**绝密★使用前**

本溪高中2023-2024学年度高考适应性测试（一）

**高 三 英 语**

考生注意：

1.本试卷共150分,考试时间120分钟。分两部分，67小题，共9页

2.请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

3.本试卷主要考试内容：**高考全部内容**

**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 did the speakers probably meet last time?

A．At a conference. B．At a restaurant. C．At the sales department.

2．What are the speakers talking about ?

A．Their neighbors. B．Their holiday plans. C．Their favorite part-time jobs.

3．How many languages are there in Google Translate?

A．133. B．157. C．300.

4．What does James plan to do this afternoon ?

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

5．Where does the conversation probably take place?

A．In a workshop. B．In a stadium. C．On a motorbike.

**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6-7题。

6．Why does the man look concerned?

A．He is suffering from much stress.

B．Only one of his projects is finished.

C．His manager is angry with him.

7．What does the man need to do now?

A．Go and apologize to his manager.

B．Find someone to help him with the project.

C．Talk to someone to relieve his pressure.

听下面一段对话，回答第8-9题。

8．What is Steve going to do in an hour?

A．Watch a TV show. B．Go to the park. C．Have dinner with his parents.

9．Where will the speakers meet tomorrow?

A．At Mia’s apartment. B．At the concert hall. C．At a restaurant.

听下面一段对话，回答第10-12题。

10．Where does the conversation probably take place?

A．At a gas station. B．At a bus station. C．At a garage.

11．Which part of the car exists potential risk?

A．The tire. B．The radiator. C．The windshield.

12．How does the woman pay?

A．By credit card. B．In cash. C．By check.

听下面一段对话，回答第13-16题。

13．What was the woman’s first job?

A．A teacher. B．An actress. C．An artist.

14．How did the children react towards the play about a lion?

A．They were frightened.

B．They laughed about it.

C．They complained to their parents.

15．How does the woman’s daughter help her?

A．Perform in the shows.

B．Record the music for the shows.

C．Give opinions on the new stories.

16．What contributes most to the success of the woman’s shows?

A．Her luck. B．Her passion. C．Her intelligence.

听下面一段对话，回答第17-20题。

17．Why does the man make the phone call?

A．To change a meeting time.

B．To talk with Brian Hibberd.

C．To leave a message.

18．What is Brian Hibberd doing?

A．Making a phone call. B．Going on a holiday. C．Attending a meeting.

19．At what time will the man meet Brian Hibberd this Wednesday?

A．At 3：00 pm. B．At 4：15 pm. C．At 4：50 pm.

20．What can we know about Brian Hibberd?

A．He will be free this morning.

B．He will be away for two weeks.

C．He will be in office next Wednesday morning.

**第二部分 阅读（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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

Clifton College’s *The English Experience*

**Location**: Bristol Ages: 12 to 17

**Fees** (费用): 2 Weeks: £ 2740; 3 Weeks: £ 4110; 4 Weeks: £ 5480

**Start Dates**: 9, 16, 23, 30 July &amp; 6, 13 August 2023

*The English Experience* challenges students while building their confidence in English and many other skills that are useful inside and outside the classroom. At the beginning of each week, students are put into small groups and given a complex problem to work through to find a solution and present it in their chosen way. Teachers are there to guide the students, which is why class sizes are 12 at most.

In the afternoons, students choose an elective (选修科目) to follow for 6 hours per week. These include such courses as news reporting, presentation skills, a Mini UN, and creative writing. Extra electives such as professional golf, tennis, and football coaching, as well as horse riding and exam preparation, lead to an additional cost.

Students go on two full-day excursions (短途旅行) per week. Mid-week excursions are planned around that week’s topic, so on the environmental week we go to a local environmental activity centre, while the theatre week involves a trip to a West End show with a drama workshop. Saturday excursions are more relaxed but still engaging, and include set time for shopping. Sunday excursions are shorter but also include an entrance to a local attraction.

21．What do we know about *The English Experience*?

A．It has six different time periods. B．It admits 12 students at most.

C．It divides students into two groups. D．It only trains students’ English skills.

22．What will you have to do if you choose horse riding in the afternoon?

A．Quit a full-day excursion. B．Try to learn it for 6 hours.

C．Pay some extra money. D．Choose another course.

23．Which will you choose if you hope to experience the week’s theme?

A．Pre-week excursion. B．Mid-week excursion.

C．Saturday excursion. D．Sunday excursion.

**B**

Vehicles on our roads are now mostly petrol and diesel (柴油) cars, but their days cannot continue for much longer. A recent university study found that current electric cars could be used for 87 percent of daily car journeys in the US. That figure could rise to 98 percent by 2020.

One hurdle to the widespread adoption of electric cars has been “range anxiety” — drivers’ concerns about running out of electricity on a journey. While petrol stations are conveniently located across national road systems, the necessary network of electric charging stations is still being developed. That said, charging points are becoming increasingly common throughout the USA．

Attitudes towards electric vehicles have changed greatly over the last few years. Not that long ago, electric cars were met with distrust, and their high prices drove customers away. Thanks to improvements in battery capacity, recharging times, performance and price, the current generation of electric cars are starting to persuade picky consumers. Plug-in cars will soon give internal combustion engine (内燃机) models a run for their money.

As well as development on the road, electric vehicles are taking to the seas and skies. Electric boats are among the oldest methods of electric travel, having enjoyed several decades of popularity from the late 19th to the early 20th century before petrol-powered outboard motors took over. Now, the global drive for renewable energy sources is bringing electric boats back. Steps towards electric air travel are also being made, with Airbus and NASA among the organizations developing and testing battery-powered planes. The experiments could soon make commercial (商业的) electric flight a reality.

Electric vehicles do not produce any emissions (排放). If the US could replace 87 percent of its cars with electric vehicles, it would reduce the national demand for petrol by 61 percent. However, because of the production processes and the generation of electricity required to charge these vehicles, they cannot claim (声称) to be completely emission-free. That said, as many countries continue to increase their use of renewable energy sources, electric vehicles will become even cleaner.

24．The underlined word “hurdle” in Paragraph 2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．aim B．difficulty C．result D．step

25．Why did many people refuse to buy the electric cars in the past?

A．They were very poorly made. B．They were not widely promoted.

C．They were expensive. D．They couldn’t travel at a high speed.

26．What is the function of Paragraph 4?

A．To introduce the history of electric travel.

B．To explain why the world needs more electric cars.

C．To show why more people have interest in electric cars.

D．To describe different ways electric vehicles can be used.

27．Which is the best title for this passage?

A．Driving into a Cleaner Future B．History of Electric Cars

C．Problems with Petrol and Diesel Cars D．Best Means of Transportation

**C**

A Chinese girl Tan Fanglin overcame a world-class mathematics problem and was invited again to attend the World Laureates Forum when she was 15. Communicating with 65 top scientists in the world, she became a rising star in this meeting of the world’s sharpest minds.

Her discovery has won her many prizes in youth innovation competitions in China. However, Tan is not a “genius” in the traditional sense. Tan was born in a scholarly family. Her father was a professor of mathematics. Tan showed a high interest in mathematics when she was very young. She likes to find questions on her own. The more difficult the problem is, the more potential she will unlock. In this process, her father will only give proper guidance,

Tan took part in many research projects. So devoted to the projects, she once made serious mistakes during the exam at school. Instead of severely rebuking her, her parents let her find the problem by herself and achieve a better balance between textbook study and research. It was because of the respect and trust of her parents that Tan began to plan her study time scientifically and applied the learning methods summarized in the process of mathematics research to the classroom. With her hard work, she made great achievements in mathematics.

Attending this meeting enabled Tan to get more inspiration from the world’s top scientists. She even got the opportunity to talk with germ Miesenböck, who is pioneering the field of Optogenetics (光遗传学). Miesenböc has encouraged her not to lose her passion and love for what she does and said accepting failure is important to researchers. He has stressed that people all know that even Thomas Edison went through hundreds of unsuccessful attempts before finally inventing the light bulb. Tan has met many difficulties in her research and often feels upset. The words have made her feel inspired.

28．What can we learn about Tan Fanglin?

A．She went to the meeting with her father. B．She has a strong love for mathematics.

C．She never made mistakes in her school exams. D．She was invited to attend the Forum for the first time.

29．What does the underlined word “rebuking” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A．Helping. B．Challenging. C．Criticizing. D．Praising.

30．How did Tan’s parents help her with her research?

A．By correcting her mistakes.

B．By offering extra training for her research.

C．By stressing the importance of scientific research.

D．By respecting her and encouraging her in self-development.

31．Which statement does germ Miesenböc probably agree with?

A．All roads lead to Rome. B．Nothing is impossible.

C．Where there is a will, there is a way. D．Failure is the mother of success.

**D**

When I mentioned to some friends that we all have accents, most of them proudly replied, “Well, I speak perfect English/Chinese/etc.” But this kind of misses the point.

More often than not, what we mean when we say someone “has an accent” is that their accent is different from the local one, or that pronunciations are different from our own. But this definition of accents is limiting and could give rise to prejudice. Funnily enough, in terms of the language study, every person speaks with an accent. It is the regular differences in how we produce sounds that define our accents. Even if you don’t hear it yourself, you speak with some sort of accent. In this sense, it’s pointless to point out that someone“has an accent“. We all do!

Every person speaks a dialect , too. In the field of language study, a dialect is a version of a language that is characterized by its variations of structure, phrases and words. For instance,” You got eat or not? “(meaning “Have you eaten?” ) is an acceptable and understood question in Singapore Oral English. The fact that this expression would cause a standard American English speaker to take pause doesn’t mean that Singapore Oral English is “wrong” or “ungrammatical”. The sentence is well-formed and clearly communicative, according to native Singapore English speakers’ solid system of grammar. Why should it be wrong just because it’s different?

We need to move beyond a narrow conception of accents and dialects — for the benefit of everyone.

Language differences like these provide insights into people’s cultural experiences and backgrounds. In a global age, the way one speaks is a distinct part of one’s identity. Most people would be happy to talk about the cultures behind their speech. We’d learn more about the world we live in and make friends along the way.

32．What does the author think of his/ her friends’ response in paragraph 1?

A．It reflects their self confidence.

B．It reflects their language levels.

C．It misses the point of communication.

D．It misses the real meaning of accents.

33．Why does the author use the example of Singapore Oral English?

A．To justify the use of dialects.

B．To show the diversity of dialects.

C．To correct a grammatical mistake.

D．To highlight a traditional approach.

34．What does the author recommend us to do in the last paragraph?

A．Learn to speak with your local dialect.

B．Seek for an official definition of accents.

C．Appreciate the value of accents and dialects.

D．Distinguish our local languages from others’.

35．What is the author’s attitude towards accent?

A．Favourable B．Intolerant

C．Doubtful D．Unclear

**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。

Everyone learns a little bit differently. Some people learn best by listening, while others are visual learners. 36 It will show you how best to improve your understanding of different topics whether you're a student or just someone trying to expand your knowledge base.

Try visual learning. Ask yourself if you rely on images to help you understand key topics. For example, when you are reading your biology text, do you find the diagrams more helpful than the written words? 37 If this is helpful, you may be a visual learner.

38 If you are not sure if this applies to you, you could begin listening to a recording of a book to see if this helps you focus and understand the text. If you need to hear something read out loud in order to fully grasp the concept, this style may be a perfect choice for you.

Learn through words. Verbal(言语的) learners are most comfortable with words, both spoken and written. 39 Reading is one of the most effective ways for you to obtain information. When you study, do you make written outlines of the material？This is an indication that learning through words is your preference.

Use movement to learn. 40 And movement is key to obtaining information for this style of learning. If the thought of sitting through a lecture makes you nervous, you might learn better through physical activity. Do you fidget（坐立不安）a lot? This is another sign. To find out whether you are a physical learner, try standing up while reading.

A．Use your senses.

B．Try to identify your own learning style.

C．Experiment with learning through sound.

D．Add more pictures to the topic you are learning.

E．Most people learn best with a combination of learning styles.

F．Physical learners rely on their hands, sense of touch, and physical activity.

G．If you are a bookworm, you are very likely comfortable with this learning style.

**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。

The Glover kids in Newburgh, New York, want to make a little extra money themselves before the school opens. So, earlier this week, they set up a lemonade stand on the side of the road. 41 was good during the rush hour, at which point some police officers stopped and 42 Whitney Glover, the mother of the young businessmen, that some 43 person had called to complain(投诉)about kids’selling lemonade.

Now, in most stories, that’s when the police 44 the stand, telling kids to take a food handling course,and get a 45 from the related department...Then the children go home completely 46 for their business is broken. But not in this 47 . The police officers said the kids weren’t doing anything wrong 48 causing traffic jams, and that their motivation(积极性)should be 49 .The kids also promised to make 50 to their schedule to avoid traffic problems. After 51 for a photo with the kids, they left.

Whitney posted the picture on social media with explanatory words. The 52 story has gained a great deal of local 53 and the lemonade business is now booming.

Dozens of customers have 54 for lemonade. “Every single time you buy a glass, children look amazed by the 55 from time and efforts to coins in their hands,”Whitney said.

41．A．Progress B．Business C．Budget D．Service

42．A．demanded B．proposed C．warned D．informed

43．A．angry B．generous C．anxious D．responsible

44．A．take over B．leave out C．shut down D．tear apart

45．A．course B．licence C．fund D．record

46．A．surprised B．tired C．upset D．confused

47．A．context B．case C．reason D．issue

48．A．other than B．instead of C．as for D．due to

49．A．investigated B．prevented C．praised D．punished

50．A．contributions B．differences C．objections D．adjustments

51．A．posing B．exchanging C．preparing D．searching

52．A．refreshing B．effective C．amusing D．creative

53．A．apology B．development C．support D．debate

54．A．stood out B．stood by C．stopped out D．stopped by

55．A．change B．donation C．supply D．application

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The fresh thin air, snow-covered mountains and graceful animals running on the plains are 56 we’re here-to observe Tibetan antelopes, which are being hunted, 57 (legal), for their valuable fur.

My guide is Zhaxi, who works at the Changtang National Nature Reserve. “We’re not trying to save the animals,”he says. “Actually, we’re trying to save 58 (we).”

   During the 1980s and 1990s, the population of Tibetan antelopes dropped by more than 50 percent, as hunters were shooting antelopes to make 59 (profit). To save this species from extinction, the Chinese government placed it under national protection. Zhaxi and other volunteers watched over the antelopes day and night to keep them safe from 60 (attack). Bridges and gates 61 ( add ) to let the antelopes move easily and keep them safe from cars and trains.

As 62 result, the antelope population has recovered and in June 2015, the Tibetan antelope was removed from the 63 (danger) species list. The govermment, however, does not intend 64 (stop) the protection programmes, since the threats to the Tibetan antelope have not yet disappeared.

  Only when we learn to live in harmony with nature 65 we stop being a threat to wildlife and to our planet.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

66．假设你是某文杂志的“知心阿姨”(Agony Aunt)， Helen，请阅读下面的这封求助信，并根据信的内容写一封回信。

要求：1. 100词左右；

2. 文中不要出现作者本人的真实信息。

3. 信件的格式已经为你写好。

Dear Helen,

I am not quite myself this term. I am under pressure from both my friends and study. One of my classmates named Danny doesn’t like me.

He speaks ill of me behind my back every now and then, so many classmates don’t like me. I am not feeling good every time I walk into the classroom. I sometimes prefer to stay at home to avoid students’ eye sights.

It bothers me so much that I can’t focus on my study. I did a bad job in my mid-term examination. I failed in my poor subject Maths and even get a low mark on my advantaged subject English.

I am such a loser both in interpersonal relationship and study. With no courage to face my classmates, I don’t want to go to school. What should I do?

Yours sincerely,

Ben

Dear Ben,

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

Yours sincerely,

Helen

**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.

When coming to this city for high school, I moved into the new house with my parents. We were very grateful to the owner for renting us this house at a cheap price. The house was really comfortable to live in. It was warm inside and full of life outside.

A tree in the front yard attracted my attention, and all I could confirm was that it was a fruit tree. My father thought it was a fig(无花果) tree, and sure enough, as the months went by, the tree grew huge leaves and finally bore the fruit—figs, the size of my fist. How wonderful they were! I took many pictures of the fig tree. And then we wondered how to deal with the figs. My mother thought for a while and said, “Why not try making fig jam?” I responded quickly, “That’s a good idea!”

Jack, one of our neighbors, just visited us and asked if he could pick some figs from our tree. Certainly, we encouraged him to take as many as he liked. In fact, Jack was extremely polite and friendly to us. He introduced himself at the first sight of us. He always waved to me as he came home or as he left for work.

When I picked the figs with him, he told me about how he had been living in the house next door for close to twenty years. He said, “Bruce, the owner of the house you live in now, used to be my best friend. And we had planted this very fig tree a few years before he went to the nursing home.” I was amazed to know that we actually enjoyed the fruit of his work. He told me that he was so impressed by the quality of the fruit this year. I found a fruit box for him to put the figs in. Both of us enjoyed the pleasure of sharing.

When Jack set out for his home, I turned to my parents and advised doing something in return for Jack and Bruce’s kindness and friendliness.

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.

Finally, we decided to invite Jack and his family to dinner that night.

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

The next day, our family and Jack visited Bruce in the nursing home.

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