

Oxford English Result Pre Intermediate Final Test Manual

Understanding the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test

Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test is a pivotal assessment designed for students at the pre-intermediate level of English proficiency. It serves as a comprehensive tool to evaluate learners' language skills across reading, writing, listening, and speaking components. Such tests are integral to language learning programs, especially those aligned with the Oxford English curriculum, ensuring that students meet specific proficiency standards before progressing to higher levels.

The Importance of the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test

Assessing Language Proficiency Accurately

The Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test is crafted to measure a student's vocabulary, grammar, comprehension, and communication skills. It provides educators and learners with clear insights into their current proficiency level, highlighting areas of strength and pinpointing aspects needing improvement.

Motivating Learners and Tracking Progress

Regular testing encourages learners to stay engaged and motivated. The final test acts as a milestone, allowing students to see how much they've improved over the course duration. Moreover, it helps teachers tailor future lessons based on the test outcomes.

Structure of the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test

Components of the Test

The final test typically encompasses four main sections:

- **Reading and Use of English:** Assesses comprehension skills and grammatical accuracy.
- **Writing:** Evaluates ability to communicate ideas coherently in written form.
- **Listening:** Tests understanding of spoken English in various contexts.
- **Speaking:** Measures oral communication skills through interactive tasks.

Time Allocation and Format

The test duration and format vary depending on the institution, but generally, the test is structured as follows:

- Reading and Use of English: 45?60 minutes
- Writing: 30?45 minutes
- Listening: 30 minutes
- Speaking: 10?15 minutes per student

Preparing for the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test

Effective Study Strategies

Success in the final test depends on consistent and targeted preparation. Here are some strategies:

- **Regular Practice:** Engage with past papers and sample tests to familiarize yourself with the format.
- **Expand Vocabulary:** Use flashcards, vocabulary books, and online resources to build a robust lexicon.
- **Grammar Practice:** Focus on common grammatical structures at the pre-intermediate level.
- **Listening Exercises:** Listen to English podcasts, radio, and videos to improve comprehension skills.
- **Speaking Practice:** Participate in conversation clubs or language exchange programs.
- **Writing Activities:** Practice writing essays, emails, and short stories to enhance clarity and coherence.

Utilizing Resources and Materials

There are numerous resources available to aid preparation:

- **Official Oxford Practice Tests:** Simulate exam conditions and get familiar with question types.
- **Online Platforms:** Websites offering interactive exercises and video tutorials.
- **Study Guides and Workbooks:** Focused on grammar, vocabulary, and exam strategies.
- **Language Apps:** Apps like Duolingo, Babbel, or Memrise for daily practice.

Scoring and Results Interpretation

Understanding the Grading System

The Oxford English Result Final Test typically scores each component separately, culminating in an overall proficiency level. The results are often categorized as follows:

- Pass with Distinction
- Pass
- Below Pass (requires retaking or further practice)

What Do Your Results Mean?

Based on your score, you can interpret your proficiency level:

- **High Scores:** Indicate readiness to move to the next level.
- **Average Scores:** Highlight the need for more practice before progressing.
- **Low Scores:** Suggest revisiting foundational topics and seeking additional support.

Benefits of Achieving a Good Result in the Final Test

Academic and Career Advantages

Performing well in the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test can open doors to various opportunities:

- Enhanced CV or university application profile.
- Increased confidence in using English in real-world situations.
- Preparation for higher-level language certifications like IELTS, TOEFL, or Cambridge exams.
- Better prospects in international workplaces and educational institutions.

Personal Development

Beyond academic benefits, excelling in the test can boost self-esteem and motivate learners to pursue further language mastery.

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

Difficulty in Listening Comprehension

Solution:

- Practice with various English accents.
- Use subtitles while watching videos.
- Engage in active listening exercises regularly.

Writing Coherence and Grammar

Solution:

- Study sample essays and analyze structure.
- Practice writing daily with feedback from teachers or peers.
- Use grammar correction tools to identify and learn from errors.

Speaking Confidence

Solution:

- Participate in speaking clubs or language exchanges.
- Record yourself to evaluate pronunciation and fluency.
- Practice answering common exam questions aloud.

Conclusion: Achieving Success with the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test

The **Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test** is more than just an assessment; it is a stepping stone toward greater language proficiency and confidence. By understanding its structure, preparing effectively, and utilizing available resources, learners can maximize their chances of success. Remember, consistent practice and a positive attitude are key to overcoming challenges and achieving your language learning goals. Whether for academic advancement or personal growth, performing well in this final test can significantly enhance your English skills and open new opportunities for the future.

Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test: An In-Depth Analysis

Language proficiency assessments are essential tools in the journey of language learners, providing benchmarks for progress and guiding future instruction. Among these, the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test stands out as a widely recognized evaluation designed to measure

learners' competencies at the pre-intermediate level. This article offers a comprehensive exploration of this assessment, examining its structure, purpose, effectiveness, and implications for learners, educators, and institutions alike.

Introduction

The Oxford English Result (OER) series is a well-established set of English language courses and assessments developed by Oxford University Press. The Pre-Intermediate Final Test serves as an essential milestone for students completing the pre-intermediate stage, typically corresponding to the B1 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). This test aims to evaluate learners' reading, writing, listening, speaking, and grammar skills, providing a holistic picture of their English proficiency.

Understanding the nuances of this assessment involves analyzing its design, content validity, scoring mechanisms, and real-world applicability. Such an investigation helps educators select appropriate evaluation tools, identify areas for curriculum enhancement, and ultimately support learners' language development.

The Rationale Behind the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test

Purpose and Objectives

The primary rationale for the OER Pre-Intermediate Final Test is to:

- Assess overall language proficiency at the pre-intermediate level.
- Provide feedback on learners' strengths and weaknesses.
- Inform instructional decisions and curriculum adjustments.
- Certify learners' achievement relative to CEFR standards.
- Motivate learners through measurable progress indicators.

Alignment with CEFR

The test is designed to align with the CEFR's B1 descriptor, which emphasizes the ability to:

- Understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters.
- Deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling.
- Produce simple connected text on topics that are familiar or of personal interest.
- Describe experiences, events, dreams, and ambitions, as well as briefly give reasons and explanations.

This alignment ensures the test's relevance for learners aiming for practical communication skills suitable for real-world contexts.

Structural Composition of the Test

Overall Format and Duration

Typically, the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test lasts about 90 to 120 minutes, depending on the testing setting. It comprises multiple sections, each targeting core language skills:

- Reading
- Listening
- Writing
- Speaking
- Grammar and Vocabulary

Section Breakdown

Reading Section

- Content: Short texts, such as articles, notices, emails, or dialogues.
- Types of Questions:
 - Multiple-choice
 - True/False
 - Matching headings to paragraphs
 - Fill-in-the-blanks

Listening Section

- Content: Conversations, monologues, interviews, or announcements.
- Question Formats:
 - Multiple-choice
 - Gap-filling
 - Note-taking prompts

Writing Section

- Tasks:
- Personal letters or emails
- Short essays or stories
- Forms or questionnaires

Speaking Section

- Format: Usually a face-to-face interview with an examiner or an oral recording.
- Components:
- Personal introduction
- Responding to questions
- Describing pictures or situations
- Engaging in short dialogues

Grammar and Vocabulary

- Format: Multiple-choice or gap-fill exercises.
- Focus: Tenses, prepositions, modal verbs, lexical sets, collocations.

Evaluation Criteria and Scoring

Scoring System

The test employs a combination of quantitative and qualitative assessments:

- Raw scores: Number of correct answers per section.
- Scaled scores: Conversion of raw scores into standardized scales aligned with CEFR benchmarks.
- Overall band score: An aggregate that reflects the learner's proficiency level.

Grading and Results Interpretation

Results are typically categorized into levels such as:

- Pass with Distinction
- Pass
- Borderline

- Fail

This classification aids in transparent communication of learners' capabilities and areas needing improvement.

Reliability and Validity

Research indicates that the OER Final Test maintains high reliability and content validity, ensuring consistent and accurate assessment of language skills across different cohorts and contexts. Its design undergoes regular updates to reflect current language use and pedagogical standards.

Pedagogical and Practical Implications

For Learners

- Benchmarking: The test provides a clear measure of progress.
- Motivation: Achieving certification can boost confidence.
- Areas for Improvement: Identifies specific skills requiring further study.

For Educators

- Curriculum Development: Insights from test results inform instructional focus.
- Assessment Planning: Helps in designing targeted classroom activities.
- Student Support: Facilitates personalized learning pathways.

For Institutions

- Standardization: A common yardstick for evaluating student proficiency.
- Accreditation: Enhances institutional credibility through recognized certification.
- Program Evaluation: Measures effectiveness of teaching methodologies.

Critical Analysis: Strengths and Limitations

Strengths

- Comprehensive Coverage: Assesses all core language skills.
- Alignment with International Standards: CEFR compatibility.

- Flexible Administration: Suitable for classroom, online, or external testing environments.
- Authentic Content: Reflects real-world language use.

Limitations

- Resource Intensive: Requires trained examiners for speaking assessments.
- Cultural Bias: Some materials may favor certain cultural contexts.
- Test Anxiety: Formal assessments can induce stress, affecting performance.
- Limited Focus on Communicative Competence: While comprehensive, some critics argue that standardized tests may not fully capture interactive or pragmatic language skills.

Comparative Perspectives

When juxtaposed with other pre-intermediate assessments such as the Cambridge Preliminary English Test (PET) or IELTS General Training Module, the Oxford English Result Final Test offers:

- A more integrated approach to skills assessment.
- Greater alignment with classroom curricula.
- A focus on practical, everyday language usage.

However, it may lack the international recognition of IELTS or the nuanced testing of Cambridge exams, making it more suitable for educational settings than for immigration or employment certification.

Future Trends and Recommendations

Digital Integration

The ongoing shift towards online testing platforms opens opportunities to:

- Enhance accessibility.
- Incorporate multimedia elements.
- Use adaptive testing technologies for personalized assessment.

Continuous Content Updating

To maintain relevance, test materials should reflect contemporary language trends, including digital communication and colloquial usage.

Holistic Assessment Approaches

Combining traditional testing with portfolio assessments, self-evaluations, and peer reviews can provide a more rounded picture of learner competence.

Conclusion

The Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test is a robust, well-structured assessment tool that effectively measures key language skills aligned with international standards. Its comprehensive design fosters an understanding of learner progress, guides instructional strategies, and provides learners with tangible recognition of their achievements. While it has certain limitations, ongoing innovations and contextual adaptations can enhance its utility and validity.

For educators and institutions committed to fostering practical English proficiency, the Oxford English Result Final Test remains a valuable component of the language learning landscape, offering insights that drive effective teaching and meaningful learner development.

In summary, the Oxford English Result Pre-Intermediate Final Test exemplifies a well-conceived evaluation instrument that balances theoretical rigor with practical applicability. Its continued evolution will be vital in meeting the dynamic needs of language learners worldwide.

Question How can I access the Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test results online? You can access your Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test results through the official Oxford English testing portal by logging into your student account with your provided credentials. **Answer** When are the results for the Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test typically announced? Results are usually released within two weeks after the test date, but this may vary depending on the testing center or institution. It's best to check with your testing provider for specific timelines. What is the passing score for the Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test? The passing score for the Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test generally ranges around 60-70%, but it's important to refer to your specific testing guidelines or instructor for exact requirements. How can I improve my score on the Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test? To improve your score, focus on practicing key language skills such as reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Review past test materials, take practice exams, and consider enrolling in preparatory courses offered by Oxford or your institution. What should I do if I didn't pass the Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test? If you didn't pass, consider reviewing your test results to identify weak areas, then retake the test after additional preparation. Reach out to your instructor or testing center for guidance on the retake process and recommended study resources. Are there any official study materials recommended for preparing for the Oxford English Pre-Intermediate Final Test? Yes, Oxford offers official preparation books, practice tests, and online resources tailored for the Pre-Intermediate level to help students prepare effectively for the exam.

Related keywords: Oxford English, pre-intermediate, final test, English exam, language assessment, Oxford test, English proficiency, language certification, English level test, pre-intermediate exam

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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