2020学年第二学期杭州二中

**高二年级6月月考 英语试卷**

**考生注意：**

1. 本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。考试时间120分钟，满分150分。

2. 答题前，请务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔分别填写在试题卷和答题纸上规定的位置。

3. 答题时，请按照答题纸上“注意事项”的要求，在答题纸相应的位置上规范作答，在本试题卷上的作答一律无效。

**选择题部分**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

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. What’s the weather like?

A. It’s windy. B. It’s rainy. C. It’s cloudy.

2. Where did the man find the watch?

A. In the library. B. In the laboratory. C. In the grass.

3. When does the conversation take place?

A. On August 7. B. On August 17. C. On August 27.

4. What is the man’s opinion about his English teacher?

A. Strict. B. Humorous. C. Popular.

5. What does the woman think of the car?

A. It’s beautiful. B. It’s ugly. C. It’s expensive.

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. When will the woman see the performance?

A. On Sunday. B. On Saturday. C. On Friday.

7. Where will the woman’s seats be?

A. At the back. B. In the front. C. In the middle.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What is the woman planning to buy?

A. Some fish. B. A bottle. C. Some plants.

9. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Keep the fish in a bottle. B. Get a tank to keep the fish. C. Make some holes in the rocks.

10. Why should a few rocks be put into the tank?

A. To let the fish swim around. B. To make the tank prettier. C. To keep the water clean.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Why did the woman go downstairs?

A. Her husband returned. B. She heard noises there. C. There was a policeman.

12. What was the thief doing when the woman went downstairs?

A. He was stealing a briefcase. B. He was stealing money. C. He was running after her.

13. Why did the man say the woman was lucky?

A. The thief broke his leg. B. The police caught the thief. C. The thief didn’t carry a gun.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Salesman and customer. C. Manager and secretary.

15. When will the man handle the report of Miss Stone?

A. This morning. B. This afternoon. C. This evening.

16. What will the man do after meeting with Jenny?

A. He will check his mailbox. B. He will meet with Mr. Clark. C. He will go to Sales Department.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is probably the speaker?

A. A TV host. B. A historian. C. A tour guide.

18. How many places are mentioned in the passage?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

19. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The Customs House is mainly made of stone.

B. The Catholic Church looks like a palace.

C. The Yuyuan Garden has many lights and much glass.

20. What will the future building look like?

A. A traditional garden. B. A tall tower. C. A space station.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

第一节（共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Marcus Eriksen was studying Plastic pollution when he met camel expert Ulrich Wernery. They went deep into the desert and spotted a camel skeleton (骨架). Eriksen was not prepared for what he saw in the desert. “I was just appalled, ” he said, “because inside the dead body of a camel was a mass of plastic bags, which was as big as a medium-sized suitcase.”

Wernery is a scientist working in a research lab in Dubai. Since 2008, Werneryʼs team has examined 30, 000 dead camels. They found 300 of those dead camels had a mass of plastic bags in their bodies. As camels wander in the desert, they eat plastic bags and other rubbish that move into trees and pile up along roadsides. “To a camel, if itʼs not sand, itʼs food, ” explains Eriksen.

Tightly packed masses of indigestible (难消化的) things can be built up in the digestive system of people or animals. Scientists call them bezoars (胃石). Normally, these are made of vegetable fibers or hair. Werner and Eriksen call those found in the camels “polybezoars”. It points to their origin: plastic polymers.

In a new study, Eriksen and Wernery report data suggesting that each year these polybezoars are killing off around l in every 100 camels. Of five camel bezoars analyzed for this study, the plastic content ranged from 3 to 64 kilograms. “If it is confirmed that 1 percent of camels died due to plastic by future and more detailed studies, then plastic pollution will certainly be important concern for camels, ” says Luca Nizzetto, an environmental scientist. “Such studies are important, because they raise social awareness about this pollution. ”

Banning plastic bags and single-use plastics is crucial for protecting camels and other wildlife, Eriksen says. “Plastic bags blow out of garbage cans, out of landfills, out of trucks and out of peopleʼs hands.” Whatʼs more, he adds, “They travel for hundreds of miles. ”

21. What do Eriksenʼs words in paragraph 2 suggest?

A. People have cleaned rubbish in the desert. B. Camels often mistake plastics as food.

C. Camels are always walking along the road. D. There are 30,000 camels living in the world.

22. What can we learn about the polybezoar from paragraph 3?

A. It is related with plastic. B. It helps camels digest food.

C. It consists of vegetable fibers. D. It can also be found in humansʼ body.

23. Whatʼs Luca Nizzettoʼs attitude towards studies on the camelʼs death in paragraph 4?

A. Doubtful. B. Disappointed. C. Supportive. D. Careless.

B

It was just a normal day for Ruth Miller, a 63-year-old woman until everything went horribly wrong. She was walking to her car after shopping when the unthinkable happened.

Right as she was unlocking her car, a man quickly came up behind her and tried to wrestle her purse away. She was in shock. Luckily she remembered she had her Safe Personal Alarm（SPA） on her purse, and since she was too scared to scream for help, she quickly reached for the alarm and pulled the pin (保险栓). Immediately her SPA started just screaming. The man didn't know what to do! He froze for a second, and then ran away like a bat out of hell!

SPA is a safety device capable of creating a 125db sound that attracts attention and scares away potential attackers. To compare, it's the same volume as a military jet during takeoff.

Paul Davidson, the inventor of SPA, knows all too well the type of situation that Ruth found herself in. But that's not the only type of situation that SPA helps protect against. Parents can give it to their kids as an extra means of protection. Teenagers can use it so they can feel safe walking home. Women can know it's there when they have to use the parking lot at night. “My mother, who is 76 years old, carries it around in case she falls and needs to ask people for help. I only wish I'd have thought of it earlier,” said Paul.

The police have been recommending SPA since it first hit the market. In fact, since its launch SPA has been in a state, shifting between in stock to sell out nearly every other week and it’s also got tons of loyal followers worldwide.

24. What does the underlined part “the unthinkable” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

A. An attempted robbery. B. A wrestling match.

C. An angry argument. D. A car accident.

25. How did Ruth react to the unexpected situation?

A. She fought violently. B. She froze in great fear.

C. She cried desperately for help. D. She sounded her safety device.

26. What can be learned from the text?

A. SPA is well received in the market. B. People hesitate to pay for security.

C. SPA was sold out in the first two weeks. D. The police always recommend products.

**C**

The connection between people and plants has long been the subject of scientific research. Recent studies have found positive effects. A study conducted in Youngstown, Ohio, for example, discovered that greener areas of the city experienced less crime. In another, employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants.

The engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have taken it a step further — changing the actual composition of plants in order to get them to perform diverse, even unusual functions. These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they’re short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. “We’re thinking about how we can engineer plants to replace functions of the things that we use every day,” explained Michael Strano, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT.

One of his latest projects has been to make plants glow in experiments using some common vegetables. Strano’s team found that they could create a faint light for three-and-a-half hours. The light, about one-thousandth of the amount needed to read by, is just a start. The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn trees into self-powered street lamps.

In the future, the team hopes to develop a version of the technology that can be sprayed onto plant leaves in a one-off treatment that would last the plant’s lifetime. The engineers are also trying to develop an on and off “switch” where the glow would fade when exposed to daylight.

Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total electricity consumed in the US. Since lighting is often far removed from the power source — such as the distance from a power plant to street lamps on a remote highway — a lot of energy is lost during transmission. Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy.

27. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. A new study of different plants. B. A big fall in crime rates.

C. Employees from various workplaces. D. Benefits from green plants

28. What is the function of the sensors printed on plant leaves by MIT engineers?

A. To detect plants’ lack of water. B. To change compositions of plants.

C. To make the life of plants longer. D. To test chemicals in plants.

29. What can we expect of the glowing plants in the future?

A. They will speed up energy production. B. They may transmit electricity to the home.

C. They might help reduce energy consumption. D. They could take the place of power plants.

30. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Can we grow more glowing plants? B. How do we live with glowing plants?

C. Could glowing plants replace lamps? D. How are glowing plants made pollution-free?

第二节(共5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。

In today's world we are constantly surrounded by technology. It’s true to say that technology makes our lives easier. 31 Otherwise we put ourselves at risk of developing hundreds of health problems. Over the summer the days are longer, sunnier and free from school. With all this free time, why not put it to good use and do something that doesn't involve technology?

\_\_\_32\_\_\_ There are hundreds of possibilities: crafts, cooking, learning a musical instrument or a new sport. Maybe you’ve always wanted to try out that recipe, but haven't had time? Perhaps you fancy learning how to knit, so you can have a new sweater for the autumn? You could use your free time to learn something new. 33

If you just fancy relaxing, why not head to a beach? Take along your favorite book and relax on the sand or go for a walk along the coastline (just make sure you're aware of the tides!). If you don't live near a beach, you could go to your local park. 34

Whatever you choose to do with your summer, try something new! 35 Also, you might make new friends along the way. Next time you find yourself aimlessly channel-hopping, have a think at what else you could spend your time doing.

A. To start with, you could learn a new skill.

B. Technology has become an important part of our lives.

C. And perhaps it’ll lead to an exciting opportunity in the future.

D. You might surprise yourself and find a hidden talent within you.

E. Why not take along a picnic, or try and identify some of the local wildlife?

F. However, increasingly scientists are saying that we need to give ourselves a break.

G. In our increasingly technology-driven world, have we become addicted to technology?

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分)**

第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

On January 13th when I was cleaning the attic(阁楼) I saw a large box. It was 36 with a red pen—ROY. I choked with 37 just looking at it. I had put the box up here in 1985 after my son, Roy, was 38 in a hunting accident.

After the funeral, I walked through the house, and 39 various items, which I then placed in a box. It was too 40 to look at all the reminders of my son throughout the house, so I put them away for a(n) 41 date. Now, over thirty years later, I thought perhaps I could view the items 42 .

In the box I 43 a folded piece of paper lying there. It was a hand-drawn 44 on notebook paper. Inside the heart were written the 45 , “Mom, I will love you until the cows come home—and forever. Happy Valentine’s Day!” Roy meant it as a 46 because we milked cows for a living. It was his way of telling me he 47 me.

Roy made the 48 on Valentine’s Day 1985. I recall 49 it to the refrigerator, and it was 50 there the day he died on November 30, 1985. I put my head on my knees and 51 . I cried for all I had 52 and all the years of life Roy had never known. I cried because there were so many things left undone and unsaid, but 53 I cried because I missed Roy so terribly much.

Later, I began to 54 finding this Valentine a month before Valentine’s Day 2017. It’s like Roy was 55 me a Valentine wish of love all over again.

36. A. covered B. marked C. painted D. packed

37. A. coughs B. sobs C. laughter D. dust

38. A. injured B. trapped C. killed D. disturbed

39. A. picked up B. left behind C. put aside D. took away

40. A. frightening B. disappointing C. stressful D. painful

41. A. early B. recent C. future D. previous

42. A. freely B. calmly C. fairly D. carefully

43. A. spotted B. cut C. hid D. spread

44. A. cow B. heart C. flower D. house

45. A. stories B. songs C. words D. poems

46. A. greeting B. tool C. joke D. warning

47. A. tolerated B. understood C. trusted D. loved

48. A. drawing B. box C. decision D. promise

49. A. tying B. attaching C. connecting D. adapting

50. A. almost B. rarely C. still D. already

51. A. complained B. whispered C. shouted D. cried

52. A. lost B. changed C. valued D. destroyed

53. A. actually B. mainly C. generally D. briefly

54. A. dream of B. carry on C. think about D. give up

55. A. costing B. reading C. owing D. sending

**非选择题部分**

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

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。

I used to be very fat. I didn’t consider 56 to be a burden until some of my friends started to call me “Fatty”, 57 was more than I could bear. I tried hard to do something about it but was unable to find an effective way 58 (reduce) my weight. Some suggested that I should have only a meal a day, and I thought the idea was worth 59 (try). However, it did not help make any significant progress because, being too 60 (hunger), I tended to eat a lot more the next day. If I 61 (skip) a dinner, I wouldn’t even have the energy to get out of bed the next morning. Since such things were repeated all the time, my frustration deepened day after day. Finally, a friend of mine advised me to go to 62 fitness center. I gave it a try and it 63 (real) worked wonders. Over the past several months I have lost more than 30 pounds. Now, I am much 64 (thin). When my friends jokingly say I am as light 65 a feather, I know I have rid myself of the burden.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40分）**

1. 应用文写作（满分15分）

假设你是李华，上周学校组织了一次校园文化节活动。请你给学校英语报写一篇英文报道，内容包括：

1.活动时间和地点；

2．活动内容；

3．活动意义。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3.参考词汇：校园文化节 school cultural festival

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第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

My school had a tradition during the ninth-grade graduation: A beautiful gold and green jacket (the school colors) was awarded to the student who had maintained the highest grades for nine years.

I had been a straight A student since the first grade and had looked forward very much to owning that jacket. My father was a farm laborer who couldn’t earn enough money to feed five children, so I was given to my grandparents to raise. There would never be a school sports jacket for us because we couldn’t afford it. This scholarship jacket was my only chance.

One day in May, I happened to overhear in the office Mr. Schmidt, my history teacher, and Mr. Boone, my math teacher arguing about me. “I refuse to do it! I don’t care who her father is; her grades can’t match Martha’s at all. I won’t lie or falsify(伪造) records.” said Mr. Schmidt angrily.

But Mr. Boone’s voice sounded calm. “Joann’s father is not only on the Board(董事会), but he owns the only store in town: we could say it was a close tie and…”

The pounding in my ears drowned out the rest of the words, only a word here and there filtered through. “…Martha is Mexican…resign … won’t do it …”

To this day I don’t remember how I made it through the rest of the afternoon. That night, I cried into my pillow so Grandmother wouldn’t hear me.

The next day when the principal called me into his office. “Martha,” he said, “There’s been a change in policy this year regarding the scholarship jacket. This year the Board has decided to charge fifteen dollars, which still won’t cover the complete cost of the jacket. So, if you are unable to pay the money for the jacket, it will be given to the next one in line.”

Standing with all the dignity I could find, I said, “I’ll speak to my grandfather about it, sir, and let you know tomorrow.” That day, I cried sadly on the walk home.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

**Paragraph 1:**

*By the time I got home, my eyes were red and swollen. I found my grandpa in the bean field*. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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**Paragraph 2:**

*I dragged into the principal’s office the next day, sad and disappointed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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