2021秋季高三开学摸底考试卷03（浙江专用）

英 语

班级\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 分数\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is Jim doing now?

A. Cooking. B. Watching TV. C. Reviewing his lessons.

2. What does the woman want to do?

A. Drive away her car. B. Park her car nearby. C. Buy a red car.

3. How much does the woman want for the watch?

A. $200. B. $150. C. $50.

4. Where was the man going when he fell off the bike?

A. To the supermarket. B. To the bank. C. To the hospital.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Peter’s health. B. Peter’s school life. C. Peter’s age.

**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。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 many days does the man work in a week?

A. 5 days. B. 6 days. C. 7 days.

7. Who is the girl?

A. A passenger. B. The man’s colleague. C. The man’s daughter.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What did Sandra do last night?

A. She repaired her phone. B. She called up Michael. C. She learnt to paint.

9. What did Sandra and Peter agree to do on Sunday?

A. Play tennis. B. Visit London. C. Go to the dentist.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What color does the woman like best?

A. Black. B. White. C. Red.

11. What will the speakers do this evening?

A. Attend a party. B. Go shopping. C. Do some cleaning.

12. What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Husband and wife. C. Salesman and customer.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman suggest doing first?

A. Seeing a film. B. Visiting James. C. Going climbing.

14. What will the man finish before calling James?

A. A journal. B. A report. C. An essay.

15. How will the speakers go to the new park?

A. By taxi. B. By bike. C. By bus.

16. Where will the speakers meet on Saturday morning?

A. In a supermarket. B. Near their school. C. At the West Mountain.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When does the class finish?

A. At 5:00 p.m. B. At 5:30 p.m. C. At 6:00 p.m.

18. How often do the students take Lindsay Black’s class in a week?

A. Twice. B. Three times. C. Four times.

19. What does the speaker ask the students to do?

A. Photocopy her lessons. B. Visit the school website. C. Buy the student’s book.

20. What do we know about the speaker?

A. She’s ambitious. B. She’s strict. C. She’s humorous.

**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

A 24-year-old female space commander has become a viral sensation on Chinese social media for her work.

Zhou Chengyu was in charge of the rocket connector system-described as a vital role. Her story in particular has drawn the public’s attention given her young age. Social media users have been celebrating her brilliance and referring to her as pride of the country.

Being the youngest of the team, Zhou Chengyu was born in 1996 in the province of Guizhou. She is certainly not “old” enough compared with her colleagues, but she is known at work as "Big Sister” as a sign of respect. Once in a 3-km running contest, she actually beat half of her male counterparts. Although work shifts are not uncommon at the Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site, each shift requires tremendous courage because of the different background knowledge. However, for Zhou Chengyu, she experienced multiple positions in 5 launching tests and now she is the youngest commander at the site.

Despite carefulness and high responsibility at work, she is just like her peers in normal life. Eating snacks and shopping are her favorite free-time activities. Her high school teacher remembers her as tough and determined. “She always had a dream of becoming scientist,” said her physics teacher.

According to her colleague, Zhou Chengyu was very surprised when she found out she went viral online. She said that she was happy when she saw people online regarding her as the pride of the country, and yet she kept saying that she was “nobody but normal worker at a launch site” and there are a lot more people just like her going unnoticed while doing the hardest job to guarantee a better future for the Chinese space program. She also said that she wished to remain her current status and continue doing her work with or without the popularity.

21. What makes Zhou Chengyu the pride of the country?

A. Her young age. B. Her vital role in her work.

C. Her great courage. D. Her responsibility at work.

22. Which of the following words can best describe Zhou Chengyu?

A. Learned and confident. B. Respectable and generous.

C. Patient and responsible. D. Modest and determined.

23. What can be the best title for the text?

A. A Young Pride B. A Successful Colleague

C. An Extraordinary Dream D. An Ambitious Commander

B

As California gray whales wind their way south along North America's Pacific coast, researchers are watching, worried about another year of unexplained die﹣offs.

Last spring and summer, 215 whales inexplicably (说不清地) washed up along North America's West Coast. Concerned, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration called for an investigation, bringing together researchers from the Arctic to Mexico to explore the strandings (搁浅) in a uniform manner.

According to the scientists involved with the investigation, it's still unclear what caused the 2019 die﹣off and whether the whales will fare better this year.

California gray whales migrate 5, 000 miles every year from the Arctic to Mexico's Baja. Their journey is the longest migration, and full of dangers such as ships and plastic rubbish. The journey back north is particularly dangerous because gray whales only eat while in the Arctic; therefore, they are running on empty as they make their return trip from Baja.

Data and observations collected this past summer by researchers based at NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center have raised more questions than answers. For instance, 15 gray whales were spotted in one day in the eastern Beaufort Sea-a rare sighting for a species usually seen getting fat at their feeding grounds. But with the sea ice forming later in winter and breaking up earlier in summer, scientists wonder whether gray whales will continue to move farther east to new feeding areas.

In addition to changes in food availability, as sea ice decreases, whales are running into more and more ship traffic in these remote waters. Ship strikes and being trapped in fishing gear are common causes of whale injury and death.

Maggie Mooney﹣Seus, spokeswoman for the Alaska Fisheries Science Center, said, "We are working to determine future whale research plans that may help shed light on this and other relevant questions."

24. The reason for the die﹣offs of the California gray whales is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lack of food. B. too much plastic rubbish.

C. heavy ship traffic. D. still under investigation.

25. Why were 15 gray whales seen in the eastern Beaufort Sea?

A. They probably were looking for a new migrating path.

B. They probably were avoiding the noises of fishing gears.

C. They probably were exploring their new feeding grounds.

D. They probably were escaping from being hunted by the ships.

26. What do the underlined words "shed light on" refer to in the last paragraph?

A. Clarify. B. Solve. C. Improve. D. Research.

C

Ever wondered if dogs can learn new words? Yes, say researchers as they have found that talented dogs may have the ability to grasp new words after hearing them only four times.

While previous evidence seems to show that most dogs do not learn words, unless eventually very well trained, a few individuals have shown some extraordinary abilities, according to a study published in the journal Scientific Reports.

“We wanted to know under which conditions the gifted dogs may learn novel words,” said researcher xuekw Claudia Fugazza from the Eötvös Loránd University in Hungary. For the study, the team involved two gifted dogs, Whisky and Vicky Nina. The team exposed the dogs to the new words in two different conditions.

In the exclusion-based task, presented with seven known toys and one new toy, the dogs were able to select the new toy when presented with a new name. Researchers say this proves that dogs can choose by exclusion when faced with a new word, they selected the only toy which did not have a known name.

However, this was not the way they would learn the name of the toy. In fact, when they were presented with one more equally new name to test their ability to recognize the toy by its name, the dogs got totally confused and failed.

The other condition, the social one, where the dogs played with their owners who pronounced the name of the toy while playing with the dog, proved to be the successful way to learn the name of the toy, even after hearing it only 4 times. “The rapid learning that we observed seems to equal children’s ability to learn many new words at a fast rate around the age of 18 months,” Fugazza says. “But we do not know whether the learning mechanisms(机制) behind this learning are the same for humans and dogs. ”

To test whether most dogs would learn words this way, 20 other dogs were tested in the same condition, but none of them showed any evidence of learning the toy names, confirming that the ability to learn words rapidly in the absence of formal training is very rare and is only present in a few gifted dogs.

27. What was the purpose of the study published in Scientific Reports?

A. To better train dogs’ ability to learn new words.

B. To further confirm previous evidence about dogs.

C. To prove extraordinary memory abilities of gifted dogs.

D. To explore favorable conditions for gifted dogs’ new-word learning.

28. How did the dogs react when exposed to two new names in the first condition?

A. Slow to understand. B. Quick to learn. C. At a loss. D. In a panic.

29. What was found about dogs’ new-word learning in the social condition?

A. Learning through playing applied to most dogs.

B. The social condition helped dogs learn new words.

C. Dogs’ new-word learning turned out to be less effective.

D. Dogs shared similar learning mechanisms with children.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Gifted Dogs Can Learn New Words Rapidly.

B. Dogs Identify Newly-named Toys by Exclusion.

C. Dogs Can Acquire Vocabulary through Tons of Training.

D. Gifted Dogs Have Similar Learning Abilities to Humans.

**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。**

You run into the grocery store to pick up one bottle of water. You get what you need, head to the front, and choose the line that looks fastest.

You chose wrong. People who you swear got in other lines long after you are already checked out and off to the parking lot. 31

It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.

Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. 32 Any small interruption - a price check, a chatty customer-can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.

If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the probability: 33 So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.

Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem. Make all customers stand in one long, snaking line- called a serpentine line - and serve each person at the front with the next available register. 34 This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone a little bit but speed up checkout overall.

35 It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good luck.

A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?

B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?

C. Some of the may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.

D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.

E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?

F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.

G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.

**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。**

Even 15 years after my grandfather's death，he is still following me around, 36 in my ear on what to do. He is still the British-accented 37 in my head, giving me a nod of 38 for my right choice, and raising an eyebrow 39 he disagrees with something I'm doing. His wise and optimistic views 40 to affect my life.

My grandfather walked 10,000 steps 41 every day, and not because he had a $100 fitness tracker 42 him to do so. Instead of “exercising,” he worked in his garden, 43 vegetables that kept our family through many winters and roses that were the joy of many summers.

He was good to the 44 in the way that people used to be before they had to be told it was the 45 thing to do. Actually, he never 46 a car or learned to drive, so he walked everywhere he could and took a bus the rest of the time.

After my grandmother died, I used to go and 17 with him on weekends. We walked around, chatted to the neighbors, and went to the 48 for food and milk. Occasionally I would 49 a little cake for him in his kitchen. At the end of the day, before he 50 the light, he would say, “That was a (a) 51 day. I enjoyed every minute of it.” I never doubted for a moment that he 52 it.

In the morning, I'd 53 to his whistling in the kitchen downstairs (usually it was Raindrops Keep Falling on Mr Head). At the time, it 54 me—I am not a morning person—but now I'd give anything to hear that 55 one more time.

36. A. singing B. ringing C. whispering D. asking

37. A. adviser B. storyteller C. professor D. director

38. A. thanks B. greeting C. approval D. confidence

39. A. until B. though C. unless D. when

40. A. fail B. continue C. happen D. try

41. A. unexpectedly B. deliberately C. routinely D. randomly

42. A. urging B. allowing C. training D. enabling

43. A. selling B. watering C. offering D. growing

44. A. friends B. environment C. family D. neighborhood

45. A. right B. strange C. funny D. easy

46. A. invented B. repaired C. owned D. rented

47. A. keep up B. stay in touch C. put up D. hang out

48. A. bank B. grocery store C. garden D. post office

49. A. cut B. bake C. decorate D. order

50. A. turned off B. shone up C. cleaned up D. checked on

51. A. ordinary B. busy C. inspiring D. good

52. A. meant B. made C. admitted D. put

53. A. get down B. wake up C. give in D. look forward

54. A. refreshed B. discouraged C. attracted D. annoyed

55. A. song B. word C. whistle D. voice

非选择题部分

**第三部分 运用运用（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。

The Sanxingdui Ruins site lies in Sichuan province. It 56 (consider) one of the most important archeological sites along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

Six pits (坑) were newly discovered in 57 site, according to a news conference in Chengdu 58 March 20. According to Xinhua, these pits date back 3,200 to 4000 years and include over 500 artifacts.

“Thanks to the new discoveries, so far we 59 (find) the layout of the sacrificial zone of the Sanxingdui site.” said Lei Yu, a researcher 60 is in charge of the going on digging work.

The 12-square kilometers site was discovered in 1929, and major breakthroughs were made in 1986 with the discovery of two pits 61 (believe) to be for sacrificial ceremonies. The pits were uncovered accidentally by local farmers digging up earth 62 (make) bricks.

Over 1000 items were found at that time, including bronze-wares, face masks, 63 more. Lei pointed out that there were many similarities among the 64 (recent) discovered pits and the two found in 1986, in terms of the types of items unearthed.

“These items show the Sanxingdui site not only had a close 65 (connect) with Central China, but it also marks an original ancient civilization.” said Chen Xiandan, a member of the project.

**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）**

假定你是李华，你的美国朋友Jack发来邮件说他被哈佛大学(Harvard University)录取了。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件，要点包括:

1.表达祝贺;

2.介绍你的学习情况;

3.寻求建议。

注意：

1.词数100左右

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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

**第二节读后续写（满分25分）**

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事，

Carter enjoyed riding the school bus home. The ride home gave him some time to relax after a busy day of fifth grade. He usually sat alone and enjoyed that too. With four siblings（兄妹 ）he didn’t get much time alone. Sometimes he sat with his younger brother, Jackson, but Jackson was sick at home today.

The bus stopped and the tallest boy in his class, Dexter, stepped off followed by his younger brother, Billy. As the bus pulled away, Carter looked back over his shoulder to watch the boys. Dexter was yelling and waving his hands at his little brother. Billy said something Carter could not hear. Dexter yelled, gave his younger brother a hard shove and knocked him to the ground. Billy was on the ground wiping at his eyes, but Dexter walked away.

Carter turned in his seat, feeling disgusted. He hated seeing little kids get picked on (欺负). The sight of Billy on the ground crying was burned into his memory. He tried to think of something else.

He thought of the model car he was working on at home, a 1967 Corvette. He started building it over a week ago and just finished putting it together last night. Tonight, as soon as he finished his homework, he could start painting the car. That was his favorite part. He already had the perfect color of blue picked out.

He hurried off the bus, ran through his yard, and breezed through the kitchen with a quick hello to his mom. She was making spaghetti, which smelled delicious. He ran up the stairs two at a time and rushed into his room.

“Surprise!” his brother Jackson said, throwing his arms into the air. “What are you doing in my room? I thought you were sick!”

“I feel better!”

“What’s on your face? Are you bleeding?”

“No! I’m not bleeding.” Jackson wiped at his face. “It’s probably just paint. Look! Look what I did!” He pointed at the desk in the corner of Carter’ s room.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.应使用5个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

*Carter looked down at his desk in horror.*

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Paragraph2:

*Carter took a deep breath and then unfolded his fist.*

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