

Physical Science Grade 11 2013 Memo Updated Version

Understanding the Physical Science Grade 11 2013 Memo: A Comprehensive Guide

Physical science grade 11 2013 memo is an essential resource for students preparing for their grade 11 physical science examinations. This memo serves as a detailed guide outlining the key concepts, formulas, and solutions to past exam questions, enabling learners to grasp the core topics effectively. In this article, we will explore the importance of the 2013 memo, its contents, and how students can utilize it to excel in their assessments.

What is the Physical Science Grade 11 2013 Memo?

Definition and Purpose

The 2013 memo for grade 11 physical science is an official document provided by examination boards or educators that contains the solutions and marking guidelines for the 2013 physical science examination paper. Its primary purpose is to:

- Guide teachers in marking students' scripts consistently and accurately.
- Help students understand the expected answers and improve their exam techniques.
- Highlight key concepts, formulas, and problem-solving strategies relevant to the 2013 examination.

Why is the 2013 Memo Important?

Having access to the 2013 memo allows students to:

- Identify recurring question types and common themes.
- Understand the examiner's expectations and marking criteria.
- Practice solving past questions with guided solutions, boosting confidence and competence.

Key Contents of the 2013 Physical Science Grade 11 Memo

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

The memo provides detailed solutions and explanations for each MCQ, clarifying why certain options are correct or incorrect. These include:

- Conceptual explanations of physics and chemistry principles.
- Step-by-step calculations where necessary.
- Common misconceptions addressed.

2. Short Answer and Structured Questions

For longer questions, the memo offers:

- Sample answers aligned with the marking scheme.
- Highlighted keywords and phrases students should include.
- Alternative methods to approach complex problems.

3. Marking Guidelines

This section explains how marks are allocated for each part of a question, emphasizing:

- The importance of showing all working steps.
- Points awarded for correct units and significant figures.
- Common errors to avoid to maximize marks.

4. Notes and Tips

The memo often contains useful notes, such as:

- Definitions of key terms.
- Important formulas and constants.
- Practical tips for experimental questions.

How to Effectively Use the 2013 Memo for Grade 11 Physical Science

1. Study the Solutions Thoroughly

Read through each solution carefully to understand the reasoning behind correct answers. Pay attention to:

- The methodology used.
- The application of formulas.
- Common pitfalls and how to avoid them.

2. Practice Past Questions

Use the memo to verify your answers when practicing past papers. This will help in:

- Identifying areas where you need improvement.
- Learning alternative solving methods.
- Building confidence in handling exam questions.

3. Focus on Marking Criteria

Understanding how marks are awarded guides you in structuring your answers properly. Ensure your responses:

- Include all necessary steps.
- Use correct terminology and units.
- Address all parts of the question.

4. Summarize Key Concepts

Create revision notes based on the memo's notes and tips. Highlight:

- Important formulas.
- Definitions and key principles.
- Common question formats and solutions.

Common Topics Covered in the 2013 Memo

1. Physics Topics

- Mechanics: motion, forces, Newton's laws
- Electricity: circuits, Ohm's law, electromagnetic induction
- Waves: properties, reflection, refraction, sound
- Thermodynamics: heat transfer, laws of thermodynamics

2. Chemistry Topics

- Atomic structure and periodic table
- Chemical bonding and structure
- Chemical reactions and equations
- Acids, bases, and pH
- Organic chemistry basics

Benefits of Using the 2013 Memo for Exam Preparation

1. Enhances Understanding

By analyzing the solutions in the memo, students develop a deeper understanding of complex concepts and problem-solving techniques.

2. Builds Confidence

Practicing with past questions and reviewing solutions reduces exam anxiety and increases confidence in handling similar questions.

3. Improves Time Management

Familiarity with question formats and expected answers helps students manage their time efficiently during exams.

4. Identifies Common Question Patterns

Recognizing recurring themes and question types allows students to focus their revision on high-yield topics.

Conclusion: Leveraging the 2013 Memo for Academic Success

The **physical science grade 11 2013 memo** is a valuable resource that offers insights into the examiners' expectations, helps clarify challenging topics, and guides students through complex problem-solving processes. To maximize its benefits, learners should incorporate the memo into their regular study routine, practice extensively using past questions, and focus on understanding the underlying principles behind each solution. With diligent use of this resource, students can significantly improve their performance and achieve their academic goals in physical science.

Additional Tips for Students Preparing for Grade 11 Physical Science

Exams

1. Create a Study Schedule

- Allocate specific times for studying each topic.
- Incorporate regular revision sessions using the memo and past papers.

2. Join Study Groups

- Discuss challenging questions and solutions with peers.
- Share tips and strategies based on insights from the memo.

3. Seek Clarification

- Ask teachers or tutors about topics that are unclear.
- Use the memo as a reference to clarify doubts during revision.

4. Practice Under Exam Conditions

- Simulate exam scenarios by timing yourself during practice questions.
- Review your answers against the memo to identify areas for improvement.

Final Thoughts

Mastering physical science at grade 11 level requires a combination of understanding theoretical concepts, practicing problem-solving, and familiarizing oneself with exam formats. The **physical science grade 11 2013 memo** is an indispensable tool that supports these efforts by providing detailed solutions and marking guidelines. Regularly engaging with this resource, coupled with consistent practice and effective study habits, will empower students to excel in their examinations and build a solid foundation for further studies in science.

Physical Science Grade 11 2013 Memo: An In-Depth Analytical Review

The Physical Science Grade 11 2013 Memo has long served as a pivotal resource for educators, students, and curriculum developers seeking clarity and guidance on key concepts within the foundational physical science curriculum. As educational standards evolve and pedagogical strategies shift towards more comprehensive assessments, understanding the structure, content,

and implications of such memos becomes crucial. This investigative review aims to dissect the 2013 memo thoroughly, exploring its scope, pedagogical value, and influence on teaching and learning in the context of South African Grade 11 physical science education.

Introduction: The Role of Memos in Educational Assessment

Memos, or memorandums, function as official documents issued by examination boards or curriculum authorities. They serve multiple roles:

- Clarifying exam questions
- Providing marking guidelines
- Ensuring consistency in evaluation
- Offering insights into expected answers and reasoning

In the context of the 2013 Grade 11 Physical Science examination, the memo acts as a critical tool for teachers and students to understand what examiners prioritized, how marks were allocated, and what knowledge and skills students needed to demonstrate.

Scope and Content of the 2013 Memo

The 2013 memo covers the entire spectrum of the Grade 11 Physical Science syllabus, which typically includes topics such as:

- Matter and Materials
- Atomic Structure
- Periodic Table and Periodicity
- Chemical Bonding
- Chemical Reactions
- Energetics and Thermochemistry
- Acids, Bases, and Salts
- Electricity and Magnetism
- Waves and Sound

The memo provides detailed marking guidelines for each question, indicating the key concepts and processes students should include in their responses.

Key Features of the Memo

- Question-by-question breakdown: Each question is accompanied by a model answer and mark allocation.
- Common misconceptions addressed: The memo highlights typical errors and misconceptions that students might have and clarifies correct understanding.
- Sample answers: Examples demonstrate the depth and breadth expected in responses.
- Alternative methods: For calculation-based questions, alternative solution approaches are often included.

This detailed structure helps educators prepare learners effectively and ensures transparency in assessment standards.

Deep Dive into Critical Sections of the 2013 Memo

1. Understanding Atomic Structure and Periodicity

The memo emphasizes conceptual clarity in explaining atomic models, electron configurations, and periodic trends. For example:

- Accurate description of electron orbitals and energy levels.
- Correct interpretation of periodic table trends such as atomic radius, ionization energy, and electronegativity.
- Recognizing anomalies in periodicity, such as the irregularities in transition metals.

Marking guidelines specify that students must articulate the reasons behind periodic trends, not just state values.

2. Chemical Bonding and Molecules

In questions related to ionic and covalent bonding, the memo underscores:

- Correct depiction of Lewis structures.
- Explanation of properties related to bonding types (e.g., melting points, solubility).
- Understanding of polarity and molecular geometry.

Sample answers clarify that students should link molecular structure to physical properties and reactivity.

3. Chemical Reactions and Energetics

The memo provides detailed instructions on evaluating reaction types, balancing equations, and calculating enthalpy changes. It stresses:

- The importance of conservation of mass.
- Recognizing exothermic and endothermic reactions.
- Correctly applying Hess's Law and calorimetry principles.

Marking schemes allocate points based on the correct application of formulas, explanations, and calculations.

4. Electricity, Magnetism, and Wave Phenomena

For questions on electrical circuits, the memo emphasizes:

- Correct circuit diagrams.
- Application of Ohm's Law.
- Understanding of magnetic fields and electromagnetic induction.

In wave questions, clarity in describing wave properties, such as frequency, wavelength, and amplitude, is essential.

Pedagogical Implications and Effectiveness of the 2013 Memo

The memo's comprehensive nature demonstrates an effort to uphold assessment fairness and clarity. Its detailed marking guidelines serve as an effective tool for teachers to:

- Standardize grading practices.
- Identify core learning outcomes.
- Develop targeted remedial strategies.

However, it also raises questions about potential over-reliance on memorized answers versus conceptual understanding. Critics argue that an overemphasis on memos may inadvertently promote rote learning, undermining deeper comprehension.

Impact on Student Performance and Learning Strategies

Analysis of the 2013 memo reveals several implications:

- Guided study approaches: Students can focus their revision on key concepts highlighted in the memo.
- Exam preparation: Practice questions with model answers help students develop exam techniques.
- Assessment alignment: Teachers can design classroom assessments that mirror exam standards.

Nevertheless, some concerns include:

- Students may tailor responses narrowly to memo expectations, limiting creativity.
- Overdependence on memorized answers could hinder conceptual understanding.

To address these issues, educators are encouraged to use the memo as a supplementary resource rather than a sole reference.

Evolution of the Memo and Future Considerations

While the 2013 memo remains a valuable historical document, curriculum changes and assessment reforms have influenced subsequent memos. Modern trends emphasize:

- Application of scientific inquiry.
- Practical and experimental skills.
- Critical thinking and problem-solving.

Future memos are expected to reflect these priorities, integrating more open-ended questions and real-world contexts.

Conclusion: The Legacy and Significance of the 2013 Memo

The Physical Science Grade 11 2013 Memo stands as a cornerstone document in South African science education, embodying the standards, expectations, and pedagogical strategies of its time. Its detailed guidelines have shaped teaching practices, student revision, and assessment fairness. However, as education continues to evolve towards fostering deeper understanding and scientific literacy, reliance on such memos must be balanced with innovative pedagogical approaches.

By thoroughly analyzing this document, educators and students can appreciate its strengths and limitations, ultimately aiming to enhance the quality and effectiveness of physical science education. The memo's enduring relevance underscores the importance of transparency, clarity, and consistency in assessment principles that remain vital as science education advances into the

future.

References

- South African Department of Basic Education. (2013). Physical Science Grade 11 Examination Memo.
- National Curriculum Statement Grades 10-12 (General): Science and Technology.
- Educational assessment literature on memo utility and limitations.

Disclaimer: This review is intended for educational purposes and reflects an in-depth analysis of the 2013 Physical Science Grade 11 memo. For specific exam preparation, students and educators should consult official documents and current curriculum guidelines.

QuestionAnswer What are the key topics covered in the Grade 11 Physical Science 2013 memo? The memo covers topics such as atomic structure, chemical bonding, periodic table, gases, and energy changes during chemical reactions. How does the memo explain the concept of atomic number and mass number? The memo defines atomic number as the number of protons in an atom's nucleus and mass number as the total number of protons and neutrons, illustrating their importance in identifying elements. What are the common types of chemical bonds discussed in the 2013 memo? The memo discusses ionic bonds, covalent bonds, and metallic bonds, explaining their formation, properties, and examples. How does the memo address the gas laws relevant to Grade 11 Physical Science? It explains Boyle's Law, Charles's Law, and the Ideal Gas Law, including their mathematical relationships and real-life applications. What practical experiments or activities are outlined in the 2013 memo? The memo includes experiments such as observing chemical reactions, measuring gas volumes, and investigating properties of materials to reinforce theoretical concepts. How does the memo approach the topic of energy changes in chemical reactions? It discusses exothermic and endothermic reactions, energy diagrams, and the significance of activation energy in reaction rates. Are there any specific tips or strategies included for exam preparation in the 2013 memo? Yes, the memo suggests practicing past exam questions, understanding key concepts thoroughly, and applying formulas correctly to improve performance. Does the 2013 memo include diagrams or illustrations to aid understanding? Yes, it contains diagrams of atomic structures, molecular shapes, gas laws graphs, and energy diagrams to enhance conceptual comprehension.

Related keywords: physical science, grade 11, 2013 memo, physics, chemistry, exam solutions, grade 11 physics, grade 11 chemistry, assessment memo, previous exam papers

Physical science creative teaching press physical changes

Physical science creative teaching press physical changes is a vital topic in the realm of science education, especially for educators aiming to foster understanding and curiosity about the fundamental nature of matter. Understanding physical changes is essential for students to grasp how substances transform without altering their chemical composition. This article explores the concept of physical changes in physical science, emphasizing creative teaching methods, key principles, real-world examples, and effective strategies to make learning engaging and comprehensive.

Understanding Physical Changes in Physical Science

What Are Physical Changes?

Physical changes refer to alterations in the form, appearance, or state of a substance that do not modify its chemical identity. These changes are often reversible, meaning the original substance can typically be recovered without chemical reactions taking place.

Examples of physical changes include:

- Melting ice into water
- Boiling water into vapor
- Cutting paper
- Dissolving sugar in tea
- Crushing a can

Key characteristics of physical changes:

- No new substances formed
- Usually reversible
- Involve changes in physical properties like shape, size, or phase

Difference Between Physical and Chemical Changes

While physical changes involve no change in chemical composition, chemical changes result in the formation of new substances with different properties.

Aspect	Physical Change	Chemical Change
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| Definition | Change in physical form or state | Formation of new substances |

| Reversibility | Usually reversible | Usually irreversible |

| Example | Melting ice | Burning wood |

Creative Teaching Strategies for Physical Changes

Engaging students in understanding physical changes requires innovative and creative teaching methods. Here are some effective strategies:

Hands-On Experiments and Demonstrations

Practical activities help students visualize and understand physical changes concretely.

Examples include:

- Melting ice cubes and observing the change
- Evaporating saltwater
- Crumpling aluminum foil
- Freezing water to form ice
- Dissolving sugar and salt

Tips for effective experiments:

- Use clear, simple materials
- Encourage students to record observations
- Discuss reversible vs. irreversible changes

Interactive Visual Aids and Simulations

Utilize multimedia tools like animations and virtual labs to demonstrate physical changes that are difficult to observe directly.

Benefits include:

- Enhancing visualization skills
- Providing safe environments for experimentation

- Catering to diverse learning styles

Storytelling and Real-Life Contexts

Integrate stories or real-world examples to make the concept relatable.

Examples:

- How ice melts outside on a sunny day
- How a puddle evaporates after rain
- The process of freezing water into ice cubes at home

Creative Classroom Activities

Engage students through activities that promote exploration and discussion.

Ideas include:

- "Change Detective" game where students identify physical changes around them
- Group projects on different physical changes observed in nature
- Art projects like sculpting or paper folding to demonstrate physical transformations

Key Concepts and Principles of Physical Changes

States of Matter and Phase Changes

Understanding how matter transitions between solid, liquid, and gas states is central to physical science.

Common phase changes:

- Melting (solid to liquid)
- Freezing (liquid to solid)
- Vaporization or boiling (liquid to gas)
- Condensation (gas to liquid)
- Sublimation (solid to gas)

Teaching tip: Use diagrams and models to illustrate these transitions dynamically.

Properties of Materials During Physical Changes

Monitor how physical properties such as shape, volume, density, and color change during physical transformations.

Examples:

- Volume expansion of metal when heated
- Changes in shape during molding or crushing
- Color changes due to temperature effects

Reversibility and Conservation of Mass

Most physical changes are reversible and adhere to the law of conservation of mass, meaning the total mass remains constant during the change.

Discussion points:

- How physical changes do not alter the chemical identity
- Examples demonstrating conservation of mass in physical changes

Real-World Applications of Physical Changes

Understanding physical changes has numerous applications across industries and daily life.

In Manufacturing and Industry

- Metal forging and shaping
- Plastic molding
- Food processing (freezing, boiling, drying)

In Nature and Environment

- Water cycle processes like evaporation and condensation
- Glacial melting
- Weathering of rocks

In Daily Life

- Cooking (boiling, freezing)
- Cleaning (dissolving detergents)
- Recycling materials like aluminum cans

Assessment and Evaluation Strategies

To gauge understanding, educators can implement various assessment tools:

- Quizzes and Worksheets: Focused on identifying physical changes
- Observation and Lab Reports: Documenting experiments
- Group Discussions: Explaining processes and concepts
- Creative Projects: Designing models or presentations illustrating physical changes

Challenges and Solutions in Teaching Physical Changes

Common challenges include:

- Abstract concepts difficult for students to grasp
- Confusing physical changes with chemical changes
- Limited access to laboratory resources

Solutions:

- Use visual aids and models extensively
- Reinforce concepts with real-life examples
- Incorporate virtual labs and simulations
- Encourage critical thinking and questioning

Conclusion

Teaching physical science with a focus on physical changes demands creativity, engagement, and clarity. By employing hands-on experiments, visual tools, storytelling, and real-world contexts, educators can foster a deep understanding of physical changes among students. Recognizing the importance of these concepts not only enhances scientific literacy but also prepares learners to appreciate the dynamic nature of matter in everyday life and various industries. As educators

continue to innovate in their teaching approaches, the topic of physical changes remains a fundamental and exciting area of physical science education.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Physical science
- Creative teaching methods
- Physical changes
- Science education
- Phase changes
- Reversible changes
- Hands-on science experiments
- Teaching physical science effectively
- Real-world science applications

Physical Science Creative Teaching Press Physical Changes: A Comprehensive Guide to Engaging Science Education

In the realm of physical science education, understanding the concept of physical changes is fundamental. When educators utilize resources from the Creative Teaching Press, particularly their materials on physical science, they open doors to innovative, hands-on learning experiences. This guide delves into the essence of physical changes, exploring how teachers can effectively introduce, demonstrate, and assess this critical scientific concept using creative teaching strategies and resources.

Understanding Physical Changes in Science

Physical changes refer to alterations in the state or appearance of a substance without changing its chemical composition. These changes are often reversible and are fundamental to students' grasp of material properties, states of matter, and the nature of physical phenomena.

Key Characteristics of Physical Changes:

- No new substance forms
- Usually reversible
- Changes involve physical properties like shape, size, phase, or texture
- Do not affect the chemical identity of the substance

Examples include melting, freezing, boiling, condensation, breaking, and dissolving.

Why Focus on Physical Changes?

Teaching about physical changes lays the groundwork for understanding more complex topics like chemical reactions and molecular structure. It also encourages observational skills, critical thinking, and science process skills such as hypothesizing, experimenting, and analyzing.

Using creative teaching methods, including hands-on activities, visual aids, and real-world applications, enhances student engagement and comprehension.

Effective Strategies for Teaching Physical Changes

- Hands-On Experiments and Demonstrations

Experiments are the cornerstone of science teaching. Engaging students with tangible experiences helps solidify abstract concepts.

Sample Activities:

- Melting Ice: Show how ice melts into water when heated, emphasizing phase change from solid to liquid.
- Dissolving Salt or Sugar: Demonstrate solubility and how substances can undergo physical changes without chemical reactions.
- Crushing or Breaking: Break chalk or plastic to illustrate physical alteration, emphasizing that the material remains the same.

Tips:

- Use clear, simple materials.
- Encourage students to record observations and hypothesize outcomes.
- Discuss reversibility after each activity.

- Visual Aids and Graphic Organizers

Visual tools help students visualize the concept and organize their understanding.

Examples:

- Charts comparing physical and chemical changes
- Diagrams illustrating phase changes
- Flowcharts depicting the steps in various physical processes

- Incorporate Creative Media and Resources

Creative Teaching Press offers a suite of resources, including posters, activity books, and digital content, designed to make learning about physical changes interactive and memorable.

Utilize:

- Illustrated posters showing different physical changes
- Interactive worksheets that challenge students to classify changes
- Story-based scenarios that involve physical change concepts

- Real-Life Applications and Contextual Learning

Connecting science to students' everyday experiences makes lessons relevant and meaningful.

Examples:

- Melting ice in a beverage
- Freezing water to make ice cubes
- Dissolving sugar in coffee or tea
- Physical alterations in manufacturing or cooking

Classroom Activities and Lesson Plans

Here's a sample outline for a comprehensive lesson:

Lesson Title: Exploring Physical Changes

Objectives:

- Define physical change
- Identify different types of physical changes

- Conduct simple experiments to observe physical changes

Materials Needed:

- Ice cubes
- Water
- Salt
- Sugar
- Plastic or glass containers
- Crayons or chalk
- Safety goggles

Procedure:

- Introduction (10 minutes): Discuss what physical changes are, using visuals.
- Demonstration (15 minutes): Melting ice and dissolving salt/sugar.
- Student Activity (30 minutes): Students perform experiments:

- Observe ice melting
- Dissolve sugar in water
- Break chalk into pieces
- Freeze water and observe ice formation

- Discussion (15 minutes): Students share observations, compare results, and classify each change.

- Assessment (10 minutes): Quiz or worksheet to reinforce understanding.

Assessment Tips:

- Use questioning strategies to assess understanding.
- Have students draw diagrams of their experiments and label physical changes.

Assessing Understanding of Physical Changes

Assessment should gauge both conceptual understanding and practical skills.

Methods:

- Observation during activities
- Student reflections and explanations
- Quizzes with multiple-choice and short-answer questions
- Concept maps illustrating types of changes

Common Misconceptions and How to Address Them

- Misconception: Physical changes always involve a change in the substance's chemical identity.

Correction: Emphasize that physical changes do not alter the chemical structure, using examples like melting ice or tearing paper.

- Misconception: All physical changes are reversible.

Correction: Clarify that some physical changes, like breaking or cutting, are reversible, but others, like tearing or dissolving, may not be easily reversible.

Integrating Creative Teaching Press Resources

Creative Teaching Press provides various materials tailored for physical science instruction, which can elevate your teaching approach:

- Activity Books: Ready-made experiments and activities that align with standards.
- Posters and Visuals: Engaging images that reinforce concepts.
- Interactive Worksheets: Opportunities for students to classify and analyze physical changes.
- Digital Resources: Online games and quizzes to supplement lessons.

Strategies for Integration:

- Use posters as classroom decor to continually reinforce concepts.
- Incorporate activity books into small-group work or centers.
- Assign digital quizzes as formative assessments.

Extending Learning Beyond the Classroom

Encourage students to observe physical changes in their environment.

Assignments:

- Keep a science journal recording physical changes observed at home or outdoors.
- Research and present on real-world applications of physical changes in industries.
- Design their own experiments related to physical changes and share findings.

Conclusion

Understanding physical changes is a vital component of physical science education. By leveraging creative teaching strategies and resources, such as those provided by Creative Teaching Press, educators can foster curiosity, deepen understanding, and nurture scientific literacy among students. From hands-on experiments to visual aids and real-world connections, teaching physical changes effectively prepares students for more advanced topics and encourages a lifelong appreciation for science.

Remember: The goal is to make science accessible, engaging, and relevant. Through creative teaching approaches, educators can inspire the next generation of scientists and thinkers to explore the fascinating world of physical science.

Question What are some effective creative teaching strategies for explaining physical changes in science classes? Creative strategies include hands-on experiments, visual demonstrations, interactive models, and storytelling to help students grasp concepts like melting, freezing, and condensation in engaging ways. How can teachers make the concept of physical changes more relatable to students? Teachers can use everyday examples such as ice melting, boiling water, or folding paper to illustrate physical changes, making the concepts more familiar and easier to understand. What role does the Physical Science Creative Teaching Press play in improving science education? The Physical Science Creative Teaching Press provides innovative resources, lesson plans, and activities designed to foster creativity and enhance student understanding of physical science concepts like physical changes. What are some common misconceptions students have about physical changes, and how can creative teaching address them? Students often confuse physical changes with chemical changes. Creative teaching methods like experiments and visual aids can clarify that physical changes do not alter the substance's identity, helping to correct misconceptions. Can technology enhance teaching about physical changes in physical science? If so, how? Yes, technology such as virtual labs, simulations, and interactive videos can provide dynamic and visual representations of physical changes, making abstract concepts more accessible and engaging for students.

Related keywords: physical science, creative teaching, physical changes, science education,

hands-on experiments, teaching resources, science curriculum, classroom activities, scientific concepts, educational publishing

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