

OUR WATER POLO TEAM HAS 15 MEMBERS. I WANT TO CHOOSE A STARTING TEAM CONSISTING OF 7 PLAYERS, ONE OF

OUR WATER POLO TEAM HAS 15 MEMBERS. I WANT TO CHOOSE A STARTING TEAM CONSISTING OF 7 PLAYERS, ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL DECISIONS IN PREPARING FOR A MATCH IS SELECTING THE OPTIMAL STARTING LINEUP. WITH A DIVERSE ROSTER OF 15 TALENTED ATHLETES, THE CHALLENGE LIES IN CHOOSING THE RIGHT COMBINATION OF PLAYERS WHO CAN WORK COHESIVELY, LEVERAGE THEIR STRENGTHS, AND ADAPT TO VARIOUS GAME SITUATIONS. THIS ARTICLE OFFERS AN IN-DEPTH GUIDE ON HOW TO SELECT A 7-PLAYER STARTING TEAM FROM YOUR 15-MEMBER WATER POLO SQUAD, FOCUSING ON UNDERSTANDING PLAYER ROLES, EVALUATING SKILLS, STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS, AND TIPS FOR MAKING THE BEST CHOICES.

UNDERSTANDING WATER POLO PLAYER ROLES

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE SELECTION PROCESS, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTAND THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLES OF WATER POLO PLAYERS. EACH POSITION HAS SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES, SKILL REQUIREMENTS, AND STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

THE KEY POSITIONS IN WATER POLO

- **GOALKEEPER (GK):** THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSE, RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOCKING SHOTS AND ORGANIZING THE DEFENSE. REQUIRES EXCELLENT REFLEXES, ANTICIPATION, AND LEADERSHIP SKILLS.
- **CENTER FORWARD (SET):** ALSO KNOWN AS THE "HOLE SET," THIS PLAYER OPERATES CLOSE TO THE OPPONENT'S GOAL, ENGAGING IN PHYSICAL BATTLES AND CREATING SCORING OPPORTUNITIES.
- **CENTER BACK (HOLE D):** THE PRIMARY DEFENDER AGAINST THE CENTER FORWARD, TASKED WITH BLOCKING SHOTS AND DISRUPTING OFFENSIVE PLAYS.
- **DRIVERS (WINGS AND PERIMETER PLAYERS):** FAST, AGILE PLAYERS WHO DRIVE TOWARDS THE GOAL, CREATE SCORING CHANCES, AND MAINTAIN OFFENSIVE PRESSURE.
- **TWO-METER DEFENSE (PERIMETER DEFENDERS):** DEFENSIVE PLAYERS WHO GUARD THE PERIMETER AND SUPPORT THE CENTER BACK IN PREVENTING SHOTS AND PASSES.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE STARTING 7 PLAYERS

CHOOSING YOUR STARTING LINEUP ISN'T SOLELY ABOUT INDIVIDUAL SKILL; IT INVOLVES BALANCING VARIOUS FACTORS TO MAXIMIZE TEAM PERFORMANCE.

1. PLAYER SKILLS AND SPECIALIZATIONS

- **OFFENSIVE ABILITY:** LOOK FOR PLAYERS WITH STRONG SHOOTING, PASSING, AND DRIVING SKILLS.
- **DEFENSIVE SKILLS:** PRIORITIZE PLAYERS WITH GOOD POSITIONING, STAMINA, AND ABILITY TO BLOCK SHOTS OR DISRUPT OPPONENTS.
- **GOALKEEPING:** THE GOALKEEPER'S EXPERIENCE AND REFLEXES ARE PIVOTAL; USUALLY, YOUR BEST GOALKEEPER SHOULD START.

2. PHYSICAL FITNESS AND ENDURANCE

WATER POLO IS PHYSICALLY DEMANDING. CHOOSE PLAYERS WHO DEMONSTRATE HIGH STAMINA, STRENGTH, AND RESILIENCE TO MAINTAIN PERFORMANCE THROUGHOUT THE GAME.

3. TACTICAL COMPATIBILITY

ENSURE THAT THE SELECTED PLAYERS CAN WORK WELL TOGETHER, UNDERSTANDING EACH OTHER'S PLAYING STYLES AND STRATEGIES.

4. EXPERIENCE AND LEADERSHIP

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES AND EXPERIENCE UNDER PRESSURE CAN INFLUENCE GAME OUTCOMES, SO CONSIDER INCLUDING PLAYERS WHO CAN INSPIRE AND ORGANIZE THE TEAM.

5. TEAM CHEMISTRY

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND TRUST AMONG PLAYERS ARE VITAL, ESPECIALLY IN FAST-PACED SITUATIONS.

STRATEGIES FOR SELECTING YOUR STARTING 7

TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE STARTING LINEUP, CONSIDER THESE STRATEGIC APPROACHES:

ASSESS PLAYER PERFORMANCE AND POTENTIAL

- REVIEW RECENT GAME PERFORMANCES.
- CONDUCT DRILLS TO OBSERVE SKILLS IN REAL-TIME.
- EVALUATE CONSISTENCY AND ADAPTABILITY.

BALANCE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE CAPABILITIES

- INCLUDE A SOLID GOALKEEPER AND DEFENSIVE PLAYERS.
- ENSURE ENOUGH OFFENSIVE FIREPOWER WITH SKILLED DRIVERS AND CENTERS.

PRIORITIZE FLEXIBILITY AND VERSATILITY

- SELECT PLAYERS WHO CAN PERFORM MULTIPLE ROLES IF NEEDED.
- THIS FLEXIBILITY ALLOWS TACTICAL ADJUSTMENTS DURING THE GAME.

CONSIDER OPPONENT'S STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

- TAILOR YOUR LINEUP TO EXPLOIT WEAKNESSES OR COUNTER SPECIFIC THREATS POSED BY THE OPPOSITION.

SAMPLE STARTING LINEUP COMPOSITION

A TYPICAL WATER POLO TEAM OF 7 PLAYERS INCLUDES:

1. GOALKEEPER
2. CENTER FORWARD
3. CENTER BACK
4. TWO DRIVERS (PERIMETER ATTACKERS)
5. TWO PERIMETER DEFENDERS

FROM YOUR 15 PLAYERS, SELECT INDIVIDUALS WHO BEST FIT THESE ROLES, CONSIDERING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.

CASE STUDY: SELECTING THE STARTING 7 FROM 15 PLAYERS

LET'S ILLUSTRATE THE PROCESS WITH A HYPOTHETICAL ROSTER:

- PLAYER A: EXPERIENCED GOALKEEPER WITH EXCELLENT REFLEXES.
- PLAYER B: STRONG CENTER FORWARD WITH RELIABLE SHOOTING SKILLS.
- PLAYER C: VERSATILE DEFENDER WITH QUICK REFLEXES.
- PLAYER D: SPEEDY DRIVER WITH GREAT ENDURANCE.
- PLAYER E: DEFENSIVE SPECIALIST WITH EXCELLENT POSITIONING.
- PLAYER F: CREATIVE ATTACKER WITH STRONG PASSING SKILLS.
- PLAYER G: PHYSICAL DEFENDER WITH GOOD STAMINA.
- OTHER PLAYERS (H TO O): VARIOUS SKILL SETS, SOME WITH POTENTIAL TO BE VERSATILE OR PROVIDE DEPTH.

SELECTION PROCESS:

- CHOOSE PLAYER A AS GOALKEEPER.
- SELECT PLAYER B AS THE CENTER FORWARD.
- PICK PLAYER C AS THE CENTER BACK.
- INCLUDE PLAYER D AND PLAYER F AS DRIVERS.
- CHOOSE PLAYER E AND PLAYER G AS PERIMETER DEFENDERS.

THIS LINEUP BALANCES OFFENSIVE PROWESS, DEFENSIVE SOLIDITY, EXPERIENCE, AND VERSATILITY.

ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE LINEUP SELECTION

- **COMMUNICATE WITH PLAYERS:** GATHER INSIGHTS ON THEIR COMFORT LEVELS AND PREFERRED POSITIONS.
- **TEST LINEUPS IN PRACTICE MATCHES:** OBSERVE HOW PLAYERS PERFORM TOGETHER UNDER GAME-LIKE CONDITIONS.
- **BE ADAPTABLE:** BE READY TO MAKE SUBSTITUTIONS BASED ON GAME FLOW, FATIGUE, OR STRATEGIC SHIFTS.
- **PRIORITIZE TEAM COHESION:** A WELL-COORDINATED TEAM CAN OUTPERFORM A TEAM OF INDIVIDUALLY TALENTED PLAYERS.

CONCLUSION

SELECTING THE RIGHT STARTING 7 PLAYERS FROM A 15-MEMBER WATER POLO TEAM REQUIRES CAREFUL ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL SKILLS, PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES, TACTICAL UNDERSTANDING, AND TEAM CHEMISTRY. BY UNDERSTANDING PLAYER ROLES, EVALUATING EACH ATHLETE'S STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES, AND STRATEGICALLY BALANCING OFFENSE AND DEFENSE, COACHES CAN ASSEMBLE A LINEUP THAT MAXIMIZES TEAM PERFORMANCE AND INCREASES THE CHANCES OF VICTORY. REMEMBER, FLEXIBILITY AND EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION ARE KEY TO ADAPTING YOUR LINEUP AS THE GAME PROGRESSES. WITH THOUGHTFUL PREPARATION AND STRATEGIC THINKING, YOUR WATER POLO TEAM CAN PERFORM AT ITS BEST ON GAME DAY.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW MANY WAYS CAN I CHOOSE 7 STARTING PLAYERS FROM THE 15 TEAM MEMBERS?

YOU CAN CALCULATE THIS USING COMBINATIONS: $C(15,7) = 6,435$ WAYS.

IS THERE A WAY TO SELECT THE STARTING TEAM TO INCLUDE A SPECIFIC PLAYER?

YES, IF YOU WANT A PARTICULAR PLAYER IN THE STARTING LINEUP, YOU CHOOSE THE REMAINING 6 PLAYERS FROM THE OTHER 14 MEMBERS, RESULTING IN $C(14,6) = 3,003$ OPTIONS.

WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF POSSIBLE STARTING LINEUPS IF I WANT TO INCLUDE A SPECIFIC PLAYER?

THERE ARE 3,003 POSSIBLE LINEUPS THAT INCLUDE THAT SPECIFIC PLAYER.

HOW MANY STARTING TEAMS CAN BE FORMED IF I WANT TO EXCLUDE A PARTICULAR PLAYER?

YOU SELECT ALL 7 PLAYERS FROM THE REMAINING 14 MEMBERS, WHICH IS $C(14,7) = 3,432$ POSSIBLE LINEUPS.

IF I WANT TO SELECT A STARTING TEAM WITH AT LEAST ONE SPECIFIC PLAYER, HOW MANY OPTIONS DO I HAVE?

YOU CAN SUBTRACT THE LINEUPS THAT EXCLUDE THAT PLAYER FROM THE TOTAL: TOTAL LINEUPS MINUS THOSE WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC PLAYER, WHICH IS $6,435 - 3,432 = 3,003$ OPTIONS.

ARE ALL STARTING TEAM COMBINATIONS EQUALLY LIKELY IF I SELECT RANDOMLY?

YES, ASSUMING UNIFORM RANDOM SELECTION, EACH OF THE POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS HAS AN EQUAL CHANCE.

WHAT IS THE PROBABILITY THAT A SPECIFIC PLAYER IS INCLUDED IN THE STARTING TEAM?

THE PROBABILITY IS THE NUMBER OF LINEUPS INCLUDING THAT PLAYER DIVIDED BY TOTAL LINEUPS, WHICH IS $3,003 / 6,435 \approx 0.467$ OR 46.7%.

IF I WANT TO FORM A STARTING TEAM WITH EXACTLY 7 PLAYERS, DOES THE ORDER MATTER?

NO, SINCE SELECTIONS ARE BASED ON COMBINATIONS, THE ORDER DOES NOT MATTER.

CAN I USE COMBINATORIAL FORMULAS TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF POSSIBLE TEAMS QUICKLY?

YES, THE COMBINATION FORMULA $C(n, k) = n! / (k! (n - k)!)$ ALLOWS YOU TO COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF POSSIBLE TEAMS EFFICIENTLY.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

WATER POLO TEAM SELECTION: CRAFTING THE PERFECT STARTING LINEUP FROM A 15-MEMBER ROSTER

CHOOSING THE OPTIMAL STARTING LINEUP FOR A WATER POLO TEAM IS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. WITH A SQUAD OF 15 TALENTED PLAYERS, THE CHALLENGE LIES IN SELECTING THE BEST COMBINATION OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN WORK COHESIVELY TO ACHIEVE VICTORY. THIS PROCESS REQUIRES A DETAILED UNDERSTANDING OF EACH PLAYER'S STRENGTHS, SKILLS, ROLES, AND HOW THEY FIT INTO THE TEAM'S OVERALL STRATEGY. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE DELVE INTO THE INTRICACIES OF SELECTING A STARTING WATER POLO TEAM FROM A LARGER ROSTER, EXPLORING THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS, KEY CONSIDERATIONS, AND STRATEGIC APPROACHES TO ASSEMBLE A FORMIDABLE LINEUP.

UNDERSTANDING THE WATER POLO TEAM STRUCTURE

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE SELECTION PROCESS, IT'S CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLES AND POSITIONS WITHIN A WATER POLO TEAM. EACH POSITION HAS SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES, SKILL REQUIREMENTS, AND STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE, ALL CONTRIBUTING TO THE TEAM'S OVERALL PERFORMANCE.

THE CORE POSITIONS IN WATER POLO

1. GOALKEEPER (GK):

THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSE, RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOCKING SHOTS, ORGANIZING THE DEFENSE, AND INITIATING COUNTERATTACKS. A GOALKEEPER NEEDS EXCEPTIONAL REFLEXES, ANTICIPATION, AND LEADERSHIP QUALITIES.

2. CENTER FORWARD (SET):

OFTEN THE PRIMARY OFFENSIVE THREAT, THIS PLAYER OPERATES NEAR THE OPPONENT'S GOAL, ENGAGING IN PHYSICAL BATTLES FOR POSITION, AND CREATING SCORING OPPORTUNITIES.

3. CENTER BACK (HOLE D):

THE DEFENSIVE ANCHOR TASKED WITH GUARDING THE CENTER FORWARD, DISRUPTING OFFENSIVE PLAYS, AND HELPING ORGANIZE THE DEFENSE.

4. DRIVERS (WINGS AND PERIMETER PLAYERS):

THESE ARE VERSATILE PLAYERS ADEPT AT FAST SWIMMING, SHOOTING, AND CREATING SCORING CHANCES. THEY OPERATE ON THE PERIMETER AND ARE CRUCIAL FOR OFFENSIVE FLUIDITY.

5. UTILITY PLAYERS:

SOME PLAYERS POSSESS THE FLEXIBILITY TO PERFORM MULTIPLE ROLES, PROVIDING TACTICAL VERSATILITY DURING MATCHES.

ASSESSING THE 15 MEMBERS: KEY FACTORS FOR SELECTION

WHEN NARROWING DOWN A STARTING SEVEN, CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CRITICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH PLAYER:

- SKILL LEVEL: SHOOTING ACCURACY, PASSING, BALL HANDLING, AND DEFENSIVE SKILLS.
- PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES: ENDURANCE, SPEED, STRENGTH, AND AGILITY.
- POSITION SUITABILITY: NATURAL POSITION OR VERSATILITY.
- GAME INTELLIGENCE: TACTICAL AWARENESS, DECISION-MAKING, AND LEADERSHIP QUALITIES.
- PERFORMANCE UNDER PRESSURE: CLUTCH PERFORMANCE AND CONSISTENCY.
- TEAM CHEMISTRY: ABILITY TO WORK WELL WITH OTHERS, COMMUNICATION, AND UNDERSTANDING.

BY EVALUATING THESE FACTORS, COACHES CAN PRIORITIZE PLAYERS WHO BEST FIT THE STRATEGIC NEEDS OF THE TEAM.

CONSTRUCTING THE IDEAL STARTING LINEUP

WITH THE FOUNDATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA IN MIND, LET'S EXPLORE HOW TO APPROACH SELECTING THE SEVEN STARTING PLAYERS.

STEP 1: IDENTIFY THE KEY ROLES

DECIDE ON THE CORE ROLES NEEDED FOR THE GAME, TYPICALLY INCLUDING:

- 1 GOALKEEPER
- 2-3 DRIVERS (PERIMETER PLAYERS)
- 1 CENTER FORWARD
- 1 CENTER BACK
- 1 UTILITY OR VERSATILE PLAYER

THIS ENSURES BALANCED COVERAGE OF OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE RESPONSIBILITIES.

STEP 2: EVALUATE PLAYER STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

CREATE A DETAILED PROFILE FOR EACH OF THE 15 TEAM MEMBERS, NOTING:

- POSITION(S) THEY EXCEL IN

- OFFENSIVE VERSUS DEFENSIVE CONTRIBUTIONS
- PHYSICAL AND TECHNICAL ATTRIBUTES
- EXPERIENCE AND LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

THIS HELPS IN MATCHING PLAYERS TO ROLES WHERE THEY CAN PERFORM OPTIMALLY.

STEP 3: CONSIDER TEAM STRATEGY AND OPPONENT ANALYSIS

THE TACTICAL APPROACH INFLUENCES LINEUP CHOICES:

- AGGRESSIVE OFFENSE: FAVOR PLAYERS WITH STRONG SHOOTING AND SPEED.
- DEFENSIVE FOCUS: PRIORITIZE PLAYERS WITH SOLID DEFENSIVE SKILLS AND PHYSICALITY.
- COUNTERATTACK STYLE: SELECT QUICK, AGILE PLAYERS WHO EXCEL IN FAST BREAKS.

UNDERSTANDING THE OPPONENT'S STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES GUIDES THE LINEUP ADJUSTMENTS.

STEP 4: TEST LINEUPS THROUGH PRACTICE AND SCRIMMAGES

IMPLEMENT DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS IN PRACTICE SESSIONS TO OBSERVE CHEMISTRY, EFFICIENCY, AND ADAPTABILITY. FEEDBACK FROM THESE SESSIONS INFORMS FINAL DECISIONS.

STEP 5: MAKE THE FINAL SELECTION

CHOOSE THE SEVEN PLAYERS WHO BEST FULFILL THE ROLES, COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER'S SKILLS, AND ALIGN WITH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.

SAMPLE STARTING LINEUP BREAKDOWN

LET'S ILLUSTRATE A HYPOTHETICAL SELECTION PROCESS, ASSUMING A ROSTER WITH DIVERSE TALENTS:

GOALKEEPER:

- PLAYER A: EXCELLENT REFLEXES, LEADERSHIP, AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS. THE CLEAR CHOICE AS GK.

CENTER FORWARD:

- PLAYER B: STRONG PHYSICAL PRESENCE, ADEPT AT HOLDING POSITION AND SHOOTING UNDER PRESSURE.

CENTER BACK:

- PLAYER C: SMART DEFENDER, GOOD AT READING PLAYS AND DISRUPTING OPPONENTS' ATTACKS.

DRIVERS:

- PLAYER D: FAST, AGILE, GOOD SHOOTER FROM PERIMETER.
- PLAYER E: CREATIVE PLAYMAKER, SKILLED AT PASSING AND CREATING SCORING CHANCES.
- PLAYER F: DEFENSIVE-MINDED DRIVER WITH STRONG ENDURANCE TO SUPPORT TRANSITION PLAYS.

UTILITY:

- PLAYER G: VERSATILE, CAN PLAY BOTH DRIVER AND WING POSITIONS; ADDS TACTICAL FLEXIBILITY.

REMAINING PLAYERS (H THROUGH O) CAN BE SUBBED IN BASED ON GAME FLOW, FATIGUE, AND SPECIFIC TACTICAL NEEDS.

FINAL SEVEN:

- GOALKEEPER: PLAYER A
- CENTER FORWARD: PLAYER B
- CENTER BACK: PLAYER C
- DRIVERS: PLAYERS D, E, F
- UTILITY: PLAYER G

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN LINEUP SELECTION

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PLAYERS IS ONLY PART OF THE EQUATION. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS INCLUDE:

- BALANCE OF OFFENSE AND DEFENSE: ENSURE THE LINEUP CAN BOTH SCORE EFFECTIVELY AND PREVENT GOALS.
- PLAYER COMPATIBILITY: EVALUATE HOW PLAYERS INTERACT, COMMUNICATE, AND SUPPORT EACH OTHER.
- PHYSICAL MATCHUPS: MATCH PLAYERS TO OPPONENTS' STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES.
- STAMINA MANAGEMENT: ROTATE PLAYERS TO MAINTAIN HIGH ENERGY LEVELS THROUGHOUT THE GAME.

FINAL TIPS FOR COACHES AND TEAM LEADERS

- PRIORITIZE VERSATILITY: PLAYERS WHO CAN ADAPT TO MULTIPLE ROLES PROVIDE TACTICAL DEPTH.
- LEVERAGE LEADERSHIP: EXPERIENCED PLAYERS WITH LEADERSHIP QUALITIES CAN MOTIVATE AND ORGANIZE THE TEAM.
- MONITOR PERFORMANCE: CONTINUOUSLY ASSESS PLAYERS' FORM AND ADJUST THE LINEUP AS NEEDED.
- FOSTER TEAM CHEMISTRY: ENCOURAGE COMMUNICATION AND CAMARADERIE TO ENHANCE ON-FIELD COHESION.

CONCLUSION: BUILDING A COHESIVE AND EFFECTIVE STARTING TEAM

SELECTING A STARTING WATER POLO TEAM FROM A 15-PLAYER ROSTER IS A NUANCED PROCESS THAT BALANCES INDIVIDUAL TALENTS, TACTICAL STRATEGY, AND TEAM CHEMISTRY. BY THOROUGHLY EVALUATING EACH PLAYER'S SKILLS, PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES, AND SUITABILITY TO SPECIFIC ROLES, COACHES CAN CRAFT A LINEUP THAT MAXIMIZES STRENGTHS AND MINIMIZES WEAKNESSES. REMEMBER, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TEAMS ARE THOSE THAT NOT ONLY POSSESS TALENTED PLAYERS BUT ALSO OPERATE AS A COHESIVE UNIT, ADAPTING DYNAMICALLY TO THE FLOW OF THE GAME.

ULTIMATELY, THE GOAL IS TO ASSEMBLE A SEVEN-PLAYER LINEUP THAT EMBODIES STRATEGIC INTENT, LEVERAGES INDIVIDUAL SKILLS, AND FOSTERS TEAMWORK, SETTING THE STAGE FOR VICTORY IN THE COMPETITIVE WATERS OF WATER POLO.

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