

2023-2024学年（下）期初（开学）学业质量联合调研抽测

**高三英语试题**

（分数：150分，时间：120分钟）

**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，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 the woman looking for?

A. A gallery. B. A bookstore. C. A coffee shop.

2. Where probably are the speakers?

A. At home. B. In a cafe. C. In the office.

3. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Look after her kid. B. Buy lunch for her. C. Keep an eye on her stuff.

4. How does the man find the film?

A. Dull. B. Difficult. C. Well-acted.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The weather. B. Their plan. C. The beach.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6至第7两个小题。

6. How often will the man have psychology classes?

A. Once a week B. Twice a week. C. Four times a week.

7. What time will the man be having his psychology class next week?

A. 2:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Thursday.

B.8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. Tuesday.

C. 8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. Wednesday.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第9两个小题。

8. Why does Lydia call the man?

A. To return a lost baseball.

B. To report a broken window.

C. To complain about a repairman.

9. What did Lydia do this morning?

A. She went shopping. B. She met her friend. C. She played baseball.

听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

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

A. Close friends. B. Student and teacher. C. Assistant and customer.

11. What rule does Linda tell the man?

A. Late returns will be fined.

B. No books can be renewed.

C. ID cards are needed each time.

12. What will the speakers do next?

A. Buy a coffee. B. Pay for the book. C. Photocopy the ID card.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13. What is the woman probably?

A. A teacher. B. A secretary. C. A physician.

14. Why did the man move to Los Angles?

A. He’s got a promotion. B. He’s landed a new job. C. He’s to take an examination.

15. When will the man meet the headmaster?

A. At 9:00 a.m. B. At 10:00 a.m. C. At 11:00 a.m.

16. How will the man get his report?

A. By e-mail. B. By app. C. By telephone.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. How long does a complete IELTS es last?

A. 120 minutes. B. 165 minutes. C. 2-5 days.

18. What is an advantage of taking the IELTS test?

A. Improvement of one’s social status.

B. Access to international job opportunities.

C. Greater possibility of full-time education.

19. Which section of the two versions of LELTS differ from each other?

A. Speaking. B. Listening. C. Writing.

20. Who has to take an IELTS General test?

A. A Japanese wanting to work in the UK.

B. A student preparing for exchange programs.

C. A job seeker eager for a position in the government.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1.5分，满分37.5分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Hotels Where Wild Animals Wander Free**

Check in to one of these hotels where wild animals wander free, and you could be sharing your breakfast table with giraffes, relaxing poolside with elephants, or viewing out from your hotel room window penguins.

**Makanyane Safari Lodge**

Madikwe Game Reserve, South Africa

Located within the Madikwe Game Reserve, the Makanyane Safari Lodge offers guests up close views of the surrounding bush and the wildlife that resides within it. The suites have floor- to-ceiling glass windows perfect for watching passing elephants, and the main lodge is conveniently located next to a water hole visited by a variety of wildlife.

**Disney’s Animal Kingdom Lodge Resort**

Orlando, Florida

A stay at Disney’s Animal Kingdom Lodge Resort in Orlando will feel more like a visit to Africa than Florida. Take a walk around the grounds, and you’re likely to spot more than 30 species of African wildlife. The lodge is home to 200 resident animals and birds, including gazelles, flamingos, zebras, and giraffes.

**Giraffe Manor**

Nairobi, Kenya

This hotel outside of Nairobi lets you get up close and personal with Rothschild giraffes. The original place was built in 1932 and has served as a giraffe shelter since the 1970s. Today, Giraffe Manor has six bedrooms and offers guests the chance to share their breakfast table with the eight resident giraffes. All of the hotel’s profits go to support the African Fund for Endangered Wildlife.

**Sea Lion Lodge**

Sea Lion Island, Falkland Islands

Despite the name, it isn’t sea lions you should look out for here: A group of Gentoo penguins has been known to set up camp next to Sea Lion Lodge, a comfortable 3-star hotel in the Falkland Islands. Aside from penguin spotting, the lodge offers expansive views of the South Atlantic Ocean where nothing but water separates you from Antarctica.

21．In which hotel can you view elephants through the windows?

A．Makanyane Safari Lodge. B．Disney’s Animal Kingdom Lodge Resort.

C．Giraffe Manor. D．Sea Lion Lodge.

22．What is special about Giraffe Manor?

A．It offers guests free breakfasts. B．It is home to varieties of wildlife.

C．It has been doing charity for wildlife. D．It provides a stay like a visit to Africa.

23．What can people see in Sea Lion Lodge?

A．Giraffes. B．Penguins. C．Sea lions. D．Elephants.

**B**

Kids and teenagers who volunteer aren’t just helping their community. They might also be helping themselves. That’s according to a new research published in *JAMA Network Open*, in May.

Kids who participated in community service were 34% more likely to be in very good physical health than those who didn’t participate, the study found. And those who volunteered were 66% more likely to be considered doing well in general. Kids aged 12 and older who volunteered were 25% less likely to have anxiety than peers who didn’t. The findings come from survey data provided by the parents of some 50,000 kids in the United States aged 6 to 17. About half of those parents reported that their kids did volunteer work.

Studies like this have limitations. Parents answered questions about their kids’ health and community-service activity. But a parent might not know if their child experiences anxiety or considers themselves to be doing well in general. This type of data also can’t prove cause and effect. It can only uncover connections. So it’s not possible to say for sure that volunteering leads to better mental and physical health. It could be that people in good health are more likely to have the energy or desire to volunteer.

But the data comes at an important time for youth mental health. In recent years, rates of depression and anxiety have risen among young people. More than 40% of high school students reported experiencing feelings of sadness or hopelessness. So there’s a clear need for accessible and effective mental health resources. Giving back to the community may be one such resource. And this study isn’t the only one to reach that conclusion. Previous research has also found links between volunteering and well-being among adults. Serving the community seems to help people feel a sense of purpose. And it makes them feel connected to those around them. Generosity has also been shown to boost happiness and improve physical health. It might be a practice worth doing.

24．How many kids in the US who volunteered were less likely to be anxious?

A．12,500. B．17,000. C．33,000. D．50,000.

25．What can we learn from the third paragraph?

A．Healthy people are less likely to volunteer.

B．Volunteering surely leads to better mental and physical health.

C．Parents know their kids’ mental and physical health very well.

D．There is a relationship between health and community-service activity.

26．What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A．There are various mental health resources.

B．People of all ages will serve the community.

C．Serving the community will benefit mental health.

D．High school students are suffering mental health problems.

27．Which proverb best matches the article?

A．He laughs best who laughs last.

B．The rose is in her hand, the flavor in mine.

C．The longest journey begins with the first step.

D．Treat other people as you hope they will treat you.

**C**

Do you have a favorite sport? Are you passionate about sewing or reading? Typically, you engage in these activities simply because you enjoy them. Would you be taken aback to know the overjustification effect that when you are rewarded for your beloved activities, your desire to participate in them diminishes?

Edward Deci, a psychology professor, conducted a series of experiments, in one of which Deci divided the participants into two groups: one was paid to complete a puzzle, and the other was not paid to. After money was removed, the group that was previously paid to play showed less motivation to complete the task than the group that was never paid and only did the puzzle for enjoyment. The outcome demonstrated the overjustification effect, which occurs when an external stimulation decreases a person’s internal motivation to perform a behavior or engage in an activity.

According to the self-determination theory, three conditions are essential for people to feel internally motivated and perform at their best: autonomy, freedom from external restrictions; competence, the need to feel capable, and relatedness, the need to feel connected with others. In Deci’s experiment, money acted as a tie, which reduced participants’ autonomy, a crucial component of internal motivation, discouraging them from experiencing the freedom of external restrictions. The pressure to perform for the money lessened the pleasure and freedom felt by those who were doing the puzzle merely for fun.

But if external stimulation is tied to performance, the overjustification effect is less influential. For example, being rewarded for studying is unlikely to decrease internal motivation because the grade depends upon actually doing well rather than just going through the motions.

While the overjustification effect can reduce motivation, some strategies can lower its impact. One is to focus on providing feedback and recognition rather than concrete rewards. For instance, praising an individual’s effort or acknowledging their accomplishments can maintain their internal motivation. Additionally, allowing individuals to have autonomy and control over their tasks also works. By giving them the freedom to choose how they complete tasks, individuals are more likely to be internally motivated and experience a greater sense of satisfaction and engagement.

28．What does the underlined word “diminishes” in paragraph 1 mean?

A．Remains. B．Weakens. C．Ceases. D．Solidifies.

29．How did Deci prove the overjustification effect in the experiment?

A．By interpreting a concept.

B．By presenting an argument.

C．By making a comparison.

D．By describing a phenomenon.

30．What is mainly illustrated in paragraph 3?

A．The skills needed for a puzzle.

B．The core elements of inner drives.

C．The impact of autonomy on competence.

D．The theoretical basis for the overjustification effect.

31．Which serves as an example of preventing the overjustification effect?

A．Speaking highly of a pupil’s hard work.

B．Rewarding a kid with candy for playing the violin.

C．Offering a clerk financial bonuses for daily routines.

D．Promising an employee a decent position for doing his duty.

**D**

Lately, it’s felt like technological change has entered an incredible speed. Companies like OpenAI and Google have unveiled new Artificial Intelligence systems with incredible capabilities, making what once seemed like science fiction an everyday reality. It's an era that is raising big, existential questions for us all, about everything from the future of human existence to the future of human work.

“Things are changing so fast,”says Erik Brynjolfsson, a leading, technology-focused economist based at Stanford University. As he notes, this new wave of technological change looks like it could be pretty different. Unlike before, experienced and skilled workers benefited mostly from AI technology. In this new wave, it’s the less experienced and less skilled workers who benefit the most.“And that might be helpful in terms of closing some of the inequality that previous technologies actually promoted,” Brynjolfsson says. So one benefit of intelligence machines is-maybe-they will improve the know-how and smarts of low performers, thereby reducing inequality.

But it’s also possible that Al could lower the profit of the experienced, smart, or knowledgeable ones.AI could reduce inequality by bringing the bottom up, and it could also reduce inequality by bringing the top and middle down.

Of course, as Erik put, it’s also possible that Al could end up increasing inequality even more. For one, it could make the Big AI companies, which own these powerful new systems, wildly rich. It could also empower business owners to replace more and more workers with intelligent machines. And it could kill jobs for all but the best of the best in various industries, who keep their jobs because maybe they're superstars or because maybe they have seniority.

The effects of AI, of course, are still very much being studied and these systems are evolving fast, so this is just an assumption. This machine intelligence could upend much of the previous thinking on which kinds of jobs will be affected by automation.

32．What do the underlined words “the know-how and smarts” mean in paragraph 2?

A．Experience and intelligence. B．Skills and potential.

C．Capacity and experience. D．Outlook and talents.

33．Who will gain more in this new AI era?

A．The senior with high rank.

B．The inexperienced with low competence

C．The learned with great credit.

D．The poor with practical skills.

34．Which statement will Erik probably agree with?

A．The fast development of AI will promote the division of inequality.

B．AI Giants will be the dominator in the future world of new AI systems.

C．The best of all walks of life will survive the competition against AI systems.

D．Lower rank workers with little knowledge are bound to be abandoned by employers.

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

A．The Fast Growth of the Artificial Intelligence

B．The Influence of the AI Inequality

C．The Impact of the Artificial Intelligence

D．The Future of the AI Generation

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入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Many would consider emotions to be a barrier to decision-making and, therefore, think that they would be better off without them. However, the latest research has proved that our emotions will drive the conclusions we make, and that our well-being may depend upon our ability to understand and interpret them. 36 Here are some suggestions.

Start by understanding your emotions. 37 This mindful process of self-examination is important for healthy decisions, since emotions can influence our views and judgments.

Emotions can act as a compass (指南针), pointing you toward what matters most to you. However, strong emotions can affect our judgment and make it challenging to think objectively and critically. 38 You should be aware that emotions that arise from past experiences might cloud your judgment. Separate the present situation from the past and focus on the relevant factors.

39 However, they should be connected with factual information. Take your time to gather crucial information before making important decisions. Analyse the pros and cons (利弊) of your options to make the best possible decisions.

It’s beneficial to expand your viewpoint. When you see the big picture and are focused on your highest purpose, you are not distracted by smaller issues. Figuring out your deepest long-term goals and pursuing them will channel your emotions toward peace and harmony. 40

To sum up, emotions play a significant role in decision-making and, when used properly, they can improve the effectiveness of the decision-making process.

A．Emotions can provide valuable insights.

B．All this information can serve your goal in the long run.

C．You’ll recognize that a decision driven by your values is the best.

D．Actually, we can effectively use emotions for successful decision-making.

E．Take a moment to recognize how you are feeling and why you are feeling so.

F．Therefore, it is essential to balance emotional insights with logical reasoning.

G．You should try to understand how critical thinking contributes to great decisions.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Nuclear pollution is a serious global   41 , brought to the forefront by major accidents at Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and Fukushima. These events have demonstrated the significant health and environmental risks 42 by nuclear disasters. Not only have they caused immediate health problems, such as radiation sickness and increased cancer rates, but they have also 43 lasting environmental damage and genetic changes in affected communities. As a result, nuclear pollution remains a pressing concern for governments, scholars, and individuals worldwide.

When nuclear accidents occur in coastal areas, the 44 environment becomes a critical concern due to the crucial role that oceans play in 45 the climate, ensuring food security, and supporting the livelihoods of billions of people globally. In recent years, the increasing threats to marine ecosystems from ocean pollution have 46 public awareness of the need to protect the marine environment. Studies have shown that human activities pose a 47 threat to marine environments, emphasizing the importance of improving environmental management and taking measures to mitigate environmental risks.

Following the Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011, efforts to cool the reactors by pumping in seawater resulted in the 48 of a significant amount of nuclear waste in the water storage tank at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. 49 attempts to manage this waste, the Japanese government’s decision to release nearly 1.26 million tons of nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean over the next 40 years has faced opposition 50 neighboring countries, local 51 , and international environmental organizations.

This 52 poses serious risks to marine life, fisheries, and human health. Radioactive isotopes present in the wastewater, such as tritium, carbon-14, cobalt-60, and strontium-90, can accumulate in marine organisms and ultimately affect human populations through the food 53 . Therefore, there is an/a 54 need for further research and mitigation measures to 55 the widespread impacts of nuclear pollution on the environment and human health.

41．A．change B．opportunity C．concern D．possibility

42．A．caused B．posed C．created D．increased

43．A．resulted in B．led to C．brought about D．caused

44．A．terrestrial B．aquatic C．marine D．atmospheric

45．A．balancing B．regulating C．considering D．stabilizing

46．A．heightened B．raised C．decreased D．lifted

47．A．minor B．slight C．substantial D．insignificant

48．A．accumulation B．storage C．deposition D．buildup

49．A．Therefore B．Despite C．However D．Hence

50．A．from B．by C．of D．in

51．A．residents B．citizens C．inhabitants D．dwellers

52．A．issue B．measure C．release D．disposal

53．A．web B．chain C．network D．system

54．A．urgent B．immediate C．pressing D．critical

55．A．address B．tackle C．solve D．resolve

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。

The world’s 56 (famous) heart surgeon, the Egyptian Professor, Sir Magdi Yacoub, has transplanted more hearts than anyone else. To the countless people whose lives he 57 (transform) and saved, he is a hero. Professor Yacoub 58 (inspire) in his work by his father, who was a general surgeon.

Now 66 years old, professor Yacoub still retains his energy and extraordinary enthusiasm for his career. For 43 years, he has dealt with desperate patients whose combination of poor diet, inactive lifestyle and stress overload have caused them to ask for his help. 59 all these experiences, he is very aware of the role of good nutrition and regular exercise in maintaining good health. He eats very well and swims early each morning.

Professor Yacoub’s life is always hectic (狂热的). 60 a donor heart has suddenly been found, then an operation has to take place quickly. He works long hours; he says there are no regular hours for a heart surgeon, as the surgery 61 take place when it needs to be carried out.

For relaxation, professor Yacoub enjoys 62 (garden) and even grows orchids. One dream of 63 is to go to the Amazon one day 64 (see) the rare plants there. He is patron of the Chain of Hope charity, which aims to take medical expense to the developing world. Specialist teams give their time free and travel all over the world to places such as Mozambique and Jamaica to train local surgeons in techniques that 65 (save) lives. This charity also brings needy children to the West necessary heart surgery.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

66．假定你是李华，即将来临的寒假假期生活，主题为“Enjoy a happy and healthy life of the vacation”，请写一篇英文发言稿，要点如下：

1. 健康快乐生活的重要性；

2. 怎样才能做到健康快乐地生活(乐观、锻炼等)；

3. 享受假期快乐生活和充分利用时间学习。

注意：

1.100词左右。

2.开头已给出，不计入单词总数。

Dear fellow students,

It’s my honor to be here to share my opinion ...

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

Li Hua

第二节（满分25分）

67．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。

“Bang. . !” Sara pushed the door open. She threw her school bag onto the floor and called out, “I’m home!” No answer. The house was silent. It sounded empty, but she knew it wasn’t. Her mum and dad were working upstairs.

Sara got a glass of orange juice, went into the conservatory (玻璃房) and sat down in her favourite chair. The garden was still in the dark afternoon. On one side, her mum’s garden was neat and tidy with boring short grass, boring straight flowerbeds and boring straight paths. But on the other side, Sara’s Nature Garden looked wild and exciting with big dead sunflowers and tall grasses.

“Nobody is interested in me. Mum and dad only think about their work,” she thought sadly.

Then she recalled: One month earlier, she learned in a magazine that many dogs were abandoned because their owners got bored with them; One hour earlier, she saw a cute dog wagging its tail and licking her friend’s face.

Sara knew today was special. Today things were changing. She couldn’t wait any longer. It’s time to talk to her parents.

So Sara got up from her chair and climbed all the way to the loft (阁楼). “Mum, I want a talk.” said Sara. “Just a minute!” Her mum clicked on the keyboard, took off her glasses and turned to her daughter. Sara coughed, took a deep breath, and told her mum that she wanted a dog. “No, Sara. That’s impossible,” her mum said firmly. Sara went to her father but got the same answer. She rushed into her room angrily and slammed the door shut.

Later, Sara’s mum knocked at the door and went in. “Darling, we know this is important to you. You can have a dog if you take the responsibility. But look at your Nature Garden, your school bag, your bedroom! What a mess! Do you think you can take good care of a dog?” said her mum.

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。

Sara was lost in thought and decided to make some changes.

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

With the dog’s company, Sara began her busy but joyful life.

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