1. Define a predicate `orderd(List)` that takes a list as input and is true when `List` is sorted either in ascending or descending order. For example, both `List1` and `List2` are ordered but `List3` is not.

```
List1 = [1,2,2,5,7,8,10]
List2 = [15,13,12,12,10,5,6]
List3 = [3,4,1,2,6,7]
```

2. Define a predicate `shift(L1,L2)` so that `L2` is 'shifted rotationally' by two elements to the left. For example,

```
?- shift([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8],L1), shift(L1,L2)
```

will produce

```
L1 = [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2]
L2 = [5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

3. Define a predicate `setOverlap(S1,S2)` that determines whether two sets (lists) have any common element or not. Use `setOverlap(S1,S2)` predicate to define predicate `setDisjoint(S1, S2)`.