

Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers Updated Version

Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers are an essential step in young learners' language development, providing a fun and motivating way to assess their English skills. These tests are designed specifically for children aged between 7 and 12 years old and serve as a friendly introduction to international English language assessments. In this article, we will explore everything you need to know about Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers, including their structure, benefits, preparation tips, and how they can support a child's language learning journey.

What Are Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers?

Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers are part of the Cambridge English Qualifications suite, created to evaluate the English language proficiency of young learners. The Movers test is the second level in the series, positioned between Starters (beginner level) and Flyers (more advanced). The primary goal of the Movers test is to assess children's ability to communicate effectively in everyday situations using basic English.

These tests are recognized worldwide by schools, language centers, and educational authorities as a reliable indicator of a child's language skills and progress. They are also designed to be engaging and accessible, encouraging children to enjoy learning English without the pressure of formal testing environments.

Structure and Content of the Movers Test

Understanding the structure of the Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers can help learners and parents prepare more effectively. The test covers four key language skills:

1. Listening

- Duration: Approximately 25 minutes
- Content: Children listen to a series of recordings and answer questions based on what they hear.
- Skills tested: Recognizing words, phrases, and simple conversations; understanding the main idea and details.

2. Reading and Writing

- Duration: About 40 minutes
- Content: Children read short texts, notices, and dialogues, then complete simple written tasks.
- Skills tested: Reading comprehension, vocabulary recognition, spelling, and basic writing skills such as filling in forms or writing simple sentences.

3. Speaking

- Duration: About 7-9 minutes
- Format: Face-to-face interaction with an examiner
- Skills tested: Pronunciation, ability to respond to questions, describe pictures, and participate in simple conversations.

4. Use of English (Part of Reading and Writing component)

- Content: Focuses on vocabulary and grammar through tasks like matching, gap-filling, and multiple-choice exercises.

The entire test is designed to be engaging for children, with colorful illustrations, familiar topics, and interactive activities that reflect real-life situations.

Benefits of Taking the Movers Test

Participating in the Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers offers numerous advantages for young learners, parents, and educators.

1. Motivation to Learn English

The colorful and playful design of the tests, combined with the sense of achievement they bring, motivates children to continue learning English. The friendly format encourages positive attitudes toward language learning.

2. Clear Progress Indicators

The Movers test provides tangible evidence of a child's current language level, helping parents and teachers understand their child's strengths and areas for improvement.

3. Confidence Building

Preparing for and succeeding in the test helps boost children's confidence in their English abilities,

encouraging them to participate more actively in speaking and listening activities.

4. Recognized Qualification

Although primarily aimed at young learners, Cambridge English Qualifications are internationally recognized, adding value to a child's educational profile.

5. Foundation for Further Language Learning

Achieving a Movers qualification prepares children for higher-level exams like the Flyers, supporting continuous language development.

Preparation Tips for the Cambridge Movers Test

Preparing children for the Movers test involves a combination of practice, exposure, and confidence-building activities. Here are some effective strategies:

1. Familiarize with the Test Format

- Use official sample papers and practice tests to familiarize children with the types of questions and activities they will encounter.
- Encourage children to understand the instructions and manage their time effectively.

2. Develop Listening Skills

- Regularly listen to English audio materials such as songs, stories, and dialogues.
- Practice answering questions based on listening exercises to improve comprehension.

3. Enhance Reading and Writing Skills

- Read a variety of age-appropriate texts, including stories, notices, and menus.
- Practice writing simple sentences, filling in blanks, and completing short texts.

4. Practice Speaking

- Engage in regular conversation practice at home or in class.
- Use flashcards, picture prompts, and role-playing to encourage speaking about familiar topics.

5. Build Vocabulary and Grammar

- Use vocabulary lists, games, and quizzes to reinforce new words.
- Review basic grammar structures through fun activities and exercises.

6. Use Official Preparation Materials

- Employ official Cambridge preparation books and online resources for targeted practice.
- Consider enrolling in preparation courses or working with qualified teachers.

Tips for Parents and Teachers

Supporting children through the preparation process is crucial for success. Here are some helpful tips:

- Keep practice sessions short and engaging to maintain motivation.
- Celebrate progress and effort, not just results.
- Incorporate English into daily routines through games, storytelling, and conversations.
- Use positive reinforcement to build confidence and reduce anxiety.
- Encourage a supportive learning environment that emphasizes enjoyment and curiosity.

Next Steps After Achieving the Movers Qualification

Once a child has successfully passed the Cambridge Movers test, several opportunities open up:

- Progress to Flyers: The next level in the series, designed for more confident young learners.
- Use as a Motivational Tool: Achievements can motivate children to continue their language learning journey.
- Showcase Language Skills: The certificate can be shared with schools, language centers, and future educational institutions.
- Build a Foundation for Future Exams: The skills gained prepare children for more advanced assessments and real-world communication.

Conclusion

Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers provide an excellent platform for young children to demonstrate their English language skills in a fun, engaging, and supportive environment. By

focusing on real-life communication skills and offering a structured pathway for progression, the Movers test helps foster a lifelong love for learning languages. Whether used for motivation, assessment, or building confidence, preparing for and taking the Movers exam can be a rewarding experience that supports a child's educational and personal development.

Embarking on this journey requires dedication, practice, and encouragement from parents and teachers. With the right resources and mindset, young learners can confidently achieve their Movers qualification and lay a strong foundation for future language success.

Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers: An In-Depth Analysis of the Assessment and Its Impact on Young Learners? Language Development

Introduction

In recent years, the importance of early language education has grown exponentially as globalization and international communication continue to expand. Among the myriad of assessment tools available for evaluating young learners' English proficiency, the Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers stand out as a prominent and widely recognized benchmark. This article aims to provide a comprehensive, investigative review of the Movers exam, exploring its structure, purpose, efficacy, and implications for students, educators, and parents.

What Are the Cambridge Young Learners English Tests?

The Cambridge Young Learners English Tests are a series of assessments designed to evaluate the English language skills of children aged 7 to 12. Developed by Cambridge Assessment English, these tests are structured to be engaging, age-appropriate, and aligned with real-world language use. They serve as both motivational tools and formal certifications, helping young learners build confidence and demonstrate their progress.

The three levels of the Cambridge Young Learners Tests are Starters, Movers, and Flyers. This progression allows children to advance through increasingly complex language skills, with Movers positioned as the middle tier, bridging beginner and more advanced competencies.

Focusing specifically on Movers, this exam targets children who have acquired a foundational understanding of English and are ready to demonstrate their abilities in practical contexts.

The Purpose and Significance of the Movers Test

The primary aim of the Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers is to assess the practical language skills children have acquired. Unlike traditional exams that might emphasize rote memorization, the Movers test focuses on real-life language use, including listening, reading, writing,

and speaking.

Key objectives of the Movers exam include:

- Encouraging motivation and enjoyment in language learning.
- Providing a clear, structured framework for learners and teachers.
- Offering a recognized certification that can boost confidence and motivation.
- Identifying strengths and areas for improvement in young learners' language development.

For educators and parents, the Movers test offers valuable insights into a child's progress, helping tailor subsequent instruction and practice.

Structure and Content of the Movers Exam

The Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers consists of four main components, each designed to assess different language skills in an engaging manner.

Listening (25 minutes)

The listening section comprises approximately 5 parts with a total of around 25 questions. Children listen to recordings and respond by selecting the correct picture, word, or completing sentences. The tasks are designed to reflect everyday situations children might encounter, such as shopping, school activities, or family routines.

Sample task types include:

- Identifying objects or people based on audio descriptions.
- Matching words to pictures.
- Completing sentences with missing words.

Reading and Writing (30 minutes)

This combined section evaluates understanding of written language and the ability to produce simple written responses. It includes:

- Multiple-choice questions on short texts.
- Matching pictures to words or sentences.
- Filling in blanks in sentences with appropriate words.

- Writing short sentences or phrases, such as describing a picture or completing a form.

Sample tasks might involve reading a brief story and answering questions or writing a few words to complete sentences.

Speaking (7-9 minutes per candidate)

The speaking component is conducted face-to-face with an examiner and involves:

- Greeting and introductory questions (e.g., ?What is your name??).
- Describing pictures or objects.
- Answering questions related to personal information and everyday topics.
- Participating in simple role-plays or conversations.

The speaking test emphasizes clarity, pronunciation, and the ability to communicate basic ideas confidently.

Scoring and Certification

Candidates receive a certificate indicating their level of achievement: Pass with distinction, Pass, or Fail. The scoring system encourages learners by recognizing their efforts and progress, rather than solely focusing on mastery.

Effectiveness and Impact of the Movers Test

The Movers assessment has garnered attention for its learner-centered approach, but how effective is it in achieving its educational objectives?

Engagement and Motivation

One of the notable strengths of the Movers exam is its design, which incorporates colorful visuals, interactive tasks, and familiar contexts. These features help maintain children's interest and reduce anxiety associated with formal testing. The sense of achievement upon earning a certificate also fosters motivation to continue learning.

Curriculum Alignment

The test aligns with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) at the A1 level, providing a standardized measure of basic language proficiency. This alignment allows educators to benchmark learners' progress against internationally recognized standards.

Development of Practical Skills

By emphasizing real-world language use, the Movers exam encourages children to develop communication skills that are immediately applicable outside the classroom. The inclusion of speaking and listening components ensures a balanced assessment of oral and auditory skills, often neglected in traditional tests.

Challenges and Criticisms

Despite its strengths, the Movers test faces some criticisms:

- Limited Depth: As a broad assessment suitable for young learners, it may not deeply evaluate higher-level language skills.
- Cultural Bias: Some tasks may favor learners familiar with Western contexts or specific cultures, potentially disadvantaging others.
- Preparation Variability: Access to quality preparation resources can vary, impacting fairness and outcomes.

The Role of Preparation and Practice

Preparing children for the Movers exam involves a combination of classroom instruction, practice tests, and exposure to real-life language scenarios.

- Official Practice Materials: Cambridge offers sample papers, practice books, and online resources to familiarize learners with exam formats.
- Interactive Activities: Games, storytelling, and role-plays enhance engagement and reinforce vocabulary and grammar.
- Listening and Speaking Practice: Regular listening exercises and conversational practice build confidence and fluency.
- Parental Involvement: Encouraging children to use English at home through reading, watching videos, or simple conversations supports learning outside formal settings.

Implications for Stakeholders

Understanding the implications of the Movers exam is crucial for educators, parents, and policymakers.

For Educators

- It provides a structured framework for curriculum design.
- Facilitates formative assessment and tracking progress.
- Encourages the integration of interactive and communicative teaching methods.

For Parents

- Offers a tangible milestone to motivate children.
- Acts as an objective measure of language development.
- Supports children's future language learning endeavors.

For Policy Makers

- Promotes standardized assessment across schools and regions.
- Encourages the development of quality teaching resources.
- Contributes to the recognition of early language proficiency levels.

Future Directions and Innovations

Cambridge Assessment continually updates its assessments to reflect pedagogical advancements and technological innovations.

- Digital Testing: Increasing incorporation of online assessments for flexibility and accessibility.
- Adaptive Testing: Personalized assessments that adjust to a learner's ability level.
- Broader Cultural Inclusion: Developing tasks that represent diverse cultures and contexts.

Conclusion

The Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers serve as a vital tool in early language education, balancing assessment with motivation, engagement, and real-world relevance. While it may have limitations in depth and cultural scope, its strengths in fostering confidence and providing a standardized benchmark make it a valuable resource for learners, teachers, and parents alike. As language education continues to evolve, the Movers test exemplifies how assessment can be both formative and celebratory, encouraging young learners on their journey toward English proficiency.

Question What are the Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers? The Cambridge Young Learners English Tests Movers are an internationally recognized English language exam designed for children aged 8 to 11 to assess their language skills at an elementary level. **Answer** How can I prepare my child for the Cambridge Movers exam? Preparation can include

practicing sample papers, engaging in regular English conversations, studying vocabulary and grammar suitable for the Movers level, and attending preparatory courses or workshops offered by language schools. What skills does the Cambridge Movers test evaluate? The Movers exam evaluates listening, reading, writing, and speaking skills in English, focusing on practical communication abilities at an elementary level. Is the Cambridge Movers exam recognized internationally? Yes, the Cambridge Movers exam is globally recognized and can serve as a valuable qualification for children learning English, often used for school admissions and language proficiency records. How long does the Cambridge Movers exam typically take? The exam usually lasts around 45 minutes to 1 hour, including all sections: listening, reading and writing, and speaking.

Related keywords: Cambridge English, Young Learners, Movers exam, English proficiency, children's English test, Cambridge assessment, English language skills, ESL for kids, English test preparation, language certification

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

An Introduction to English Language

The English language is one of the most widely spoken and influential languages in the world today. From global business and international diplomacy to entertainment and technology, English serves as a vital communication tool across countless domains. Understanding the roots, development, and characteristics of the English language is essential for learners, educators, linguists, and anyone interested in global communication. This comprehensive guide aims to provide an insightful introduction to the English language, exploring its history, structure, global significance, and future trends.

Historical Background of the English Language

The Origins of English

English is a Germanic language that originated in early medieval England. Its roots can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon tribes—Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—that migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. The language spoken by these tribes formed the basis of Old English.

The Evolution Through Ages

The history of English is marked by several distinct periods:

- **Old English (c. 450?1150 AD):** Characterized by Germanic roots, Old English was heavily influenced by Norse invaders and Latin church influence.
- **Middle English (c. 1150?1500 AD):** Marked by Norman conquest in 1066, which introduced Norman French vocabulary and grammar influences.
- **Early Modern English (c. 1500?1700 AD):** The Renaissance brought a revival of classical learning, expanding vocabulary and standardizing spelling and grammar.
- **Modern English (1700 AD to present):** The language continued to evolve with colonial expansion, technological advances, and globalization, leading to the diverse forms of English spoken today.

The Role of Literary and Cultural Influences

English literature, from Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales to William Shakespeare's plays and modern authors like J.K. Rowling, has significantly shaped the language's development. Cultural exchanges through colonization, trade, and diplomacy have also contributed to the vocabulary and idiomatic expressions in English.

The Structure and Features of the English Language

Phonology and Pronunciation

English phonology includes a wide range of vowel and consonant sounds. The pronunciation varies significantly across different regions and accents, which adds to the language's richness but also presents challenges for learners.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts one of the largest vocabularies among languages, with estimates ranging from 150,000 to over a million words, considering technical and scientific terms. This extensive lexicon is a result of:

- Borrowings from Latin, French, Greek, and other languages
- Coining of new terms during technological and scientific advancements
- Slang and colloquialisms evolving over time

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar is characterized by:

- Relatively simple verb conjugation compared to other languages
- Use of auxiliary verbs for tense and aspect (e.g., be, have, do)
- Flexible word order, with Subject-Verb-Object being standard
- Extensive use of prepositions and articles

Writing System

English uses the Latin alphabet, consisting of 26 letters. Its orthography (spelling system) can be complex due to historical spelling conventions, silent letters, and irregular pronunciation rules.

The Global Significance of the English Language

English as a Global Lingua Franca

Today, English is regarded as the world's primary lingua franca—an auxiliary language used for international communication. It is the official or working language in over 50 countries and widely used in international organizations like the United Nations and the International Olympic Committee.

English in Business and Commerce

English dominates international business, finance, and trade. Many multinational corporations operate primarily in English, and proficiency is often a prerequisite for global career opportunities.

English in Science, Technology, and Education

A significant portion of scientific research, technological development, and academic publications are in English. Universities worldwide offer courses in English to attract international students.

English in Media and Entertainment

English-language media, including movies, music, television, and literature, have a global reach. Hollywood films, English pop music, and online streaming platforms have popularized the language worldwide.

English on the Internet and Social Media

English is the dominant language on the internet, accounting for a large percentage of online content. Social media platforms facilitate global interaction primarily in English, further fostering its universal status.

Learning and Teaching the English Language

Why Learn English?

Learning English offers numerous benefits:

- Access to a vast amount of information and educational resources
- Enhanced employability and career prospects
- Ability to communicate with people worldwide
- Participation in global culture and entertainment

Methods of Learning English

Effective approaches include:

- Classroom instruction with trained teachers
- Online courses and language learning apps
- Immersive experiences through travel and cultural exchange
- Practice with native speakers or language exchange partners

Challenges in Learning English

Some common difficulties faced by learners are:

- Complex spelling and pronunciation rules
- Irregular verb forms
- Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs
- Regional accents and dialects

The Future of the English Language

Emerging Trends

English continues to evolve with technological innovations:

- Increased influence of digital communication and social media
- Emergence of new slang and internet vernacular
- Globalization leading to more diverse accents and dialects
- Integration of loanwords from other languages due to cultural exchange

Potential Challenges

As the language grows, there are concerns about:

- Language homogenization potentially overshadowing regional dialects
- Loss of linguistic diversity
- Difficulty in maintaining standardization across different regions

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic and influential means of communication. Its rich history, extensive vocabulary, and widespread use make it an invaluable global asset. Whether for personal growth, academic pursuits, or professional development, learning English opens doors to countless opportunities. As the world continues to embrace globalization and technological innovation, the role of English is poised to expand further, shaping the future of international communication.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Introduction to English language
- History of English
- English language structure
- Global importance of English
- Learn English online
- English language development
- English as a lingua franca
- Benefits of learning English
- Future of the English language
- English language learning tips

Introduction to the English Language: A Comprehensive Overview

The English language, often regarded as the global lingua franca, has a rich history, complex structure, and widespread influence that permeates nearly every corner of the world. As one of the most widely spoken and studied languages today, understanding its fundamentals offers invaluable insights into its role in communication, culture, and international relations. This detailed exploration delves into the origins, evolution, grammatical features, vocabulary, phonetics, and the significance of English in contemporary society.

Historical Background of the English Language

Origins and Early Development

The roots of English trace back over 1,400 years to the Germanic tribes—namely the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—who migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. These tribes brought with them their languages, which gradually coalesced into what we now call Old English.

Key points about early English:

- Old English (circa 450–1150 AD): Characterized by a complex system of inflections, a vocabulary heavily influenced by Latin and Norse, and a rich oral tradition including epic poetry like *Beowulf*.
- Influence of Latin and Norse: Latin arrived through Christian missionaries, while Norse influence increased due to Viking invasions, shaping vocabulary and syntax.

Middle English and the Norman Conquest

The Norman Conquest of 1066 marked a pivotal turning point:

- Norman French influence: The ruling class spoke Norman French, which heavily influenced the vocabulary, especially in law, governance, art, and cuisine.
- Language features: Middle English (circa 1150–1500) saw simplification of inflectional endings and an expansion of vocabulary.

Early Modern English and the Renaissance

From the late 15th to the early 17th century:

- The Renaissance: Brought a revival of classical learning and an influx of Latin and Greek words.
- The printing press: Invented by Johannes Gutenberg, it standardized spelling and grammar, making literature more accessible.
- Notable figures: William Shakespeare and the King James Bible significantly shaped the language.

Modern English and Global Spread

Since the 17th century:

- Colonial expansion: British colonization spread English worldwide.
- Industrial Revolution: Facilitated international trade and communication.
- Contemporary English: Continues to evolve with influences from numerous languages and cultures, especially in the digital age.

Structural Aspects of the English Language

Phonetics and Pronunciation

English phonetics is known for its complexity and variability:

- Consonant and vowel sounds: The language features approximately 24 consonant sounds and around 20 vowel sounds, with many variations.
- Spelling and pronunciation discrepancies: Due to historical influences, English spelling often does not align directly with pronunciation (e.g., though vs. through).

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar, while relatively straightforward compared to some languages, has distinctive features:

- Parts of speech: Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.
- Sentence structure: Typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order.
- Tenses: Present, past, future, along with perfect and progressive aspects.
- Agreement: Subject-verb agreement in number and person.
- Modifiers: Use of adjectives and adverbs to add detail.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts an extensive vocabulary, estimated at over a million words:

- Loanwords: Borrowed extensively from Latin, French, Greek, German, and many other languages.
- Synonyms and antonyms: Rich variety of words with nuanced differences, offering precision and expressiveness.
- Neologisms: Continual creation of new words, especially in technology and popular culture.

Unique Features of the English Language

Orthography and Spelling

English spelling can be irregular due to its diverse origins:

- Historical influences: Words retain spellings from older forms or borrowed languages.
- Examples: Knight, psychology, colonel.
- Spelling reforms: There have been proposals but no widespread standardization.

Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs are integral:

- Idioms: Phrases whose meanings are not deducible from individual words (e.g., kick the bucket).
- Phrasal verbs: Verb + particle combinations with idiomatic meanings (e.g., look up, give in).

Varieties and Dialects

English manifests in numerous dialects:

- British English: Variations like Cockney, Received Pronunciation.
- American English: Distinct vocabulary and pronunciation.
- Other varieties: Australian, Canadian, Indian English, each with unique features.

The Role of English in the Modern World

Global Lingua Franca

English is the primary language of:

- International diplomacy
- Business and commerce
- Science and technology
- Entertainment and media

English in Education and Research

- Most scientific journals publish in English.
- Universities worldwide offer courses in English.
- English proficiency is often a requirement for international careers.

The Digital Age and English

- Dominance in internet content, social media, and digital communication.
- Emergence of digital slang, memes, and abbreviations, influencing language evolution.

Cultural Impact

- English-language music, films, and literature shape global pop culture.
- Cultural exchange and understanding facilitated through shared language.

Learning and Teaching English

Methods and Approaches

- Traditional grammar-translation
- Communicative language teaching
- Immersive and bilingual approaches
- Use of technology and online platforms

Challenges for Learners

- Irregular spelling and pronunciation
- Idiomatic expressions
- Extensive vocabulary
- Variations in dialects and accents

Resources and Tools

- Language apps (Duolingo, Babbel)

- Online courses and tutorials
- Media and literature in English
- Language exchange programs

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic, influential, and complex means of communication. Its history reflects centuries of cultural exchange and adaptation, shaping a language that is both diverse and adaptable. For learners, educators, and global citizens alike, understanding English's structure, history, and role in society unlocks numerous opportunities for connection, learning, and cultural appreciation. As it continues to evolve in the digital age, English's significance is poised to grow, cementing its status as a cornerstone of international communication.

In summary, mastering the English language provides access to a vast repository of knowledge, culture, and opportunities. Its rich history and widespread use make it a fascinating subject of study and an essential skill in today's interconnected world. Whether for academic pursuits, professional advancement, or cultural engagement, an introduction to English opens the door to endless possibilities.

QuestionAnswer What are the key features that define the English language? English is a West Germanic language characterized by a rich vocabulary, extensive use of loanwords, and a flexible grammar system. It is known for its adaptability, widespread global use, and its role as a lingua franca in international communication. How did the English language develop over time? English evolved from the Anglo-Saxon languages brought to Britain by Germanic tribes around the 5th century. It was later influenced by Norman French, Latin, and other languages, leading to the Modern English we use today. This development spans Old English, Middle English, and Modern English periods. Why is English considered a global language? English is considered a global language because it is the primary or secondary language in many countries, used extensively in international business, science, technology, entertainment, and diplomacy, making it a key tool for global communication. What are the main components of learning the English language? Learning English involves mastering four main components: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Additionally, understanding grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural context are essential for effective communication. How has the internet influenced the spread and evolution of the English language? The internet has accelerated the global spread of English, introduced new slang, abbreviations, and digital communication styles, and facilitated intercultural exchange, thereby continuously shaping and evolving the language in real-time.

Related keywords: English language, language learning, linguistics, grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, syntax, phonetics, language skills, language history

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