衢州二中2022届高三英语第一次模拟考试

**第I卷(选择题部分　共95分)**

**第—部分:听力(共两节，满分30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，从题所给的A, B, C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 time is it now?

A. 9:47. B. 10:13. C. 10:15.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Spending holidays. B. Having sports. C. Reading books.

3. What did the woman find?

A. A baby. B. A box. C. An animal.

4. What does the man mean?

A.The woman actually lost weight.

B.The woman should take exercise.

C.The woman has no dieting problem.

5. Where is this conversation taking place?

A. In a bank. B. In a dress shop. C. In a restaurant.

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。

1. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Husband and wife. B. Mother and son. C. Hostess and guest.

7. What does John think of his work?

A.Boring. B. Enjoyable. C. Dangerous.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8.What kind of notebook does the man want?

A. A smaller one. B. A bigger one. C. One with a colorful cover.

9. Why does the man decide to buy a notebook with a plain cover?

A. It’s just the kind that he likes most.

B. There is none with a colorful cover.

C. It’s the only one he can find there.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

1. Where will they have breakfast?

A. On the beach. B. In the museum. C. In the park.

11. What will the speakers do in the morning?

A. Visit the natural history museum.

B. Take a sunbath on the beach.

C. Play in the amusement park.

12. What would the man do at the end of the day?

A. See a good movie. B. Draw a map. C. Enjoy the sunset.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

1. What’s the man’s problem?

A. He speaks English with hesitation.

B. He fails to make up his mind.

C. He has no friends to help him.

14. Why is Jack unable to speak fluent English?

A. He doesn’t practice grammar daily.

B. He seldom practices speaking English.

C. He constructs sentences with efforts.

15. What does the woman suggest the man and his friend do?

A. Learn a much easier language.

B.Spend more time on grammar.

C.Practice speaking English often.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Practising Grammar. B. Making sentences. C. Improvring English.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.What is the first question about?

A.The price of newspapers.

B.The right way to read newspapers.

C.The popular newspapers.

18. Which section does the speaker mainly read?

A. Politics. B. Economics. C. Entertainment.

19. What does the speaker think of reading about stars and celebrities?

A. Interesting. B. Tiring. C. Depressing.

20. How does the speaker make her hair look right?

A. By asking her hairdresser to do it.

B. By doing her hair in her own way.

C. By letting Angelina Jolie help her.

**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**

Many years ago when I first started to play tennis I was so crazy about the sport that I traveled to all four of the major grand slams–Wimbledon, the French Open, the Australian Open and the U.S. Open in New York City. I was so very impressed with the great champion Arthur Ashe and so admired him, not only as the number one tennis player in the world for a time but just as much for how dedicated he was to improving the lives of everyone, especially the unfortunate of the world. To me, he was an incredible double champion!

I will never forget, as long as I live, that night when the last match at the U.S. Open in New York finished very late. As I walked out of the stadium to catch a cab, I was surprised to see there were only a few cabs left and tons of people heading toward them. So being quite young I sprinted to try to catch one. I barely made it to the last taxi, but as I opened the back door and jumped in, someone else was doing the same thing on the other side. As both doors slammed shut I looked over to see none other than Arthur Ashe as my seat mate! We quickly agreed to share the ride since we were both heading for mid-town Manhattan. On the ride there I picked his brains to get all the tennis and life coaching I could possible pull out of him in that 45 minutes’ ride.

What a great experience that had been and what a great man he was. He was so much more than a world champion tennis player. From a young age growing up in a segregated(种族隔离的）society, he set about to help change the world by helping people and thus making the world a better place for all of us.

When we are young, most of us are pretty self-centered and almost everything we do is directed at just helping ourselves. But as we grow older and a little wiser, we see that helping others is not only very satisfying but it can make the world a better place for everyone for many years to come.

21.What did the author mean by saying Arthur Ashe was a double champion?

A. He won two championships as a tennis player.

B. He helped promote the tennis sport in the world.

C. He helped many people apart from his achievements in sports.

D. He was a successful political leader as well as a tennis player.

22. What do we learn from the ride-sharing experience?

A. They didn’t talk much during the ride. B. They agreed to do more for young people.

C. The author learned many life lessons. D. Arthur Ashe gave some gifts to the author.

23.What did the author want to tell us in the story?

A. Two heads are better than one. B. Action speaks louder than words.

C. One good turn deserves another. D. Selflessness is a mark of an honorable man.

**B**

Remember your first day of school? How did your mom pick out your clothes the day before and how nervous did you feel when entering the classroom? Or what about the first time you rode a bike, with all of the excitement coursing through your blood? Some memories stick with us and we can remember them like scenes in a movie. These are known as episodic memories (情景记忆).

Recently, a new study has shown that certain cells, called time cells, make this type of memory possible. These cells help us form clear memories in time order. As memories are being formed, these time cells put a stamp on the memories. Later, this stamp helps us recount the exact **sequence** of events and experiences.

The 27 participants in the study had electrodes (电极）placed in their brains. This allowed scientists to measure cell activity in the hippocampus (海马体) and another area involved in the perception of time. The participants were shown sequences of 12 to 15 words on a computer screen in a period of about 30 seconds. Then they were asked to recall the words.

During this time, the scientists looked at the activity of different brain cells. They found specific cells that fired signals during each sequence of words.

Gyorgy Buzsaki, a professor at New York University, said the study is important, as it can explain memory problems found in people who suffered damage to their hippocampus. In one experiment, scientists compared the memories of people who had just taken a tour of a college campus. Those without damage to their hippocampus had similar stories. However, those who had suffered damage to this area of the brain were unable to recall the proper sequence of events.

The number of people suffering from memory disorders is increasing. As of September 2019, around 50 million people worldwide were suffering from dementia (痴呆), and the number will triple by 2050, according to the World Health Organization. Such studies will help scientists develop better treatment for people suffering from Alzheimer’s disease, the cause of 60 to 70 percent of dementia cases.

24. Why does the author mention the first day of school in the first paragraph?

A. To make comparison. B. To introduce the topic.

C. To support the argument. D. To provide examples.

25. Which can replace the word “sequence” in the 2nd paragraph?

A. Result. B. Number. C. Detail. D. Order.

26. Where is the passage probably from?

A. A medicine magazine. B. A science fiction.

C. A guide book. D. An autobiography.

C

It's difficult to imagine a standard coming-of-age experience that involves more change, more stress, and more personal challenge than freshman year of college.

That food might become a way for many to deal with those stresses is hardly surprising. [Weight](https://teens.webmd.com/features/freshman-15-means-more-than-weight-gain) gain in the first year of college, often jokingly referred to as the “Freshman 15”, is so common it has become a cliche(陈词滥调). The fact that this freshman weight gain is so commonplace disguises the fact that it is often a sign of a young person having difficulty coping with the stresses of a new life.

“Food becomes a way to exert control for many freshmen when they feel little control in many areas of their lives,” Molly Kimball, a registered dietitian and sports nutritionist, says. “I work with young people all the time who have gotten into poor lifestyle choices and a disordered way of eating.”

“**These** are serious issues,” says Carol Holland, an associate professor and [psychologist](http://www.webmd.com/mental-health/guide-to-psychiatry-and-counseling) in the counseling center, adds. “Gaining 10 or 15 pounds isn't always a big deal, but it could be a sign that a young person does not have the coping skills needed given the stresses he or she is under. That's something parents want to be aware of.”

“For many students, college life is starting over from square one,” says Holland, a spokesman for the American College Counseling Association. “They have all new friends, academic demands, boy-girl [relationships](http://www.webmd.com/sex-relationships/default.htm), and money worries. They may think it’s easy, but quickly they are neck deep into a real time of difficult transformation.”

So how to keep this situational overeating in check?

Get in a regular pattern of eating and selectively eat things you enjoy. Don't skip meals, and keep a healthy, satisfying snack on hand. Also, try to work out a healthy food plan that uses what you have around you that is easy and convenient. Finally, don't stop exercising. Most schools have some kind of student sports center, join it and get rid of your lazy habits!

27. What happens to freshmen in college according to the passage?

1. Most of them cannot cope with the changes of life.
2. They are free to eat anything they want away from home.
3. Many of them turn to food as a way to deal with stresses.
4. They usually gain much weight because of the busy schedule.

28. What does “these” in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Weight gains. B. Some bad habits. C. Stresses in life. D. Difficulties in college.

29. Which of the following is a cause of stress among freshmen according to Holland?

A. Parent-child relationship. B. Academic requirements.

C. Different eating habits. D. Part-time jobs off campus.

30. What can freshmen do to control overeating?

A. Joining a basketball club. B. Not having dinner.

C. Keeping away from snacks. D. Staying up to study at night.

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。

Scientists and [spiritual](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/basics/spirituality" \o "Psychology Today looks at spiritual) teachers alike agree that the simple act of smiling can transform you and the world around you. It can make us appear more attractive to others. 31 So before you read on, slap a nice, genuine smile on that face of yours.

**How Smiling Affects Your Brain**

The act of smiling activates [neural](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/basics/neuroscience" \o "Psychology Today looks at neural) messaging that benefits your health and [happiness](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/basics/happiness" \o "Psychology Today looks at happiness). For starters, smiling activates the release of neuropeptides (神经肽) that work toward fighting off [stress](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/basics/stress" \o "Psychology Today looks at stress). The feel-good neurotransmitters (神经介质) are all released when a smile flashes across your face as well. 32

**How Smiling Affects Your Body**

You’re actually better-looking when you smile. A study published in the journal Neuropsychologia reported that seeing an attractive, smiling face activates the region in your brain that processes sensory rewards. 33 It also explains the 2011 findings by researchers at the Face Research Laboratory. They found that both men and women were more attracted to images of people who made eye contact and smiled than those who did not.

34

Did you know that your smile is actually contagious (传染性的)? In a Swedish study, subjects were shown pictures of several emotions: joy, [anger](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/basics/anger" \o "Psychology Today looks at anger) and surprise. When the picture of someone smiling was presented, the researchers asked the subjects to frown. Instead, they found that the facial expressions went directly to what subjects saw. 35 If they don’t, they’re making a conscious effort not to.

1. How Smiling Affects Those Around You
2. Each time you smile, you throw a little feel-good party in your brain.
3. So if you’re smiling at someone, it’s likely they can’t help but smile back.
4. And it can even lengthen our lives.
5. How Smiling Affects Your Facial Expressions
6. They not only relax your body, but also lower your heart rate and blood pressure.
7. This suggests that when you view a person smiling, you actually feel rewarded.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

第一节 完形填空（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。

Misty didn’t always feel so confident in herself. The challenges she has 36 over almost 20 years of dancing have made her strong.

At the young age, Misty was a shy child and 37 the spotlight (聚光灯). But she loved 38 and movement. When she was 13, her coach 39 she attend a free ballet class at the Boys & Girls Club. At first, Misty was 40 to join in and felt out of place in the class. 41 , she discovered that her body—especially her long legs and flexible 242 —was just right for ballet, which 43 her up. However, at the age of 19, she suddenly gain 44 . “My body changed 45 over the course of several months,” she says. Misty had always been long and 46 , which was considered “perfect” for a ballet dancer’s body. But now, she says, “I was being told that my proportions (比例) just weren’t right any more.” 47 , Misty was the 48 African American in a company of 80 dancers. So she sometimes felt as if she didn’t fit in. Misty says this time was “one of the 49 moments of my life.” Even though Misty felt discouraged, she didn’t break 50 . She talked with others who had struggled with similar problems. With the support of these friends, things slowly 51 .

Today, Misty says, “I’ve learned to accept my appearance, skin color, and figure.” She wants to help other dancers 5252 themselves, too. In her own book, *Firebird*, Misty tells readers to 53 their dreams: “No matter what that dream is,” she writes, “you have the 54 to make it come true with hard work and 55 .”

1. A. suffered B. accepted C. made D. faced
2. A. liked B. ignored C. needed D. avoided
3. A. art B. music C. literature D. life
4. A. asked B. rejected C. suggested D. instructed
5. A. afraid B. surprised C. excited D. proud
6. A. By this means B. With courage C. Over time D. At her age
7. A. minds B. muscles C. skills D. hours
8. A. cheered B. made C. brought D. picked
9. A. strength B. confidence C. weight D. access
10. A. badly B. interestingly C. strongly D. completely
11. A. slim B. healthy C. beautiful D. tall
12. A. Unfortunately B. Additionally C. Sadly D. Pitifully
13. A. first B. only C. special D. poorest
14. A. happiest B. best C. toughest D. scariest
15. A. down B. up C. away D. off
16. A. happened B. turned C. worsened D. improved
17. A. change B. like C. accept D. believe
18. A. go after B. put up with C. bear in mind D. give up
19. A. desire B. faith C. power D. opportunity
20. A. devotion B. fortune C. experience D. support

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。

California is burning. In recent weeks, hundreds of fires 56 (destroy) structures, torched thousands of acres and blackened the sky with smoke. Fear of the blazes has also led to strategic blackouts that have left millions 57 power.

Fire has always been a part of life California. 58 a series of | 59 (factor) have combined to make recent blazes more damaging. Ten of the most destructive fires in the state’s history have happened in the past decade. Things hit new extremes last year with the Camp Fire, 60 caused 85 deaths and burned more than 150,000 acres.

The forces working in concert to spark and spread wildfires pose 61 |incredible challenge for California. Climate change is bringing 62 (high) temperatures and more powerful winds that spread the flames. The state’s electrical system is 63 (age), and equipment has been 64 (link) to causing some of the wildfires. There are more than 100 million dead trees in the state’s forests that act 65 material for the blazes. Meanwhile, a statewide housing crisis has pushed more residents to build homes in dangerous fire zones.

1. **写作**

第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）

假定你是李华，因故不能参加外教Mr. Green明天晚上开设的关于“中美文化差异”的讲座，请给他写一封信表示道歉，内容包括：

1.表达道歉；

2.解释原因；

3.询问是否愿意提供相关资料。

注意：1.词数80词左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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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。

As an outdoor lover, I’ve made it a routine to explore different regions annually with a friend during our vacation. This year, apart from beauty of nature, I’ve experienced something more.

It was late afternoon. A few hours before sunset, Christina and I decided to hike to *[Acomat Falls](https://www.alltrails.com/trail/guadeloupe/basse-terre/acomat-falls" \t "_blank)*, tucked away in the rainforest.

Expecting to spend no more than an hour at the falls, we wore T-shirts and swimsuits and hadn’t told anyone where we were going. After crossing the wide river at a shallow spot and walking upstream about 100 yards, we reached the falls at around 4 p.m. We dove into the green pool and floated on our backs, marveling at the canyon walls.

By 4:30, Christina reminded me that we needed to head back to the car before dark, but I was waist deep in the river trying to photograph the falls, the hanging vines, and the dreaminess of the place. Christina had to wait on a stone. I finally took a good photo——and then she screamed.

With a crack like thunder, a violent wall of water rushed over the falls, turning the dreamy swimming pool into a churning monster. Flash flood! I jumped out of the river seconds before the flood crashed over the spot where I’d just been standing. Christina scrambled barefoot off the boulder toward higher ground. Christina and I clawed our way up the canyon on all fours, grabbing vines to pull ourselves up. I looked over my shoulder and saw that the water had risen 20 feet in less than a minute.

Christina led us through dense bush, prickly trees, and ankle-deep mud. When we’d climbed 200 feet, we stopped to catch our breath. Now we had a different problem: The road was on the other side of the swollen river. We were stuck in the rain-forested mountain.

We had no rain jackets and were exhausted from the scramble. Christina asked if I had my phone. It was soaking wet, but still blinked on. No service. We decided to move toward higher ground to get a better signal. It was almost dark. For a moment, the phone connected, and I heard the faint voice of Mary, our rental host. She said she’d call for help. Then the phone went silent---no signal again.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150词左右；
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:**

*Guilt came crowding in, I felt I was to blame for this.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**Paragraph 2:**

*Eventually, we saw faint lights across the canyon.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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