

AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES ANSWER KEY

AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES ANSWER KEY IS A CRITICAL RESOURCE FOR STUDENTS AND EDUCATORS WORKING ON GEOMETRY PROBLEMS INVOLVING COMPLEX SHAPES. COMPOSITE FIGURES ARE SHAPES MADE UP OF TWO OR MORE SIMPLE GEOMETRIC FIGURES SUCH AS RECTANGLES, TRIANGLES, CIRCLES, OR TRAPEZOIDS. UNDERSTANDING HOW TO FIND THE AREA OF THESE FIGURES REQUIRES BREAKING THEM DOWN INTO SIMPLER PARTS, CALCULATING THE AREA OF EACH PART, AND THEN COMBINING THESE RESULTS. THIS ARTICLE PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE ON THE METHODS TO CALCULATE THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES, ALONG WITH AN ANSWER KEY THAT CLARIFIES COMMON PROBLEM-SOLVING APPROACHES. IT ALSO COVERS IMPORTANT FORMULAS, STEP-BY-STEP EXAMPLES, AND TIPS TO AVOID COMMON MISTAKES. WHETHER PREPARING FOR EXAMS OR ENHANCING GEOMETRY SKILLS, THIS DETAILED RESOURCE ENSURES A SOLID GRASP OF COMPOSITE AREA PROBLEMS. BELOW IS A CLEAR OUTLINE OF THE MAIN TOPICS COVERED IN THIS ARTICLE.

- UNDERSTANDING COMPOSITE FIGURES
- FORMULAS FOR AREA OF BASIC SHAPES
- STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH TO FINDING AREA
- EXAMPLE PROBLEMS WITH DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- COMMON MISTAKES AND HOW TO AVOID THEM
- PRACTICE PROBLEMS AND ANSWER KEY

UNDERSTANDING COMPOSITE FIGURES

COMPOSITE FIGURES CONSIST OF MULTIPLE SIMPLE GEOMETRIC SHAPES COMBINED TO FORM A MORE COMPLEX FIGURE. THESE SHAPES CAN INCLUDE RECTANGLES, TRIANGLES, CIRCLES, SEMICIRCLES, TRAPEZOIDS, AND OTHER POLYGONS. THE KEY TO SOLVING PROBLEMS INVOLVING COMPOSITE FIGURES IS RECOGNIZING HOW THESE SHAPES ARE COMBINED AND HOW TO DECOMPOSE THE FIGURE INTO SMALLER, MANAGEABLE PARTS. THIS UNDERSTANDING FACILITATES THE CALCULATION OF THE TOTAL AREA BY SUMMING OR SUBTRACTING THE AREAS OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS. MASTERY OF COMPOSITE FIGURES ALSO REQUIRES KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC AREA FORMULAS AND SPATIAL REASONING SKILLS TO VISUALIZE THE BREAKDOWN OF THE FIGURE.

DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

A COMPOSITE FIGURE IS ANY FIGURE THAT IS COMPOSED OF TWO OR MORE SIMPLE SHAPES JOINED TOGETHER. UNLIKE STANDARD GEOMETRIC SHAPES, COMPOSITE FIGURES OFTEN DO NOT HAVE A DIRECT FORMULA FOR AREA. THEIR AREA MUST BE FOUND BY ANALYZING THE FIGURE, IDENTIFYING THE CONSTITUENT SHAPES, AND THEN APPLYING THE APPROPRIATE FORMULAS FOR EACH PART. CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPOSITE FIGURES INCLUDE IRREGULAR BOUNDARIES AND A COMBINATION OF DIFFERENT GEOMETRIC TYPES.

IMPORTANCE IN GEOMETRY

COMPOSITE FIGURES ARE COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED IN REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS SUCH AS ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN. THEY HELP STUDENTS APPLY GEOMETRY CONCEPTS BEYOND SIMPLE SHAPES, ENHANCING PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS. UNDERSTANDING COMPOSITE FIGURES IS ESSENTIAL FOR HIGHER-LEVEL MATH COURSES AND STANDARDIZED TESTS, MAKING IT A FUNDAMENTAL TOPIC IN GEOMETRY EDUCATION.

FORMULAS FOR AREA OF BASIC SHAPES

CALCULATING THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES RELIES HEAVILY ON KNOWING THE FORMULAS FOR THE AREAS OF BASIC GEOMETRIC SHAPES. THESE FORMULAS SERVE AS BUILDING BLOCKS FOR SOLVING MORE COMPLEX PROBLEMS. BELOW ARE THE ESSENTIAL FORMULAS COMMONLY USED WHEN WORKING WITH COMPOSITE FIGURES.

AREA FORMULAS FOR COMMON SHAPES

- **RECTANGLE:** $\text{AREA} = \text{LENGTH} \times \text{WIDTH}$
- **SQUARE:** $\text{AREA} = \text{SIDE}^2$
- **TRIANGLE:** $\text{AREA} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{BASE} \times \text{HEIGHT}$
- **CIRCLE:** $\text{AREA} = \pi \times \text{RADIUS}^2$
- **TRAPEZOID:** $\text{AREA} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{BASE}_1 + \text{BASE}_2) \times \text{HEIGHT}$
- **PARALLELOGRAM:** $\text{AREA} = \text{BASE} \times \text{HEIGHT}$

USING FORMULAS IN COMPOSITE FIGURES

WHEN DEALING WITH COMPOSITE FIGURES, THESE FORMULAS ARE APPLIED TO EACH SIMPLE SHAPE AFTER IDENTIFYING ITS DIMENSIONS. ACCURATE MEASUREMENT AND CORRECT SUBSTITUTION INTO THESE FORMULAS ARE CRITICAL FOR OBTAINING THE CORRECT TOTAL AREA. IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO PAY ATTENTION TO UNITS AND CONVERT THEM WHEN NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENCY THROUGHOUT CALCULATIONS.

STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH TO FINDING AREA

CALCULATING THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES INVOLVES A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO ENSURE ACCURACY AND CLARITY. THIS PROCESS TYPICALLY INCLUDES BREAKING DOWN THE FIGURE, CALCULATING INDIVIDUAL AREAS, AND COMBINING RESULTS. FOLLOWING THESE STEPS HELPS AVOID ERRORS AND PROVIDES A CLEAR PATHWAY FROM PROBLEM TO SOLUTION.

STEP 1: ANALYZE THE FIGURE

BEGIN BY CAREFULLY EXAMINING THE COMPOSITE FIGURE TO IDENTIFY THE SIMPLE SHAPES IT CONTAINS. LOOK FOR RECTANGLES, TRIANGLES, CIRCLES, OR OTHER RECOGNIZABLE SHAPES. SKETCHING THE FIGURE AND LABELING DIMENSIONS CAN BE HELPFUL.

STEP 2: DECOMPOSE THE FIGURE

DIVIDE THE COMPOSITE FIGURE INTO NON-OVERLAPPING SIMPLE SHAPES. THIS OFTEN INVOLVES DRAWING AUXILIARY LINES OR IMAGINING THE FIGURE SEGMENTED ALONG ITS BOUNDARIES. EACH PART SHOULD BE A SHAPE FOR WHICH THE AREA FORMULA IS KNOWN.

STEP 3: CALCULATE AREAS OF INDIVIDUAL SHAPES

USE THE APPROPRIATE AREA FORMULAS TO FIND THE AREA OF EACH SIMPLE SHAPE. SUBSTITUTE THE KNOWN DIMENSIONS

ACCURATELY AND PERFORM THE CALCULATIONS WITH CARE.

STEP 4: SUM OR SUBTRACT AREAS

ADD THE AREAS OF ALL THE SIMPLE SHAPES TO FIND THE TOTAL AREA OF THE COMPOSITE FIGURE. IF THE FIGURE HAS HOLES OR CUTOUTS, SUBTRACT THE AREA OF THOSE PARTS ACCORDINGLY.

STEP 5: VERIFY UNITS AND FINAL ANSWER

ENSURE THE UNITS ARE CONSISTENT AND EXPRESS THE FINAL AREA IN THE CORRECT UNIT, SUCH AS SQUARE UNITS. DOUBLE-CHECK CALCULATIONS TO CONFIRM ACCURACY.

EXAMPLE PROBLEMS WITH DETAILED SOLUTIONS

APPLYING THE STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH TO ACTUAL PROBLEMS HELPS SOLIDIFY UNDERSTANDING. THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATE HOW TO FIND THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES USING KNOWN FORMULAS AND LOGICAL DECOMPOSITION.

EXAMPLE 1: COMPOSITE FIGURE MADE OF RECTANGLE AND TRIANGLE

CONSIDER A FIGURE CONSISTING OF A RECTANGLE WITH A TRIANGLE ATTACHED ON TOP. THE RECTANGLE MEASURES 8 UNITS BY 5 UNITS, AND THE TRIANGLE HAS A BASE OF 8 UNITS AND HEIGHT OF 3 UNITS. TO FIND THE TOTAL AREA, CALCULATE THE AREA OF THE RECTANGLE ($8 \times 5 = 40$ SQUARE UNITS), THEN THE AREA OF THE TRIANGLE ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 3 = 12$ SQUARE UNITS). ADDING THESE GIVES $40 + 12 = 52$ SQUARE UNITS.

EXAMPLE 2: COMPOSITE FIGURE WITH A SEMICIRCLE AND RECTANGLE

SUPPOSE A FIGURE COMBINES A RECTANGLE 10 UNITS LONG AND 4 UNITS WIDE WITH A SEMICIRCLE ATTACHED ON ONE END, WHERE THE DIAMETER EQUALS THE RECTANGLE'S WIDTH (4 UNITS). THE RECTANGLE'S AREA IS $10 \times 4 = 40$ SQUARE UNITS. THE SEMICIRCLE'S RADIUS IS 2 UNITS, SO ITS AREA IS $\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times 2^2 = 2\pi$ SQUARE UNITS. THE TOTAL AREA IS $40 + 2\pi$, APPROXIMATELY 46.28 SQUARE UNITS.

COMMON MISTAKES AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

ERRORS IN CALCULATING THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES ARE COMMON BUT AVOIDABLE WITH CAREFUL ATTENTION. AWARENESS OF TYPICAL MISTAKES CAN IMPROVE PROBLEM-SOLVING ACCURACY.

MISIDENTIFYING SHAPES

ONE FREQUENT MISTAKE IS FAILING TO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY ALL SIMPLE SHAPES WITHIN THE COMPOSITE FIGURE. THIS LEADS TO INCOMPLETE OR INCORRECT AREA CALCULATIONS. CAREFULLY ANALYZE THE FIGURE AND VERIFY THAT ALL PARTS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR.

INCORRECT USE OF FORMULAS

APPLYING THE WRONG FORMULA FOR A SHAPE'S AREA OR MIXING DIMENSIONS CAN CAUSE ERRORS. ENSURE EACH SHAPE'S FORMULA MATCHES ITS GEOMETRY, AND DOUBLE-CHECK SUBSTITUTIONS FOR LENGTH, WIDTH, BASE, HEIGHT, OR RADIUS.

FORGETTING TO SUBTRACT AREAS

COMPOSITE FIGURES SOMETIMES INCLUDE CUTOUTS OR HOLES. NEGLECTING TO SUBTRACT THESE AREAS RESULTS IN AN OVERESTIMATION OF THE TOTAL AREA. IDENTIFY ANY SUCH PARTS AND SUBTRACT THEIR AREAS APPROPRIATELY.

UNIT INCONSISTENCIES

MIXING UNITS (SUCH AS INCHES AND CENTIMETERS) WITHOUT CONVERSION CAN PRODUCE INCORRECT RESULTS. ALWAYS USE CONSISTENT UNITS THROUGHOUT CALCULATIONS AND CONVERT AS NECESSARY BEFORE FINALIZING THE ANSWER.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS AND ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE IS ESSENTIAL FOR MASTERING THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES. THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPLY LEARNED CONCEPTS, ACCOMPANIED BY AN ANSWER KEY FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT.

1. A COMPOSITE FIGURE CONSISTS OF A SQUARE WITH SIDE LENGTH 6 UNITS AND A TRIANGLE ATTACHED ON ONE SIDE WITH BASE 6 UNITS AND HEIGHT 4 UNITS. FIND THE TOTAL AREA.
2. A RECTANGLE 12 UNITS BY 5 UNITS HAS A SEMICIRCLE CUT OUT ALONG ONE OF ITS SHORTER SIDES. CALCULATE THE AREA OF THE REMAINING FIGURE.
3. FIND THE AREA OF A COMPOSITE FIGURE MADE UP OF TWO RECTANGLES: ONE MEASURING 7 UNITS BY 3 UNITS AND ANOTHER MEASURING 4 UNITS BY 5 UNITS, JOINED ALONG ONE SIDE.
4. A TRAPEZOID WITH BASES OF 10 UNITS AND 6 UNITS AND HEIGHT 4 UNITS IS COMBINED WITH A TRIANGLE OF BASE 6 UNITS AND HEIGHT 5 UNITS. CALCULATE THE TOTAL AREA.
5. A COMPOSITE FIGURE INCLUDES A CIRCLE WITH RADIUS 3 UNITS AND A RECTANGLE 8 UNITS LONG AND 6 UNITS WIDE ADJACENT TO IT. FIND THE TOTAL AREA.

ANSWER KEY

- PROBLEM 1: SQUARE AREA = $6 \times 6 = 36$, TRIANGLE AREA = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4 = 12$; TOTAL AREA = 48 SQUARE UNITS.
- PROBLEM 2: RECTANGLE AREA = $12 \times 5 = 60$, SEMICIRCLE RADIUS = 2.5, SEMICIRCLE AREA = $\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times 2.5^2 \approx 9.82$; REMAINING AREA = $60 - 9.82 \approx 50.18$ SQUARE UNITS.
- PROBLEM 3: FIRST RECTANGLE AREA = $7 \times 3 = 21$, SECOND RECTANGLE AREA = $4 \times 5 = 20$; TOTAL AREA = 41 SQUARE UNITS.
- PROBLEM 4: TRAPEZOID AREA = $\frac{1}{2} \times (10 + 6) \times 4 = 32$, TRIANGLE AREA = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 5 = 15$; TOTAL AREA = 47 SQUARE UNITS.
- PROBLEM 5: CIRCLE AREA = $\pi \times 3^2 = 28.27$, RECTANGLE AREA = $8 \times 6 = 48$; TOTAL AREA = 76.27 SQUARE UNITS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE AREA OF A COMPOSITE FIGURE?

THE AREA OF A COMPOSITE FIGURE IS THE TOTAL AREA OF THE FIGURE, FOUND BY DIVIDING THE FIGURE INTO SIMPLER SHAPES, CALCULATING EACH AREA, AND THEN SUMMING THEM.

HOW DO YOU FIND THE AREA OF A COMPOSITE FIGURE ANSWER KEY?

AN ANSWER KEY FOR THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES PROVIDES STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTIONS, SHOWING HOW TO BREAK THE FIGURE INTO BASIC SHAPES, CALCULATE EACH AREA, AND ADD THEM TOGETHER.

WHAT FORMULA SHOULD I USE FOR THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES?

THERE IS NO SINGLE FORMULA; INSTEAD, USE THE FORMULAS FOR BASIC SHAPES LIKE RECTANGLES, TRIANGLES, AND CIRCLES, THEN COMBINE THEIR AREAS TO FIND THE COMPOSITE FIGURE'S TOTAL AREA.

CAN YOU PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF SOLVING THE AREA OF A COMPOSITE FIGURE?

YES. FOR EXAMPLE, A FIGURE COMPOSED OF A RECTANGLE (LENGTH 5 UNITS, WIDTH 3 UNITS) ATTACHED TO A TRIANGLE (BASE 5 UNITS, HEIGHT 4 UNITS) HAS AN AREA OF RECTANGLE ($5 \times 3 = 15$) PLUS AREA OF TRIANGLE ($0.5 \times 5 \times 4 = 10$), TOTAL AREA = 25 SQUARE UNITS.

WHY IS AN ANSWER KEY IMPORTANT FOR AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES PROBLEMS?

AN ANSWER KEY HELPS VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF YOUR CALCULATIONS, PROVIDES A CLEAR METHOD FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS, AND AIDS IN UNDERSTANDING HOW TO APPROACH COMPOSITE FIGURE AREA PROBLEMS.

HOW CAN I CHECK MY WORK USING AN AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES ANSWER KEY?

COMPARE YOUR FINAL AREA CALCULATION AND THE STEPS YOU TOOK WITH THOSE IN THE ANSWER KEY TO ENSURE YOU USED THE CORRECT FORMULAS AND ADDED THE AREAS ACCURATELY.

ARE THERE ONLINE RESOURCES FOR AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES ANSWER KEYS?

YES, MANY EDUCATIONAL WEBSITES AND MATH TEXTBOOKS PROVIDE DOWNLOADABLE ANSWER KEYS AND STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTIONS FOR AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES PROBLEMS.

WHAT COMMON MISTAKES SHOULD I AVOID WHEN CALCULATING THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES?

COMMON MISTAKES INCLUDE MISIDENTIFYING SHAPES, INCORRECT USE OF FORMULAS, FORGETTING TO ADD ALL AREAS, AND NOT CONVERTING UNITS CONSISTENTLY.

HOW DO UNITS AFFECT THE AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES IN ANSWER KEYS?

UNITS MUST BE CONSISTENT; AREA IS EXPRESSED IN SQUARE UNITS, SO LENGTHS MUST BE IN THE SAME UNIT BEFORE CALCULATING AREA, AND THE ANSWER KEY WILL REFLECT THIS CAREFULLY.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *MASTERING COMPOSITE FIGURES: ANSWER KEY COMPANION*

THIS BOOK SERVES AS AN ESSENTIAL ANSWER KEY COMPANION TO MASTERING COMPOSITE FIGURES. IT PROVIDES DETAILED SOLUTIONS AND STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATIONS TO PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE CALCULATION OF AREAS IN COMPOSITE SHAPES. IDEAL FOR STUDENTS AND EDUCATORS, IT HELPS REINFORCE CONCEPTS AND VERIFY ANSWERS WITH CONFIDENCE.

2. *COMPOSITE FIGURES IN GEOMETRY: PRACTICE AND SOLUTIONS*

FOCUSED ON COMPOSITE FIGURES, THIS BOOK OFFERS A WIDE RANGE OF PRACTICE PROBLEMS ALONG WITH COMPREHENSIVE ANSWER KEYS. EACH SOLUTION IS BROKEN DOWN TO DEMONSTRATE VARIOUS STRATEGIES TO FIND AREAS EFFICIENTLY. THE BOOK IS PERFECT FOR LEARNERS AIMING TO BUILD STRONG PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS IN GEOMETRY.

3. *AREA OF COMPOSITE FIGURES: ANSWER KEY AND STRATEGIES*

THIS RESOURCE PROVIDES AN EXTENSIVE ANSWER KEY FOR PROBLEMS RELATED TO AREAS OF COMPOSITE FIGURES, ACCOMPANIED BY STRATEGIC TIPS AND TRICKS. IT EMPHASIZES LOGICAL REASONING AND GEOMETRIC PRINCIPLES TO SIMPLIFY COMPLEX SHAPES. TEACHERS WILL FIND IT PARTICULARLY USEFUL FOR CLASSROOM ASSESSMENTS AND HOMEWORK CHECKS.

4. *GEOMETRY MADE EASY: COMPOSITE FIGURES ANSWER KEY*

DESIGNED FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS, THIS BOOK SIMPLIFIES THE CONCEPT OF COMPOSITE FIGURES AND THEIR AREAS. THE ANSWER KEY INCLUDES CLEAR, CONCISE EXPLANATIONS AND VISUAL AIDS TO SUPPORT UNDERSTANDING. IT IS AN EXCELLENT TOOL FOR SELF-STUDY AND HOMEWORK VERIFICATION.

5. *STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTIONS FOR COMPOSITE FIGURES*

THIS GUIDE OFFERS DETAILED, STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTIONS FOR A VARIETY OF COMPOSITE FIGURE PROBLEMS, FOCUSING ON AREA CALCULATIONS. IT HELPS LEARNERS DEVELOP A METHODOICAL APPROACH TO BREAKING DOWN SHAPES INTO SIMPLER PARTS. THE ANSWER KEY IS THOROUGH AND INCLUDES ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION METHODS.

6. *COMPOSITE FIGURES AND AREA: PRACTICE WORKBOOK WITH ANSWERS*

COMBINING PRACTICE EXERCISES WITH A COMPLETE ANSWER KEY, THIS WORKBOOK IS DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN STUDENTS' SKILLS IN CALCULATING AREAS OF COMPOSITE FIGURES. EACH ANSWER IS EXPLAINED WITH DIAGRAMS AND FORMULAS TO ENHANCE COMPREHENSION. IT IS SUITABLE FOR CLASSROOM USE AND INDEPENDENT STUDY.

7. *ADVANCED GEOMETRY: COMPOSITE FIGURES ANSWER SOLUTIONS*

TARGETED AT ADVANCED LEARNERS, THIS BOOK PROVIDES CHALLENGING PROBLEMS INVOLVING COMPOSITE FIGURES AND THEIR AREAS, ALONG WITH DETAILED ANSWER SOLUTIONS. IT EMPHASIZES CRITICAL THINKING AND APPLICATION OF MULTIPLE GEOMETRIC CONCEPTS. THE ANSWER KEY AIDS IN UNDERSTANDING COMPLEX PROBLEM-SOLVING TECHNIQUES.

8. *VISUAL GEOMETRY: COMPOSITE FIGURES AREA ANSWER GUIDE*

THIS VISUALLY RICH GUIDE PRESENTS PROBLEMS ON COMPOSITE FIGURES WITH AN ANSWER KEY THAT INCLUDES ANNOTATED DIAGRAMS. IT HELPS LEARNERS VISUALIZE HOW TO DECOMPOSE COMPLEX SHAPES INTO SIMPLER ONES FOR AREA CALCULATION. THE BOOK IS IDEAL FOR VISUAL LEARNERS SEEKING CLARITY AND PRECISION.

9. *COMPOSITE FIGURES AREA CHALLENGE: ANSWER KEY EDITION*

THIS COLLECTION FEATURES CHALLENGING COMPOSITE FIGURE PROBLEMS DESIGNED TO TEST AND IMPROVE AREA CALCULATION SKILLS. THE ANSWER KEY PROVIDES THOROUGH EXPLANATIONS AND ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO EACH PROBLEM. IT IS PERFECT FOR STUDENTS PREPARING FOR EXAMS OR ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES IN GEOMETRY.

[Area Of Composite Figures Answer Key](#)

Area Of Composite Figures Answer Key

Related Articles

- [area surface area and volume worksheet](#)

- [autism and therapy horses answer key](#)
- [arts test](#)

[Back to Home](#)