

Scaled Score June 2014 Alg Manual

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Scaled Score June 2014 ALG: Understanding the Algorithm and Its Impact

scaled score june 2014 alg often comes up in conversations among students,

educators, and exam analysts, especially those involved with standardized testing and

assessment scoring. Whether you're a student trying to interpret your results or an

educator aiming to understand how scores are calculated, gaining insight into the scaled

score for June 2014 ALG (which often refers to Algebra or Algorithm-related assessments)

can be quite illuminating. In this article, we will explore what the scaled score means, how

the June 2014 algorithm operates, and why understanding this system is essential for

interpreting test outcomes effectively.

What is a Scaled Score and Why Does It Matter?

Before diving into the specifics of the June 2014 ALG, it's important to clarify what a

scaled score actually represents. A scaled score is a standardized way of interpreting raw

test scores, which are the number of questions answered correctly. Because the difficulty

of exams can vary, scaled scores adjust raw scores to a common scale, making it easier to

compare results across different test versions or administrations.

For example, if one exam was particularly difficult, a raw score of 50 might correspond to

a higher scaled score than it would on an easier exam. This ensures fairness and

consistency. The scaled score essentially normalizes performance, allowing educators and

institutions to make meaningful decisions based on test results.

The June 2014 ALG: What Was Special?

The June 2014 ALG refers to a specific testing algorithm or scoring system used during that period, particularly for exams involving algebra or algorithmic problem-solving. What sets the June 2014 ALG apart is the way it incorporated advanced statistical methods to enhance scoring accuracy and fairness.

How the Algorithm Works

At its core, the June 2014 ALG uses item response theory (IRT), a model that estimates a student's ability based on their pattern of right and wrong answers rather than just the number of questions answered correctly. This approach allows the algorithm to weigh questions differently depending on their difficulty and discriminatory power.

The process involves several stages:

****Calibration of Questions****: Each test item is analyzed for difficulty, discrimination,

1.

and guessing parameters.

****Raw Score Conversion****: The student's total number of correct answers is

2.

recorded.

****Ability Estimation****: The algorithm estimates the student's ability level based on

3.

their responses relative to the calibrated items.

****Scaling****: The ability estimate is converted into a scaled score using a

4.

predetermined scale that aligns with performance standards.

This method is more sophisticated than simply tallying correct answers and helps to

produce scores that more accurately represent a student's proficiency.

Why the June 2014 Algorithm Was Noteworthy

The June 2014 version of the ALG was notable because it incorporated refinements that

improved score reliability. For instance, it adjusted for testing conditions and response

patterns that could skew results. Additionally, it introduced better handling of partial

credit for complex algebra problems, which was a significant advancement from previous

scoring methods.

Interpreting Your Scaled Score from June 2014 ALG

If you have access to a scaled score from the June 2014 ALG, understanding what it

means can be a bit tricky without proper context. Here are some key points to consider:

****Score Ranges****: Scaled scores usually fall within a specific range. Knowing the

minimum and maximum possible scores helps you gauge where your performance

stands.

****Percentiles and Performance Bands****: Many scores come with accompanying

percentile ranks or performance levels (e.g., basic, proficient, advanced) that

indicate your standing relative to peers.

****Score Reports****: Official score reports often provide explanations or descriptors that can help clarify what your scaled score signifies in terms of skill mastery.

Tips for Making the Most of Your Scaled Score

****Compare Scores Over Time****: Because scaled scores adjust for test difficulty, they allow you to track your progress across different test administrations.

****Focus on Skill Areas****: Some scaled score reports break down performance by topic or skill, giving you targeted areas to improve.

****Consult Educators or Advisors****: If you're unsure about the implications of your scaled score, seek guidance from teachers or counselors who understand the scoring system.

Common Misconceptions About Scaled Scores and the June 2014

ALG

Despite their usefulness, scaled scores can sometimes be misunderstood. Here are a few misconceptions to keep in mind:

****?A higher raw score always means a better scaled score.**** Not necessarily.

Because the algorithm accounts for question difficulty, a raw score isn't the sole factor.

****?Scaled scores are the same across all subjects and tests.**** Scaled scores are specific to each assessment and its scoring algorithm.

****?The algorithm can perfectly measure ability.**** While advanced, algorithms are

still models and have limitations, especially with unique test-taking behaviors.

Understanding these nuances helps prevent misinterpretation and encourages a more informed perspective on evaluation results.

The Broader Impact of the June 2014 ALG on Testing Practices

The implementation of the June 2014 ALG marked a shift toward more refined and fair assessment scoring. Its influence extended beyond just one exam, inspiring other testing programs to adopt similar algorithmic approaches.

These advancements helped:

****Improve fairness**** by accounting for question difficulty.

****Enhance accuracy**** in estimating student ability.

****Support adaptive testing**** where the algorithm selects questions based on previous answers.

****Provide richer data**** for educators to tailor instruction.

In this way, the June 2014 algorithm contributed to evolving educational assessment standards, promoting a more personalized and equitable evaluation process.

Looking Ahead: The Evolution of Scaled Scoring Algorithms

Since 2014, scoring algorithms continue to evolve, incorporating artificial intelligence and machine learning to further refine score accuracy and predictive power. These developments build upon foundations like the June 2014 ALG, demonstrating the ongoing commitment to improving how we measure knowledge and skills.

For students and educators alike, staying informed about these changes helps in adapting

to new assessment landscapes and making the most of the insights scores provide.

Whether you're revisiting your June 2014 ALG scaled score or simply curious about how these algorithms shape educational assessments, understanding the interplay between raw scores, scaling methods, and algorithmic models is invaluable. It not only demystifies your results but also highlights the thoughtful design behind modern testing systems.

Question

Answer

What is a scaled score in the

June 2014 ALG exam?

A scaled score in the June 2014 ALG exam refers to the standardized score that converts raw scores into a common scale to account for varying difficulty levels across different test versions.

How is the scaled score

calculated for the June 2014

ALG test?

The scaled score is calculated by converting the raw score using a statistical process called equating, which adjusts for differences in test difficulty to ensure fairness.

What was the scoring scale

used for the June 2014 ALG

exam?

The June 2014 ALG exam used a scaled scoring system typically ranging from 0 to 100 or another standardized range, depending on the specific assessment guidelines.

Why are scaled scores

important for the June 2014

ALG assessment?

Scaled scores are important because they provide a fair comparison of student performance across different test forms and administrations by normalizing raw scores.

Where can I find my scaled

score for the June 2014 ALG

exam?

Scaled scores for the June 2014 ALG exam are usually reported on the official score report provided by the testing organization or educational institution.

Can a scaled score from June

2014 ALG be compared to

scores from other years?

Yes, scaled scores are designed to allow comparison

across different years by adjusting for variations in test difficulty and format changes.

What is a good scaled score on the June 2014 ALG test?

A good scaled score on the June 2014 ALG test depends on the scoring distribution and cut-off points set by the exam authorities, but generally, scores above the median indicate strong performance.

****Understanding the Scaled Score June 2014 ALG: A Detailed Examination****

scaled score june 2014 alg refers to a specific evaluation metric used to interpret raw

examination results for the June 2014 Assessment of Learning Gains (ALG). This scoring system is pivotal in offering a standardized method to assess performance, ensuring fairness and comparability across diverse test administrations. The intricacies of this scaled scoring method, its application, and its implications for educators and students alike warrant a thorough exploration.

What is the Scaled Score in the Context of ALG?

Scaled scores serve as adjusted values derived from raw test scores to accommodate variations in test difficulty across different exam versions. The June 2014 ALG, like many standardized assessments, utilized a scaled scoring system to harmonize results, enabling meaningful comparison among candidates. This transformation from raw to scaled scores

is crucial because it neutralizes discrepancies stemming from differing question difficulty levels or test conditions.

In the case of the June 2014 ALG, the scaled score provided a normalized metric indicating a candidate's proficiency relative to the performance distribution. Rather than reflecting the sheer number of correct answers, the scaled score offered a more nuanced representation of ability, accounting for the psychometric properties of the test items.

Why Scaled Scores Matter in Educational Assessments

Scaled scores, including those from the June 2014 ALG, are vital in maintaining the integrity and reliability of assessment outcomes. They help:

Ensure Fairness: By adjusting for difficulty, scaled scores allow equitable

1.

comparison across different test forms and administrations.

Track Progress Consistently: Students' growth over time can be monitored more

2.

accurately when scores are placed on a common scale.

Inform Instructional Decisions: Teachers and policymakers rely on scaled scores

3.

to identify learning gaps and tailor interventions.

Without this transformation, raw scores might misrepresent students' true abilities,

especially if the test version they took was particularly challenging or easy.

Analysis of the June 2014 ALG Scaled Scoring Methodology

The methodology behind the scaled score for the June 2014 ALG incorporated modern psychometric techniques, including Item Response Theory (IRT) and classical test theory elements. These approaches facilitated a more accurate translation of raw scores into scaled scores.

Item Response Theory and Its Role

IRT played a significant role in the scaling process. Unlike classical methods that treat all questions equally, IRT considers:

Item Difficulty: How challenging each question is for the average test-taker.

1.

Discrimination: How well a question differentiates between higher and lower

2.

ability candidates.

Guessing: The probability of a correct response by guessing.

3.

By integrating these parameters, the scaled score from the June 2014 ALG better represented a candidate's latent ability, rather than just tallying correct answers.

Comparison with Raw Scores and Percentiles

While raw scores provided a simple count of correct responses, they did not reflect the difficulty variance or the relative performance among peers. Percentile ranks, on the other

hand, indicated position within the cohort but lacked an ability metric. The scaled score bridged these gaps by offering a standardized ability index.

For example, two students might both answer 75 out of 100 questions correctly, but if one took a more difficult test form, their scaled score would be higher, acknowledging the greater challenge. This differentiation was essential in the June 2014 ALG to uphold equity.

Implications for Stakeholders

Understanding the scaled score from the June 2014 ALG has several implications for students, educators, and policymakers.

For Students and Parents

Scaled scores provide a clearer picture of academic proficiency. Rather than fixating on raw marks, students and parents can interpret scaled scores as a stable measure of learning achievement. It helps in setting realistic goals and understanding where additional support might be necessary.

For Educators

Teachers benefit from scaled scores by gaining insights into the effectiveness of their instruction. Since scaled scores adjust for test difficulty, educators can more accurately compare results across different classes and years. This data supports targeted pedagogical adjustments and curriculum improvements.

For Policymakers and Administrators

At a systemic level, scaled scores from assessments like the June 2014 ALG inform policy decisions related to curriculum standards, resource allocation, and accountability measures. The reliability of scaled scores ensures that decisions are based on robust, comparable data.

Pros and Cons of the June 2014 ALG Scaled Scoring System

Advantages

Standardization: Promotes fairness across varying test forms.

1.

Enhanced Interpretation: Offers a more meaningful evaluation of student ability.

2.

Longitudinal Tracking: Facilitates monitoring of student progress over time.

3.

Challenges

Complexity: The scaling process can be difficult to explain to non-experts.

1.

Misinterpretation Risk: Stakeholders unfamiliar with scaled scores may

2.

misinterpret results.

Dependence on Psychometric Models: Accuracy depends on the validity of the

3.

underlying statistical assumptions.

Evolution and Future Perspectives

Since June 2014, the use of scaled scores in assessments like ALG has evolved with advancements in psychometrics and data analytics. There is an increasing emphasis on transparency and user-friendly reporting to help stakeholders better understand these scores.

Moreover, adaptive testing models are augmenting traditional scaled scoring, dynamically adjusting question difficulty in real-time to pinpoint ability levels more precisely. This progression suggests that future iterations of ALG assessments will continue to refine scaled scoring methodologies, enhancing their fairness and diagnostic value.

In summary, the scaled score from the June 2014 ALG stands as a fundamental component in educational assessment, ensuring consistent and equitable measurement of student performance. Its application underscores the importance of sophisticated scoring systems in modern education, balancing technical rigor with practical utility.

scaled score, June 2014, ALG, algebra, math exam, test scores, standardized testing, assessment results, score conversion, exam performance

EOCT SCALED CONVERSION CHART

eoct scaled conversion chart is an essential reference tool for professionals and enthusiasts working with EOCT (End of Course Test) scoring and conversions. Whether you're an educator, student, or testing administrator, understanding how scores are scaled and converted across different systems ensures accurate interpretation and fair assessment of student performance. This comprehensive guide explores the concept of the EOCT scaled conversion chart, its importance,

how to interpret it, and practical applications to enhance your understanding and usage.

What is an EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart?

An EOCT scaled conversion chart is a visual or tabular representation that illustrates how raw scores obtained on the End of Course Tests are transformed into scaled scores. Scaled scores standardize results across different test forms and administrations, providing a consistent metric for evaluating student achievement.

Key components of an EOCT scaled conversion chart include:

- Raw scores: The number of questions a student answers correctly.
- Scaled scores: The standardized scores after conversion, often ranging from 0 to 100 or other predefined scales.
- Conversion table: A mapping that shows how raw scores correspond to scaled scores.

The primary purpose of this conversion process is to account for variations in test difficulty and ensure comparability of results over time and across different test forms.

Importance of EOCT Scaled Conversion Charts

Understanding the significance of the EOCT scaled conversion chart helps educators and stakeholders appreciate its role in the assessment process. Here are some reasons why these charts are vital:

1. Standardization of Scores

- They normalize scores obtained from different test versions, enabling fair comparisons.
- Ensure that students are evaluated on a consistent scale regardless of test difficulty variations.

2. Fair and Accurate Assessment

- By converting raw scores to scaled scores, the impact of test form difficulty is minimized.
- Facilitates equitable evaluation of student performance across different testing periods.

3. Data-Driven Decision Making

- Provides reliable data for identifying student achievement levels.
- Assists in making informed decisions for instruction, interventions, and policies.

4. Compliance and Reporting

- Meets state and federal reporting standards.
- Ensures transparency and clarity in score interpretation for parents and educators.

Understanding the EOCT Scaled Conversion Process

The conversion process involves several steps, which are typically outlined in the EOCT scaled conversion chart provided by testing agencies or educational authorities.

Step 1: Raw Score Calculation

- Count the number of correct answers on the test.
- The raw score represents the basic measure of student performance.

Step 2: Referencing the Conversion Chart

- Find the raw score on the conversion table.
- The corresponding scaled score indicates the student's performance level.

Step 3: Interpreting the Scaled Score

- Use the scaled score for reporting, achievement levels, and accountability purposes.
- Understand that the scaled score accounts for test difficulty variations.

Sample EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart

While actual conversion charts vary by subject and testing year, a typical example might look like this:

Raw Score Scaled Score 0-100-2011-2021-4021-3041-6031-3561-8036-4081-100

(Note: This is a simplified example; actual charts are more detailed and subject-specific.)

How to Use the EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart Effectively

Proper utilization of the conversion chart enhances score interpretation and decision-making.

1. Familiarize with the Specific Chart for Your Subject

- Each subject test (Math, Science, English, etc.) may have a different conversion chart.
- Obtain official charts from testing authorities or school districts.

2. Understand the Score Ranges and Achievement Levels

- Many EOCTs categorize scaled scores into levels such as 'Below Basic,' 'Basic,' 'Proficient,' and 'Advanced.'
- Use these levels to interpret student performance meaningfully.

3. Analyze Raw and Scaled Scores Together

- Raw scores provide insight into the number of questions answered correctly.
- Scaled scores offer a standardized performance metric.

4. Use Conversion Charts for Reporting and Data Analysis

- Ensure scores are communicated clearly to students, parents, and educators.
- Use scaled scores for longitudinal tracking and comparison.

Practical Applications of EOCT Scaled Conversion Charts

The EOCT scaled conversion chart is more than just a reference; it has practical applications across various domains in education.

1. Grade Promotion and Graduation Decisions

- Schools may set scaled score thresholds for passing or promotion.
- Ensures consistency across different testing periods.

2. Identifying Academic Gaps

- Analyze scaled scores to pinpoint subjects or areas needing improvement.
- Tailor instructional strategies based on performance data.

3. Setting Educational Policies

- Use scaled scores to establish standards and benchmarks.
- Inform policy decisions regarding curriculum alignment and resource allocation.

4. Preparing for Future Testing

- Use conversion charts to understand scoring patterns.
- Guide students in focusing their study efforts effectively.

Tips for Educators and Students Using EOCT Scaled Conversion Charts

To maximize the benefits of these charts, consider the following tips:

- Stay Updated: Testing agencies may update conversion tables annually; always use the latest version.
- Understand the Scale: Recognize what the scaled score ranges signify in terms of achievement levels.
- Interpret Scores Holistically: Combine scaled scores with other assessment data for a comprehensive view of student performance.
- Communicate Clearly: Explain to students and parents how raw scores translate into scaled scores and what they mean.

Conclusion

The **eoct scaled conversion chart** is a fundamental component in the assessment landscape, ensuring fairness, consistency, and clarity in scoring. By understanding how raw scores are converted into scaled scores, educators and students can better interpret results, make informed decisions, and work towards academic excellence. Whether you're analyzing individual student performance or evaluating school-wide data, mastering the use of the EOCT scaled conversion chart is crucial for effective educational assessment and accountability.

Additional Resources

- Official EOCT scoring guides from your state's Department of Education
- Sample conversion charts for specific subjects
- Educational workshops on assessment and scoring interpretation
- Online tools for score conversion and analysis

Remember: Accurate interpretation of EOCT scaled scores hinges on understanding the conversion process and utilizing the correct charts. Keep these resources handy to support your educational goals and ensure fair assessment practices.

EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart: An In-Depth Guide for Accurate Measurement

In the realm of precise measurement and data interpretation, the EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart emerges as an essential tool for educators, students, and professionals alike. Whether you're working within educational assessments, scientific experiments, or data analysis, understanding how to accurately convert scores, measurements, or data points using this chart can significantly enhance your accuracy and efficiency. This comprehensive review delves into the intricacies of the EOCT scaled conversion chart, explaining its purpose, structure, application, and best practices for utilization.

Understanding the EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart

What Is the EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart?

The EOCT (End-of-Course Test) scaled conversion chart is a standardized tool designed to translate raw test scores into scaled scores. Raw scores are simply the number of questions answered correctly, while scaled scores are adjusted to account for variations in test difficulty across different administrations or forms of the exam. This adjustment ensures that scores are comparable across different testing periods, providing a fair and consistent metric for student achievement.

The chart functions as a bridge between raw scores and the standardized scaled scores, often presented as a range or specific value. It is an integral component in educational assessment, especially in states like Georgia, where EOCT scores influence graduation requirements, course credit, and academic progress tracking.

Structure and Components of the EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart

Core Elements of the Chart

The EOCT scaled conversion chart typically includes the following key components:

- Raw Score Range: The minimum and maximum number of correct responses achievable on the test, e.g., 0 to 60.
- Scaled Score Range: Corresponding scaled scores, often ranging from 0 to 100 or a similar standardized scale.
- Conversion Table: A detailed mapping that shows the exact scaled score associated with each raw score or raw score range.
- Percentile Ranks (Optional): Some charts include percentile rankings to contextualize scores relative to the wider test-taking population.
- Score Interpretation Guidelines: Additional notes explaining what specific scaled scores indicate about student mastery or performance levels.

Sample Layout of a Typical EOCT Conversion Chart

Raw Score Range	Corresponding Scaled Score
0 – 10	0 – 40
11 – 20	41 – 60
21 – 30	61 – 70
31 – 40	71 – 80
41 – 50	81 – 90
51 – 60	91 – 100

Note: Actual conversion tables vary depending on test version and year, reflecting changes in difficulty and test design.

Application of the EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart

Why Use a Conversion Chart?

The primary purpose of the EOCT scaled conversion chart is to ensure fairness and consistency in scoring. Raw scores may fluctuate due to factors such as test difficulty, administration conditions, or question variations. By converting raw scores to scaled scores, educators and policymakers can:

- Compare student performance across different test administrations.
- Set consistent benchmarks for proficiency levels.
- Make informed decisions regarding student promotion, graduation, or placement.
- Maintain equitable assessment standards.

Step-by-Step Guide to Using the Chart

- Calculate Raw Score: Tally the number of correct answers a student achieved.
- Identify Raw Score Range: Determine where the raw score falls within the ranges specified in the chart.
- Locate Corresponding Scaled Score: Use the conversion table to find the scaled score associated with the raw score or range.
- Interpret the Result: Analyze the scaled score in the context of performance standards or benchmarks to assess mastery level.

Example:

A student correctly answers 35 questions on the EOCT. According to the conversion chart, a raw score of 31-40 maps to a scaled score of 71-80. Therefore, the student's scaled score is approximately 75, indicating proficient performance.

Benefits of Using an EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart

Ensures Fairness and Equity

By normalizing scores across different test versions, the chart guarantees that all students are evaluated on a level playing field, regardless of variations in test difficulty.

Facilitates Accurate Data Analysis

Educators and administrators can analyze performance trends over multiple years or cohorts, making data-driven decisions grounded in consistent scoring.

Supports Educational Goals and Standards

Clear conversion standards help in aligning student scores with state or national benchmarks, guiding instructional planning and curriculum adjustments.

Assists in Communication

A standardized scoring system simplifies communication of results to students, parents, and stakeholders, promoting transparency and understanding.

Limitations and Best Practices in Using the Conversion Chart

Limitations

While the EOCT scaled conversion chart is a powerful tool, it does have limitations:

- Version Variability: Different years or versions of tests may have different conversion tables, requiring updates and careful application.
- Approximate Ranges: Some conversions are approximate, especially when raw scores fall between ranges, which can introduce minor inaccuracies.
- Context Dependence: The meaning of scaled scores can vary depending on the educational context and standards applied.

Best Practices for Accurate Use

- Always use the most recent and official conversion chart provided by the testing authority.
- Cross-reference raw scores with the exact conversion table; avoid interpolating unless explicitly permitted.
- Combine scaled scores with other performance indicators for comprehensive student assessment.
- Maintain familiarity with the scoring standards and any updates or changes announced by testing agencies.
- Use supplemental data, such as percentile ranks or teacher assessments, to provide a holistic view of student performance.

Conclusion: Maximizing the Utility of the EOCT Scaled Conversion Chart

The EOCT scaled conversion chart stands as a cornerstone of standardized assessment systems, bridging raw data with meaningful, equitable performance metrics. Its meticulous application ensures that student scores reflect true mastery levels, unaffected by test difficulty fluctuations. For educators, administrators, and policymakers, understanding the chart's structure, proper utilization, and limitations is crucial to uphold the integrity of assessment outcomes.

By integrating the EOCT scaled conversion chart into your evaluation practices, you foster a fairer, more transparent, and data-informed educational environment. Whether used for individual student

assessment or broader program evaluation, mastering the nuances of this tool empowers stakeholders to make confident, informed decisions that support student success and continuous improvement.

In summary, the EOCT scaled conversion chart is not merely a scoring aid but a vital instrument ensuring the fairness, consistency, and clarity of assessment results. Proper understanding and application of this chart can significantly enhance the accuracy of interpretations and the effectiveness of subsequent educational strategies.

Question What is an EOCT scaled conversion chart and how is it used? An EOCT scaled conversion chart is a tool that helps convert raw scores from the End-of-Course Tests (EOCT) to scaled scores, providing a standardized way to interpret student performance across different test administrations. Where can I find the most recent EOCT scaled conversion chart? The most recent EOCT scaled conversion charts are typically available on the official Georgia Department of Education website or through your school's assessment coordinator. Why is it important to use an EOCT scaled conversion chart? Using an EOCT scaled conversion chart ensures consistent interpretation of scores, allows for fair comparisons among students, and helps educators evaluate student achievement accurately across different testing periods. How do I interpret a scaled score from the EOCT scaled conversion chart? You interpret a scaled score by comparing it to the scoring categories provided on the chart, which indicate levels of proficiency such as basic, proficient, or advanced, depending on the scale used. Can the EOCT scaled conversion chart be used to predict college readiness? While the EOCT scaled conversion chart helps interpret test performance, assessing college readiness typically involves multiple measures; the chart alone is not sufficient to determine college preparedness. Are EOCT scaled conversion charts different for various subjects or grade levels? Yes, scaled conversion charts are designed specifically for each subject and grade level, reflecting the unique scoring standards and content of each EOCT assessment.

Related keywords: EOCT scaled scores, EOCT conversion table, EOCT score chart, EOCT grading scale, EOCT score conversion, EOCT score range, EOCT score mapping, EOCT score equivalency, EOCT scaled score guide, EOCT score interpretation

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