

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE PAPER 2 JUNE 2013 Manual

English Home Language Paper 2 June 2013

The English Home Language Paper 2 from June 2013 is a significant examination for students aiming to demonstrate their proficiency in comprehension, analysis, and language skills. This paper is often studied by learners preparing for their final exams, as it assesses a wide range of competencies essential for mastery in the English language. Understanding the structure, content, and expectations of this particular paper can greatly improve students' performance and confidence. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the key features of the June 2013 English Home Language Paper 2, including its format, types of questions, tips for preparation, and ways to excel.

Understanding the Structure of English Home Language Paper 2 June 2013

The paper is designed to evaluate students' reading comprehension, language use, and ability to interpret various texts. Typically, it consists of several sections, each with specific aims and question types.

General Format and Sections

The June 2013 Paper 2 generally includes:

- Reading Comprehension Passages: Multiple passages covering different genres such as fiction, non-fiction, poetry, or informational texts.
- Visual Texts: Images, advertisements, or diagrams that require interpretation.
- Language and Style Questions: Questions about language devices, tone, mood, and style used in the texts.
- Writing Tasks: Although primarily comprehension-focused, some versions include short writing tasks or language exercises.

The paper aims to assess skills such as understanding main ideas, making inferences, analyzing language devices, and expressing ideas coherently.

Content Breakdown of the June 2013 Paper

To better prepare, students should familiarize themselves with the types of texts and questions they might encounter.

Types of Texts Included

- Narrative Passages: Short stories or extracts from novels.
- Informational Articles: Texts that provide factual information on various topics.
- Poetry: Poems that require analysis of themes, tone, and literary devices.
- Visual Texts: Advertisements, posters, or diagrams.

Sample Topics Covered

- Social issues such as community development, cultural diversity, or environmental concerns.
- Personal experiences or reflections.
- Literary analysis of poetry or prose.
- Interpretation of visual messages.

Key Question Types in the June 2013 Paper

Understanding the nature of questions can help students strategize their approach.

- **Comprehension Questions:** These ask for main ideas, details, and inferences based on the passage.
- **Vocabulary and Language Use:** Questions on meaning of words, phrases, or language devices used.
- **Analysis of Literary Devices:** Identification and interpretation of metaphors, similes, imagery, tone, and mood.
- **Visual Text Interpretation:** Analyzing advertisements or images for message, target audience, and tone.
- **Writing and Language Skills:** Short writing tasks, such as summarizing, paraphrasing, or responding to prompts.

Preparation Tips for the June 2013 English Home Language Paper 2

Success in this paper requires strategic preparation and practice. Here are some essential tips:

1. Practice Past Exam Papers

- Review previous papers, especially the June 2013 edition, to familiarize yourself with question types and time management.
- Practice under exam conditions to simulate real test scenarios.

2. Improve Reading Comprehension Skills

- Read a variety of texts regularly, including newspapers, magazines, and literary works.
- Develop the ability to identify main ideas, supporting details, and inferences.

3. Enhance Vocabulary and Language Awareness

- Keep a vocabulary journal of new words and their meanings.
- Study language devices and their effects in texts.

4. Analyze Literary and Visual Texts

- Practice analyzing poems, stories, and visual advertisements.
- Focus on understanding tone, mood, and message.

5. Develop Effective Writing Skills

- Practice writing summaries, responses, and creative pieces.
- Pay attention to clarity, coherence, and grammatical accuracy.

Sample Questions and How to Approach Them

Receiving sample questions can clarify expectations. Here are some types based on the June 2013 paper:

Example 1: Comprehension Question

"What is the main message of the passage?"

Approach:

- Read the passage carefully.

- Identify the central idea or theme.
- Summarize the main message in your own words.

Example 2: Language Device Identification

"Find and explain the effect of the metaphor used in the poem."

Approach:

- Locate the metaphor.
- Describe what it compares.
- Explain how it contributes to the poem's tone or theme.

Example 3: Visual Text Interpretation

"What is the target audience of this advertisement?"

Approach:

- Analyze the imagery, language, and layout.
- Consider the message and purpose.
- Infer the intended audience based on these elements.

Marking Scheme and Evaluation Criteria

Understanding how examiners score Paper 2 helps students focus on key areas:

- Comprehension and Interpretation: Clear understanding and accurate responses.
- Language Use and Style: Correct use of language devices, vocabulary, and grammar.
- Analysis and Critical Thinking: Depth of insight into texts and images.
- Organization and Clarity: Coherent structure and logical flow in written responses.

Typically, marks are allocated based on correctness, depth of analysis, and language accuracy. Practicing with marking schemes from previous exams, including June 2013, can help students gauge their level.

Conclusion: Mastering English Home Language Paper 2 June 2013

Preparing for the June 2013 English Home Language Paper 2 requires a thorough understanding of its structure, question types, and assessment criteria. By practicing past papers, expanding reading and vocabulary skills, and honing analytical abilities, students can improve their performance significantly. Remember, consistent practice and strategic revision are key to excelling in this exam. With the right preparation, learners can confidently approach the paper, demonstrate their comprehension and language skills, and achieve their desired results.

Additional Resources for Preparation

- Past exam papers and memoranda.
- Study guides and revision books on English Home Language.
- Online tutorials and language analysis videos.
- Study groups for collaborative learning.

Achieving success in the English Home Language Paper 2 from June 2013 is attainable with dedicated effort, understanding of the exam format, and strategic preparation. Use this comprehensive guide as a roadmap to improve your skills and boost your confidence ahead of your exams.

English Home Language Paper 2 June 2013: A Comprehensive Breakdown and Analysis

When preparing for the English Home Language Paper 2 June 2013, it's essential to understand not only the content but also the structure, question types, and marking criteria that can help you excel. This guide offers a detailed analysis of the paper, highlighting key strategies, common pitfalls, and tips to maximize your performance. Whether you're revising for the upcoming exams or seeking to improve your skills, this comprehensive breakdown aims to equip you with the insights needed to navigate Paper 2 confidently.

Understanding the Structure of English Home Language Paper 2

English Home Language Paper 2 typically assesses your ability to interpret, analyze, and respond to various texts. The June 2013 paper followed a standard format that included:

- Section A: Comprehension and Literary Texts
- Section B: Literary Essays and Creative Writing
- Section C: Language and Stylistic Analysis

Each section is designed to test specific skills, so understanding what each requires is crucial.

Section A: Comprehension and Literary Texts

Overview

In this section, you'll encounter a comprehension passage, often a narrative or expository text, followed by questions that test your understanding, interpretation, and analysis.

Key Features of the Section

- Multiple choice questions
- Short answer questions
- Longer, detailed responses for comprehension and analysis

Strategies for Success

- Read the passage carefully: Pay attention to main ideas, tone, and author's purpose.
- Underline or highlight key points: This helps locate answers quickly.
- Answer easier questions first: Build confidence before tackling more complex ones.
- Use evidence from the text: Support your answers with direct quotations where applicable.
- Manage your time: Allocate sufficient time to each question, leaving time for review.

Common Question Types

- Summarizing the main idea
- Explaining vocabulary in context
- Interpreting the author's intent
- Making inferences based on the text

Section B: Literary Essays and Creative Writing

Overview

This section assesses your ability to write coherent, engaging, and well-structured essays or creative pieces based on prompts.

Types of Prompts

- Essay questions: Usually based on themes, characters, or literary devices.
- Creative writing tasks: Writing stories, poems, or dialogues based on given themes or images.

Tips for Crafting High-Quality Responses

- Plan your response: Spend a few minutes organizing your ideas.
- Stick to the prompt: Ensure your essay or story addresses the question directly.
- Use clear structure: Introduction, body paragraphs, conclusion.
- Develop your ideas: Use examples, quotations, and descriptive language.
- Vary your language: Use diverse vocabulary and sentence structures.
- Proofread: Leave time to review your work for spelling and grammatical errors.

Common Pitfalls to Avoid

- Straying off-topic
- Writing too briefly or overly lengthy responses
- Ignoring the prompt's requirements
- Failing to develop ideas fully

Section C: Language and Stylistic Analysis

Purpose

This section tests your understanding of language features, stylistic devices, and how they contribute to meaning in a given extract.

Typical Tasks

- Identifying literary devices (metaphors, similes, alliteration, etc.)
- Explaining the effect of language choices
- Analyzing tone and mood
- Comparing language use across texts

Effective Approach

- Read the extract carefully: Focus on language features and context.
- Identify key devices: Highlight or note examples.

- Explain their effect: How do these features influence the reader or enhance meaning?
- Use terminology: Incorporate literary terms appropriately.
- Support with evidence: Quote specific phrases or sentences.

Marking Criteria and How to Maximize Your Score

Understanding what examiners look for can help tailor your responses:

- Accuracy: Correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation.
- Relevance: Respond directly to the question.
- Development: Elaborate ideas with examples and explanations.
- Language Use: Show variety and control in vocabulary and sentence structure.
- Textual Evidence: Support answers with quotations or references.

To maximize your score:

- Always read questions carefully.
- Plan your answers to ensure coherence.
- Review your work if time permits.
- Practice past papers under exam conditions.

Specific Insights into the June 2013 Paper

While this guide provides a general framework, here are some specific insights based on the June 2013 paper:

Notable Features

- The comprehension passage focused on a narrative exploring themes of identity and personal growth.
- Literary essay prompts challenged students to analyze character development.
- Creative writing tasks prompted imaginative responses based on visual prompts.
- Language analysis emphasized stylistic devices used to evoke emotion.

Common Challenges Faced by Students

- Difficulty in interpreting nuanced language features.

- Struggling to develop ideas beyond basic descriptions.
- Time management issues, especially in balancing detailed responses with exam time.

Recommended Focus Areas

- Practice interpreting figurative language.
- Develop skills in structuring essays logically.
- Enhance vocabulary to describe characters and settings vividly.
- Work on timed writing exercises.

Final Tips for Success in English Home Language Paper 2

- Practice regularly: Use past papers, including the June 2013 paper, to familiarize yourself with question styles.
- Read widely: Exposure to diverse texts improves comprehension and analytical skills.
- Seek feedback: Have teachers or peers review your practice responses.
- Stay calm during exams: Manage your time and approach each section methodically.

Conclusion

The English Home Language Paper 2 June 2013 offers a comprehensive assessment of your interpretive, analytical, and expressive skills. By understanding the structure, practicing past questions, and applying strategic approaches, you can confidently tackle the exam and achieve your best results. Remember, consistent preparation, attention to detail, and thoughtful responses are key to excelling in this paper. Good luck!

QuestionAnswer What are the main themes covered in the English Home Language Paper 2 June 2013 exam? The main themes include comprehension of various texts, language structures and conventions, and writing skills such as essay writing and letter writing, focusing on clarity, coherence, and language accuracy. How can students effectively prepare for the comprehension section of the June 2013 Paper 2? Students should practice active reading strategies, analyze question types regularly, and review past comprehension passages to improve their ability to identify main ideas, infer meanings, and answer questions accurately. What common mistakes should students avoid in the essay section of the June 2013 Paper 2? Students should avoid poor planning, off-topic responses, grammatical errors, and lack of coherence. It's important to organize ideas clearly, stay on topic, and proofread their work before submitting. Are there specific language devices students should focus on for the June 2013 Paper 2? Yes, students should focus on understanding and using literary devices such as imagery, symbolism, tone, and figurative language, as well as proper grammar, punctuation, and vocabulary to enhance their responses.

How are marks allocated in the June 2013 Paper 2 English Home Language exam? Marks are typically allocated based on comprehension accuracy, language and stylistic features, coherence and structure in writing, and adherence to the task instructions. Understanding the marking scheme helps students focus on key areas. What strategies can help students improve their performance in the June 2013 Paper 2 exam? Effective strategies include practicing past papers under timed conditions, expanding vocabulary, reviewing marking guidelines, and seeking feedback to identify areas for improvement in comprehension, language use, and writing skills.

Related keywords: English Home Language, Paper 2, June 2013, exam paper, grade 12, South Africa, English comprehension, essay writing, language skills, exam preparation, past exam papers

Romaine Introduction To Sociolinguistics

Romaine introduction to sociolinguistics provides a foundational overview of how language functions within society, exploring the dynamic relationship between language, culture, identity, and social structures. As a prominent figure in the field, Jean Berko Gleason Romaine has contributed significantly to our understanding of how language varies and evolves in social contexts. This article aims to delve into the core concepts of sociolinguistics, its importance, key theories, and Romaine's contributions, offering a comprehensive introduction for students, researchers, and language enthusiasts alike.

Understanding Sociolinguistics

Definition and Scope

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language is used within society and how social factors influence language variation and change. It examines the relationship between linguistic features and social variables such as age, gender, ethnicity, social class, and geographical location. The field seeks to understand not just how language functions in communication but also how it reflects and shapes social identities and power dynamics.

Historical Development

The origins of sociolinguistics trace back to the early 20th century, with pioneering work by scholars like William Labov, who is often regarded as the founder of modern sociolinguistics. His studies on language variation in New York City laid the groundwork for understanding linguistic diversity within urban communities. Over time, the discipline expanded to include studies on dialects, language attitudes, multilingualism, and language policy.

Core Concepts in Sociolinguistics

Language Variation

Language variation refers to differences in speech patterns across different social groups or regions. These variations can be systematic and are often linked to social factors. For example, dialects, accents, and vocabulary choices often distinguish one community from another.

Language Change

Language change is a natural process where languages evolve over time due to social influence, contact with other languages, and internal linguistic developments. Sociolinguists study how social context accelerates or constrains these changes.

Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

Code-switching involves alternating between two or more languages or dialects within a conversation or even a sentence. It often reflects cultural identity and social relationships. Code-mixing refers to blending elements of different languages within a single utterance.

Language Attitudes and Ideologies

Attitudes towards different languages or dialects influence social interactions and language policies. Ideologies about language can reinforce social hierarchies or promote social cohesion.

Key Theories and Approaches in Sociolinguistics

Variationist Sociolinguistics

This approach, pioneered by William Labov, emphasizes studying observable linguistic variation and correlating it with social variables. It involves meticulous data collection and statistical analysis to understand patterns.

Ethnography of Communication

Developed by Dell Hymes, this approach emphasizes understanding language in its cultural context. It considers speech communities and the social norms governing communication.

Social Construction of Language

This perspective views language as a social product that is constructed and reconstructed through

social interactions, emphasizing the fluidity of language and identity.

Identity and Language

Research in this area explores how individuals use language to construct and express their social identities, such as ethnicity, gender, or social status.

Romaine's Contributions to Sociolinguistics

Educational and Pedagogical Perspectives

Romaine has extensively studied language development, bilingualism, and language education. Her work emphasizes the importance of understanding sociolinguistic factors in language teaching and learning, advocating for inclusive approaches that respect linguistic diversity.

Language and Identity

Romaine's research highlights how language choice and variation are integral to identity formation. She explores how social groups use language to signal membership, resistance, or social stratification.

Multilingualism and Language Policy

A significant part of Romaine's work addresses the challenges and opportunities of multilingual societies. She advocates for language policies that promote linguistic rights and respect for minority languages.

Research on Language Attitudes

Romaine has investigated how attitudes towards different dialects and languages influence social integration and educational outcomes. Her findings underscore the importance of positive language attitudes in fostering social cohesion.

Applications of Sociolinguistics

Language Planning and Policy

Sociolinguistics informs government and institutional policies on language use, education, and preservation of minority languages.

Language Education

Understanding sociolinguistic principles helps educators develop curricula that accommodate linguistic diversity and support bilingual or multilingual learners.

Social Justice and Equality

Studies in sociolinguistics shed light on linguistic discrimination and advocate for equal recognition of all language varieties.

Technology and Communication

The digital age has expanded the scope of sociolinguistics to include online communication, social media language, and digital dialects.

Challenges and Future Directions in Sociolinguistics

Globalization and Language Contact

Increased contact among languages raises questions about language shift, endangerment, and the future of linguistic diversity.

Technological Advances

Advances in data collection and analysis, including computational linguistics and corpus studies, are opening new avenues for research.

Interdisciplinary Approaches

Integrating insights from anthropology, psychology, and sociology enriches understanding of language in social contexts.

Addressing Language Inequality

Future research aims to promote multilingualism and challenge linguistic hierarchies, fostering inclusive societies.

Conclusion

Romaine's introduction to sociolinguistics provides a comprehensive overview of how language functions as a social phenomenon. Her work emphasizes the importance of understanding linguistic variation, language attitudes, and identity within diverse social contexts. As the field continues to evolve, sociolinguistics remains vital for addressing contemporary issues related to language policy,

education, and social justice. By exploring the intricate relationship between language and society, Romaine's contributions help us appreciate the rich complexity of human communication and its role in shaping social identities and structures.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, Romaine, language variation, language change, code-switching, language attitudes, multilingualism, language policy, identity, language education

Romaine Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Exploring Language in Society

Introduction

Romaine introduction to sociolinguistics offers an insightful glimpse into how language functions within social contexts. As a field, sociolinguistics examines the dynamic relationship between language and society, exploring how social factors influence language use, variation, and change. This discipline bridges the gap between linguistics and sociology, revealing the intricate ways in which identity, culture, power, and social structures shape communication. Whether through regional accents, social dialects, gendered language, or language policies, sociolinguistics unpacks the profound impact of societal factors on language phenomena.

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the core principles introduced by Jeanette Romane, a pioneering figure in sociolinguistic research. We will explore foundational concepts such as language variation, dialects, and sociolects, delve into how social identities influence language, and examine contemporary issues like language contact and language policy. By the end, readers will gain a solid understanding of how sociolinguistics illuminates the complex relationship between language and society, emphasizing its relevance in today's diverse and interconnected world.

The Foundations of Sociolinguistics: Jeanette Romane's Perspective

Jeanette Romane's contributions to sociolinguistics have been instrumental in establishing the field as a rigorous academic discipline. Her approach emphasizes that language cannot be studied in isolation from its social context. Romane argued that language is both a reflection of society and a tool for social interaction, shaping and being shaped by social identities and power relations.

Key Principles of Romane's Approach:

- **Language Variation Is Systematic:** Romane highlighted that linguistic differences are not random but follow social patterns. Variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar often correlate with factors like geography, social class, ethnicity, gender, and age.

- Language and Identity: She emphasized that language choices serve as markers of personal and group identity, allowing speakers to signal belonging or differentiation within social groups.

- Language Change Is Socially Driven: Romane pointed out that language evolves through social processes, influenced by contact, migration, and social mobility.

Her work laid the groundwork for understanding language as a social practice, emphasizing that linguistic phenomena are deeply embedded in social realities.

Core Concepts in Sociolinguistics

Language Variation and Dialects

One of the fundamental concepts in sociolinguistics is language variation—the idea that no language is monolithic but exists in multiple forms across different communities.

- Dialect: A regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. For example, British English and American English are dialectal variations.

- Accent: A way of pronouncing words associated with a particular region or social group. For instance, a Southern American accent versus a New York accent.

- Sociolect: Language variation associated with a particular social class or group. For example, the language used by teenagers today versus older adults.

Why is variation important? It reveals social identities, geographical boundaries, and social stratification. Romane argued that understanding these variations helps linguists decode social structures and cultural identities.

Registers and Styles

Language adaptation is another key concept. Speakers modify their language according to context—formal or informal settings, professional environments, or casual conversations.

- Register: A variety of language used in a specific context, characterized by vocabulary, tone, and formality. For example, legal language versus casual chat.

- Style-shifting: The phenomenon where speakers switch between registers depending on social situation or audience.

Romane emphasized that code-switching and style-shifting are natural strategies for negotiating social identities and maintaining social cohesion.

Language and Social Identity

Romane's work underscores that language is a powerful marker of social identity. People use language consciously or unconsciously to express their belonging or differentiate themselves from others.

Gender and Language: Romane explored how gender influences language use, with women and men often exhibiting different speech patterns. For instance, women might use more standard language forms, whereas men might show more linguistic innovation.

Ethnicity and Language: Ethnic identity can be expressed through language choices, dialects, or code-switching. For example, bilingual speakers may alternate between languages to signal cultural identity.

Social Class: Language reflects social stratification. Working-class speech may differ markedly from upper-class speech, with implications for social mobility and perceptions of competence.

Romane argued that understanding these social markers is essential for analyzing power dynamics and social inequalities.

Language Contact and Change

Language contact occurs when speakers of different languages or dialects interact regularly, leading to borrowings, pidgin and creole formation, and language shift.

- Borrowing: Inclusion of words or phrases from one language into another. For example, English has borrowed extensively from French and Latin.

- Pidgins and Creoles: Simplified languages that develop in contact situations, often as a means of communication among groups without a common language, evolving into fully developed creole languages over time.

- Language Shift: When a community gradually adopts a different language, often due to social or economic pressures. For example, indigenous communities shifting to dominant national languages.

Romane emphasized that language contact phenomena reflect historical and social processes like colonization, migration, and globalization.

Language Policy and Ideology

Language is not only a social phenomenon but also a political instrument. Romane examined how governments and institutions influence language use through policies and ideological frameworks.

Language Planning: Efforts to regulate or influence language use through standardization, promotion, or suppression.

Language Ideology: Beliefs and attitudes about language that reflect social power and cultural values. For example, the prestige associated with Standard English or the marginalization of minority languages.

Language Rights: Debates around linguistic diversity and the rights of communities to maintain their languages in education, media, and public life.

Romane highlighted that language policies can reinforce social inequalities or promote social cohesion, making the study of language ideology crucial for understanding societal power structures.

Contemporary Relevance of Sociolinguistics

Today, sociolinguistics continues to evolve, addressing issues such as digital communication, globalization, and multilingualism.

Digital Age and Language: The internet has created new varieties of language, including slang, emojis, and memes, influencing how identity and community are expressed online.

Globalization: Increased contact among languages leads to language death, borrowing, and the emergence of global lingua francas like English.

Multilingual Societies: Countries like India and Canada exemplify linguistic diversity, where policies aim to balance the promotion of multiple languages with national unity.

Language and Social Justice: Sociolinguistics now plays a role in advocating for linguistic rights, combating discrimination based on language use, and promoting inclusive communication.

Conclusion

Romaine introduction to sociolinguistics provides an essential framework for understanding how language functions within social contexts. By examining variation, identity, contact, and policy, the field reveals the complex interplay between language and society. Jeanette Romaine's pioneering work underscores that language is not merely a system of rules but a living social practice that shapes and is shaped by social forces.

In an increasingly interconnected world marked by migration, digital communication, and cultural exchange, sociolinguistics remains vital for analyzing how language reflects societal structures and influences individual identities. Whether studying accents, dialects, or language policies, the insights from Romaine's approach help us appreciate the richness of human communication and the social fabric it weaves.

Understanding sociolinguistics equips us to navigate and appreciate linguistic diversity, promote social justice, and foster more inclusive societies. As language continues to evolve in response to social change, the principles introduced by Romaine offer timeless guidance for scholars, policymakers, educators, and anyone interested in the intricate dance between language and society.

Question What is the main focus of 'Introduction to Sociolinguistics' by Romaine?

Answer Romaine's 'Introduction to Sociolinguistics' explores how language varies and changes in social contexts, examining the relationship between language and society, including topics like dialects, accents, language attitudes, and social identity. Why is sociolinguistics important in understanding language use today? Sociolinguistics helps us understand how language reflects social identities, power dynamics, and cultural diversity, which is crucial in multicultural and multilingual societies to promote effective communication and social cohesion. What are some key concepts introduced in Romaine's book? Key concepts include language variation (dialects and accents), language change, language attitudes, code-switching, language and identity, and the social functions of language. How does Romaine describe the relationship between language and social identity? Romaine emphasizes that language is a vital marker of social identity, influencing and reflecting aspects such as class, ethnicity, gender, and social group membership. Can you explain the concept of language variation discussed in Romaine's book? Language variation refers to differences in language use across regions (dialects), social groups (sociolects), and contexts, highlighting that no language is monolithic but shaped by social factors. What role does Romaine assign to language attitudes in sociolinguistics? Romaine highlights that language attitudes—opinions and feelings about different languages or dialects—affect language change, social acceptance, and identity formation. How does 'Introduction to Sociolinguistics' address language change over time? The book discusses how social factors such as contact, migration, and technological advances influence language evolution, emphasizing that language change is a natural and ongoing social process. What are some real-world applications of sociolinguistics principles explained by Romaine? Applications include

language planning, education, addressing linguistic discrimination, designing inclusive communication strategies, and understanding language policies in multilingual societies.

Related keywords: sociolinguistics, language variation, speech community, language and society, dialects, linguistic identity, language change, code-switching, social factors in language, linguistic diversity

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