

EXPLAIN THE SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT RULE THAT APPLIES TO A SINGULAR AND A PLURAL SUBJECT JOINED BY OR/NOR.

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SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT IS A FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR THAT ENSURES SENTENCES ARE GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT AND EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE. WHEN DEALING WITH COMPOUND SUBJECTS JOINED BY COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS SUCH AS "OR" OR "NOR," THE RULES FOR SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT CAN BECOME A BIT MORE COMPLEX. SPECIFICALLY, THE VERB MUST AGREE WITH THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO IT, WHETHER IT IS SINGULAR OR PLURAL. UNDERSTANDING THIS RULE IS ESSENTIAL FOR WRITING CLEAR, ACCURATE SENTENCES, ESPECIALLY IN FORMAL WRITING, ESSAYS, AND PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION.

IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE, WE WILL EXPLORE THE SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT RULES THAT APPLY WHEN A SINGULAR AND A PLURAL SUBJECT ARE JOINED BY "OR" OR "NOR," PROVIDE EXAMPLES, COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID, AND PRACTICAL TIPS TO MASTER THIS GRAMMATICAL CONCEPT.

UNDERSTANDING SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE SPECIFICS OF SUBJECTS JOINED BY "OR" AND "NOR," IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- THE SUBJECT AND THE VERB MUST AGREE IN NUMBER (SINGULAR OR PLURAL).
- SINGULAR SUBJECTS TAKE SINGULAR VERBS.
- PLURAL SUBJECTS TAKE PLURAL VERBS.
- WHEN TWO SUBJECTS ARE JOINED BY "AND," THE VERB IS USUALLY PLURAL.
- WHEN TWO SUBJECTS ARE JOINED BY "OR" OR "NOR," THE VERB AGREES WITH THE CLOSEST SUBJECT.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH "OR" AND "NOR": THE RULES

THE RULES GOVERNING SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH "OR" AND "NOR" ARE SPECIFIC AND DEPEND ON THE NATURE OF THE SUBJECTS INVOLVED.

THE BASIC RULE

WHEN A COMPOUND SUBJECT IS JOINED BY "OR" OR "NOR," THE VERB AGREES WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT TO THE VERB.

EXAMPLE:

- EITHER THE TEACHER OR THE STUDENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISTAKE.
- NEITHER THE MANAGER NOR THE EMPLOYEES KNOW ABOUT THE INCIDENT.

EXPLANATION:

IN THE FIRST SENTENCE, "STUDENTS" IS PLURAL AND IS CLOSEST TO THE VERB, SO THE VERB "ARE" IS PLURAL. IN THE SECOND, "EMPLOYEES" IS PLURAL AND CLOSEST, SO "KNOW" IS PLURAL.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL SUBJECTS JOINED BY "OR" / "NOR"

- IF BOTH SUBJECTS CONNECTED BY "OR"/"NOR" ARE SINGULAR, THE VERB IS SINGULAR.

EXAMPLE:

- EITHER THE BOOK OR THE PEN BELONGS TO ME.

- IF BOTH SUBJECTS ARE PLURAL, THE VERB IS PLURAL.

EXAMPLE:

- NEITHER THE CATS NOR THE DOGS ARE OUTSIDE.

- IF ONE SUBJECT IS SINGULAR AND THE OTHER IS PLURAL, THE VERB AGREES WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT.

EXAMPLES:

- EITHER THE MANAGER OR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY.

- NEITHER THE STUDENTS NOR THE TEACHER KNOWS THE ANSWER.

NOTE:

ALWAYS IDENTIFY THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO THE VERB TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT SHOULD BE SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

SPECIAL CASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

WHILE THE BASIC RULES ARE STRAIGHTFORWARD, SOME SPECIAL CASES AND NUANCES CAN INFLUENCE THE CORRECT CHOICE OF VERB.

SUBJECTS JOINED BY "OR" / "NOR" WITH DIFFERENT NUMBERS

- WHEN ONE SUBJECT IS SINGULAR AND THE OTHER IS PLURAL, THE VERB SHOULD AGREE WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT.

EXAMPLES:

- NEITHER THE MANAGER NOR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE.

- EITHER THE TEACHER OR THE STUDENTS HAVE SUBMITTED THEIR ASSIGNMENTS.

TIP: ALWAYS LOOK AT THE CLOSEST SUBJECT TO DECIDE ON THE VERB FORM.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND COMPOUND SUBJECTS

- WHEN INDEFINITE PRONOUNS LIKE "EVERYONE," "ANYONE," "SOMEONE," "EACH," ETC., ARE INVOLVED, TREAT THE SUBJECT AS SINGULAR.

EXAMPLE:

- EITHER EVERYONE OR THE MANAGER IS RESPONSIBLE.

- WHEN COMBINING SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS WITH "OR" OR "NOR," THE SAME RULE APPLIES—VERB AGREES WITH THE CLOSEST SUBJECT.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH "OR" / "NOR"

UNDERSTANDING THROUGH EXAMPLES HELPS SOLIDIFY THE RULE.

EXAMPLES WITH SINGULAR SUBJECTS

1. EITHER THE CAT OR THE DOG IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MESS.
2. NEITHER THE BOOK NOR THE NOTEBOOK BELONGS TO ME.
3. EITHER THE DOCTOR OR THE NURSE IS AVAILABLE.

EXAMPLES WITH PLURAL SUBJECTS

1. NEITHER THE STUDENTS NOR THE TEACHERS ARE IN THE CLASSROOM.
2. EITHER THE CARS OR THE BICYCLES ARE PARKED OUTSIDE.
3. NEITHER THE PLAYERS NOR THE COACH HAS ARRIVED YET.

MIXED NUMBER SUBJECTS

1. EITHER THE MANAGER OR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISTAKE.
2. NEITHER THE PEN NOR THE PAPERS ARE ON THE DESK.
3. EITHER THE COMMITTEE OR THE MEMBERS HAVE MADE THE DECISION.

COMMON MISTAKES AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

EVEN EXPERIENCED WRITERS SOMETIMES MAKE MISTAKES WITH SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT IN SENTENCES WITH "OR" OR "NOR." HERE ARE SOME COMMON ERRORS AND TIPS TO AVOID THEM.

COMMON MISTAKES

- USING A PLURAL VERB WITH A SINGULAR SUBJECT:

INCORRECT: NEITHER THE TEACHER NOR THE STUDENTS WAS PRESENT.

CORRECT: NEITHER THE TEACHER NOR THE STUDENTS WERE PRESENT.

- IGNORING THE CLOSEST SUBJECT RULE:

INCORRECT: THE MANAGER OR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE. (ASSUMING "MANAGER" IS SINGULAR AND "EMPLOYEES" IS PLURAL, BUT THE CLOSEST IS "EMPLOYEES," SO THE VERB SHOULD BE "ARE.")

CORRECT: THE MANAGER OR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE.

- CONFUSING "OR" WITH "AND":

REMEMBER, "AND" USUALLY TAKES A PLURAL VERB, REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

TIPS TO AVOID MISTAKES

- ALWAYS IDENTIFY THE NEAREST SUBJECT TO THE VERB.
- DETERMINE WHETHER EACH SUBJECT IS SINGULAR OR PLURAL BEFORE CHOOSING THE VERB.
- WHEN IN DOUBT, REPHRASE THE SENTENCE TO MAKE THE SUBJECT CLEARER.
- USE CONSISTENT SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT TO MAINTAIN CLARITY.

SUMMARY AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

- WHEN A COMPOUND SUBJECT IS JOINED BY "OR" OR "NOR," THE VERB AGREES WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT.
- IF BOTH SUBJECTS ARE SINGULAR, THE VERB IS SINGULAR.
- IF BOTH ARE PLURAL, THE VERB IS PLURAL.
- WHEN ONE IS SINGULAR AND THE OTHER IS PLURAL, THE VERB AGREES WITH THE CLOSEST SUBJECT.
- ALWAYS PAY ATTENTION TO THE NUMBER OF THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO THE VERB TO ENSURE GRAMMATICAL CORRECTNESS.
- BE CAUTIOUS WITH INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND COMPLEX SENTENCES TO AVOID COMMON MISTAKES.

CONCLUSION

MASTERING THE SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT RULES INVOLVING "OR" AND "NOR" IS ESSENTIAL FOR CLEAR AND GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT WRITING. BY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE VERB SHOULD AGREE WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT, WRITERS CAN EFFECTIVELY NAVIGATE COMPLEX SENTENCES AND AVOID COMMON ERRORS. PRACTICE ANALYZING SENTENCES CAREFULLY, IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF EACH SUBJECT, AND APPLY THE RULES CONSISTENTLY. WITH DILIGENT APPLICATION, THESE GRAMMATICAL PRINCIPLES WILL BECOME SECOND NATURE, ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND PROFESSIONALISM OF YOUR WRITING.

REMEMBER: ALWAYS CHECK THE CLOSEST SUBJECT TO YOUR VERB, AND ENSURE YOUR VERB AGREES IN NUMBER TO MAINTAIN GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY AND CLARITY IN YOUR SENTENCES.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE BASIC RULE FOR SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WHEN A SINGULAR AND A PLURAL SUBJECT ARE JOINED BY 'OR' OR 'NOR'?

THE VERB SHOULD AGREE WITH THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO THE VERB. IF THE CLOSEST SUBJECT IS SINGULAR, USE A SINGULAR VERB; IF IT IS PLURAL, USE A PLURAL VERB.

HOW DOES THE SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WORK WHEN 'OR' OR 'NOR' JOINS TWO SINGULAR SUBJECTS?

WHEN TWO SINGULAR SUBJECTS ARE JOINED BY 'OR' OR 'NOR,' THE VERB IS SINGULAR TO MATCH THE CLOSEST SUBJECT, E.G.,

'NEITHER THE TEACHER NOR THE STUDENT IS RESPONSIBLE.'

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE VERB AGREEMENT IF ONE OF THE SUBJECTS JOINED BY 'OR' OR 'NOR' IS PLURAL AND THE OTHER IS SINGULAR?

THE VERB AGREES WITH THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO IT. IF THE CLOSEST SUBJECT IS PLURAL, THEN THE VERB IS PLURAL; IF SINGULAR, THEN THE VERB IS SINGULAR.

CAN YOU GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF CORRECT SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH 'OR' JOINING A SINGULAR AND A PLURAL SUBJECT?

YES, FOR EXAMPLE: 'EITHER THE MANAGER OR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISTAKE.' HERE, THE PLURAL 'EMPLOYEES' IS CLOSEST TO THE VERB, SO 'ARE' IS USED.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE PROXIMITY OF SUBJECTS WHEN USING 'OR' OR 'NOR' IN A SENTENCE?

BECAUSE THE VERB AGREES WITH THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO IT, PAYING ATTENTION TO PROXIMITY ENSURES GRAMMATICAL CORRECTNESS AND CLARITY IN THE SENTENCE.

ARE THERE ANY COMMON MISTAKES RELATED TO SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH 'OR'/'NOR' JOINED SUBJECTS?

YES, A COMMON MISTAKE IS MATCHING THE VERB TO ONLY ONE OF THE SUBJECTS WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE CLOSEST ONE, WHICH CAN LEAD TO GRAMMATICAL ERRORS. ALWAYS CHECK THE SUBJECT NEAREST TO THE VERB FOR CORRECT AGREEMENT.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

EXPLAIN THE SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT RULE THAT APPLIES TO A SINGULAR AND A PLURAL SUBJECT JOINED BY OR/NOR

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT IS A FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR THAT ENSURES SENTENCES ARE CLEAR AND GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT. WHEN CONSTRUCTING SENTENCES INVOLVING MULTIPLE SUBJECTS, THE VERB MUST AGREE IN NUMBER WITH THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS. WHILE THE BASIC RULES ARE STRAIGHTFORWARD FOR SINGULAR AND PLURAL SUBJECTS, COMPLEXITIES ARISE WHEN SUBJECTS ARE JOINED BY COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS LIKE "OR" OR "NOR." UNDERSTANDING THE AGREEMENT RULES FOR SUCH CONSTRUCTIONS IS CRUCIAL FOR BOTH WRITERS AND SPEAKERS AIMING FOR GRAMMATICAL PRECISION.

IN THIS ARTICLE, WE EXPLORE THE SPECIFIC RULES THAT GOVERN SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WHEN DEALING WITH SINGULAR AND PLURAL SUBJECTS CONNECTED BY "OR" OR "NOR." WE WILL DELVE INTO THE CORE PRINCIPLES, PROVIDE ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, AND DISCUSS COMMON PITFALLS TO HELP READERS MASTER THIS ASPECT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

BEFORE ADDRESSING THE SPECIFIC CASE OF SUBJECTS JOINED BY "OR" OR "NOR," IT IS ESSENTIAL TO REVIEW THE FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:

- SINGULAR SUBJECTS TAKE SINGULAR VERBS.

EXAMPLE: THE DOG BARKS.

- PLURAL SUBJECTS TAKE PLURAL VERBS.

EXAMPLE: THE DOGS BARK.

- WHEN THE SUBJECT IS A COMPOUND JOINED BY "AND," IT GENERALLY TAKES A PLURAL VERB.

EXAMPLE: THE TEACHER AND THE STUDENT ARE DISCUSSING THE PROJECT.

- WHEN THE SUBJECT IS A COMPOUND JOINED BY "OR" OR "NOR," THE VERB AGREES WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT.

EXAMPLE: EITHER THE MANAGER OR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISTAKE.

UNDERSTANDING THESE BASIC PRINCIPLES SETS THE STAGE FOR COMPREHENDING MORE COMPLEX SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT SCENARIOS INVOLVING "OR" AND "NOR."

THE RULE FOR SUBJECTS JOINED BY "OR" AND "NOR"

WHEN TWO OR MORE SUBJECTS ARE CONNECTED BY "OR" OR "NOR," THE VERB MUST AGREE WITH THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO THE VERB. THIS RULE HELPS IN DETERMINING THE CORRECT FORM, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE SUBJECTS DIFFER IN NUMBER (SINGULAR OR PLURAL).

KEY POINTS:

- IDENTIFY THE NEAREST SUBJECT TO THE VERB.
- MATCH THE VERB IN NUMBER (SINGULAR OR PLURAL) WITH THAT NEAREST SUBJECT.
- IF BOTH SUBJECTS ARE SINGULAR, USE A SINGULAR VERB.
- IF BOTH ARE PLURAL, USE A PLURAL VERB.
- IF ONE IS SINGULAR AND THE OTHER IS PLURAL, THE VERB AGREES WITH THE CLOSEST SUBJECT.

DEEP DIVE: HOW THE RULE WORKS IN PRACTICE

LET'S ANALYZE THIS RULE THROUGH DETAILED EXAMPLES, CLARIFYING COMMON SCENARIOS.

1. WHEN BOTH SUBJECTS ARE SINGULAR

EXAMPLE:

- EITHER THE TEACHER OR THE STUDENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISTAKE.

EXPLANATION:

BOTH "TEACHER" AND "STUDENT" ARE SINGULAR SUBJECTS. THE VERB "IS" AGREES WITH THE NEARER SUBJECT ("STUDENT") WHICH IS SINGULAR. SINCE BOTH ARE SINGULAR, THE VERB REMAINS SINGULAR.

2. WHEN BOTH SUBJECTS ARE PLURAL

EXAMPLE:

- NEITHER THE TEACHERS NOR THE STUDENTS ARE AVAILABLE AFTER SCHOOL.

EXPLANATION:

BOTH "TEACHERS" AND "STUDENTS" ARE PLURAL. THE VERB "ARE" AGREES WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT ("STUDENTS"), WHICH IS PLURAL, MAKING THE VERB PLURAL.

3. WHEN SUBJECTS ARE OF DIFFERENT NUMBERS

EXAMPLE:

- EITHER THE MANAGER OR THE EMPLOYEES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ERROR.

EXPLANATION:

HERE, "MANAGER" IS SINGULAR, "EMPLOYEES" PLURAL. THE RULE STATES THAT THE VERB AGREES WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT, WHICH IS "EMPLOYEES" (PLURAL). THEREFORE, THE CORRECT VERB IS "ARE."

ALTERNATE SCENARIO:

- EITHER THE EMPLOYEES OR THE MANAGER IS RESPONSIBLE.

EXPLANATION:

"EMPLOYEES" (PLURAL) AND "MANAGER" (SINGULAR). THE NEAREST SUBJECT IS "MANAGER" (SINGULAR), SO THE VERB IS "IS."

SPECIAL CASES AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

WHILE THE GENERAL RULE PROVIDES A CLEAR FRAMEWORK, CERTAIN SITUATIONS REQUIRE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

1. WHEN "OR" OR "NOR" CONNECTS COMPOUND SUBJECTS OF DIFFERENT NUMBER

IN CASES WHERE THE NEAREST SUBJECT TO THE VERB IS SINGULAR, THE VERB SHOULD BE SINGULAR, AND VICE VERSA. MISAPPLICATION OFTEN LEADS TO ERRORS.

INCORRECT:

- NEITHER THE BOSS NOR THE EMPLOYEES WAS PRESENT.
(BECAUSE "EMPLOYEES" IS PLURAL, THE VERB SHOULD BE "WERE.")

CORRECT:

- NEITHER THE BOSS NOR THE EMPLOYEES WERE PRESENT.

2. WHEN "OR" OR "NOR" CONNECTS MULTIPLE SUBJECTS

IF MORE THAN TWO SUBJECTS ARE JOINED, THE RULE REMAINS THE SAME: THE VERB AGREES WITH THE NEAREST SUBJECT.

EXAMPLE:

- NEITHER THE MANAGER NOR THE EMPLOYEES NOR THE INTERN IS AVAILABLE.
(NEAREST SUBJECT "INTERN" IS SINGULAR, SO VERB IS "IS.")

3. WHEN SUBJECTS ARE JOINED BY "OR" OR "NOR" AND THE VERB IS SEPARATED

SOMETIMES, THE SUBJECT AND VERB ARE SEPARATED BY INTERVENING WORDS OR PHRASES.

EXAMPLE:

- NEITHER THE MANAGER NOR THE EMPLOYEES, WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISTAKE, ARE TO BLAME.

EXPLANATION:

THE MAIN SUBJECT IS "NEITHER THE MANAGER NOR THE EMPLOYEES," WITH "EMPLOYEES" BEING PLURAL. THE VERB "ARE" CORRECTLY AGREES WITH "EMPLOYEES."

COMMON PITFALLS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

DESPITE CLEAR RULES, WRITERS OFTEN STUMBLE OVER SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH "OR" AND "NOR." HERE ARE TYPICAL ERRORS AND TIPS TO PREVENT THEM:

1. IGNORING THE PROXIMITY RULE:

ALWAYS IDENTIFY THE SUBJECT CLOSEST TO THE VERB TO DETERMINE AGREEMENT.

2. CONFUSING SINGULAR AND PLURAL SUBJECTS:

ENSURE CORRECT IDENTIFICATION OF THE NUMBER OF EACH SUBJECT BEFORE CHOOSING THE VERB.

3. OVERLOOKING INTERVENING PHRASES:

IGNORE WORDS LIKE "AS WELL AS," "ALONG WITH," OR "INCLUDING" WHEN DETERMINING THE SUBJECT'S NUMBER.

4. USING PLURAL VERBS WITH SINGULAR SUBJECTS JOINED BY "OR":

For example, "Either the CEO or the CFO are responsible" is incorrect; it should be "is."

Practical Tips for Mastery

- Always identify the subjects and their number before choosing the verb.
- Determine which subject is nearer to the verb—use it as the guide.
- Be cautious with words that may seem to complicate the sentence, such as phrases inserted between the subject and the verb.
- When in doubt, rephrase the sentence to clarify the subject and verb agreement.

Example:

Instead of "Either the students or the teacher are responsible," write "The responsibility lies with either the students or the teacher."

Summary of Subject-Verb Agreement with "Or" and "Nor"

Scenario	Correct Verb Form	Explanation
Both subjects are singular	Singular (e.g., "is")	Both are singular; use singular verb
Both subjects are plural	Plural (e.g., "are")	Both are plural; use plural verb
Subjects differ in number, nearest is singular	Singular (e.g., "is")	Nearest subject is singular; use singular verb
Subjects differ in number, nearest is plural	Plural (e.g., "are")	Nearest subject is plural; use plural verb

Final Thoughts

Mastering the subject-verb agreement rule for singular and plural subjects joined by "or" or "nor" enhances clarity and grammatical correctness in writing and speaking. The key is to focus on the proximity of the subjects to the verb and to understand how the number of the nearest subject influences the verb form. By applying these principles diligently and practicing with varied sentence structures, learners can confidently craft grammatically sound sentences that communicate their ideas effectively.

In sum, meticulous attention to the rule—"the verb agrees with the nearest subject"—is vital for proper agreement in sentences involving "or" and "nor." Whether you're composing formal writing, preparing reports, or engaging in everyday communication, understanding and applying this rule will significantly improve your command of English grammar.

Explain The Subject Verb Agreement Rule That Applies To A Singular And A Plural Subject Joined By Or Nor

Explain The Subject Verb Agreement Rule That Applies To A Singular And A Plural Subject Joined By Or Nor

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