaviors, such as preening and chirping.

Tips for Positive Interaction:

- Spend daily quality time with your budgie.
- Use gentle talking and hand-feeding to build trust.
- Offer toys that encourage foraging and problem-solving.

Pros of Social Living:

- Less boredom and stress

- More opportunities for training and bonding

Cons:

- Can become lonely or anxious if neglected
- Potential for territorial disputes in multi-bird households

Training and Enrichment

Budgies are intelligent and can be trained to perform tricks, come when called, and even mimic speech.

Training Techniques

- Use positive reinforcement with treats and praise.
- Keep training sessions short and consistent.
- Introduce new toys regularly to prevent boredom.

Enrichment Ideas:

- Swinging toys and bells
- Foraging toys
- Mirrors and ladders
- Climbing ropes and natural branches

Features of Enrichment:

- Stimulates natural behaviors
- Keeps your budgie mentally engaged
- Promotes physical activity

Health and Medical Care

Maintaining your budgie's health requires vigilance and routine care.

Common Health Issues

- Beak and feather disease
- Respiratory infections
- Parasites such as mites
- Nutritional deficiencies

Signs of Illness:

- Fluffed feathers
- Loss of appetite
- Labored breathing
- Unusual droppings

Preventive Measures:

- Regular cleaning of cage and accessories
- Balanced diet
- Routine veterinary check-ups with an avian vet
- Quarantine new birds before introducing to existing pets

Pros of Regular Health Checks:

- Early detection of issues
- Longer lifespan
- Better quality of life

Cons:

- Veterinary visits can be costly
- Stress for the bird during examinations

Grooming and Maintenance

Keeping your budgie clean and comfortable is essential for their well-being.

Grooming Tasks

- Bathing: Offer a shallow dish of water or mist with a spray bottle.
- Nail Trimming: Use bird-safe clippers, or have a vet do it.
- Feather Care: Ensure a healthy diet to promote good feather condition.

Pros:

- Prevents skin infections
- Maintains proper feather condition

Cons:

- Handling can be stressful for some birds
- Over-bathing can cause skin issues

Living with Budgies: Pros and Cons

Pros:

- Brighten your home with colorful, lively companions.
- Highly social and intelligent, capable of forming strong bonds.
- Relatively easy to care for with proper knowledge.
- Can learn to mimic sounds and speech, providing entertainment.
- Small space requirements compared to larger parrots.

Cons:

- Require daily interaction and enrichment.
- Sensitive to environmental changes and toxins.
- Can be noisy, especially during dawn and dusk.
- Shorter lifespan compared to some larger parrots.
- Potential for health issues if not cared for properly.

Final Thoughts: Living Harmoniously with Your Budgies

Living with budgies can be a richly rewarding experience that brings color, sound, and personality into your everyday life. Their social nature means they thrive on interaction, so being attentive and engaging is key. Providing a spacious, stimulating environment, a balanced diet, and regular health

care will ensure that your feathered friends live happy, healthy lives. Remember that patience and consistency are vital; building trust and understanding your budgie's unique personality will deepen your bond. With proper care, living with budgies can be an enjoyable, fulfilling relationship that offers endless entertainment and companionship.

Whether you're a first-time bird owner or an experienced enthusiast, embracing the joys and responsibilities of living with budgies will undoubtedly enrich your life and theirs.

Question What is the best way to introduce new budgies to each other? Introduce new budgies gradually by placing them in separate cages nearby to allow visual and auditory contact, then gradually allow supervised interactions before full integration, ensuring they are compatible and monitor for any signs of aggression. **How can I keep my budgies entertained and mentally stimulated?** Provide a variety of toys such as bells, swings, and foraging toys, rotate them regularly, and allow your budgies time outside the cage for supervised fly time to keep them engaged and mentally active. **What is the proper diet for healthy living with budgies?** A balanced diet includes high-quality pellet food, fresh fruits and vegetables, millet sprays, and occasional seeds, while avoiding avocado, chocolate, and caffeine which are toxic to budgies. **How can I ensure my budgie's cage is safe and comfortable?** Use a spacious cage with bar spacing suitable for budgies, place it in a draft-free area with natural light, provide perches of different sizes, and keep the cage clean to promote a healthy environment. **What are common signs of illness in budgies I should watch for?** Watch for changes in droppings, fluffed-up feathers, lethargy, loss of appetite, sneezing, or labored breathing. Early veterinary consultation is important if any symptoms appear. **How do I train my budgie to talk or perform tricks?** Use positive reinforcement techniques such as treats and praise, speak to your budgie regularly, and be patient, as consistent repetition helps your bird learn to talk or perform tricks over time. **How much social interaction do budgies need daily?** Budgies are social birds that thrive on daily interaction; aim for at least 1-2 hours of quality social time each day, including talking, playing, and gentle handling. **What should I do if my budgie is plucking its feathers?** Feather plucking can be caused by stress, boredom, or health issues. Provide environmental enrichment, ensure a healthy diet, reduce stressors, and consult an avian veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment.

Related keywords: budgies care, budgie cage, bird nutrition, pet bird training, budgie toys, bird health, bird psychology, cage setup, bird grooming, bird bonding

living and non living things multiple choice

living and non living things multiple choice questions are a common way to assess understanding of the fundamental differences between what constitutes living organisms and

inanimate objects. These questions are widely used in school examinations, quizzes, and educational activities to help students grasp essential biological concepts and develop observational skills. Recognizing the characteristics that distinguish living from non-living things is crucial for students studying biology, environmental science, and general science education. In this article, we will explore the differences between living and non-living things through multiple-choice questions, their importance in education, and tips on how to approach such questions effectively.

Understanding Living and Non-Living Things

Before diving into multiple-choice questions, it's essential to understand the basic definitions and characteristics that differentiate living and non-living things.

What Are Living Things?

Living things, also known as organisms, are entities that exhibit certain biological processes. They are capable of growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, metabolism, and adaptation over time. Examples include humans, animals, plants, fungi, and microorganisms.

Characteristics of living things:

- **Growth and Development:** Living things grow in size and develop features over time.
- **Reproduction:** They produce new individuals of the same species.
- **Response to Stimuli:** They react to environmental changes, such as light, sound, or touch.
- **Metabolism:** They carry out chemical reactions to produce energy.
- **Homeostasis:** They maintain a stable internal environment.
- **Adaptation:** They evolve over generations to better survive in their environment.

What Are Non-Living Things?

Non-living things are objects or substances that do not possess the biological processes characteristic of living organisms. They do not grow, reproduce, respond to stimuli, or undergo metabolism.

Examples include:

- Rocks
- Water
- Air
- Furniture

- Buildings
- Plastic objects

Characteristics of non-living things:

- Do not grow or develop
- Do not reproduce
- Do not respond actively to stimuli
- Are not capable of metabolism
- Maintain a fixed composition

Common Multiple Choice Questions on Living and Non-Living Things

Multiple choice questions (MCQs) are an effective way to test knowledge in a quick and efficient manner. Here are some typical MCQs that can help reinforce understanding.

Sample Questions and Answers

- **Which of the following is a non-living thing?**

- a) Tree
- b) Dog
- c) Rock
- d) Fish

Answer: c) Rock

- **Which characteristic is common to all living things?**

- a) Responding to stimuli
- b) Having a backbone
- c) Being made of plastic
- d) Being found in water

Answer: a) Responding to stimuli

- **Which of these is NOT a characteristic of living organisms?**

- a) Growth

- b) Reproduction
- c) Movement
- d) Inability to respond to environment

Answer: d) Inability to respond to environment

- Which of the following is an example of a living thing?

- a) Air
- b) Mushroom
- c) Water
- d) Plastic bag

Answer: b) Mushroom

- Which statement best describes non-living things?

- a) They can reproduce
- b) They grow and develop
- c) They do not respond to stimuli
- d) They carry out life processes

Answer: c) They do not respond to stimuli

How to Approach Multiple Choice Questions on Living and Non-Living Things

Approaching MCQs effectively requires understanding the concepts and applying logical reasoning. Here are some tips:

1. Read the Question Carefully

Pay close attention to what the question asks. Look for keywords such as 'which', 'all', 'except', or 'most'.

2. Recall Key Characteristics

Think about the defining features of living and non-living things. Remember that characteristics like growth, reproduction, response, and metabolism are exclusive to living things.

3. Eliminate Incorrect Options

Narrow down choices by ruling out options that do not fit the criteria. For example, if an option clearly lacks the ability to reproduce or respond, it's likely non-living.

4. Be Wary of Tricky Questions

Some questions may contain options that seem similar. Carefully analyze each choice, and consider real-world examples to guide your answer.

5. Use Examples to Clarify

Relate options to familiar objects or organisms. For instance, if an option is "a plant," remember that plants are living organisms.

Importance of Differentiating Living and Non-Living Things in Education

Understanding the difference between living and non-living things is fundamental in science education for several reasons:

- **Foundation of Biological Science:** It helps students comprehend basic biological concepts and the classification of organisms.
- **Environmental Awareness:** Recognizing living and non-living components of ecosystems fosters environmental consciousness.
- **Scientific Observation:** It enhances skills in observation and critical thinking.
- **Preparation for Advanced Topics:** Concepts learned here form the basis for studying ecology, physiology, and evolution.

Incorporating multiple-choice questions into lessons encourages active participation, reinforces learning, and helps teachers assess students' understanding effectively.

Conclusion

Living and non-living things multiple choice questions serve as an essential tool in education to reinforce understanding of fundamental biological concepts. By recognizing the key differences—such as growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, and metabolism—students can better classify objects and organisms they encounter daily. Preparing for such questions involves understanding characteristics, practicing sample questions, and applying logical reasoning. Whether in classroom quizzes, competitive exams, or self-assessment, mastering these concepts ensures a

solid foundation in science education and fosters curiosity about the natural world.

Remember: Always analyze each option carefully, recall the main features of living and non-living things, and relate questions to real-world examples for best results.

Living and Non-Living Things Multiple Choice: An In-Depth Exploration

Understanding the differences between living and non-living things is fundamental in the study of biology and environmental sciences. This knowledge helps us classify the myriad objects and organisms we encounter daily, fostering a deeper appreciation of the natural world. Multiple-choice questions (MCQs) are a common assessment tool used to evaluate comprehension of these concepts. In this article, we delve into the core characteristics that distinguish living from non-living things, explore typical MCQ formats, and provide insights on how to approach such questions effectively.

The Significance of Differentiating Living and Non-Living Things

Before exploring the mechanics of multiple-choice questions, it's essential to grasp why distinguishing between living and non-living entities matters. This understanding forms the foundation for various scientific disciplines, including biology, ecology, medicine, and environmental science.

- **Biological Classification:** Organisms are categorized based on their characteristics, aiding in scientific naming and study.
- **Environmental Impact:** Recognizing which objects or substances are living or non-living influences conservation efforts and ecological management.
- **Daily Life Applications:** From understanding household objects to recognizing natural phenomena, this knowledge informs everyday decisions.

Fundamental Characteristics of Living Things

Living things, also known as organisms, exhibit specific features that set them apart from non-living objects. Recognizing these features is crucial for answering MCQs accurately.

- Growth and Development

Living organisms grow and develop over time, increasing in size and undergoing various structural changes. For example, a seed germinating into a plant exemplifies growth and development.

- Reproduction

Living things have the ability to reproduce, creating new individuals of the same species. This can occur sexually (involving two parents) or asexually (single parent).

- Response to Stimuli

Organisms respond to environmental stimuli such as light, temperature, or touch. For instance, plants bend towards sunlight, and animals react to danger.

- Metabolism

Living entities carry out metabolic processes, involving chemical reactions that sustain life, such as respiration and digestion.

- Homeostasis

Maintaining a stable internal environment, or homeostasis, is characteristic of living organisms. Humans regulate body temperature, for example.

- Cellular Structure

All living things are made up of one or more cells, which are the basic units of life.

- Adaptation to Environment

Over generations, living organisms adapt to their surroundings through evolutionary changes.

Characteristics of Non-Living Things

Non-living objects do not possess the features listed above. They do not grow, reproduce, respond to stimuli in the biological sense, or undergo metabolic processes.

Key Features of Non-Living Things:

- Lack of Cellular Structure: They are not made up of cells.
- No Growth or Development: They do not grow or change over time unless physically altered.
- No Reproduction or Metabolism: They do not reproduce or carry out metabolic reactions.
- Inability to Respond to Stimuli: They do not respond to environmental changes biologically.
- Inanimate Nature: Examples include rocks, water, air, and man-made objects like chairs and buildings.

Common Multiple Choice Question Formats on Living and Non-Living Things

MCQs are designed to test knowledge, understanding, and application of concepts related to living and non-living things. Here are typical formats and how to approach them.

- Identification Questions

These ask students to identify whether an object or organism is living or non-living.

Example:

Which of the following is a living thing?

- a) Rock
- b) Tree
- c) Water
- d) Air

Correct Answer: b) Tree

Tip: Focus on the features like growth, reproduction, and cellular structure to distinguish living from non-living options.

- Statement-Based Questions

These present statements about characteristics, requiring the test-taker to judge their truthfulness.

Example:

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) A car can grow and reproduce.
- b) A fish responds to touch and can reproduce.
- c) A book responds to stimuli.
- d) A mountain can carry out respiration.

Correct Answer: b) A fish responds to touch and can reproduce.

Tip: Remember, only living things can perform biological functions like response and reproduction.

- Application and Scenario Questions

These involve applying knowledge to real-life situations or hypothetical scenarios.

Example:

An organism is observed to respond to light, grow over time, and reproduce. Which category does it belong to?

- a) Non-living object
- b) Living organism
- c) Man-made object
- d) Non-living natural object

Correct Answer: b) Living organism

Tip: Use the key characteristics to analyze the scenario rather than relying solely on appearance.

- True or False Questions

Quick assessments of understanding.

Example:

All non-living things are made up of cells. (True/False)

Answer: False

Strategies for Answering Multiple Choice Questions Effectively

To excel in MCQs on living and non-living things, consider the following strategies:

- Read Each Question Carefully: Pay attention to keywords like "always," "never," or "reproduce."
- Eliminate Clearly Wrong Options: Narrow down choices to improve chances of selecting the correct answer.
- Recall Key Characteristics: Use your knowledge of the features that define living and non-living entities.
- Look for Clues in the Wording: Sometimes the phrasing hints at the correct answer.
- Practice Regularly: Familiarity with common question types boosts confidence and accuracy.

Sample Multiple Choice Questions with Explanations

Here are some sample MCQs to test your understanding:

- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of living things?

- a) Growth
- b) Response to stimuli
- c) Inability to move
- d) Reproduction

Answer: c) Inability to move

Explanation: While many living things can move, some, like plants, do not move freely. However, the key point is that movement is a common characteristic, and inability to move in itself is not a hallmark of non-living things.

- A rock is an example of a:

- a) Living thing
- b) Non-living thing
- c) Dead organism
- d) Reproducing organism

Answer: b) Non-living thing

Explanation: Rocks do not grow, reproduce, respond biologically, or metabolize.

- Which feature is shared by both living and non-living things?

- a) Respond to stimuli
- b) Made up of cells
- c) Can reproduce
- d) Can grow

Answer: a) Respond to stimuli

Explanation: Non-living things can respond to stimuli in a physical or chemical way (e.g., a mirror reflecting light). However, biological response is characteristic of living things.

The Educational Importance of Understanding Living and Non-Living Things

Mastering the distinctions through MCQs and related exercises enhances scientific literacy. It allows students and enthusiasts to:

- Better understand ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Recognize natural phenomena versus man-made objects.
- Develop critical thinking skills by analyzing characteristics rather than superficial appearances.
- Prepare effectively for exams and assessments.

Conclusion

Distinguishing between living and non-living things is more than an academic exercise; it is a window into understanding the natural world. Multiple-choice questions serve as an accessible means to test and reinforce this knowledge, emphasizing key characteristics such as growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, and cellular structure. By familiarizing oneself with these features and practicing various question formats, learners can confidently navigate the concepts that underpin biology and environmental science.

Remember, the core difference lies in the presence of life processes. Living things grow, reproduce, respond, and adapt; non-living things do not. Recognizing these fundamental traits is essential, whether you're answering quiz questions or simply marveling at the complexity of nature around you.

QuestionAnswer Which of the following is a living thing? A plant Which characteristic is NOT typical of living things? They do not grow Which of these is an example of a non-living thing? A rock What do living things need to survive? Food, water, and air Which of the following is NOT a living thing? A chair Which characteristic helps distinguish living things from non-living things? Living things can grow and reproduce Which of the following is a non-living thing? A bicycle Which of these is a non-living object? A computer Living things can do which of the following? Carry out life processes like growth and movement Which of the following is a non-living thing that can be found in nature? A mountain

Related keywords: living things, non-living things, characteristics, plants, animals, objects, biotic factors, abiotic factors, classification, examples

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