

taks exit level science 2013 study guide Complete Guide

Comprehensive Guide to the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide

taks exit level science 2013 study guide serves as an essential resource for students preparing for the Tertiary Admission Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) exit-level science exam held in 2013. This study guide is designed to help students review key concepts, understand question formats, and develop effective test-taking strategies. Whether you're revisiting foundational science principles or honing your skills in application and analysis, this article offers a detailed overview of what to expect from the 2013 Taks exit level science exam and how to prepare thoroughly.

Understanding the Taks Exit Level Science Exam

What is the Taks Exit Level Science Test?

The Taks exit level science test assesses students' knowledge across core scientific disciplines, including biology, chemistry, physics, and earth sciences. It is a standardized exam aimed at ensuring students have a comprehensive understanding of scientific concepts and can apply them in various contexts. The 2013 version of the exam emphasizes critical thinking, problem-solving, and data analysis.

Exam Format and Structure

The 2013 Taks exit level science exam typically includes:

- Multiple-choice questions
- Open-ended questions requiring written responses
- Data interpretation and analysis tasks
- Application-based questions that test practical understanding

Understanding the structure helps students allocate their time effectively during the exam and focus on areas that carry more weight or are more challenging.

Core Topics Covered in the 2013 Study Guide

Biology

The biology section tests knowledge of life sciences, including cell biology, genetics, ecology, and human anatomy. Key concepts include:

- Cell structures and functions
- Genetic inheritance and variation
- Ecological relationships and ecosystems
- Human body systems and health

Chemistry

This section emphasizes understanding chemical properties, reactions, and the periodic table. Important topics include:

- Atomic structure and bonding
- Chemical equations and reactions
- States of matter and phase changes
- Acids, bases, and pH levels

Physics

Physics questions focus on forces, motion, energy, and electricity. Key areas include:

- Newton's laws of motion
- Energy transformations and conservation
- Electric circuits and magnetism
- Wave properties and sound

Earth and Space Sciences

This area covers geological processes, weather, climate, and the solar system. Important topics are:

- Earth's structure and geological activities
- Weather patterns and climate change
- Solar system components
- Environmental science and conservation

Effective Strategies for Using the 2013 Study Guide

Review Key Concepts Methodically

Start by dividing the study guide into sections aligned with each scientific discipline. Allocate time to review each area thoroughly. Focus on understanding rather than rote memorization, especially for complex topics like chemical reactions or biological processes.

Practice with Past Questions

One of the most effective ways to prepare is to work through previous exam questions and practice tests. The 2013 study guide often includes sample questions or references to past papers. This helps familiarize you with question formats and identify areas where you need improvement.

Develop Test-Taking Skills

- Time management: Practice completing questions within the allocated time.
- Question analysis: Read questions carefully to understand what is being asked.
- Elimination techniques: Narrow down multiple-choice options by ruling out clearly incorrect answers.
- Answer verification: Reserve a few minutes at the end to review your answers.

Utilize Visual Aids and Diagrams

Many questions in the exam are based on interpreting diagrams, charts, and data tables. Familiarize yourself with common visual representations and practice extracting relevant information efficiently.

Sample Topics and Practice Questions from the 2013 Study Guide

Biology Sample Question

Which of the following best describes the function of mitochondria in a cell?

- Store genetic information
- Produce energy through cellular respiration
- Transport materials within the cell
- Package proteins for transport

Answer: Produce energy through cellular respiration

Chemistry Practice Question

What is the pH level of a solution that has a hydrogen ion concentration of 1×10^{-4} mol/L?

Answer: pH = 4 (since $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+]$)

Physics Practice Question

An object is moving with a constant speed of 20 m/s. What is its acceleration?

Answer: Zero, because constant speed implies no acceleration.

Earth and Space Science Question

Which process primarily causes the formation of sedimentary rocks?

- Cooling of magma
- Accumulation and compaction of sediments
- Metamorphism under high pressure
- Crystallization from vapor

Answer: Accumulation and compaction of sediments

Tips for Maximizing Your Study Effectiveness

Create a Study Schedule

Design a timetable that covers all the key topics over several weeks. Include review sessions and practice tests. Consistent study habits are more effective than last-minute cramming.

Join Study Groups or Classes

Collaborating with peers allows for diverse perspectives and clarifications. Discussing difficult topics can reinforce understanding and improve retention.

Use Supplementary Resources

- Educational videos online
- Science textbooks and reference books

- Online quizzes and interactive modules
- Teacher or tutor consultations for difficult topics

Stay Healthy and Prepared

A well-rested mind performs better. Ensure adequate sleep, proper nutrition, and regular breaks during study sessions. On the exam day, bring necessary supplies and arrive early to reduce stress.

Conclusion: Mastering the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Exam

The **taks exit level science 2013 study guide** provides a solid foundation for students aiming to excel in their science assessments. By understanding the exam structure, reviewing core topics systematically, practicing with past questions, and developing effective test strategies, students can boost their confidence and performance. Remember, consistent effort and thorough preparation are key to mastering the scientific concepts tested in 2013 and achieving your academic goals. Use this guide as your roadmap to success and approach your studies with focus and determination.

Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide: An In-Depth Review and Analysis

The Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide has long been a pivotal resource for students preparing for their final examinations in science. As a comprehensive tool, it aims to encapsulate the core concepts, key principles, and essential skills necessary for success at the secondary school level. This review delves into the origins, structure, content, effectiveness, and limitations of the study guide, providing educators, students, and stakeholders with a thorough understanding of its significance within the educational landscape.

Origins and Context of the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide

Historical Background

The Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide was developed as part of a broader curriculum reform initiative aimed at standardizing and elevating science education across the region. Released in anticipation of the 2013 examinations, it was designed to align with the curriculum frameworks established by the educational authorities. The guide aimed to serve as both a syllabus companion and a revision tool, helping students consolidate their learning and prepare effectively.

Educational Philosophy

Fundamentally, the guide was built on principles of active learning, critical thinking, and competency-based assessment. It emphasized not just rote memorization but also the application of scientific principles to real-world scenarios. This approach aimed to produce learners capable of

analytical reasoning and problem-solving, skills deemed essential for the 21st-century workforce.

Structural Overview of the Study Guide

Content Organization

The 2013 study guide predominantly covers the core scientific disciplines: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Earth Science. Its structure is modular, with each section subdivided into thematic units, including:

- Fundamental concepts and theories
- Practical applications
- Past exam questions
- Practice exercises and quizzes

Pedagogical Features

- Summaries and Highlights: Concise summaries of key points for quick revision
- Diagrams and Visuals: Illustrations of scientific phenomena, apparatus, and processes
- Sample Questions: Multiple-choice, short-answer, and essay-style questions modeled after the 2013 exams
- Answer Keys and Explanations: Detailed solutions to foster understanding

Accessibility and Language

Designed with clarity in mind, the guide utilizes straightforward language suitable for high school students. It also incorporates bilingual explanations in regions where multiple languages are used, ensuring broader accessibility.

Content Analysis: Strengths and Effectiveness

Thorough Coverage of Curriculum

The guide's comprehensiveness is one of its most praised features. It systematically addresses:

- The scientific method and experimental design
- Fundamental units and measurements
- Laws and theories (e.g., Newton's Laws, Laws of Conservation)

- Biological processes (e.g., photosynthesis, respiration)
- Chemical reactions and equations
- Earth processes like plate tectonics and weather patterns

Alignment with Examination Standards

By analyzing the 2013 examination papers, the study guide demonstrates close alignment with the examiners' expectations. It emphasizes the types of questions students are likely to encounter, providing targeted practice that boosts confidence and readiness.

Skill Development Focus

Beyond factual recall, the guide promotes higher-order thinking skills such as:

- Analyzing experimental data
- Drawing conclusions
- Applying concepts to new contexts
- Designing experiments

This focus aligns with educational reforms emphasizing critical thinking.

Limitations and Areas for Improvement

While the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide is a valuable resource, it is not without limitations:

Narrow Scope of Practice Questions

Some critics argue that the practice questions tend to mirror past exam patterns too closely, potentially encouraging rote learning rather than genuine understanding.

Insufficient Emphasis on Practical Skills

Although practical experiments are discussed theoretically, the guide provides limited hands-on activity suggestions or guidance on laboratory techniques, which are integral to science mastery.

Lack of Interdisciplinary Connections

Modern science increasingly involves interdisciplinary understanding; however, the guide tends to compartmentalize disciplines, missing opportunities to demonstrate real-world overlaps.

Over-reliance on Written Content

In an era of diverse learning styles, the guide's heavy text-based approach may not cater effectively to visual or kinesthetic learners. Additional multimedia resources could enhance engagement.

Impact on Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

Improved Examination Performance

Studies and anecdotal reports indicate that students who extensively utilized the guide experienced better exam scores, citing improved understanding and confidence.

Enhancement of Study Strategies

The structured approach encouraged systematic revision, fostering disciplined study habits among learners.

Limitations in Long-term Retention

Some educators note that reliance solely on the guide may lead to superficial learning, with students struggling to transfer knowledge beyond examination contexts.

Recommendations for Maximizing the Utility of the Study Guide

To optimize the benefits of the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide, students and educators might consider:

- Combining the guide with hands-on experiments and laboratory work
- Incorporating multimedia resources such as videos and interactive simulations
- Engaging in group discussions and peer teaching to reinforce concepts
- Developing critical thinking through open-ended questions and project-based assignments
- Regular self-assessment using practice questions with varied formats

Conclusion: A Critical Tool in Science Education

The Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide stands as a testament to structured, curriculum-aligned exam preparation. Its comprehensive content, pedagogical features, and alignment with the 2013 examination standards make it a valuable resource for students striving for success in science. However, like any study aid, it is most effective when used as part of a diverse, holistic learning strategy that includes practical experience, multimedia resources, and critical

engagement.

As science education continues to evolve, future editions of such guides should aim to incorporate more experiential learning opportunities, interdisciplinary perspectives, and adaptable teaching methods to meet the diverse needs of learners. For now, the 2013 guide remains a cornerstone resource, helping bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and examination excellence.

In summary, the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide exemplifies a well-structured, curriculum-aligned educational tool that, when complemented with other learning resources, can significantly enhance student preparedness and understanding in science. Its thoroughness and focus on key concepts make it an enduring asset for educators and learners navigating the challenges of science examinations.

QuestionAnswer What are the key topics covered in the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide? The study guide covers essential topics such as life sciences, physical sciences, earth sciences, scientific investigations, and environmental issues relevant to the 2013 exit level curriculum. How can I effectively use the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide for exam preparation? Use the study guide to review core concepts, practice past exam questions, create summary notes, and focus on areas where you need improvement to maximize your exam performance. Are there practice questions included in the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide? Yes, the guide contains numerous practice questions that simulate exam conditions, helping students test their understanding and improve their problem-solving skills. What scientific skills are emphasized in the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide? The guide emphasizes skills such as scientific investigation, data analysis, critical thinking, observation, and interpreting scientific graphs and diagrams. Does the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide include explanations for complex concepts? Yes, it provides clear explanations, diagrams, and examples to help students grasp difficult concepts related to various science topics. How is the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide structured? The guide is organized into sections based on different science disciplines, with summaries, key points, practice questions, and revision tips for each section. Where can I find additional resources to supplement the Taks Exit Level Science 2013 Study Guide? Additional resources include online tutorials, past exam papers, science textbooks, and teacher support materials which can enhance your understanding and preparation.

Related keywords: Taks exit level science, 2013 study guide, science exam preparation, Taks exit science questions, 2013 science test tips, science exam practice, Taks science curriculum, science assessment guide, 2013 science exam tips, science study materials

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.

Question 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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