

English b oxford ib diploma programme Textbook

Understanding the English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme: A Comprehensive Guide

English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme is an integral component of the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme, designed specifically for students seeking to develop their English language skills in a global context. As one of the core language courses offered within the IB framework, English B provides a rigorous and engaging curriculum that prepares students for university studies and future careers in an increasingly interconnected world. This article offers an in-depth overview of the English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme, exploring its structure, curriculum, benefits, and how it stands out in the landscape of international education.

What Is the Oxford IB Diploma Programme?

The IB Diploma Programme (DP) is a two-year educational framework targeted at students aged 16 to 19, emphasizing academic excellence, critical thinking, intercultural understanding, and holistic development. Within this programme, students choose six subjects across different disciplines, including languages, sciences, humanities, and arts. The aim is to cultivate well-rounded individuals capable of thriving in diverse environments.

The Oxford IB Diploma Programme refers to courses and resources provided by Oxford University Press, which support IB students worldwide. These resources are tailored to meet IB standards and often include textbooks, revision guides, and online materials that facilitate effective learning.

Focus on English B in the IB Curriculum

English B is a language acquisition course aimed at non-native speakers who already have a basic understanding of English and wish to improve their proficiency. It is designed to develop students' language skills across various contexts, emphasizing communication, cultural understanding, and linguistic competence.

Key features of English B include:

- Developing listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills
- Exploring diverse cultural perspectives through authentic texts

- Enhancing vocabulary and grammar knowledge
- Fostering intercultural awareness
- Preparing students for university-level English requirements

Curriculum Structure of English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme

The English B course is structured around four main themes, which serve as the foundation for content and skill development:

1. Identities

- Exploring personal, social, and cultural identities
- Understanding how language shapes identity
- Topics may include cultural traditions, social issues, and personal experiences

2. Experiences

- Discussing various life experiences and their cultural significance
- Themes such as travel, education, and societal roles
- Developing narrative and descriptive skills

3. Human Ingenuity

- Examining technological, artistic, and scientific innovations
- Analyzing how human creativity influences society
- Engaging with texts related to inventions, discoveries, and cultural achievements

4. Social Organization

- Understanding social structures, institutions, and community dynamics
- Topics such as government, education systems, and social justice
- Promoting critical thinking about societal issues

Assessment Components:

The assessment for English B includes both internal and external evaluations:

- Paper 1 (Listening and Reading comprehension): Tests understanding of authentic texts and spoken language.
- Paper 2 (Written production): Students produce essays, articles, or reports based on prompts.
- Oral Examination: Assesses spoken language skills through presentations and discussions.
- Internal Assessments: May include individual or group projects, presentations, or creative tasks.

Key Skills Developed Through English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme

Participating in English B fosters numerous skills essential for academic and professional success:

- Language Proficiency: Enhanced fluency, vocabulary, and grammatical accuracy.
- Cultural Awareness: Deepened understanding of diverse cultures and perspectives.
- Critical Thinking: Analyzing texts, forming arguments, and engaging in debates.
- Effective Communication: Clear and confident expression in spoken and written forms.
- Research Skills: Gathering, evaluating, and synthesizing information from authentic sources.
- Intercultural Competence: Navigating and appreciating cultural differences.

Benefits of Choosing English B in the Oxford IB Diploma Programme

Opting for English B within the Oxford IB framework offers numerous advantages:

- International Recognition: The IB Diploma is globally recognized by universities and employers, and English B prepares students for academic environments where English proficiency is essential.
- Preparation for Higher Education: The course develops academic writing, research, and presentation skills crucial for university success.
- Cultural Enrichment: Exposure to diverse texts and themes broadens students' intercultural understanding.
- Language Skill Enhancement: Tailored for non-native speakers, English B helps bridge language gaps, enabling students to communicate effectively in academic and professional settings.
- Flexibility and Adaptability: The curriculum accommodates students with varying levels of

English proficiency, supporting differentiated learning.

- Boosted Confidence: Regular practice and assessment build students' confidence in using English in real-world contexts.

Why Choose Oxford Resources for English B?

Oxford University Press offers a range of specialized resources aligned with the IB English B curriculum, ensuring students have access to high-quality, authoritative materials. These resources include:

- Textbooks and Workbooks: Comprehensive guides covering all aspects of the syllabus.
- Digital Platforms: Interactive online materials, quizzes, and practice exams.
- Teacher Support Materials: Lesson plans, assessment criteria, and teaching strategies.
- Revision Guides: Focused materials for exam preparation and skill reinforcement.

Using Oxford resources helps ensure that students are well-prepared for assessments and can engage deeply with the curriculum.

How to Succeed in the English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme

Success in English B requires dedication, strategic study habits, and active engagement. Here are some tips:

- Consistent Practice: Regularly read, listen to, and speak English outside the classroom.
- Engage with Authentic Materials: Use newspapers, podcasts, films, and literature from diverse cultures.
- Expand Vocabulary: Keep vocabulary journals and practice using new words in context.
- Participate Actively: Engage in class discussions, presentations, and group work.
- Seek Feedback: Use teacher and peer feedback to improve your language skills.
- Prepare for Assessments: Practice past papers and simulate exam conditions.

Conclusion

The **English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme** is a comprehensive course that equips students with essential language skills, cultural awareness, and critical thinking abilities needed in today's globalized society. Through its carefully structured curriculum, authentic assessments, and high-quality Oxford resources, students are prepared not only for success in the IB exams but also

for higher education and future careers. Choosing English B within the IB framework fosters a lifelong appreciation for language and intercultural understanding, making it an excellent choice for ambitious students seeking to excel in an interconnected world.

Whether you are a student, parent, or educator, understanding the nuances of the English B Oxford IB Diploma Programme can help you make informed decisions and support learners in achieving their academic and personal goals.

English Oxford IB Diploma Programme: An In-Depth Exploration

The English Oxford IB Diploma Programme stands as a cornerstone for students aiming to excel in both language mastery and academic versatility within the International Baccalaureate (IB) framework. Renowned for its rigorous standards, comprehensive curriculum, and emphasis on critical thinking, the program prepares students for higher education and global citizenship. In this detailed review, we will delve into the various facets of the English component within the IB Diploma, exploring its structure, assessment methods, pedagogical approach, and how it equips students for success.

Understanding the IB Diploma English Curriculum

The IB Diploma's English course is designed to develop students' linguistic competence, interpretative skills, and appreciation of literature across diverse contexts. It emphasizes not only language proficiency but also the ability to analyze, compare, and critique texts.

Types of English Courses in the IB

Within the IB Diploma Programme, students typically choose between two main English courses:

- Language and Literature (Standard Level and Higher Level)

Focuses on the interplay between language and culture, analyzing how texts reflect and shape societal values.

- Literature (Standard Level and Higher Level)

Concentrates on the study of literary texts from various periods, genres, and cultures, fostering close reading and critical analysis.

Note: Some schools may offer additional options or tailor content to specific student needs, but

these two are core.

Curriculum Overview

- Core Components:
- Textual analysis
- Comparative studies
- Creative and reflective writing
- Oral presentations

- Themes and Topics:
- Identity
- Culture and community
- Power and conflict
- Technology and society

- Texts Studied:

A diverse selection including novels, plays, poetry, essays, and media texts. The emphasis is on contemporary and classical works to foster broad understanding.

Pedagogical Approach

The IB English courses prioritize inquiry-based, student-centered learning. Teachers facilitate discussions that promote critical thinking, encouraging students to develop their voice and analytical skills.

Key Teaching Strategies

- Socratic Seminars: Promoting dialogue and deep questioning
- Textual Deconstruction: Breaking down texts to understand underlying themes and techniques
- Comparative Analysis: Drawing connections between texts and contexts
- Creative Projects: Developing original compositions to demonstrate understanding
- Reflective Journals: Encouraging self-assessment and personal engagement

Skills Developed

- Critical reading and interpretation
- Analytical writing
- Oral communication and presentation
- Comparative and contextual understanding
- Creative and reflective thinking

Assessment Criteria and Methods

Assessment in the IB English courses is designed to evaluate both understanding and skills across various formats, emphasizing clarity, depth, and originality.

Internal Assessments (IA)

- Individual Oral (IO):
 - An oral presentation analyzing a chosen work or theme
 - Assesses spoken language, analytical skills, and personal engagement
 - Typically 10 minutes, including preparation
- Comparative Essays:
 - Written assignments comparing two texts
 - Emphasize coherence, argument development, and textual support
- Creative and Reflective Projects:
 - Original creative work (poetry, short stories, scripts)
 - Reflection on the creative process and thematic exploration

External Examinations

- Paper 1:
 - Guided literary analysis (for Literature courses)
 - Essay-based questions on unseen texts or studied works
- Paper 2:
 - Comparative essays on two studied works
 - Assesses understanding of themes, techniques, and contexts

- Written Tasks (Language and Literature):
- Analytical essays on language, media, and cultural contexts

Grading and Standards

- Scores are awarded on a scale from 1 to 7, with 7 being the highest.
- Excellence in critical analysis, originality, and clarity can lead to top scores.
- The combination of internal and external assessments ensures a comprehensive evaluation of student abilities.

Benefits of the IB English Programme

Choosing the IB English course offers numerous advantages that extend beyond language mastery:

- Enhanced Critical Thinking:

Students learn to analyze texts deeply, question assumptions, and develop nuanced arguments.

- Cultural Awareness:

Exposure to diverse texts fosters global perspectives and intercultural understanding.

- Academic Preparation:

The rigorous assessment prepares students for university-level writing, research, and presentations.

- Communication Skills:

Emphasis on oral and written communication boosts confidence and clarity.

- Personal Development:

Engaging with literature and media encourages empathy, open-mindedness, and self-reflection.

Challenges and Considerations

Despite its many benefits, the IB English programme also presents certain challenges:

- Workload Intensity:

Balancing multiple assessments, readings, and projects requires strong time management.

- Complex Texts:

Some students may find classical or dense texts demanding; support and scaffolding are crucial.

- Subject Choices:

Students should select the course that best aligns with their strengths and future goals.

- Language Proficiency:

For non-native speakers, additional language development may be necessary to excel.

Comparison with Other Language and Literature Programs

The IB English courses stand out for their integrated approach, combining language, literature, and cultural studies, unlike some curricula that treat these domains separately. The focus on critical skills, global texts, and reflective learning distinguishes IB from other high school English programs.

How to Succeed in the IB English Diploma

Success hinges on consistent effort and strategic planning:

- Active Engagement:

Participate actively in class discussions and debates.

- Regular Reading:

Keep up with assigned texts and seek supplementary materials for broader understanding.

- Practice Analytical Writing:

Develop clarity, coherence, and depth in essays and responses.

- Prepare for Oral Assessments:

Practice presentations, seek feedback, and refine delivery.

- Seek Feedback and Support:

Use teacher guidance, peer review, and additional resources to improve.

- Time Management:

Plan ahead for assignments, drafts, and revision.

Conclusion

The English Oxford IB Diploma Programme offers a comprehensive, challenging, and enriching educational experience that molds adept communicators, critical thinkers, and culturally aware individuals. Its balanced emphasis on textual analysis, creative expression, and cultural understanding prepares students not only for university success but also for meaningful participation in a globalized world. While demanding, the skills and insights gained through this program are invaluable assets for any aspiring scholar or global citizen.

Embarking on the IB English journey requires dedication, curiosity, and a passion for language and literature. With the right mindset and resources, students can unlock their full potential and emerge as articulate, insightful, and culturally competent individuals.

Question What is the structure of the English course in the Oxford IB Diploma Programme? The English course in the Oxford IB Diploma Programme offers both Literature and Language & Literature options, focusing on critical thinking, analytical skills, and a deep understanding of texts through coursework, exams, and oral assessments. How does the Oxford IB English course prepare students for university? The course emphasizes high-level analytical and critical skills, literary analysis, and academic writing, which are essential for university-level work. It also encourages independent research and discussion, preparing students for higher education challenges. Are there any specific prerequisites for enrolling in Oxford IB English courses? While there are no strict prerequisites, students typically benefit from having a strong foundation in English

language and literature, good reading comprehension, and an interest in literary analysis and discussion. What are the assessment components for Oxford IB English courses? Assessment generally includes external examinations, internal assessments like oral presentations and written coursework, and submission of a Comparative Essay or an Individual Oral, depending on the course option selected. How does the Oxford IB English course incorporate global and diverse texts? The course emphasizes global perspectives by including a diverse range of texts from different cultures and time periods, encouraging students to develop intercultural understanding and critical awareness of global issues. What skills do students develop through the Oxford IB English Diploma Programme? Students develop critical thinking, textual analysis, research skills, effective communication, and a nuanced understanding of language and literature, all of which are valuable for academic and professional success.

Related keywords: English, Oxford, IB Diploma Programme, International Baccalaureate, IB English, IB Language and Literature, IB curriculum, Oxford English courses, IB diploma requirements, IB English assessment

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.

Question 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. **Answer** 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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