## 拉萨市北京中学2025届高三年级第二次月考

## 英 语 试 题 2024.10

命题人：熊育文 审核人：张志萍

说明：本卷共150分。考试时间为120分钟。请将所有的答案填涂、填写在答题卡上。

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

注意事项：

1.答第I卷前，考生在答题卡上务必用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将目己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚。

2.每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号，**在试题卷上作答无效。**

**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。

1. What does the woman suggest doing this weekend?

A. Reading books about Picasso. B. Visiting a museum. C. Staying at home.

2. Why did the man give up his job?

A. He was not interested in it. B. The manager asked him to leave. C. It was a long way from his home.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A passage. B. Difficult sentences. C. The woman’s new ideas.

4. How did the woman get her party dress?

A. She made it by herself. B. She bought it in a store. C. She borrowed it from others.

5. What does the woman think of the professor’s speech?

A. Easy. B. Confusing. C. Interesting.

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和第7两个小题。

6. When is Tom leaving for London?

A. On July 10th. B. On July 12th. C. On July 15th.

7. How will Tom go to the airport?

A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By bus.

听下面一段对话，回答第8和第9两个小题。

8. When will the present the man ordered arrive?

A. On June 3rd. B. On June 4th. C. On June 5th.

9. What will the woman probably give her mother?

A. A scarf. B. A necklace. C. A sweater.

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. Friends. B. Mother and son. C. Policeman and driver.

11. Why did Jason get a ticket?

A. He drove too fast. B. He ran through a red light. C. He stopped on the double yellow line.

12. What bothered Jason?

A. His shopping list. B. His mother’s illness. C. His driving skill.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13. Who is the man?

A. A business traveler. B. A tour guide. C. A hotel clerk.

14. What is the most important thing to business travelers?

A. Quick check-in and check-out. B. Good room service. C. Nice transportation.

15. Where do the business travelers tend to eat their meals?

A. At the restaurants. B. In their rooms. C. At the bars.

16. What does the hotel provide for free?

A. Meeting rooms. B. A bus to the city center. C. Airport pick-up service.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. Which room is the speaker in?

A. Room 204. B. Room 307. C. Room 405.

18. Where should the students put all their belongings?

A. In the lockers. B. In the front of the testing room. C. On the chairs outside the testing room.

19. What must the students do if they want to use the restroom?

A. Go with a monitor. B. Wait to be called. C. Ask for permission.

20. What do we know about the students?

A. They should go to Room 204 for the GRE test.

B. They can’t wear their coats in the testing room.

C. They can use their own pens, paper and pencils.

**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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

-9th August, from Reuter--A Virginia family whose home was destroyed by a fire last week recently received the gift of some old-fashioned Christmas cheer from “Santa Claus” (圣诞老人).

In the spirit of Christmas, the Ferrum Volunteer Fire Department delivered presents to the family who lost their home and belongings in a house fire on Thursday.

“It was a working structure fire and unfortunately the family lost everything. We as volunteers knew that we couldn’t let this mom and her three kids go through Christmas without anything,” the fire station wrote on Facebook. “Yes, they’re OK but it’s Christmas, right?”

The fire station officials delivered Christmas gifts to the mother and her three children the following day at the local church shelter they were staying at, and in photos posted on the site, the children appeared joyful.

“We brought gifts and more gifts! The kids were overjoyed and very grateful.” the station said on its post.

“They were very happy to see all the gifts and the fire trucks that we brought the gifts in,” the department told USA TODAY. The kids received Barbies, Pokémon, artworks, remote control cars, blankets, clothes and shoes. The mother also received a gift card.

The Facebook post was flooded with what seemed to be comments from community members touched by the generosity. “The best Christmas gifts are the ones you give! Thank you all for your wonderful service and your big hearts!” one user commented.

“So thankful they are alright! We are truly blessed to live in such a giving and helping community, and our fire department and rescue teams are amazing! Great job! So proud!” another user wrote.

21．What can we learn from the text?

A．The Fire Department provided the family with shelter.

B．The volunteers saved some belongings for the family.

C．The family went through Christmas in sorrow.

D．Receiving a Christmas gift is a traditional joy.

22．What’s the comments’ attitude towards the fire station?

A．Ambiguous. B．Unconcerned. C．Appreciative. D．Sympathetic.

23．What’s the best title of this article?

A．Firefighters or Santa Claus? B．Firefighters Safeguarded Us

C．A Fire Brought Gifts D．Love Can Cure

**B**

My family had a room that we called the Library, but even back then I knew it was just our dining room with a few bookshelves around a small table. When I was a kid, I was told that all these books are precious things— they must never be folded, bent, or broken. Any dirty marks or notes on a book are banned and our reading should always be a clean activity since it’s what separates us from the beasts. Preservation of all texts was the most important thing in the world.

Years later, when I began reading everything I could in my early teens, I tiptoed into the Library one day and discovered, to my horror, that all the books were still extremely new. It was row after row, shelf after shelf. Something clicked and I knew I had found a horrible secret about my family: they had bought these books to be displayed like jewellery, rather than to be read.

In that moment I knew that all those silly rules around reading and books were dead wrong and that there was nothing sadder in this world than an unused book— clean, without any trace of the reader at all.

Now here’s the secret: good reading is messy reading. If I want the kind of novel that gets deep into my bones, the sort of non-fiction mystery that stays with me years after the fact, then I must bring *sticky notes* (便利贴) and let my books get scuffed (磨损) along the way. I should always walk away from a book with visible progress of my reading.

After years of treating my books as if they ought to be preserved in a museum, I now believe that you should honour the books by breaking them. Read them all so messily! Truly read the books, anytime and anywhere, no matter how much we f old them, bend them, or tear them! Throw them into your backpack or leave them open by the side of your bed. Don’t worry about stains or torn edges after years of reading. That is what a book is. That is what a book is for.

24. Where did the author’s family store their books?

A. In the study. B. In the dining room.

C. In the bedroom. D. In the living room.

25. What does the author imply about his family’s book collection?

A. It was piled in a mess. B. It was mainly for decoration.

C. It was large and various. D. It was kept for a good price.

26. What does the underlined part “Something clicked” mean?

A. I clicked the mouse B. I suddenly felt puzzled

C. Something made a sound D. Something occurred to me

27. Which opinion may the author agree on?

A. Good books are valuable jewelry. B. Books are the ladder of human progress.

C. Read thousands of books regardless of their state. D. Protect books as they’ re the source of knowledge.

**C**

Theatre has a culture of its own and is a powerful medium for exposing problems. Plays are sometimes attempting to spread awareness about problems like racism, sexism, etc. These plays help our society better function because they cause individuals to realize what is happening and take action. It builds a passion in people since they realize what is really important to them and that they have the power to make a change.

The main reason people go to theatre or even attend a show is to discover themselves. This means they want to come to a self-understanding and fulfilment. Human nature leads us to be original and theatre is the perfect outlet for people to be original and to understand themselves.

For many people, theatre also gives a purpose for life. Human beings naturally want to express themselves, and theatre is the most expressive art form. “This is why theatre is important: because it presents a reflective vision of a life that is vastly more fascinating than the one in which we’re stuck.” — Lemony Snicket.

Live theatre is as significant today as it was millennia (数千年) ago when our distant ancestors would gather around the fire to hear stories. Today we still gather in groups to hear stories being told, listen to music and put our demons in perspective. As a species, we have always turned to theatrical presentations to explore the unknown and explain our fears and concerns in an entertaining way. Theatre can also simply entertain, but there are few light “entertainments” which don’t include an underlying message.

Today we are surrounded by other options for entertainment, like film, video, and online streaming. But theatre is a very different experience. While cinema is prerecorded, perfected by thousand shots of the same scene and editing effects, one might say what you see in theatre is raw, more organic. You surely can’t make *Avengers:* *Endgame* the same in a live event. But, the connection of the actor to the audience that makes Iago’s speech, or Hamlet’s speech what it is, is just not the same on film.

28. What can theatre bring to society?

A. Solutions of racial issues. B. Development of media.

C. Fulfilment of individuals. D. Exposure of social problems.

29. Why did the author quote the words from Lemony Snicket?

A. To show the purpose of life. B. To express the nature of humans.

C. To strengthen the function of theatre. D. To present a different point of view.

30. What can we know from the last paragraph?

A. People tend to watch films than plays. B. Cinema and theatre have a lot in common.

C. Films feature an original way of art. D. Theatres bring people live experience.

31. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. The types of theatre. B. The power of theatre.

C. The challenges of theatre. D. The evolution of theatre.

**D**

According to a recent study in Science, pigs are providing convincing new evidence that animals may respond emotionally to music. The finding may lead to ways to improve their welfare on farms. "It's a really neat study that shows animals are more emotionally attuned(音感好的) to music than people think"，says Charles Snowdon，an animal behaviour expert at the University of Wisconsin.

Music is sometimes used as enrichment for animals and other captive animals. And Snowball the dancing cockatoo(凤头鹦鹉) likes to dance to the Backstreet Boys. But whether these creatures have a true emotional response to the tunes is unclear. That's what the new study aimed to do—but with pigs. Co-author Maria Camila Ceballos, an animal welfare scientist, says she chose these animals because they are intelligent and social, and face serious welfare challenges on factory. farms.

The researchers composed music that were either consonant or dissonant. To humans, consonant music generally sounds pleasant whereas dissonance tends to sound uncomfortable. The team then filmed six litters of young pigs listening to the music, which was played in a random order with a break in between.

The researchers scored the pigs' body language using an approach called QBA. Picces of consonant music were linked to the pigs experiencing positive emotions, whereas the dissonant music was linked to negative emotions, the team reports this month in Scientific Reports. "So we found that, yes, music generates different emotions," Ceballos says.

Animal welfare scientist Jun Bao from a university in China is skeptical about whether Cebal. los's team detected emotions, however. He recently found that exposure to music increases play and tail wagging in pigs, which he sees as signs of a "positive mood." However, he says it's not clear that pigs labeled as "happy" or "uneasy" through QBA actually experience those emotions.

Ceballos hopes the study will help researchers create welfare-improving music, tailor-made to a specific species. Bao also agrees, adding "It's really interesting, because if it works, it would be the handiest and cheapest way to enrich their environment."

32. What is the recent study mainly about?

A. Pigs' welfare on farms. B. Pigs' reaction to tunes.

C. Pigs' daily behaviours. D. Pigs' potential diseases.

33. Why are pigs chosen as Ceballos's objects of study?

A. They are easy to regulate. B. They prefer to live alone.

C. They enjoy terrific welfare. D. They own good intelligence.

34. From which aspect is Jun Bao doubtful about Ceballos's research?

A. The duration of their on-site observation.

B. The accuracy of judgement on pigs' emotion.

C. The selection of music pigs are exposed to.

D. The appropriateness of the testing approach.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Pigs 'Emotion Can Be Tuned by Music B. High Pork Production Is on the Way

C. Pigs' Intelligence Can't Be Overlooked D. The Way to Ease Pigs' Stress Is Found

**第二节 （共5小题，每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

**根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

How to Make Better Decisions

Having too many choices can cause anxiety, but you can overcome decidophobia (决策恐惧).

\_\_\_36\_\_\_. Shall I, shan’t I? When you’ re feeling overwhelmed (不知所措) with possibilities, it’s often easier to do nothing. That’s not a long-term solution, so try to focus on the really important issues and avoid sweating the small stuff. Be organized in your daily life — decide what you’re going to wear the night before, eat the same breakfast every day, and know when you’re going to do certain chores. That cuts down the number of options you have to weigh at any one time.

Make it manageable. Follow a series of steps. First, write down the advantages and disadvantages of different options. \_\_37\_\_\_. Consider how you feel about them, instead. Abandon all but the three or four most realistic courses of action. Next, gather information that will help with the decision, then seek advice from just a few people. \_\_\_38\_\_\_.

Set deadlines. To avoid decision paralysis (决策无能), set yourself a firm but realistic date by which you need to have picked your preferred option. \_\_\_39\_\_\_.

Sleep on it. When you think you’ve come to the right conclusion, take a holiday or even just a day to think about something different before you actually commit.

Trust yourself. \_\_\_40\_\_\_. To give yourself confidence, list the decisions you’ve made in the past that have worked out well and consider whether choices you consider bad were really that disastrous.

A. Cut down your decisions

B. Make all possible decisions

C. This will also prevent you from being in a dilemma

D. Making a decision is happy, but you’re the one who is suitable

E. Don’t simply think about the number of points for and against

F. It’s often helpful if they’re independent, rather than friends or family

G. Making a decision is scary, but you’re the one who knows yourself best

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

I first picked up a racquet（球拍) and ball when I was four. Jim Joyce, my first tennis coach, was teaching me to play and think \_\_\_41\_\_\_.

One day, I started making \_\_\_42\_\_\_ when I hit. He asked me if I was sick, and I said no. “I heard it would give me more power,” I \_\_\_43\_\_\_ shyly. “Asho, that’s absolutely \_\_\_44\_\_\_,” he replied. “You’re not doing any better with it. You’ re concentrating on grunting (发出哼声) instead of \_\_\_45\_\_\_. If you grunt again, I’m walking off this court.”

Jim also found ways to get me into trouble. I played my first competition when I was six. I’d been \_\_\_46\_\_\_ for almost two years, and I was certain I was going to win. But Jim made me \_\_\_47\_\_\_. There aren’t many lessons to be learned from an easy win. He intentionally found an \_\_\_48\_\_\_ girl to play me clean off the court.

This philosophy extended to everything I did. I remember climbing out of my age group \_\_\_49\_\_\_ when I was 11 against a 14- year- old girl. Jim went to her and told her how to beat me. “Play to her low forehand,” “Hit a short slice.” He \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ I would pay more attention to my \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ if they led to losses. I won anyway. From then on, I began winning quickly.

But there was one girl, Lyann Hoang. I was forever \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ her, endlessly losing to her. Jim loved seeing me \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ this way — until I cried. “Keep going,” he said. “One day you’ll catch her.” Finally, I did. And I \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ him with a surprised and yet satisfied look. Jim was as cool as ever. “Yeah, Asho, but it’s just one match. Let’s practise again tomorrow.” These valuable \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ continuously influence me whether I win or lose.

41. A. differently B. logically C. thoroughly D. seriously

42. A. mistakes B. noises C. gestures D. faces

43. A. hesitated B. repeated C. added D. played

44. A. correct B. wrong C. creative D. sensitive

45. A. hitting B. jumping C. picking D. running

46. A. complaining B. changing C. recalling D. practising

47. A. defend B. win C. lose D. regret

48. A. experienced B. ambitious C. outgoing D. informed

49. A. observing B. doubting C. competing D. waiting

50. A. warned B. heard C. guessed D. knew

51. A. scores B. weaknesses C. balls D. strengths

52. A. missing B. beating C. inspiring D. catching

53. A. praised B. blamed C. challenged D. respected

54. A. turned to B. looked after C. talked about D. aimed at

55 A. answers B. wishes C. lessons D. arguments

**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。

In the splendid history of Chinese ceramics (陶器制品), there is a name that shines brilliantly — Jingdezhen. This ancient porcelain capital \_\_\_56\_\_\_ (carry) the glory and heritage of a thousand years of porcelain culture.

Jingdezhen was formerly known as Xinping and got its name because the porcelain ware made for the court in Jingde Period of Song Dynasty \_\_\_57\_\_\_ (name) “Made in Jingde Period”. Since then, the reputation of Jingde has spread through the country, becoming related with Chinese ceramics. The \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (vary) of porcelain produced here is vast and of superb quality. For example, the elegant and delicate Ying Ching porcelain with \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (it) mixture of blue and white colors resembles a painting from a fairyland.

During the Ming and Qing \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (dynasty), Jingdezhen became the center \_\_\_61\_\_\_ the national porcelain industry, attracting countless skilled craftsmen to contribute talents and their porcelain-making techniques, \_\_\_62\_\_\_ promoted Jingdezhen porcelain to unprecedented heights in terms of craftsmanship shape and decoration.

Today, Jingdezhen still maintains its \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (lead) position in the Chinese ceramics industry. Stepping into Jingdezhen is like entering a living epic of ceramics. The ancient kiln fire’s (窑火的) exquisite craftsmanship \_\_\_64\_\_\_ generations of creativity have \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ (joint) formed the glory and heritage of this millennium porcelain capital.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

46. 你校英语社将举办以“无人驾驶出租车（driverless taxis）”为话题的演讲比赛，请你就此写一篇短文参赛，内容包括：

1. 无人驾驶出租车的优势与不足：

2. 你的看法。

注意：1. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

2 词数80左右；

3. 短文开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear judges and fellow students,

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

Thanks for your listening.

**第二节 （满分25分）**

47. 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。

Max, ten years old, was loved by us all in our family. This cute yellow dog used to play with me on the front verandah (走廊). But whenever my dad put two fingers to his lips and did whistle, Max would immediately rush to him with his tail wagging (摇摆). Such a harmonious life continued until we had to go abroad to find a treatment for my mom’s serious disease.

To take better care of my mom, we had no choice but to leave Max at home. And Sandy, my dad’s friend, was to be Max’s guardian (监护人) while we were overseas. Six weeks after our departure, however, my dad received a call from Sandy saying that Max had run away. His face got pale as he heard this news.

Sandy had advertised constantly on ABC radio and other newspapers. Despite many “sightings”, the dog was never found. But our family thought that my dad held a secret hope that Max was still alive.

Eight months later, we returned and my dad immediately began to search for Max. One day, he had a call from 375 kilometers away. An elderly lady living on her own in the suburb of the town was putting food out “for a very old yellow dog”. In the night the food disappeared. This had been going on for weeks. As she told on the telephone, it was “just glimpses of a yellow dog in the shadows” of her disused tennis court.

That was enough for us to set off in my dad’s low-slung Jensen car. It was hardly the right vehicle for the rough roads we travelled that day.

Five and a half hours later, we found the tennis court. Sadly, the elderly lady told my dad that the dog hadn’t been around today yet for the food was still there. Hearing that, Dad looked around the tennis court. It had long been deserted and overgrown with weeds. But he noticed a path hidden in the bush.

注意：1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式作答。

Without hesitation, Dad then led me to search around for Max.

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

Back to the court in vain, Dad finally did his special whistle.

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