**北京师范大学广州实验学校2019-2020学年第一学期期中考试**

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**初三年级英语试题**

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本试卷共8页，四大题，满分110分。考试用时120分钟。

**一、语法选择（每题1分，满分15分）阅读下列短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连续的要求，从1-15各题所给的A、B、C和D中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

If you want to know which social app Chinese young people use a lot now, you had better \_\_\_1\_\_ “short videos”. Some users use apps like Tik Tok (抖音) and Kuaishou because they think it is interesting \_\_\_2\_\_ short videos about their lives, while others have different purposes.

A 12-year-old user\_\_3\_\_Elsa has up to 2.7 million followers on Tik Tok. The girl\_\_4\_\_videos about her dancing studies since last July. One of the videos won her about one million fans. “I feel really happy to go on sharing happiness with other people by short videos,” said Elsa.

As some videos are about the \_\_\_5\_\_\_\_news, a group of users depend on \_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ to get information. To some other users, they have a different purpose. “Because I can’t spend many hours \_\_7\_\_ a complete video and I am \_\_8\_\_\_impatient person. I don’t like waiting for a program to end. I prefer to watch short videos of wonderful parts in a concert or a TV series,” said Wang Zhihao.

However, some young Chinese feel\_\_9\_\_\_with some short videos. “Killing time is the main reason for me to watch the short videos, but many are almost the same, \_\_\_10\_\_\_I think it is a waste of time. Moreover, I really don’t like the videos\_\_11\_\_\_ show strange even dangerous things,” said Wen Nan, another college student.

Recently, \_\_\_12\_\_\_\_else has happened. Some videos are telling people what products are worth buying. Some users buy the products after \_\_\_13\_\_\_videos, but they should think twice. If they \_\_\_14\_\_\_think carefully, they may regret soon. Some short videos even sell fake products, but these sellers won’t let you\_\_15\_\_\_them to get your money back, or deal with your trouble.

1. A. not to miss B. don’t miss C. to not miss D. not miss

2. A. to share B. sharing C. shared D. shares

3. A. names B. was named C. named D. naming

4. A. shared B. was shared C.has shared D. will share

5.A. late B. later C. latest D. lately

6. A. it B. one C. them D. themselves

7. A. watch B. to watch C. watched D. watching

8. A. an B. the C. a D. /

9. A. bore B. bored C. boring D. bores

10. A. because B. although C.so D.but

11. A. who B. where C. which D. why

12. A. anything B. nothing C. everything D. something

13. A. watch B. being watched C. to watch D. watching

14. A. not B. didn’t C. don’t D. will not

15.A. to return B. return C. returns D. returning

**二、完形填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)**

**阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16-25 各题所给的A、B、C和D中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

In our kitchen, there’s a wooden table and three chairs. The chair for my dad is always \_16\_\_. Thanksgiving Day is coming. How can I be thankful without my dad? Every night I go to sleep, whispering, “Maybe tomorrow, maybe tomorrow.”

That morning, the smell of coffee\_\_17\_\_ me. I run into the kitchen. There he is. Dad lifts me onto his shoulders. “How’s my boy? You’ve got so big that I can \_\_18\_\_\_ lift you up anymore.”

Mum says she’s going to make an apple pie for dad’s homecoming dinner. “Go to the shelf and get that jar of apples for me, please, Jimmy.” That’s the \_\_\_19\_\_\_ jar of apples on shelf.

Every time I passed the shelf, I looked at the jar, \_\_20\_\_\_for dad to come home earlier. My mouth waters just at the word apple.

I take the jar from the shelf and run to my dad and mum, so \_\_21\_\_ to be with them. But then I stumble and \_\_22\_\_. When I put out my hand to steady(稳住)myself, the jar drops through my \_\_23\_\_. It is broken, and bits of apple fly everywhere.

Then I hear my mum’s steps and \_\_\_24\_\_\_ “Are you hurt?” She checks me for cuts. That’s the last jar we’ve been saving to welcome dad home with weeks of no dessert. I want her to shout at me, but all she said was “Don’t worry. I am going to make my Mama Sugar Pie \_\_\_25\_\_\_ apple.”

16. A. broken B. empty C. seated D. big

17. A. wakes B. supports C. kills D. drives

18. A. easily B. seldom C. always D. hardly

19. A. first B. last C. best D. biggest

20. A. looking B. thanking C. hoping D. planning

21. A. bored B. surprised C. excited D. tired

22. A. fall over B. run away C. jump up D. set off

23. A. fingers B. shoulders C. chairs D. shelves

24. A. theory B. opinion C. voice D. answer

25. A. with B. around C. besides D. without

**三、阅读(共两节；满分 45 分)[来源:学科网**

**第一节阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)**

**阅读下列短文，从26-45 各题所给的A、B、C和D中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

Jessica looked anxiously（焦虑地）at the notice on the pet shop window. Printed in big, white letters were the words:

CLOSING DOWN SALE HUGE PRICE CUTS EVERYTHING MUST GO

From the look of the windows, everything had already gone.

There was no sign of the cute little dogs or the colorful fish that had been there a week before. Jessica pushed open the door and hurriedly made her way past the empty boxes. At the back of the shop, a large red and blue parrot was standing on its perch（栖木） As soon as it saw Jessica, it gave a loud sound and flew over to sit on her shoulder.

“Oh, Zebedee,” she cried, “Thank goodness, you’re still here! I thought you’d been sold.”

“Polly put the kettle on,” the bird replied immediately. Mr. Menagerie, the pet shop owner, appeared from the back office. He greeted Jessica with a cheerful smile. “I was hoping you’d call in.”

“I haven’t missed a Saturday yet. But what’s going on? Why are you selling everything?” asked Jessica. “I’m going to Africa,” Mr. Menagerie said, “My brother, Tom, the famous explorer, has asked me to join him on his new journey.”

“Africa! You are lucky,” said Jessica. “I’ve always wanted to have adventures. Nothing exciting ever happens to me.”

“Well, here is something exciting! I can’t take my old friend Zebedee and I think you might like to have him.”

“Oh! I’d love to... but, I can’t. I don’t have any money.” “I didn’t mean ‘buy him’,” laughed Mr. Menagerie, “I meant ‘have him’, as a gift. You visit him so often and it is you who taught him to talk. Anyway, I’ll be glad to know he’s going to a good home.”

“I promise I’ll look after him carefully. Thank you, Mr. Menagerie. Enjoy Africa!”

Jessica jumped all the way down the street, across the road and into the Botanical Gardens.

Zebedee flew by her side, crying out, “Polly put the kettle on”every now and then.

26. From the notice on the pet shop window, we know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. no one could buy from the shop any more B. everything would be sold cheaply

C. huge animals would suffer D. the shop had been closed

27. Jessica felt nervous at the beginning because she worried that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the owner had sold Zebedee B. the owner had gone to Africa

C. she could not see the fish and dogs D. the parrot forgot what she taught

28. How often did Jessica visit the pet shop?

A. Every day. B. Every week. C. Every month. D. Every year.

29. With whom would Mr. Menagerie go to Africa?

A. Tom. B. Zebedee. C. Jessica. D. Polly.

30. How did Jessica feel on her way back from the pet shop?

A. Anxious. B. Safe. C. Relaxed. D. Excited.

**B**

At 19 years old, John Kraus is a professional(专业的，职业的) photographer. He has been taking photos of rocket launches for different magazines since 2016, as well as selling them to different buyers. He’s even traveled to California just to take photos of two different rocket launches.

He started his journey in early 2015. At that time he was a 15-year-old boy living in Satellite Beach, Florida, near the Kennedy Space Center. He had used his birthday and Christmas cash to buy a DSLR camera and began practising by shooting rocket launches. Living on Florida’s Space Coast gave him many chances to practise.

However, he wasn’t sure his hobby was going to be his life’s work, “When I first started in early 2015, photographing rockets was just like ‘Oh, look, there’s a launch tomorrow night.’ I guess I’ll take photos!” Kraus wrote.

But online attention and increasing photo sales led him to take a look deeper at his hobby.

Could he really turn his hobby into his career? After graduating from high school, he decided to work as a full-time photographer.

Kraus spoke about some of the challenges of deciding what kind of job he wanted to do.

“Parents, teachers and all of those around us often say we should know as soon as possible what we want to do with our life,” he said. “It’s okay to not know what you want to do! But it’s important to try new things. Never **pass down** a chance to try or experience something new. You’ll never know when you find the aim of your life; it could be right in front of you.”

31. When did Kraus become a professional photographer?

A. When he was 15 years old. B. After he finished high school.

C. Before he went to Florida. D. When he first shot rockets.

32. Which of the following is the main reason why Kraus works as a photographer?

A. His home near the space center.

B. Encouragement from people around.

C. His ability to save money for buying camera.

D. Online attention to his photos and photo sales.

33. When he was facing the challenges in choosing jobs, Kraus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was sure what he really wanted

B. gave up the chances to find his dream job

C. was brave enough to try everything new to him

D. talked about his dream with parents and teachers

34. The underlined phrase “pass down” is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. compare B. refuse C. catch D. notice

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Kraus grew up in Satellite Beach, Florida.

B. Kraus had a change of jobs because of his interests.

C. Kraus was encouraged by his teachers to take photos.

D. Kraus has turned his hobby into a successful career.

**C**

I often went fishing during the summer. Personally I am very fond of strawberries, but I have found that strangely, fish prefer worms. So when I went fishing, I didn’t put strawberries on the hook. Instead, I put a worm in front of the fish and said, “Wouldn’t you like some?”

Why not use the same common sense when fishing for people?

Why do we only talk about what we want? That’s childish(幼稚的) and absurd. Of course you’re interested in what you want. You always are. But no one else is. The rest of us are just like you: we are interested in what we want.

So the only way on earth to influence (影响) people is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Remember that tomorrow when you are trying to get somebody to do something. If, for example, you don’t want your children to smoke, don’t lecture at them. Don’t talk about what you want, but show them that cigarettes may keep them from joining the basketball team or winning the hundred-metre race.

Once I rented a ballroom of a New York hotel for a series of my lectures which would last for 20 nights. I was a regular customer of this hotel and had held quite a few lectures there. But just before that year’s lectures were about to begin, I was suddenly informed that I should have to pay almost three times as much rent as usual. I was shocked and didn’t want to pay the increase, but what’s the use of talking to the hotel about what I want?

Two days later, I sent the hotel manager a letter. In the letter, I drew two columns, one for “Advantages” and the other for “Disadvantages”. Under the “Advantages” column, I wrote, “You have your ballroom free to rent for dances and meetings. That’s big business. From things like that you will make more money than if I tie your ballroom up for 20 nights during this season.”

Under the “Disadvantages” column, I wrote, “First, instead of getting more money from me, I’m afraid you will earn nothing this time, because I can’t afford the rent you’re asking and I’m planning to hold my lectures at some other place. Second, as you know, my lectures attract groups of educated and cultured people to your hotel. For 20 nights! That’s good advertising for you, isn’t it? Of course you can spend $5000 advertising in the newspaper, but you’ll never bring as many people to look around in your hotel as I can by my lectures. That is worth a lot to you, right?”

And guess what, in the end, my rent increased only 50 percent, rather than 300 percent.

36. What does the underlined word “absurd” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. silly B. careless C. clever D. interesting

37. Which of the following can be put in the blank in Paragraph 4?

A. to talk about what they want, show them how to do it and make them want to do it.

B. to find out what they want and help them get it.

C. to talk about what you want and make them help you.

D. to give them good reasons why you want to do something and get them on your side.

38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Smoking does harm to one’s physical (身体的) ability.

B. The writer likes chatting with the fish when he was fishing.

C. Everyone is interested in his or her own benefits(利益).

D. In the writer’s opinion, getting people to visit the hotel is a better way of advertising than making advertisements in newspaper.

39. What is probably the writer’s job?

A. an actor B. a professor C. a painter D. a fisherman

40. What is the correct order for the following events?

a. The writer wrote a letter to the hotel’s manager.

b. The writer was told that he had to pay more for his rent that year.

c. The writer was shocked.

d. The rent rose 50%.

e. The writer had several of his lectures in the hotel.

A. b-d-a-e-c B. e-b-d-c-a C. b-d-a-c-e D. e-b-c-a-d

**D**

Some scientists say that animals in the oceans are increasingly threatened(威胁)by noise pollution caused by human beings.

The noise that affects sea creatures comes from a number of human activities. It is caused mainly by industrial underwater explosions, ocean drilling, and ship engines. Some noises are added to natural sounds. These sounds include the breaking of ice fields, underwater earthquakes, and sounds made by animals themselves.

Decibels (分贝) measured(被测量的）in water are different from those measured on land. A noise of one hundred and twenty decibels on land causes pain to human ears. In water, a decibel level of one hundred and ninety-five would have the same effect(效应).

Some scientists have suggested setting a noise limit of one hundred and twenty decibels in the oceans. They have found out that noises at that level can frighten and confuse whales.

A team of American and Canadian scientists discovered that louder noises can seriously injure some animals.

The research team found that powerful underwater explosions were causing whales in the area to lose their hearing. This seriously affected the whales’ ability to exchange information and find their way. Some of the whales even died. The explosions had caused their ears to bleed(出血)and become infected (被感染的).

Many researchers whose work depends on ocean sounds are against a limit of one hundred and twenty decibels. They say such a limit would mean an end to important industrial and scientific research.

Scientists do not know how much and what kinds of noises are harmful to ocean animals. However, many scientists don’t think that noise is a greater danger than they believed. Though they have different opinions, all of them wish to prevent noises from harming creatures in the ocean.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is increasingly dangerous to sea creatures?

A. The sound of cars. B. The sound of voices.

C. Man-made noise pollution. D. The sound of steps.

42. According to the passage, natural sounds include all of the following EXCEPT \_\_.

A. sounds made by animals themselves B. ocean drilling

C. underwater earthquakes D. the breaking of ice fields

43. Which of the following is discussed in the third paragraph?

A. The same noise level produces a different effect on land and in the ocean.

B. Different places may have different types of noises.

C. The decibel is not a right unit for measuring underwater noise.

D. Different ocean animals may have different reactions to noises.

44. Which of the following is true of whales?

A. They won’t be confused by noises.

B. They are deaf to noises.

C. Their ability to reproduce will be lowered by high-level noises.

D. Their hearing will be damaged by high-level noises.

45. According to the passage, what will scientists most probably do in the future?

A. They will work hard to stop all of the ocean noise pollution.

B. They will protect animals from harmful noises.

C. They will try to set a limit of 120 decibels.

D. They will study how to improve the whale’s hearing ability.

**第二节 阅读填空(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)**

阅读短文及文后 A~E 选项，选出可以填入 46~50 各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Imagine you are studying abroad in London. Your parents have sent you a package. You go to the post office and ask the postman when it will arrive. He tells you in “a fortnight”. You walk away shaking your head. \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ If you don’t know what it means, you may have been studying American English, which sometimes uses different words from British English. In the US, instead of saying your package will arrive in “a fortnight”, they would say, in “two weeks”. \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_

Besides simple differences like spelling, like “colour” in London compared to “color” in New York, there are even more different words. For example, In Britain you could be driving your car on a “dual carriageway” while in the US you would be driving down a “freeway” or “highway”.

\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ However, in Britain you would ask for a “petrol station”. If you got really confused and wanted to call someone for help at a public telephone, you’d still have problems. \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ It definitely will get you even more confused.

\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ You can actually learn a lot from both two languages. It doesn’t matter which English you study, British or American, although people from each country will tell you their language is best. The key, when writing a paper or taking an exam, is to pick one and stick with it throughout(自始自终地).

|  |
| --- |
| A. In Britain it’s called a “phone box” while in America it is called a “telephone booth”.  B. But these differences make the language more exciting and help you continue to learn.  C. This is just one of the examples of the different words between the two languages.  D. When will your package arrive and what is a fortnight?  E. What’s more if you need to fill up, you had better ask for a “gas station” in US. |

**四、写作(共三节；满分 35 分)**

**第一节 单词拼写(共 6 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 6 分)**

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。(每空限填一词)

51.It is good for your health to keep a b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diet in your daily life.

52.The warm-hearted girl offered to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her food with the hungry man.

53.We need to protect our p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information when surfing the Internet.

54.The a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warmly applauded when the performance came to the end.

55.She was e \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when her classmates laughed at her mistake.

56. The pop singer is recording her second album in the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**第二节 完成句子(共 7 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 14 分)**

根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。(每空限填一词)

1. 我已经很久没有收到他的来信了。

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a long time.

1. 他在公共场合吸烟, 真是太讨厌了。

It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to smoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 尽管她极力保持镇定, 她的声音在颤抖。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_her best to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, her voice was shaking.

1. 汤姆在回家的路上给自己买了一个冰淇淋。

Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ice cream \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the way home.

1. 莉莉的歌唱得真糟糕！她实在让我受不了！

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Lily sings! She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 确保所有学生周一到周五准时到校。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the students come to school on time\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 如果你无法做出决定, 就向你的父母征询一下意见吧。

If you can’t make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you can ask your parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**第三节 书面表达(共 1 题；满分 15 分)**

“家风”已经成为社会一个热点话题，也引起了同学热议，如和睦相处、探望长辈、放学早回家、帮忙做家务等等。你们召开班会课对此进行了讨论。有同学认为家庭成员遵守一定的规定是很有必要的，有利于建立美好的家庭。当然，也有同学认为家风是过时的习俗，已经不适应现代社会，并且容易引发矛盾。对此，你持何观点？请你结合表格以“Family Rules”为题，写一篇英语短文。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Different opinions | Reasons |
| Some students | Every family should have rules | Chinese tradition, have a happy and harmonious（和睦) family… |
| Other students | Modern families needn’t have rules | old custom, no freedom, be bad for… |
| You | ... | … |

**要求：**

1. 条理清楚，有表明自己观点的句子。

2. 书写工整，句式规范，标点符号和大小写使用正确。

3. 80词左右, 文中应尽量包括提示内容，可适当发挥, 已给句子不计数。

4. 不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息, 如校名、人名等。

**Family Rules**

Should every family have rules at home? We have had a class meeting to discuss family rules.

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