2023学年第一学期浙江省名校协作体模拟试题

高二年级英语考试

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分150分，考试时间120分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

**选择题部分**

**第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Why hasn’t the woman been smiling recently?

A. She is feeling sad. B. Her tooth got broken. C. There is nothing funny to smile at.

2. What is the man going to do?

A. Wait for an ambulance. B. Drive to the hospital. C. Order a taxi.

3. What size does the man want?

A. Size 8. B. Size 9. C. Size 10.

4. How does the man feel now?

A. Tired. B. Sick. C. Hungry.

5. Which place is the man moving out of?

A. His house. B. The dormitory. C. The woman’s apartment.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

**听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。**

6. How long has the woman been writing her blog?

A. For 50 days. B. For 6 months. C. For 10 months.

7. When does the woman do most of her writing?

A. On Wednesdays. B. On Saturdays. C. On Sundays.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What has happened to the man?

A. He has got married. B. He has made a sale. C. He has been promoted.

9. What will the speakers do tonight?

A. Eat out. B. Go for a drive. C. Visit a friend.

10. Who is the woman?

A. The man’s wife. B. The man’s manager. C. The man’s co-worker.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What does the man think of China?

A. It is amusing. B. It is confusing. C. It is relaxing.

12 How does the woman think China and the West are the same?

A They are both civilized.

B. They learn things in the same way.

C. They depend on each other in development.

13. Where are the speakers?

A. In Rome. B. In China. C. In Greece.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. Where did the speakers first meet?

A. At junior school. B. At high school. C. At university.

15. What kind of book is the man writing?

A. Biography. B. Fiction. C. Fantasy.

16. How many hours a day does the woman write?

A. 4. B. 7. C. 9.

17. What does the woman do for writing?

A. She waits to be inspired.

B. She travels to do research.

C. She has strict discipline.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What is the general idea of the story?

A. A British company has rescued a Chinese company.

B. A Chinese company has rescued a British company.

C. The British and Chinese have rescued a company.

19. What will Jingye do next?

A. Invest in the company. B. Employ more people. C. Sell the factories.

20. Who controlled the company before the rescue?

A. A private company. B. The Chinese government. C. The British government.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

第一节（共10个小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

Are you reading *Booklist Reader* digitally, but want it in print? Talk to your library, bookstore, or visit us online at booklistonline.com for more information.

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21. Which section of booklistonline.com is designed for content enthusiasts?

A. newsletters B. booklist-blog C. staff D. faq

22. What probably makes *Booklist* still popular after existing for over a century?

A. That its reviews are trustworthy.

B. That it is published by the ALA.

C. That it offers digital and print versions.

D. That it helps make decisions for readers.

23. What are libraries permitted to do when they subscribe to *Booklist*?

A. Include reviews on their websites.

B. Envelop some prints in patron-facing letters.

C. Share full pages of *Booklist Reader* digitally.

D. Provide access to *Booklist Reader* for readers

**B**

The Camp Fire ravaged(毁坏) an area the size of Chicago, destroying 14,000 residences and taking more than 17 days to contain. As it spread, killing at least 85 people and displacing thousands more in Northern California, Madison waited patiently.

Madison’s owner, Andrea Gaylord, was not able to get to her home in Paradise, California, when the fire began to spread on Nov. 8, meaning Madison was left behind. For weeks, all Gaylord could do was pray for Madison’s safety.

Shayla Sullivan, a rescue volunteer, spotted Madison a few times in a valley, apparently guarding territory, and put out fresh food and water regularly in hopes that the dog would turn up. She even placed an article of clothing that smelled like Andrea near the home to keep Madison’s hope alive until his people could return.

When the evacuation(撤离) order was lifted last week and Andrea went back to the property—which had been destroyed by the fire—her prayers were answered: Madison was there, seemingly protecting what little remained of his family’s home.

“WELL, I’m so HAPPY to report that Andrea was allowed to return to her property today and THERE MADISON WAS!!!! He had stayed to protect what was left of his home, and NEVER gave up on his people!” Sullivan wrote in the comment on her Facebook post, which was shared 12,000 times as of Saturday evening. “I’m so happy. I’m crying as I write this! He didn’t give up through the storms or the fire! A LOOOOONG month it must have been for him!” she added.

Later, Andrea said in an interview that she was overcome with joy to see Madison waiting for her. Andrea lost everything in the fire and is now homeless, but she has been able to find some solace knowing her dogs are safe, “Imagine the loyalty of hanging in through the worst of circumstances and being here waiting,” Andrea told ABC10, fighting through tears. “**You could never ask for better animals**.”

24. Why was Madison left behind?

A. He was stopped by the fire.

B. He was unwilling to go with his owner.

C. He was ordered to protect the family home.

D. His owner was not at home when the fire spread.

25. Why was Shayla Sullivan crying when writing the post?

A. She was worried whether Madison could survive.

B. She was overcome with joy to see Madison waiting for her.

C. She was happy Madison finally turned up for the food she left.

D. She was moved by what Madison did and his reunion with Andrea.

26. What did Andrea mean by saying “**You could never ask for better animals**”?

A. Madison is the best dog. B. One could not ask animals for help.

C. Animals are never better than humans. D. Dogs are clever than any other animals.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. A brave dog fought alone against the storms of fire.

B. A helpful rescue volunteer helped to find a lost dog.

C. A devoted dog reunited with his owner after the fire.

D. A frightened survivor had a narrow escape from the fire.

**C**

LOVE it or hate it, there is no escape from Internet slang.

This is especially true among young people in some English-speaking countries such as Australia, the UK, and the US. These days, if they haven’t caught up with the latest popular Internet slang, chances are that they often feel out of the loop on social media.

Take these posts by *The Washington Post* for example: “David Bowie dying is totes tradge” and “When Cookie hugged Jamal, it made me totes emosh”. What on earth do these mean? Well, “totes” is a short form of the adverb “totally”. Likewise, “tradge” means “tragic” and “emosh” means “emotional”.

It seems that for millennials (those born between the early 1980s and late 1990s), typing in this abbreviated form is not only time-saving but also hip. Many millennial slang words are formed by what linguists call the practice of totesing — the systematic abbreviation of words, according to a recent article in *The Washington Post*.

Some people think that millennial slang affects the English language negatively. However, Melbourne University linguist Rosey Billington doesn’t agree.

“When you are able to use language in a creative way, you show you are linguistically knowledgeable because you know the language rules well enough to use words in a different way,” Billington told News.com.au. Her view is backed up by two linguists, Lauren Spradlin, and Taylor Jones, from the City University of New York and the University of Pennsylvania respectively. The two believe that totes-speak is a highly-organized system that can only be used by speakers who have mastered English pronunciation.

“The ability to break apart syllables and mix different sounds together is key. Totesing is about sounds, and it follows the sometimes-complicated sound system of English,” Jones told *The Washington Post*. Totesing is not random. On the contrary, it has strict rules to follow. You need to be very fluent in the English language to be able to understand totes-speak.

28. The underlined phrase “out of the loop” in the second paragraph probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. accepted easily B. bored and annoyed

C. comfortable and relaxed D. unaware of certain information

29. How does the author explain the phenomenon of totesing?

A. By making comparisons. B. By listing examples.

C. By giving descriptions. D. By analyzing cause and effect.

30. What is Lauren Spradlin’s attitude toward the practice of totesing?

A. Worried. B. Cautious. C. Positive. D. Critical.

31. Which of the following might Taylor Jones agree with?

A. Internet slang is mostly created by professional linguists.

B. Totesing is mainly about making words easier to pronounce.

C. Totesing requires speakers to master the language’s rules very well.

D. Totesing should be promoted since it is cool, creative, and time-saving.

**D**

Scientists have successfully implanted and integrated human brain cells into newborn rats, creating a new way to study complex psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia(精神分裂症), and perhaps eventually test treatments.

Scientists can assemble small sections of human brain tissue made from stem cells in a special container. But in such a container, “neurons(神经元) don’t grow to the size, to which a human neuron in an actual human brain would grow,” said Sergiu Pasca, the study’s lead author from Stanford University. To overcome such restrictions, researchers implanted the groupings of human brain cells, called organoids, into the brains of young rats.

Human neurons have also been implanted into adult rats before, but an animal’s brain stops developing at a certain age, limiting how well implanted cells can integrate. “By transplanting them at these early stages, we found that these organoids can grow relatively large and receive nutrients, and they can cover about a third of a rat’s brain,” said Pasca. To test how well the human neurons integrated with the rat brains and bodies, air was blown out across the animals’ whiskers, which prompted electrical activity in the human neurons. That showed that external stimulation of the rat’s body was processed by the human brain tissue.

The scientists then conducted another test in the opposite order. They implanted human brain cells which could respond to blue light, and then trained the rats to expect a “reward” of water from a pipe when blue light shone on the neurons via a cable in the animals’ brain. After two weeks, they found pulsing the blue light sent the rats scrambling to the pipe.

The team has now used the technique to show that organoids developed from patients with Timothy syndrome grow more slowly and display less electrical activity than those from healthy people. Tara Spires-Jones, a professor at the University of Edinburgh’s UK Dementia Research Institute, said the work “has the potential to advance what we know about psychiatric disorders.”

32. Why did scientists research on rats instead of the special container?

A. Because psychiatric disorders are too complex.

B. Because rats also suffer similar psychiatric illnesses.

C. Because it limits the growth of human brain neurons.

D. Because human brain neurons grow too quickly in it.

33. What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

A. Human brain cells can’t be implanted in adult rats.

B. Rats’age has a significant influence on the research.

C. Rats’ brain won’t develop if they receive human neurons.

D. Human neurons can grow larger in adult rats’ brain than young rats’.

34. Why did the researchers carry out one more test?

A. To train rats to respond to external stimulations.

B. To show similarities between rats and human tissues.

C. To check whether signals could be sent back to rats’ body.

D. To confirm human brain cells could grow well in rats’ brains.

35. What is the significance of the research?

A. It can further our study of psychiatric illnesses.

B. It can provide some useful experimental methods.

C. It can promote our knowledge of human brain cells.

D. It can advance more experiments on rats in the future.

第二节（共5个小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**Four Common Communication Mistakes**

It can be embarrassing to make mistakes in communication. For example, if you send an email with a grammatical error, you can end up looking unprofessional. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ For example, they can push away colleagues or customers. Now let's look at some common communication mistakes.

 \_\_\_37\_\_\_

Spelling, tone and grammatical mistakes can make you look careless. That's why it's essential to check all of your communications before you send them. Sometimes, it can be difficult to see errors in your own work. So consider asking a colleague to look over key documents before you distribute them.

**You always deliver bad news by email.**

Would you announce something bad to others by email? If you did, you could upset them! Written communication channels don't allow you to soften difficult messages with non-verbal（非言语的）clues, such as body language. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ So if you need to deliver bad news, do this in person.

**You tend to avoid difficult conversations.**

At some point, you will need to give negative feedback（反馈意见）. It may seem wise to avoid such conversation. \_\_\_39\_\_\_ For instance, you may find that a small problem you “let go” soon grows into a big one. Preparation is the key to handling difficult conversations. Learn to give clear, actionable feedback.

**You are reacting instead of responding.**

Have you ever shouted at a colleague in upset, or sent a brief and unfriendly reply to an email, without thinking your point through? If so, you're likely to have reacted emotionally, instead of responding calmly. The kind of emotional reaction can damage your reputation. \_\_\_40\_\_\_

A. You fail to have your work edited.

B. But this can cause further problems.

C. Difficult conversations can cause upset.

D You assume others understand your messages.

E. You may give others the impression of lacking self-control.

F. And they don't allow you to immediately deal with strong emotions.

G. Other communication mistakes can have more serious consequences.

**第三部分 语言运用 (共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

I was out for my usual morning run and found myself in the late summer heat, \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_. If only I had taken a water bottle. After I stopped under a bridge to shelter myself from the sun for a moment of \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_, I saw two young, \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ men standing next to their sleeping bags. One smiled and gently raised his hand as if he were about to say hello, but he didn’t say a word. He wasn’t asking for \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_. I smiled and raised my hand, too.

As I started back on my running, I thought about how much we all \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ to connect with other people. At that moment, this man seemed to want to connect with someone else \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ he wanted food or money.

We have all had \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ of feeling separate and lonely. I once felt lonely being in a relationship that \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ an emotional connection. Feeling separated doesn’t have anything to do with being alone, \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ is about the human desire to feel connected by being seen and valued by another person.

We all \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ from connection. That homeless man affected my day. After meeting him, I felt more grateful and it made me \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ all that I have. He made me feel concerned for him. I had the choice to move toward separation or connection. Separation is looking at the homeless person and focusing on how \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ he looks. Connection is understanding that he influenced my day by \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ to me. I can reflect on times in my life when, like him, I was in a situation I had never expected. There have been times when I felt down, and times when I needed someone to \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ what he was doing and say hello to me.

Pay attention today and notice whether you tend to move toward separation or toward connection. If your tendency is to spend time alone, \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ saying “yes” to invitations. Practice moving toward rather than away from people.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. hot | B. tired | C. breathless | D. thirsty |
| 42. A. peace | B. joy | C. shade | D. cart |
| 43. A. handsome | B. disabled | C. homeless | D. tall |
| 44. A. anything | B. nothing | C. everything | D. all |
| 45. A. have | B. need | C. try | D. seek |
| 46. A. less than | B. rather than | C. other than | D. better than |
| 47. A. expectations | B. purposes | C. experiences | D. worries |
| 48. A. lacked | B. contained | C. enjoyed | D. valued |
| 49. A. or | B. and | C. so | D. but |
| 50. A. recover | B. benefit | C. suffer | D. come |
| 51. A. lose | B. question | C. recognize | D. appreciate |
| 52. A. kind | B. neat | C. unhappy | D. unclean |
| 53. A. reaching out | B. giving in | C. turning | D. replying |
| 54. A. continue | B. stop | C. handle | D. accomplish |
| 55. A. keep | B. imagine | C. deny | D. practice |

**非选择题部分**

**第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

第二节（10个小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

About the same time as modern humans pushed into Europe, some of the same group that had paused in the Middle East spread east into Central Asia, where they \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ (eventual) reached as far as Siberia, the Korean peninsula(半岛), and Japan. Here begins one of the last chapters in the human story—the peopling of the Americas.

Most scientists believe that today’s Native Americans descend(是……的后裔)from ancient Asians \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ crossed from Siberia to Alaska in the last ice age, when low sea levels would have exposed a land bridge \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ the continents. They probably traveled along the coast—perhaps a few hundred people moving from one piece of land to the next, between a \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ (freeze) ocean and a wall of ice. “A \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ (coast) route would have been the easiest way in,” says Wells. “But it still would have been a hell of a trip.” Once across, they \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (follow) the immense herds of animals into the mainland and spread to the tip of South America in as little as a thousand years.

Genetic researchers can only tell us the basic outlines of a story of human migration that is richer and more complex than any ever \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (write). Most of the details of the movements of our ancestors and their countless individual lives in different times and places can only \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (imagine). \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ thanks to genetic researchers, themselves descendants of mtDNA Eve and Y-chromosome Adam, we have begun to \_\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ (lock) important secrets about the origins and movements of our ancient ancestors.

**第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节：应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华，你的英国朋友Tom 在你和家人去英国旅游的时候给你提供了很多帮助。请你写一封电子邮件表达感谢，内容包括：

1. 告知已平安回国；
2. 回顾帮助与收获；
3. 邀请来中国游玩。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；
2. 适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

第二节：读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“Breakfast time!” I quickly put on my clothes and rushed down the stairs.

 “ Come on, we don’t want to be late！”My mom said. The aroma（香味）of pancakes filled the kitchen, making the room warm. I looked out of the window. The sun was out, making a warm and bright morning.

 “Today’s the day, zip lining（高空滑索）！” My dad said, sounding very enthusiastic early this morning.

 Today we would go zip lining. The excitement built up inside of me as breakfast went on. After breakfast, we set out in my dad’s car. Half way through the ride, the sun grew hot, and the leather on the seats burned my legs. I thought about the trip, how my parents went but not me. It was my first time experiencing something like this. I also thought about my fear of heights, one thing I tried to get rid of multiple times. It got in the way of so many fun activities, like roller coasters at Kings Island.

 We were basically there by now, the sun still blazing hot. We pulled up to big sign where our instructor waited for us.

 “Hi y’all！”said our instructor cheerfully.

 “So, have y’all done this before?”

 My parents nodded but I shook my head. Our instructor went over safety instructions while we each put on a safety harness（安全带）. I started to get nervous. A never-ending roller coaster of excitement and anxiousness built inside of me. I looked down the cliff（悬崖）. My heart skipped a beat when the wind howled, blowing leaves and twigs in the trees. My legs started to shake.

Para.1:

 “Alright y’all, time to hit the trails”. Said the instructor with too much enthusiasm.

Para.2:

 My turn finally came.

**高二英语名校协作模拟试卷答案**

**听力答案:1-5 BCCAB 6-10 BCCAA 11-15 BABAC 16-20 BCBAC**

**阅读答案：**

**A篇**【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了booklistonline.com这个网站相关信息。

【21题详解】推理判断题。根据文章第四段“Check out even more free content in the Booklist Blog: booklistonline.com/booklist-blog.(在Booklist Blog中查看更多免费内容:booklistonline.com/booklist-blog。)”可推知，booklistonline.com的booklist-blog是为内容爱好者设计的。故选B。

【22题详解】细节理解题。根据**About Booklist**部分的“*Booklist* is a book-review magazine that has been published by ALA (the American Library Association) for more than 100 years and is widely viewed as offering the most reliable reviews to help libraries decide what to buy and to help library patrons (赞助人) and students decide what to read, view, or listen to.(《书单》是由美国图书馆协会(ALA)出版的一本有100多年历史的书评杂志，被广泛认为是提供最可靠的书评，帮助图书馆决定购买什么，帮助图书馆的顾客和学生决定阅读、观看或收听什么。)”可知，它的评论是值得信赖的，使得书单在存在了一个多世纪之后仍然很受欢迎。故选A。

【23题详解】细节理解题。根据**Rights & Permissions**部分的“Libraries that subscribe to Booklist may post a link to *Booklist Reader* on their websites, in patron-facing newsletters, and other library-marketing materials.( 订阅Booklist的图书馆可以在他们的网站、面向读者的通讯和其他图书馆营销材料中发布Booklist Reader的链接。)”可知，订阅Booklist的图书馆可以为读者提供书目阅读器的访问链接。故选D。

**B篇：DDAC**

**C篇**【导语】这是一篇说明文。网络俚语很受欢迎，《华盛顿邮报》最近的一篇文章指出，许多千禧一代的俚语词汇都是由语言学家所说的“totesing”行为形成的，这是词汇的系统性缩写。有些人认为千禧一代俚语对英语有负面影响，然而一些语言学家却不这么认为。

【28题详解】词句猜测题。根据“LOVE it or hate it, there is no escape from Internet slang.(爱也好，恨也罢，网络俚语无处不在)”及“These days, if they haven’t caught up with the latest popular Internet slang(如今，如果他们还没有跟上最新流行的网络俚语)”可知，网络俚语很流行，如果他们还没有跟上最新流行的网络俚语，他们很可能会觉得自己不知道社交媒体上的信息。由此推知，划线短语的意思是“不知道某些信息”。故选D项。

【29题详解】推理判断题。根据第三段“Take these posts by The Washington Post for example: “David Bowie dying is totes tradge” and “When Cookie hugged Jamal it made me totes emosh.” What on earth do these mean? Well, “totes” is a short form of the adverb “totally”. Likewise, “tradge” means “tragic” and “emosh” means “emotional”. (以《华盛顿邮报》的这些帖子为例：“ david bowie 的死就是 totes tradge”和“ Cookie 拥抱 jamal 让我感到 totes emosh”这到底是什么意思？” “totes”是副词“total”的缩写形式。同样，“tradge”表示“悲剧”，“emosh”表示“情绪化”)”可知，作者是通过实例来解释totesing的现象的。故选B项。

【30题详解】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Her view is backed up by two linguists, Lauren Spradlin and Taylor Jones, from the City University of New York and the University of Pennsylvania respectively. The two believe that totes-speak is a highly-organized system that can only be used by speakers who have mastered English pronunciation.(她的观点得到了纽约城市大学和宾夕法尼亚大学两位语言学家Lauren Spradlin和Taylor Jones的支持。两人认为，totes speak是一个高度组织的系统，只有掌握了英语发音的人才能使用)”可推知，Lauren Spradlin对于Totesing是积极的态度。故选C项。

【31题详解】推理判断题。根据最后一段“Totesing is about sounds, and it follows the sometimes-complicated sound system of English,” Jones told The Washington Post. “Totesing is not random. On the contrary, it has strict rules to follow. You need to be very fluent in the English language to be able to understand totes-speak.”(Jones告诉《华盛顿邮报》：“Totesing是关于声音的，它遵循的是很复杂的英语声音系统。Totesing不是随机的。相反，它有严格的规则要遵守。你需要非常流利的英语，才能理解他们的语言)”可推知，Totesing要求使用者很好地掌握这门语言的规则。故选C项。

**D篇【答案】32. C 33. B 34. C 35. A**

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了科学家们成功地将人类脑细胞植入新生大鼠体内，为研究精神分裂症等复杂精神疾病创造了一种新方法。

【32题详解】细节理解题。根据文章第二段话“Scientists can assemble small sections of human brain tissue made from stem cells in a special container. But in such a container, “neurons(神经元) don’t grow to the size, to which a human neuron in an actual human brain would grow,” said Sergiu Pasca, the study’s lead author from Stanford University. To overcome such restrictions, researchers implanted the groupings of human brain cells, called organoids, into the brains of young rats.(科学家们可以将由干细胞制成的一小部分人脑组织组装在一个特殊的容器中。但在这样的容器中，“神经元不会生长到实际人脑中人类神经元生长的大小，”来自斯坦福大学的该研究的主要作者Sergiu Pasca说。为了克服这些限制，研究人员将人类脑细胞的分组植入年轻大鼠的大脑中。)”可知，放在特殊容器中，容易限制神经元的生长，故选C项。

【33题详解】推理判断题。根据文章第三段话“Human neurons have also been implanted into adult rats before, but an animal’s brain stops developing at a certain age, limiting how well implanted cells can integrate. “By transplanting them at these early stages, we found that these organoids can grow relatively large and receive nutrients, and they can cover about a third of a rat’s brain,” said Pasca.(人类神经元以前也被植入成年大鼠体内，但动物的大脑在特定年龄停止发育，限制了植入细胞的整合程度。帕斯卡说：“通过在这些早期阶段移植它们，我们发现这些类器官可以长得相对较大，并接受营养，它们可以覆盖大鼠大脑的三分之一。”)”可知，神经元在成年大鼠体内成长的不是很完善，更早期移植却能长的相对大一些。因此可以得知，大鼠的年龄对研究也有一定影响。故选B项。

【34题详解】推理判断题。根据文章第五段话“The scientists then conducted another test in the opposite order: They implanted human brain cells which could respond to blue light, and then trained the rats to expect a “reward” of water from a pipe when blue light shone on the neurons via a cable in the animals’ brain. After two weeks, they found pulsing the blue light sent the rats scrambling to the pipe.(然后，科学家们以相反的顺序进行了另一项测试：他们植入了对蓝光有反应的人类脑细胞，然后训练大鼠在蓝光通过动物大脑中的电缆照射到神经元时，期望从管道中获得水的“奖励”。两周后，他们发现脉冲蓝光会让老鼠爬向管道。)”可知，科学家们再做一次实验是为了核实信号是否会被反射回身体里。故选C项。

【35题详解】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段话“Tara Spires-Jones, a professor at the University of Edinburgh’s UK Dementia Research Institute, said the work “has the potential to advance what we know about psychiatric disorders.”(爱丁堡大学英国痴呆症研究所的塔拉·斯派尔斯-琼斯教授说，这项工作“有可能推进我们对精神疾病的了解。”)”可知，这项研究有助于推进研究者对精神疾病的了解。故选A项。

**七选五【答案】**36. G 37. A 38. F 39. B 40. E

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四种常见的沟通中的错误。

【36题详解】由上文“It can be embarrassing to make mistakes in communication. For example, if you send an email with a grammatical error, you can end up looking unprofessional.(在交流中犯错误可能会让人尴尬。例如，如果你发送了一封语法错误的电子邮件，你最终可能看起来不专业。) ”可知，上文提到邮件中的语法错误会给人留下不专业的印象，且下文进一步说明其他错误交流方式会造成更严重的后果。G项Other communication mistakes can have more serious consequences.(其他沟通错误可能会产生更严重的后果。)符合语境，与上文存在递进关系且与下文存在解释关系。故选G项。

【37题详解】由下文“Spelling, tone and grammatical mistakes can make you look careless. That's why it's essential to check all of your communications before you send them. Sometimes, it can be difficult to see errors in your own work. So consider asking a colleague to look over key documents before you distribute them.(拼写、语气和语法错误会让你看起来很粗心。这就是为什么在发送之前检查所有通信至关重要的原因。有时，很难看到自己工作中的错误。因此，请考虑让同事在分发关键文档之前先查看这些文档。)”可知，本段主要陈述了一种常见的交流中的错误行为：在将文本发出去之前未对其进行校对。A项You fail to have your work edited.(你的作品没有被编辑。)符合语境，是本段的主旨句。故选A项。

【38题详解】由上文“Would you announce something bad to others by email? If you did, you could upset them! Written communication channels don't allow you to soften difficult messages with non-verbal（非言语的）clues, such as body language.(你会通过电子邮件向别人宣布一些不好的事情吗？如果你这么做了，你可能会让他们不高兴！书面沟通渠道不允许你用非语言线索（如肢体语言）软化困难的信息。)”可知，这里主要陈述了书面沟通渠道传达负面消息的缺点。F项And they don't allow you to immediately deal with strong emotions.(它们不允许你立即处理强烈的情绪。)符合语境，其中they指代前面Written communication channels，且与下文存在并列关系。故选F项。

【39题详解】根据段落标题“You tend to avoid difficult conversations.(你常常会避免困难的谈话。)”可知，本段阐述你会避免困难谈话，由上文“At some point, you will need to give negative feedback（反馈意见）. It may seem wise to avoid such conversation. (在某个时候，你需要给出负面的反馈。避免这样的谈话似乎是明智的。)”可知，有时我们应给出负面的反馈，似乎避免困难的谈话是明智的，B项But this can cause further problems.(但这可能会导致进一步的问题。)符合语境，该项中的this 指代上文的“to avoid such conversation”，but表示与前文是转折关系，表示这样的做法会造成进一步的问题。故选B项。

【40题详解】由上文“Have you ever shouted at a colleague in upset, or sent a brief and unfriendly reply to an email, without thinking your point through? If so, you're likely to have reacted emotionally, instead of responding calmly. The kind of emotional reaction can damage your reputation.(你有没有在心烦意乱的时候对同事大喊大叫，或者在没有考虑清楚你的观点的情况下给一封邮件发了一个简短而不友好的回复？如果是这样的话，你可能会有情绪上的反应，而不是平静地回应。这种情绪反应会损害你的声誉。)”可知，有时我们回复只是在释放我们的情绪。E项You may give others the impression of lacking self-control.(你可能会给别人留下缺乏自制力的印象。)符合语境，与上文存在解释关系。解释了为什么情绪化地反馈会有损个人名誉。故选E项。

**完形填空**

【答案】41. D 42. C 43. C 44. A 45. B 46. B 47. C 48. A 49. D 50. B 51. D 52. D 53. A 54. B 55. D

【解析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述的是作者在炎热的夏日里早晨晨跑时，在桥下遇到了一位乐观的流浪汉。这位无家可归的流浪汉让作者明白，不管世事变迁，阳光待人的态度和善良的内心是不能改变的。

【41题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我像往常一样晨跑，发现自己置身于夏末的炎热之中，口渴难耐。A. hot热；B. tired劳累的；C. breathless喘不过气的；D. thirsty口渴的。根据后文“If only I had taken a water bottle.”可知，作者被热浪热的够呛，真希望自己带一瓶水，故感觉自己口渴。故选D。

【42题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我在一座桥下停了下来，想找个地方遮阳，这时我看到两个无家可归的年轻人站在他们的睡袋旁边。A. peace和平；B. joy乐趣；C. shade阴凉处；D. cart手推车。根据前文“After I stopped under a bridge to shelter myself from the sun”可知，作者跑到一座桥下为了在桥下的阴影处乘凉。故选C。

【43题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. handsome帅气的；B. disabled残疾的；C. homeless无家可归的；D. tall高的。根据后文的“standing next to their sleeping bags.”可知，作者看到的是两个无家可归的人。故选C。

【44题详解】考查代词词义辨析。句意：他没有要求任何东西。我也笑着举起了手。A. anything任何事；B. nothing没有什么；C. everything一切的事；D. all所有的。根据前文“One smiled and gently raised his hand as if he were about to say hello, but he didn’t say a word.”可知，其中一个无家可归之人微笑着，温柔地举起手，好像要打招呼，但他一句话也没说，由此可知，他只是向作者打招呼，而没有要求任何东西。故选A。

【45题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我重新开始跑步时，我想到我们都需要与他人建立联系。A. have有；B. need需要；C. try尝试；D. seek寻找。根据前文“One smiled and gently raised his hand as if he were about to say hello, but he didn’t say a word.”以及后文“At that moment, this man seemed to want to connect with someone else”可知，其中一个无家可归之人微笑着，温柔地举起手，好像要打招呼，但他一句话也没说，他只是向作者打招呼，而没有要求任何东西，由此可知，作者认为每个人都非常渴望需要与他人建立联系。故选B。

【46题详解】考查介词短语辨析。句意：在那一刻，这个人似乎想要与别人建立联系，而不是他想要食物或金钱。A. less than少于；B. rather than而不是；C. other than除了；D. better than好于。根据前文“this man seemed to want to connect with someone else”可知，该男士只是想跟人打招呼，建立联系而不是讨要食物和金钱。故选B。

【47题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们都有过分离和孤独的经历。A. expectations期待；B. purposes目的；C. experiences经历；D. worries担忧。根据后文“I once felt lonely being in a relationship”可知，此处指出每个人都有过分离和孤独的经历。故选C。

【48题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我曾经在一段缺乏情感联系的关系中感到孤独。A. lacked缺乏；B. contained包含；C. enjoyed享受；D. valued重视。根据前文“I once felt lonely being in a relationship”可知，作者曾经在一段缺乏情感联系的关系中感到孤独。故选A。

【49题详解】考查连词词义辨析。句意：分离感与孤独无关，而是人类渴望通过被另一个人看到和重视的感受有关。A. or或者，否则；B. and并且；C. so所以；D. but但是。根据前文“Feeling separated doesn’t have anything to do with being alone”可知，此处表示转折关系即分离感与孤独无关，而是人类渴望通过被另一个人看到和重视的感受有关。故选D。

【50题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们都从联系中受益。A. recover恢复；B. benefit受益；C. suffer遭受；D. come来到。根据后文“I felt more grateful and it made me \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_all that I have.”可知，作者很感激那位无家可归之人，他影响了作者一整天。故作者意识到人们都会从人与人的交流中受益。故选B。

【51题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：认识他之后，我更加感激他，这让我感激我所拥有的一切。A. lose丢失；B. question质疑；C. recognize认出；D. appreciate感激，欣赏。根据前文“After meeting him, I felt more grateful”可知，作者从与人交流中受益，那位无家可归的人影响了作者一整天，于是作者很感激自己所拥有的一切。故选D。

【52题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：拒人于千里之外就是关注他看起来有多不干净。A. kind善良的；B. neat整洁的；C. unhappy不开心的；D. unclean不干净的。根据前文“I had the choice to move toward separation or connection.”以及后文“Separation is looking at the homeless person”可知，对于别人，作者可以拒人于千里之外也可以选择接纳别人，拒无家可归之人于千里之外则意味着关注他的凌乱。故选D。

【53题详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意：接纳他则是承认他通过主动接触我而影响了我的一天。A. reaching out伸出；B. giving in屈服；C. turning转变；D. replying回答。根据前文“Connection is understanding that he influenced my day”可知，此处表示选择接纳他则意味着承认他通过主动接触作者而影响了作者的一天。故选A。

【54题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：有时我感到沮丧，有时我需要有人停下脚步，跟我打个招呼。A. continue继续；B. stop停止；C. handle解决；D. accomplish完成。根据后文“what he was doing and say hello to me.”可知，作者有时候也需要某些人能够停下脚步，跟作者打一声招呼。故选B。

【55题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果你倾向于独处，练习对邀请说“是”。A. keep保持；B. imagine想象；C. deny否认；D. practice练习。根据后文“Practice moving toward rather than away from people.”可知，因为你要练习走向人群而不是远离人们，所以如果你倾向于独处，对于他人的邀请要练习说“是”。故选D。

**语篇填空**

56. eventually 57. who 58. between 59. frozen 60. coastal

61. would follow 62. writings 63. be imagined 64. But 65. unlock

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章简述了美国的人种变化和移民历史为视角，讲述了人类迁移变化的历史。

【56题详解】考查副词。句意：大约在现代人类进入欧洲同时，在中东停留的同一种群中的一些人向东扩散到中亚，最终到达西伯利亚、朝鲜半岛和日本。分析句子，设空处应该填写eventual的副词作状语，意为“最终地”，修饰动词reached。故填eventually。

【57题详解】考查定语从句。句意：大多数科学家认为，今天的美洲原住民是上个冰河时代从西伯利亚穿越到阿拉斯加的古代亚洲人的后裔，当时低海平面暴露了大陆之间的大陆桥。分析句子，设空处构成的是定语从句，引导词在从句中作主语。引导词指代先行词ancient Asians，为人。故填who。

【58题详解】考查介词。句意：同上。表示“在……之间”用between，其与后文的the continents构成介词短语。故填between。

【59题详解】考查形容词。句意：他们可能沿着海岸旅行——也许有几百人从一块陆地移动到另一块陆地，在冰冻的海洋和冰墙之间。分析句子，设空处使用freeze的形容词frozen作定语，修饰ocean。表示“冰冻的”用frozen。故填frozen。

【60题详解】考查形容词。句意：沿海路线本来是最简单的方法。分析句子，设空处应该使用coast的形容词coastal作定语，意为“沿海岸线的”。故填coastal。

【61题详解】考查过去将来时。句意：一旦穿越大陆，它们就会跟随庞大的动物群进入大陆，并在短短一千年内传播到南美洲的最南端。分析句子，句中once表示条件，意为“一旦”，后文陈述的在过去的某一时刻，动作即将发生故使用过去将来时结构即would do。故填would follow。

【62题详解】考查名词。句意：基因研究人员只能告诉我们人类迁徙故事的基本轮廓，这个故事比任何文字都要丰富和复杂。分析句子，设空处使用write的名词writing，意为“记录”作宾语，此处表示复数意义。故填writings。

【63题详解】考查动词。句意：我们的祖先在不同的时间和地点运动的大部分细节和他们无数的个人生活只能想象。分析句子，设空处使用动词作谓语。imagine意为“想象”为动词，其与details和 individual lives之间是被动关系，同时设空处置于情态动词can之后，故使用情态动词的被动语态。故填be imagined。

【64题详解】考查连词。句意：但多亏了基因研究人员，他们本身就是mtDNA夏娃和y染色体亚当的后代，我们已经开始解开关于远古祖先起源和运动的重要秘密。分析句子，设空处填写连词，连接前后连个句子，此处与前文构成转折关系，故用but。同时该空置于句首，首字母应大写。故填But。

【65题详解】考查动词。句意：同上。分析句子，设空处应该使用动词与空前to构成不定式结构，此处表示“解开”用unlock。故填unlock。

应用文写作

**One Possible Version:**

Dear Tom,

I’m writing to express my heartfelt gratitude for your hospitality and assistance during our trip to the UK. And I’m pleased to inform you we have safely returned to China.

The trip was amazing. We especially appreciate the popular destinations you recommended like the Tower Bridge. We also feel grateful for your generosity in inviting us to your home, where we tasted authentic British food. Thanks to you, we’ve learned a lot about the UK's culture and history.

To repay your favor, I’d like to invite you to visit China. Look forward to your arrival!

 Yours,

 Li Hua

 (100 words)

读后续写

**Para.1** *“*I’ll be the first.” Dad cocked his head, took a deep breath, and directly sprang off the edge. Like a swooping hawk（像一只猛扑的鹰）, he stretched his arms and swooshed （嗖嗖地迅速移动）along the trail toward the other side. The exhilarated (愉快的，振奋的) yelling echoed in the valley, and the next moment I glanced beyond the cliff. Dad had already reached the end, waving at us. Full of excitement as it seemed, I couldn’t help wriggling （扭动） my toes nervously. When Mom gestured to the instructor to let her go next. Before jumping, she cast me an encouraging grin （咧嘴笑，露齿笑）and comforted, “Just do as I do.” Then she gripped / grasped the belt and stamped the ground. Like Dad, she rapidly became a small dot and hit the terminal-another cliff that was nearly a hundred meters across from me.

**Para.2** My eyes were fixed on the safety harness. “Is this truly firm enough?”On the other side were my parents waving at me, and down the cliff was endless darkness. Just when my stomach began to churn（搅动）, Mom’s words flashed across my mind, “Do as I do.” I gritted my teeth, clenched my fist, and leapt out（跳跃）. No sooner had I squeezed my eyes shut, a gust of wind lashed at my face. My feet were dangling （悬挂，摇摆）casually in the air, as if stepping on invisible stairs. Eventually, I plucked up my courage to open my eyes a bit, and a view of breathtaking scenery instantly leapt into my sight. “Wow—” Hardly could I resist the desire to yell at the top of my voice. Several seconds later, I was again on the ground. But unlike a few moments ago, I was beaming （喜气洋洋）wholeheartedly this time.

2023学年第一学期浙江省名校协作体模拟试题

班级 姓名 考号 学号 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_流水号 .

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高二年级英语考试

客观分\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 主观分\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 总分\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**第二节(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

About the same time as modern humans pushed into Europe, some of the same group that had paused in the Middle East spread east into Central Asia, where they \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ (eventual) reached as far as Siberia, the Korean peninsula(半岛), and Japan. Here begins one of the last chapters in the human story—the peopling of the Americas.

Most scientists believe that today’s Native Americans descend(是……的后裔)from ancient Asians \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ crossed from Siberia to Alaska in the last ice age, when low sea levels would have exposed a land bridge \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ the continents. They probably traveled along the coast—perhaps a few hundred people moving from one piece of land to the next, between a \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ (freeze) ocean and a wall of ice. “A \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ (coast) route would have been the easiest way in,” says Wells. “But it still would have been a hell of a trip.” Once across, they \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (follow) the immense herds of animals into the mainland and spread to the tip of South America in as little as a thousand years.

Genetic researchers can only tell us the basic outlines of a story of human migration that is richer and more complex than any ever \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (write). Most of the details of the movements of our ancestors and their countless individual lives in different times and places can only \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (imagine). \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ thanks to genetic researchers, themselves descendants of mtDNA Eve and Y-chromosome Adam, we have begun to \_\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ (lock) important secrets about the origins and movements of our ancient ancestors.

56.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 58.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 59.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 60.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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61.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 64.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第四部分：写作(满分40分)**

**第一节：应用文写作（满分15分）**

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**第二节：读后续写（25分）**

班级 姓名 考号 学号 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_流水号 .

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 **Para.1: “Alright y’all, time to hit the trails”. Said the instructor with too much enthusiasm.**

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**Para.2: *My turn finally came.***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****