**金华十校2022-2023学年第一学期期末调研考试高二英语试题**

**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. Where are the speakers?

A. In a park.

B.At school.

C. In a hospital.

2. How many pears does the girl have?

A.1. B.2. C.4.

3. Why does the man complain to the woman?

A. She makes noise.

B. She wastes water.

C. She never washes clothes.

4. Where did the man go first yesterday?

A. To a cinema.

B. To a library.

C. To a restaurant.

5.What are the speakers talking about?

A.What to eat for lunch.

B. When to have lunch.

C. Whether to eat out.

**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. What does the woman want to do?

A. Watch a film in a cinema.

B. See a play at the theatre.

C. Enjoy a video at home.

7. What does the woman think of the Italian film?

A.Boring. B. Serious. C. Funny.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8 What did Mr Gray talk a lot about?

A. The methods of learning English

B The culture of some countries.

C. The rules in the classroom.

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A The girl’s classmates.

B. The girl’s first English class.

C. The girl’s English homework.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Schoolmates.

B. Brother and sister.

C. Teacher and student.

11. Why does the woman find it difficult to study at Oxford?

A. She isn’t used to extra classes.

B. She isn’t used to the learning style.

C. She isn’t used to the large amount of work.

12. What has the man been encouraged to do at school?

A. Give opinions.

B. Answer questions.

C. Argue with teachers.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13 How often does the girl get in touch with her friends?

A. Seldom.

B. Once a week.

C. Twice a week.

14. Who does the girl usually turn to when she is upset?

A. Her friends.

B. Her parents.

C. Her teachers.

15. Where would the girl talk with her friend?

A. In a shopping center.

B. In a classroom.

C. In a cafe.

16. What does the man suggest the girl do?

A. Study harder.

B. Shop with her friends.

C. Get more in touch with her friends.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. Why is the speaker usually hungry by lunchtime?

A. She never has snacks in the morning.

B. She only has a drink for breakfast.

C. She seldom eats breakfast.

18. When does the speaker’s lunchtime end?

A. At about 1: 15

B. At about 2: 00.

C. At about 2: 15.

19. What. does the speaker always drink in the daytime?

A.Tea. B. Water. C. Coffee,

20. What does the speaker usually do in the evening?

A. Watch TV.

B. Enjoy a dessert.

C. Have a talk with others.

**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**

Travelers are always looking for inspiration to guide their trips. Coming up with a list of places to visit can be challenging when you’re staring at a globe. What are the top tourist attractions in the world? Here comes our list.

**.The Acropolis, Athens**

Follow in the footsteps of ancients as you walk up the same steps that have been walked on since 438 BC. Views out over the city are incredible as you walk between the well-restored old buildings. Near the end of the day, you’ll want to stay and watch the sunset from the stairs near the entrance. This is a ritual (仪式) in Athens.

**. The Taj Mahal, India**

India is-filled with incredible cities and fabulous places to visit, but the 17th-century

Taj Mahal is the one place that says you’ve been to India. This mausoleum (陵墓)，commissioned by the Shah Jahan for his wife, is known internationally as a symbol of love. This fantastic structure, made with precious stones, has to be visited to be fully appreciated.

**. Petra, Jordan**

You may have an Indiana Jones feeling as you walk through a 1.2-kilometer-long narrow crack in the sandstone hills and emerge, into a hidden city. First built over 2,000 years ago and lost to the outside world for 600 years, the city was only discovered in 1812. Impressive buildings are carved directly into the red rock walls and are wonderfully preserved, just begging to be explored and photographed.

**.Grand Canyon, USA**

The greatest natural attraction in the United States, the Grand Canyon is a key sight for all travelers planning their lifetime of adventures. Standing on the edge of the Grand Canyon, looking out over the carved landscape, will awaken your senses. Several hikes in the canyon and along the edge offer unique perspectives. For even more adventure plan a rafting trip down the Colorado River through the canyon.

1. What do the Acropolis and Petra have in common?

A. Fantastic sunset.

B. Red rock walls.

C. Exciting rafting trip.

D. Ancient buildings.

2. Which place best suits people who want an adventurous trip?

A. Petra, Jordan.

B. Grand Canyon, USA.

C. The Taj Mahal, India.

D. The Acropolis, Athens.

3. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A research paper.

B. A science fiction.

C. A travel brochure.

D. A geography textbook.

**B**

On May 21, 2022, Tom Turcich of New Jersey became the 10th person to walk around the world. Over seven years, he walked 48,000 kilometers across six continents and 38 countries - most of it with his dog Savannah.

Speaking to CNN, Turcich explained that, after a friend died in an accident at age 17 he started to look at life differently, and decided to go on a journey around the world. It took over eight years of saving and planning before Turcich finally left his home on April 2, 2015 - just before his 26th birthday - on his way to Panama. He had a stroller to carry his hiking equipment, a sleeping bag, a laptop, a camera and a box of food.

About four months into the journey, Turcich adopted Savannah from, an animal shelter in Texas. She joined him for the rest of the trip, becoming the first dog to walk around the world. The pair walked around 30-40 kilometers a day, spending most nights camping. Some parts could not be done on foot, however - such as when lurcich and Savannah took a boat from Uruguay to Antarctica. In late 2017, Turcich had to return home to recover from an illness he got while traveling through Ireland and the UK.

He and Savannah started walking again in May 2018, going through Europe, North Africa and Turkey before getting stuck in Azerbaijan for six months because of the COVID-19 pandemic. They were able to travel to Kyrgyzstan before taking a plane to Seattle. From there, he and Savannah walked back to New Jersey.

Turcich said the most difficult place to walk through was “desolate“ Wyoming. Now that he’s back home, Turcich says he wants to stay in one place for a while - and write a book about his trip.

4. What led to Turcich’s decision to walk around the world?

A. His thoughtful plan before a birthday.

B. His different attitude towards travelling.

C. The death of his friend at an early age.

D. The adoption of Savannah from a shelter.

5. What can we know about the Turcich and Savannah according to the text?

A. They spent most of nights in hotels during the trip.

B. Their journey has been recorded in Turcich’s book.

C. Their trip was once interrupted due to Turcich’s illness.

D. The most challenging place for them to walk through was Azerbaijan.

6. What kind of person is Turcich according to the text?

A. Creative and curious.

B. Brave and determined.

C. Caring and intelligent.

D. Humorous and cautious.

7. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

A. To persuade people to travel with a reliable animal.

B. To motivate young people to take a worldwide walking trip.

C. To emphasize the importance of an unforgettable travel experience.

D. To share a story about a man and a dog’s walking around the world.

**C**

Animal populations across the world have been reduced by 69% in less than 50 years, according to a new scientific report. The report’s authors are calling for urgent action to restore the natural world.

The Living Planet Report (LPR) is produced every two years by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Zoological Society of London. The most recent report, released on October 13, 2022, shows that almost 70% of the world’s monitored wildlife was lost between 1970 and 2018. The report is based on research from 195 countries around the world. Data was collected from almost 32,000 populations of 5,230 species.

Although the average global loss of wildlife is 69%, the rate is greater in the global south. Latin America and the Caribbean in particular have seen the sharpest fall, having lost 94% of their wildlife since 1970. Across the world, the biggest drop was in freshwater populations of wildlife — including almost 1,400 species of mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles — which have decreased by 83%.

The report identifies several causes for wildlife loss, including hunting, farming, the loss of forests, pollution and climate change. However, the report also promotes solutions, such as designing less destructive food production systems, urgently protecting the Amazon rainforest, limiting the use of fossil fuels, and creating new laws to protect our natural environment.

Commenting on the report, Marco Lambertini, director general of WWF International, called the figures “terrifying”, and said “we need to restore nature and not simply **halt** its loss.” In December 2022, world leaders are meeting in Montreal for the 15th UN Biodiversity Conference, also known as COP 15. The authors of the LPR say that this is an opportunity for a global plan to deal with wildlife loss and restore nature. “Government leaders must step up at COP 15,” said Lambertini. “The world is watching.”

8. What does the author mainly want to show by listing the numbers in the first three paragraphs?

A. The causes of the urgent situation.

B. The detailed process of the research.

C. The severity of wildlife loss worldwide.

D. The drop in freshwater populations of wildlife?

9. According to the report, what is a possible solution to population decline of wildlife?

A. Stop hunting and farming.

B. Ban the production of wildlife food.

C. Offer legal protection of natural environment.

D. Replace the fossil fuels with renewable energy

10. What does the underlined word “halt” mean in the last paragraph?

A. Accept. B. Stop. C. Fear. D. Suffer.

11. What is Lambertini’s attitude towards wildlife loss?

A. Objective. B. Indifferent.

C. Ambiguous. D. Concerned.

**D**

Next time you consider striking up a conversation with a stranger in line at the grocery store or while waiting at the laundry, keep in mind that it might be beneficial for your well-being. A recent study by a group of researchers found that there is a link between happiness and a term that the researchers coined called “relational diversity.”

Using public data from sources like the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the World Health Organization, the researchers analyzed data sets and survey responses from people who had shared their daily habits, schedules and interactions. They noticed a clear relationship between relational diversity and overall levels of satisfaction.

Hanne Collins, a Harvard Business School doctoral student who co-authored the study, says that relational diversity is composed of two elements: richness and evenness. Richness measures relationship categories, or how many kinds of people you interact with in a day. That could be your romantic partner, a family member, a neighbor or a stranger. “The more relationship categories they talk to in a day and the more even their conversations are across those categories, the happier they are. And we find this in a large sample across many countries,” Collins said. Evenness relates to the distribution of conversations among those different relationship categories. Some people may find themselves interacting with colleagues at work more than, say, their family members. “If you have a few conversations with colleagues, a few with friends, a few with a romantic partner or a couple chats with strangers, that’s going to be more even across these categories,” Collins explained.

Ultimately, Collins says, the study gives insight to the idea that humans are social creatures at heart. Having a support system is important, but it goes beyond your inner circle. “It’s about this mix. It’s about connecting with people who are close to you, who are maybe less close to you, who connect you with other people, who provide different kinds of support,” she said. “Essentially, the idea is that the more diverse your social portfolio, the happier you are and the higher your well-being.”

12 What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The research method.

B. The supporting evidence.

C. The analysis of the research data.

D The application of the research findings.

13. How does Collin explain the findings in paragraph 3?

A. By illustrating concepts.

B. By presenting questions.

C. By using an expert’s word.

D. By referring to another study.

14. What does Collins suggest people do in the last paragraph?

A. Live a more active life.

B. Expand the inner circle.

C. Gain as much support as possible.

D. Connect with all kinds of people.

15. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. Humans, social creatures at heart

B. Finding support benefits your well-being

C. The more you interact, the better you will be

D. Talking to strangers might make you happier

**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可以填人空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

Everyone knows that the media can be and is manipulated (操控). Everything that we read on the Internet may not always be true. People have constantly been complaining about lies in the media. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ Here are some tips and tools:

Check the domain. Established news organizations usually own their domains and they have a standard look. Many fake ones use similar URLs and domain names, but rather than using a “.com”, they use “.com.co” endings. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ But abcnews. com.co is not!

Check the comments. Headlines are meant to get the readers’ attention and reflect what the story is about. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ Headlines are often written in exaggerated (夸张的) language with the intention of being misleading and then attached to stories that are about a completely different topic or just not true. These stories usually generate a lot of comments. If a lot of these comments call out the article for being fake or misleading, it probably is.

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ Are there noticeable grammatical errors? Know this -reliable sources have high prootreading and grammatical standards! Is the story of the celebrity current or recycled? Make sure an older story has not been taken out of context.

Remember, do not believe everything you see, read or hear. False news travels faster online than real news. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ Read widely instead and consider the other side of a story. Ask, think and check whenever you read an article, hear an opinion or see a picture.

A. Guarantee correct grammar.

B. So how can we be smart online?

C. But lately, that hasn’t been the case.

D. Pay attention to quality and timeliness.

E. For example, abcnews.com is a legal news source.

F. You can use most search engines to find more information.

G. Do not define your opinions and views because of one article you have read.

**第三部分语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15个小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

Silence is important for learning. I got it from my fourteen-month-old daughter Arielle.

One day, she sat on the floor with an old baby doll. Without buttons, it could neither \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ nor play music. The whole room was silent. Then Arielle began to explore the baby doll. When her hand touched a tiny \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_, she used one finger to trace (勾画) its shape. Then she \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ one of her own ears and then both ears. She kept tracing the doll’s ear and her own a few more times until, \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_, she turned her attention elsewhere.

At that moment I discovered how human \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ took place. Something stimulated (刺激) Arielle’s \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_: Is her body like her doll’s? With no outside stimulation, she satisfied her curiosity by comparing the doll’s body and herself. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_, for many kids, experiences like Arielle’s are less and less frequent \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ children are surrounded by those so-called \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ toys which can talk and move at the push of a button. This \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ them to push buttons repeatedly without thinking and may rob (剥夺) children of opportunities to problem-solve.

Like adults, children need times that are \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ to experience the difference between just reacting to outside stimulation and \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ their own ideas by exploring the world.

Indeed, the toys most likely to encourage creative play are not those that make \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ or have lots of unnecessary’ functions. \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_, they are simple, quiet and can be used in lots of different ways. So next time, when \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ what to buy your child, make a wise choice.

21. A. smile B. stand C. talk D. sleep

22. A. nose B. mouth C. ear D. foot

23. A. covered B. felt C. hurt D. drew

24. A. discouraged B. interested C. confused D. satisfied

25. A. aging B. communication C. learning D. experiment

26 A. imagination B. curiosity C. creativity D. determination

27. A. Briefly B. Sadly C. Hopefully D. Traditionally

28. A. unless B. while C. since D. until

29. A. safe B. pretty C. healthy D. smart

30. A. required B. forbade C. advised D. caused

31. A. hard B. quiet C. extra D. fresh

32. A. developing B. changing C. expressing D. appreciating

33. A. noise B. profits C. progress D. records

34. A. However B. Instead C. Therefore D. Besides

35. A. asking B. studying C. deciding D. suggesting

**第二节(10个小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填人一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Dogs can cry tears of joy when they see their owners after a long period of absence, researchers have said.

The study, \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_(base) on the behaviour of 22 dogs, looked at the reactions of dogs reunited with their owners \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ with other people they knew. To test their theory, academics placed pieces of paper under the eyes of the dogs during normal interaction with their owners and a minute before they were reunited with them after hours of \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (separate). They discovered when the dogs saw their owners, it was the only time they shed tears. There was not \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ same level of increased tear production when the dogs were reunited with the people they were familiar \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_, but were not their owners.

To see whether the tears \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (link) to their emotions, the researchers applied a solution containing oxytocin, a hormone (激素) \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ in humans sometimes is called the love hormone, to the dogs. After they used the hormone, they found the dogs’ tears \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (significant) increased. While dogs are known to cry \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (keep) their tear ducts (泪腺) clean, it has not been connected to their emotional response before.

Raised by humans, dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_\_(develop) specific communication skills over time.The tears are believed to deepen the bond between dogs and their owners.

**第四部分写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

46. 假定你是育英中学的李华，你的澳大利亚朋友Jackson下学期将到你校交流学习，写信向你了解学校情况。请给他写一封回信，内容包括：

1.学校简介；

2.特色活动。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式作答。

Dear Jackson,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 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。

On a Friday evening in December, two weeks before Christmas, I lost my job. I hadn’t seen it coming. I was excited for the weekend, when my daughter, Kristil, then 12, and I planned to get our Christmas tree. Then I listened to my voicemail “We’re sorry, but your work assignment has ended.” My heart sank.

I wasn’t just a single parent; I was the only parent. I did everything I could to give Kristil a good life, but there were some things my love couldn’t fix. The next day as we searched for our tree, I struggled to be cheerful as I eyed the Christmas tree prices. Empty-handed, we returned home.

Over the next week, I furiously applied for jobs as my bank account grew smaller. All applications ended in vain. I felt as if the world was closing in on me. On a weekend afternoon, I dropped Kristil in a wealthy gated community for a birthday party of her classmate. I watched as she went in, surrounded by all the nice things we couldn’t afford. I drove home defeated.

Back at home, I glanced out the window. It had been snowing on and off all morning. I noticed a small woman with short white hair struggling to open her car door against the wind. She got out. I realized it was my old professor, Esther Heffernan. I hadn’t seen her since we’d met for lunch three months ago. I’d first met Esther 10 years earlier, when I was her student at Edgewood College in Madison, Wisconsin. Kristil was 3 at the time, and I sometimes took her to class. Esther was understanding and would bring coloring books to occupy Kristil. After I graduated, she kept in touch, meeting me for lunch every few months. I had grown to love her like family.

注意：

1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I rushed out of the house, waving my hands.

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

When I opened the envelope, inside I found some money and a note.

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