**江苏省镇江第一中学高二年级期末检测**

**英语**

2023.06

**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卡上。

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。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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Editor and reader. B. Boss and secretary. C. Advisor and student.

1. What are the speakers doing?

A. Swimming. B. Skating. C. Skiing.

1. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a museum. B. In a restaurant. C. In a park.

1. How does the woman speaker find the blanket?

A. Lovely. B. Low-key. C. Expensive.

1. What will the woman do next?
2. Call the police for help.
3. Consult another person.
4. Go with the man.

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. Where is Ahmed working now?

A. In Egypt. B. In America. C. In Britain.

1. What was the man’s biggest challenge at first?

A. The local food. B. The language barrier. C. The educational system.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

1. Why were some cars flashing lights toward the man’s car?
2. To warn the man to turn off lights.
3. To inform the man of an accident ahead.
4. To remind the man to drive within the speed limit.
5. How does the man feel about those driver’s behavior?

A. He’s hopeful. B. He’s grateful. C. He’s embarrassed.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

1. What is Simon doing？
2. Exploring the coastline. B. Taking scenic pictures. C. Sharing his recent trip.

11. Where was Simon heading after landing?

A. Kyushu. B. Bay of Islands. C. Rotorua.

1. What might interest Kate most in New Zealand?

A. Beaches with clear water. B. Maori culture and history. C. A hot spring.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

1. What is the woman doing?
2. Conducting an interview.
3. Hosting a ceremony.
4. Holding a press conference.
5. How does the man sound?

A. Nervous. B. Excited. C. Anxious.

1. How did the man cope with pressure from the conversation?
2. He concentrated on the game.
3. He listened to the music.
4. He relied on audiences’ encouragement.
5. What experience in the man’s childhood contributed to his success?
6. Watching TV series. B. Performing as an actor. C. Traveling around the world.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. Who is the speaker most probably talking to?

A. Dieters. B. Sports enthusiasts. C. Market watchers.

1. Why does the speaker take Trevor Hofbauer for example?
2. To state that wearing fitness trackers helps.
3. To prove that running watch-free is beneficial.
4. To clarify that fitness trackers are popular.
5. What does the speaker recommend at the end of her talk?
6. Stopping wearing fitness trackers.
7. Analyzing data from fitness trackers.
8. Reducing reliance on fitness trackers.
9. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
10. The popularity of fitness trackers.
11. The disadvantages of fitness trackers.
12. The development of fitness trackers.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题：每小题2.5分，满分37.5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。**

**A**

**Flowers We Love Photo Contest**

**TERM**

Flowers We Love Photo Contest is an annual contest that takes place during spring. This year's Flowers We Love Photo Contest begins on April 15, 2023 and ends on August 30, 2023 at 11: 59 pm. The purpose of the contest is to inspire people to pay attention to their surroundings and find out the beauty of life around them.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Flowers We Love Photo Contest is open to all amateur and professional photographers. Participants must be between the ages of 18 to 50.

**REQUIREMENTS**

Follow all requirements carefully to prevent disqualification.

•Required information, including name, address, telephone number, email address, and photo caption (说明文字) must be provided.

•There is no limit on the number of entries per person. Each entry must comply(遵从）with our term and official rule.

•The photographs need not be taken with a digital camera; scans of negatives or photographic prints are acceptable.

•All digital files must be 20 megabytes or smaller, must be in JPEG or jpg format.

•Photographs must have been taken within two years before the date of entry.

**JUDGING**

Photo Contest entries will be judged based on whether the content is creative and genuine. Judging will be conducted by editors at Artcentron.

21. What's the purpose of the contest?

A. To help people learn more about flowers.

B. To improve people's skills in photography.

C. To encourage people to discover the beauty of life.

D. To make people get ready for the coming of spring.

22. Who is qualified to take part in the contest?

A. A 17-year-old student.

B. A 55-year-old worker.

C. A 60-year-old retired teacher.

D. A 30-year-old photographer.

23. Which of the following will result in disqualification?

A. Sending 20 photos as entries. B. Emailing a 30 megabytes photo.

C. Submitting photos taken within one year. D. Presenting photos captured with a mobile phone.

**B**

As a child, I was proud of my southern origin. My own voice reflected my family's past and present—part northern Mississippi, part Tennessee, all southern. There was no sound I loved more than my grandmother's accent: thick, sweet, warm.

While growing up, I began to realize outside of our region, southerners were often dismissed as uncultured and ignorant, I was ready to leave behind my tiny town in West Tennessee, starting a new life and jumping at big chances in some far-off cities. In that embarrassing space between “teen” and “adult”, my accent was a symbol of everything.

I thought I hated about my life in the rural South. I feared it would disqualify me from being a noted magazine writer. I would have to talk less “country”. So I killed a piece of myself. I'm ashamed of it, but 'm more ashamed that I tried to kill that part of someone else-change Emily's accent.

I met Emily in college. She was determined to work for the student newspaper, which was where I spent most of my waking hours, and we became friends. She, unlike me, accepted her roots. Early in our friendship, her mother asked where I was from, assuming it was somewhere up north. Then I felt my efforts paid off and even wanted to ignore the mistake.

Emily is two years younger and she cared about my opinion. I advised her to be more like me and hide her signature Manchester accent. I stressed that throughout our college years, often by making fun of her vowel sounds. I told myself I was helping her achieve her dream of working as a reporter. Now, I see that it was actually about justifying my hiding part of myself.

Grandma Carolyn used to tell me, “Girl, don’t forget where you come from.” Now I truly understand that. Many things have faded from memory, but this sticks in my mind with uncomfortable clarity. Now that I am grown and have left the South, it's important to me.

24. What made the author want to leave her hometown?

A. Appeal of convenience in cities. B. Her dream of becoming a writer.

C. Outside prejudice against southerners. D. Her desire for learning the northern accent.

25. How did the author initially feel about the mistake made by Emily's mother?

A. Upset. B. Pleased. C. Ashamed. D. Surprised.

26. Why did the author constantly try to change Emily's accent?

A. To prove herself right. B. To maintain their friendship.

C. To help Emily become a reporter. D. To protect Emily's self-esteem.

27. What message does the text want to convey?

A. Stay true to your roots. B. A friend is a second self.

C. Hold on to your dreams. D. One is never too old to learn.

**C**

A team of scientists recently published one of the most comprehensive efforts yet to understand just how much carbon great whales absorb from the ocean, and the value that presents in the fight against climate change.

“Whales are large-bodied animals, and they live for a long time. Many of them migrate over vast distances,” said study leader Heibi Pearson, a marine biologist at the University of Alaska Southeast. “And so they have the potential to have these huge impacts on the ecosystem, including the carbon cycle.”

In their most direct impact, whale bodies hold an enormous amount of carbon that would otherwise be in the ocean or atmosphere. Twelve great whale species hold an estimated 2 million tons of carbon in their bodies, the authors found.

And that’s just the living members of the whale family. Another 62,000 tons of carbon is kept under the sea every year in the form of whale falls. When a whale dies in open water and sinks into the deep, a lifetime of collected carbon goes with it. It can take up to 1,000 years for water and elements at the bottom of the sea to cycle back up to the surface, which means that carbon is effectively sequestered for that long.

In addition, whales’ waste facilitates the growth of organisms at the base of the marine food chain, promoting the growth of carbon-consuming life throughout the ecosystem.

However, whale populations still haven’t recovered from the destructive effects of industrial whaling. Commercial hunting in the 19th and 20th centuries decreased the total mass of whales on the planet by 81%, according to the authors.

“Whales alone are not going to solve climate change, but thinking about whales as playing a role in the carbon cycle can help motivate whale conservation,” said Andrew Pershing, a co-author of the study. “There are a lot of win-wins there, and I think that’s very true of a lot of natural climate solutions.”

28. How do whales influence the climate change?

A. By storing carbon in their bodies. B. By speeding the carbon cycle.

C. By absorbing carbon from the air. D. By consuming carbon on their migration.

29. What does the underlined word “sequestered” in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Employed. B. Trapped. C. Monitored. D. Measured.

30. What can we learn about whales from the text?

A. Their population has risen by 81%. B. Their waste contributes to the ecosystem.

C. Whale hunting has been banned altogether. D. Their death will break the marine food chain.

31. What is implied in Andrew Pershing’s words?

A. We can rely on whales to change climate.

B. Whale protection still has a long way to go.

C. We’ll soon win the battle against climate change.

D. Whale protection is beneficial to solving climate issues.

**D**

The cold, wet weather of winter often puts out any wildfires that are still burning, but not in the far North areas, such as Alaska, Canada, and other parts of North America. Some forest fires just don't die in these places. Think of the fires as “zombies"(僵尸): Scientists do. When summers are warmer than normal, some fires can hide through the winter. They burn dead plant matter and soils under snow. In May 2021, scientists reported their work to a scientific journal. The scientists saw that zombie fires are rare but they could become more common as the world warms, the study warns.

“Some years, new fires were starting very close to the previous year's fire," explains Rebecca Scholten. She studies Earth and environmental sciences at Vrije University Amsterdam in the Netherlands. The new fires made scientists wonder how often fires might survive the winter. The scientists started by combing through firefighter reports. Then they compared these with satellite images of Alaska and northern Canada. The scientists looked for fires that began close to fires from the year before. They also focused on blazes starting before the middle of summer. Random lightning or human actions spark most fires in the area, Scholten says. But those fires happen later in the year.

Zombie fires accounted for less than 1 percent of the total area burned by fires from 2002 to 2018. But it changed from year to year. Take 2008, for example. A zombie fire burned Alaska that year. It caused almost one-third of fire damage that year. One clear pattern emerged: Zombie fires were more likely to happen after very warm summers. High temperatures may allow fires to reach more deeply into the soil. Such deep burns are more likely to survive to spring.

The zombie fire threat could grow. The climate is warming. Forests in the far North already are warming faster. “We're seeing more hot summers and more large fires and intense burning, '’Scholten says. Plus, zombie fires could cause more issues. The fires release huge amounts of greenhouse gases. These trap heat in the Earth’s atmosphere. The atmosphere is a layer of gases that surround the Earth. Scholten's research could help fire management. Firefighters would know to check for them after warm summers.

32. What may lead to zombie fires according to the passage?

A. wet weather B. hotter summers

C. low temperatures D. cold winters

33. What can we learn about zombie fires from Paragraph 2?

A. Where flames broke out provided the clue.

B. Changing climate plays a role in the zombie fire threat.

C. Zombie fires are less likely to happen after very warm summers.

D. It is of little use comparing firefighter reports with satellite images.

34. What conclusion will be possibly made based on the last paragraph?

A. It is important to understand zombie fires.

B. Zombie fires are likely to be under control soon.

C. Firefighters cannot do much to stop the zombie fires.

D. We still have much to learn about the warming climate.

35. Which of the following could be the suitable title of the passage?

A. “Zombie" wildfires do great damage to land

B. “Zombie" wildfires release greenhouse gases

C. “Zombie" wildfires sparked by human actions

D. “Zombie" wildfires reappear after wintering underground

第二节 (共5小题: 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

**Mind-wandering can help boost our mood**

Prior research suggests a wandering mind is an unhappy mind: We tend to be less happy when we're not focused on what we're doing. That's likely true. 36 For example, as one 2013 study showed, when people found their wandering thoughts more interesting, their moods actually improved while mind-wandering. Similarly, other studies have found that thinking about people you love or thinking more about your potential future than about what happened in the past produces positive results.

How you use mind-wandering may also be important. 37 It has been mostly unexplored in previous research, but likely has distinct effects. As one 2017 study found, people who use daydreaming for self-reflection typically have more pleasant thoughts than people who simply think about unpleasant experiences.

There is even some evidence that mind-wandering may be more of an antidote (缓解方法) to depression than a cause. People who are depressed may simply replay events from their past to better understand what happened to cause their dark mood and avoid future problems. Also, when researchers studied whether a negative mood preceded or allowed a mind-wandering episode, they found poor moods led to more mind-wandering but not vice versa. 38

Now, findings from a 2021 study suggest that mind-wandering that is more feely moving can actually improve your mood. In this study, participants were prompted randomly via cell phone over three days to report how they were feeling and how much their thoughts were freely moving and related to what they were doing. After analyzing the data, the researchers found that when people's thoughts were of-task, they generally felt more negative—similar to what earlier findings showed. 39 “Our findings suggest there might be positive aspects of mind-wandering," the researchers conclude.

40 If I simply put myself in a space that lets my mind move freely, I don’t get depressed. On the contrary, I'm happier because of it.

A. In some cases, people intentionally mind-wander.

B. Mind-wandering is part of our human inheritance.

C. Again, I find that science supports my own experience.

D. There may be a right and a wrong way to mind-wander.

E. But if their thoughts were free-moving, it had the opposite effect.

F. In fact, the content of wandering thoughts makes a big difference.

G It suggests that mind-wandering may be helping people feel better.

**第三部分：语言运用（共二节，满分30分）**

第一节：完形填空（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 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I log onto a computer at the doctor's office to say I have arrived and then wait until a voice calls me into the examination room. There, a robotic nurse \_\_41\_\_ me onto the scales and then takes my blood pressure. Some time later, in steps the \_\_42\_\_, who is also a robot. He notes down my \_\_43\_\_ and gives me a prescription. I pay for my visit using a credit card and return home without having met another human being. This is my nightmarish vision of the \_\_44\_\_, which at least hasn't happened yet. I should say I really do like many aspects of \_\_45\_\_. I enjoy the \_\_46\_\_brought by the air conditioning in summer and heaters in winter. But I am writing this because I don't want machines to \_\_47\_\_.

When I call my dentist's office and actually get a human being on the line, I am \_\_48\_\_. And when I see the introduction of yet more self-service checkout stations at the grocery store, I feel like shouting, “When it comes to cashiers, make mine a(n) \_\_49\_\_, please！”

After all, human cashiers sometimes give a store discount coupon to you for items you are \_\_50\_\_. Even more than that, real-life cashiers often take an interest in particularly cute children, which can \_\_51\_\_ young mothers' day. A cashier may also show sympathy for an elderly person \_\_52\_\_ to get that last penny out of his purse.

Machines can be \_\_53\_\_ and cost-effective and they often get the job done just fine. \_\_54\_\_, they lack an element so important to everyday life.

Call it the spirit, the soul or the heart. It is something no machine will ever have. It is human being that \_\_55\_\_ us to smile at others, which may be what they need at that moment.

41．A. tears　 B．directs C．follows D．separates

42．A. teacher B．lawyer C．doctor D．engineer

43．A. signals B．symbols C．sculptures D．symptoms

44. A. past B．present C．future D．history

45．A. commerce B．agriculture C．literature D．technology

46．A. expense B．view C．status D．comfort

47．A. take over B．pass by C．cut in D．go away

48．A. annoyed B．thrilled C．discouraged D．worried

49．A. machine B．human C．animal D．plant

50．A. ruining B．manufacturing C．advertising D．purchasing

51．A. brighten B．darken C．strengthen D．widen

52．A. turning B．happening C．describing D．struggling

53．A. urgent B．efficient C．frequent D．consistent

54．A. However B．Moreover C．Otherwise D．Therefore

55．A. encourages B．orders C．punishes D．forces

**第二节（共10小题; 每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Louis Cha (Chinese: *Cha Leung Yung*; 10 March 1924 - 30 October 2018), better known by his pen name Jin Yong, was a great master of Chinese swordsman fictions, \_\_\_56\_\_\_ co-founded the Hong Kong daily newspaper Ming Bao in 1959 and served as \_\_\_57\_\_\_ first editor-in-chief. He was Hong Kong’s most famous writer.

His martial arts novels have a widespread following in Chinese communities worldwide. His 15 works \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (write) between 1955 and 1972 earned him a reputation as one of the greatest and most popular martial arts novelist ever. By the time of his death he was the best-selling Chinese author, and over 100 million \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (copy) of his works were sold worldwide. According to *The Oxford Guide to Contemporary World Literature*, Jin Yong’s novels are \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (high) evaluated and are able to appeal to people from all walks of life. His works have the unusual ability \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (go) beyond geographical and ideological barriers separating Chinese communities of the world, achieving \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (great) success than any other contemporary writer.

To date, his works \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (translate) into many languages, including English, French, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, Thai, Burmese, Malay and Indonesian. There are many fans outside of Chinese-speaking areas, as a result of the numerous \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (adapt) of his works into films, television series, comics and video games. It is also widely known that the asteroid (小行星) 10930 Jinyong (1998 CR2) is named \_\_\_65\_\_\_ him.

**第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分40分)**

第一节 (满分15分)

为了帮助学生更好地适应即将到来的高三生活，你校将在高二年级举办英语演讲比赛。请以“做一名更好的高三学生”为主题，写一篇演讲稿，内容包括:

1.人生态度；

2.学习方法；

3.人际关系等。

注意: 1.写作词数应为80左右，标题与开头已给出，不计入总词数:

2.请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

To be a better Senior 3 Student

Dear teachers and students,

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

Thank you for your listening.

第二节 (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。

It was summer, and my dad wanted to treat me to a vacation like never before. He decided to take me on a trip to the Wild West. We took a plane to Albuquerque, a big city in the state of New Mexico. We reached Albuquerque in the late afternoon. Uncle Paul, my dad’s friend, picked us up from the airport and drove us up to his farm in Pecos.学科网 zxxk.com

His wife Tina cooked us a delicious dinner and we got to know his sons Ryan and Kyle. My dad and I spent the night in the guestroom of the farm house listening to the frogs and water rolling down the river nearby. Very early in the morning. Uncle Paul woke us up to have breakfast. “The day starts at dawn on my farm,” he said. After breakfast, I went to help Aunt Tina feed the chickens, while my dad went with Uncle Paul to take the sheep out to graze (吃草). I was impressed to see my dad and Uncle Paul riding horses. They looked really cool.学科网 zxxk.com

In the afternoon, I asked Uncle Paul if I could take a horse ride, and he said yes, as long as my dad went with me. I wasn’t going to take a horse ride by myself anyway. So, my dad and I put on our new cowboy hats, got on our horses, and headed slowly towards the mountains. “Don’t be late for supper,” Uncle Paul cried, “and keep to the track so that you don’t get lost!” “OK!” my dad cried back. After a while Uncle Paul and his farm house were out of sight. It was so peaceful and quiet and the colors of the brown rocks, the deep green pine trees, and the late afternoon sun mixed to create a magic scene. It looked like a beautiful woven (编织的) blanket spread out upon the ground just for us.学科网 zxxk.com

Paragraph1:学科网 zxxk.com

*Suddenly a little rabbit jumped out in front of my horse.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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Paragraph2:学科网 zxxk.com

*We had no idea where we were and it got dark.*学科网 zxxk.com\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.