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Table 1.1.1: <i>Language</i>	
	English is a Germanic language that developed from Old English, which was a mix of Old Norse and Old English. It is the most widely spoken language in the world, with over 350 million speakers.
	Spanish is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 450 million speakers.
French	French is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 250 million speakers.
German	German is a Germanic language that developed from Old German. It is the fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Italian	Italian is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the fifth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 60 million speakers.
Portuguese	Portuguese is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the sixth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Russian	Russian is a Slavic language that developed from Old Russian. It is the seventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 150 million speakers.
Chinese	Chinese is a Sino-Tibetan language that developed from Old Chinese. It is the eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 1.3 billion speakers.
Hindi	Hindi is an Indo-European language that developed from Sanskrit. It is the ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 600 million speakers.
Arabic	Arabic is a Semitic language that developed from Old Arabic. It is the tenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 300 million speakers.
Japanese	Japanese is an Afro-Asiatic language that developed from Old Japanese. It is the eleventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 120 million speakers.
Korean	Korean is an Altaic language that developed from Old Korean. It is the twelfth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 70 million speakers.
Thai	Thai is a Tai-Kadai language that developed from Old Thai. It is the thirteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 60 million speakers.
Vietnamese	Vietnamese is an Austroasiatic language that developed from Old Vietnamese. It is the fourteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 80 million speakers.
Indonesian	Indonesian is an Austronesian language that developed from Old Indonesian. It is the fifteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Malay	Malay is an Austronesian language that developed from Old Malay. It is the sixteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Tagalog	Tagalog is an Austronesian language that developed from Old Tagalog. It is the seventeenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Bengali	Bengali is an Indo-European language that developed from Old Bengali. It is the eighteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Punjabi	Punjabi is an Indo-European language that developed from Old Punjabi. It is the nineteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Urdu	Urdu is an Indo-European language that developed from Old Urdu. It is the twentieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Swahili	Swahili is a Bantu language that developed from Old Swahili. It is the twenty-first most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Yoruba	Yoruba is a Niger-Congo language that developed from Old Yoruba. It is the twenty-second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Zulu	Zulu is a Nguni language that developed from Old Zulu. It is the twenty-third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Xhosa	Xhosa is a Nguni language that developed from Old Xhosa. It is the twenty-fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Ndebele	Ndebele is a Nguni language that developed from Old Ndebele. It is the twenty-fifth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Venda	Venda is a Nguni language that developed from Old Venda. It is the twenty-sixth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Tswana	Tswana is a Bantu language that developed from Old Tswana. It is the twenty-seventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Sotho	Sotho is a Bantu language that developed from Old Sotho. It is the twenty-eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Shona	Shona is a Bantu language that developed from Old Shona. It is the twenty-ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Nyanja	Nyanja is a Bantu language that developed from Old Nyanja. It is the thirtieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chewa	Chewa is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chewa. It is the thirty-first most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chimwini	Chimwini is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chimwini. It is the thirty-second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the thirty-third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the thirty-fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the thirty-fifth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the thirty-sixth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the thirty-seventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the thirty-eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the thirty-ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the fortieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-first most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-fifth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-sixth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
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Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the forty-ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chokwe	Chokwe is a Bantu language that developed from Old Chokwe. It is the fiftieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.

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QUESTION	1. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 2. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 3. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung?	1. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 2. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 3. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung?	1. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 2. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 3. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung?
ANSWER	1. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 2. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 3. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung?	1. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 2. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 3. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung?	1. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 2. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung? 3. Welche Aufgaben hat die Wahlprüfung?

1 2	1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. 2. The second step is to define the problem. This involves identifying the specific aspects of the problem that need to be addressed and determining the scope of the problem.	3. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves identifying the causes of the problem and determining the factors that contribute to its persistence. 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution. This involves identifying potential solutions and evaluating them based on their feasibility, effectiveness, and cost.
5 6	5. The fifth step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the chosen solution into action and monitoring its progress. 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the solution and determining whether the problem has been resolved.	7. The seventh step is to communicate the results. This involves sharing the findings of the evaluation with relevant stakeholders and providing feedback on the solution. 8. The eighth step is to document the process. This involves recording the steps taken to identify, analyze, and solve the problem, as well as the results of the evaluation.
9 10	9. The ninth step is to review the process. This involves reflecting on the steps taken and identifying areas for improvement. 10. The tenth step is to conclude the process. This involves finalizing the solution and ensuring that the problem has been resolved.	11. The eleventh step is to monitor the problem. This involves keeping an eye on the problem to ensure that it does not recur. 12. The twelfth step is to evaluate the overall process. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the entire process and determining whether it can be used to solve other problems.
13 14	13. The thirteenth step is to communicate the results. This involves sharing the findings of the evaluation with relevant stakeholders and providing feedback on the solution. 14. The fourteenth step is to document the process. This involves recording the steps taken to identify, analyze, and solve the problem, as well as the results of the evaluation.	15. The fifteenth step is to review the process. This involves reflecting on the steps taken and identifying areas for improvement. 16. The sixteenth step is to conclude the process. This involves finalizing the solution and ensuring that the problem has been resolved.

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