2019年春学期高一3月检测英语试卷

命题学校：江苏省大港中学

注意：本试卷分听力、阅读理解、英语知识运用三部分。三部分答案都

做在答题纸上。总分为150分。考试时间120分钟。

**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. When will the woman speaker come back home?

A. Early in the afternoon.

B. In the late afternoon.

C. Late in the evening.

2. When will the flight arrive at the airport?

A. 9:50. B. 10:10. C. 10:30.

3. What does the woman really mean?

A. She is very busy.

B. There's no problem.

C. She’ll go to another place.

4. When will the man leave for Liverpool?

A. At 12:00. B. At 14:30. C. At 17:30.

5. What does the man think of the plays by Lady Orland?

A. Boring and terrible.

B. Inspiring and humorous.

C. Serious and positive.

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。

6. At what time is the plane supposed to leave?

A.11:00. B.10:00. C.10:20.

7. At which gate will the speakers board?

A. Gate 5. B. Gate 2. C. Gate 3.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

A. On a bus. B. On a train. C. On a plane.

9. Why does the man want to open the window?

A. He wants to enjoy the sight. B. The air is bad. C. He wants to smoke.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What does the woman want to find out?

A. How long people like to go on holiday.

B. How people spend their holiday.

C. Whether people prefer to travel abroad.

11. How long is the man’s vacation each year?

A. Two weeks. B. Three weeks. C. Four week.

12. What does the man like most on holiday?

A. Enjoying the peace of the country.

B. Traveling abroad.

C. Visiting museums.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What might prevent the man from visiting the woman this weekend?

A. His girlfriend's work. B. The rain. C. Mark's work.

l4. What are the man and Mark interested in?

A. Board games. B. Car-repairing. C. Cooking.

15. What are the woman and Lucy good at?

A. Driving cars B. Cooking. C. Playing games.

16. Which road did the man use to take to go to the woman’s?

A. Highway 70. B Highway 27. C Highway 17.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When is the high tourist season in England?

A. June and July. B. July and August. C. August and September.

18. When is the holiday period of state schools in England?

A. From about mid-July to the end of August.

B. From mid-July to mid-August.

C. From early-July to mid-August

19. Where do people prefer to stay for holidays?

A. In boarding houses. B. In rented houses. C. In hotels.

20. What may British people refuse to do?

A. Talk about their holidays.

B. Try new places to take holidays.

C. Change the times of their holidays.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

For the 70th anniversary of Bath Festivals, The Bath Festival returns as a multi-arts festival from 11 to 27 May, celebrating the city with music and literature at its heart, engaging with the wider community and bringing the streets of Bath to life.

Ticket and Event Terms and Conditions of The Bath Festival 70th Anniversary Final Weekend are as follows:

**Booking**

25th May at 2: 00 pm

Bath Recreation Ground

£80 (excluding fees)Saturday & Sunday

* This is an outdoor concert. Please come prepared for severe weather. The concert will go ahead despite rain or shine.
* There will be no picnic furniture allowed into the event area.
* Under 18’s must be accompanied by a ticket holding adult over the age of 18.
* “Junior Tickets” are for children aged 14 and under, any child over the age of 14 will need to purchase an adult ticket.
* Under 5’s are free: only one free per an adult ticket holder.
* There will be no animals allowed on site except guide dogs. Please advise when purchasing your ticket if access with a guide dog is required.
* If you have any special requirements, please contact Bath Box Office on 01225 463362. Please note that proof of disability will be required.

**Warning**

TICKETS MAY NOT BE EXCHANGED OR RESOLD

PLEASE NOTE STRICTLY NO FOOD OR DRINKS OF ANY KIND WILL BE ALLOWED INTO THE EVENT AREA FROM OUTSIDE.

1. This ticket is issued subject to the rules and regulations of the venue to which this ticket applies and these are available from the venue upon request.

2. The Promoter does not accept responsibility for any loss, injury or damage to the holder or the holder’s property.

3. No professional cameras, video recorders or any form of professional audio-visual recording equipment will be allowed into the event area.

4. ID will be required in order to purchase alcohol for those who appear under the age of 21.

 21. What can we know about The Bath Festival?

A. Visitors’ property can be guaranteed at the festival.

B. The Bath Festival will last 17 days covering music and literature.

C. Disabled persons can make no special requirements.

D. Whether the concert will go ahead depends on the weather.

22. If the Smiths want to take their 16-year-old son and 4-year-old daughter to attend The Bath Festival, how much will they pay?

A. £80 B. £160 C. £240 D. £320

23.What will be allowed to take into the event area?

A. Guide dogs B. Professional cameras.

C. Food and drink. D. Picnic furniture

**B**

**Does Fame Drive You Crazy?**

Although being famous might sound like a dream come true, today’s star, feeling like zoo animals, face pressures that few of us can imagine. They are at the center of much of the world’s attention. Paparazzi (狗仔队) camp outside their homes, cameras ready. Tabloids (小报) publish thrilling stories about their personal lives. Just imagine not being able to do anything without being photographed or interrupted for a signature.

According to psychologist Christina Villareal, celebrities — famous people — worry constantly about their public appearance. Eventually, they start to lose track of who they really are, seeing themselves the way their fans imagine them, not as the people they were before everyone knew their names. “Over time,” Villareal says, “they feel separated and alone.”

The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages. In the 4th century B.C., painters followed Alexander the Great into battle, hoping to picture his victories for his admirers. When Charles Dickens visited America in the 19th century, his sold-out readings attracted thousands of fans, leading him to complain about his lack of privacy. Tabloids of the 1920s and 1930s ran articles about film-stars in much the same way that modern tabloids and websites do.

Being a public figure today, however, is a lot more difficult than it used to be. Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers with modern cameras. When they say something silly or do something ridiculous, there is always the Internet to spread the news in minutes and keep their “story” alive forever.

If fame is so troublesome, why aren’t all celebrities running away from it? The answer is there are still ways to deal with it. Some stars stay calm by surrounding themselves with trusted friends and family or by escaping to remote places away from big cities. They focus not on how famous they are but on what they love to do or whatever made them famous in the first place.

Sometimes a few celebrities can get a little justice. Still, even stars who enjoy full justice often complain about how hard their lives are. They are tired of being famous already.

24. It can be learned from the passage that stars today\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. are often misunderstood by the public

 B. can no longer have their privacy protected

 C. spend too much on their public appearance

 D. care little about how they have come into fame

25. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

 A. Great heroes of the past were generally admired.

 B. The problem faced by celebrities has a long history.

 C. Well-known actors are usually targets of tabloids.

 D. Works of popular writers often have a lot of readers.

26. What makes it much harder to be a celebrity today?

 A. Availability of modern media.

B. Inadequate social recognition.

 C. Lack of favorable chances.

D. Huge population of fans.

 **C**

If you think that running marathons will help you live a long and healthy life, new research may come as a shock. According to a recent scientific study, people who do a very **strenuous** workout are as likely to die as people who do no exercise at all.

Scientists in Denmark have been studying over 1,000 joggers and non-joggers for 12 years. The death rates from the sample group indicate that people who jog at a moderate pace two or three times a week for less than two and a half hours in total are least likely to die. The best speed to jog at was found to be about 5 miles per hour. The research suggests that people who jog more than three times a week or at higher speeds of over 7 mph die at the same rate as non-joggers. The scientists think that this is because strenuous exercise causes structural changes to the heart and *arteries*(动脉). Over time, this can cause serious injuries.

Peter Schnohr, a researcher in Copenhagen, said, “If your goal is to decrease risk of death and improve life expectancy, jogging a few times a week at a moderate pace is a good strategy. Anything more is just unnecessary, and it may be harmful.”

The implications of this are that moderate forms of exercise such as tai chi, yoga and brisk walking may be better for us than “iron man” events, triathlons and long-distance running and cycling. According to Jacob Louis Marott, another researcher involved in the study， “You don't actually have to do that much to have a good impact on your health. And perhaps you shouldn't actually do too much.”

27. The underlined word “**strenuous**” in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”．

A. hard B. regular C. practical D. little

28. The author presents some figures in Paragraph 2 to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. suggest giving up jogging B. show risks of doing sports

C. provide supportive evidence D. introduce the research process

29. According to the scientists, why is too much exercise harmful?

A. It may injure the heart and arteries. B. It can make the body tired out.

C. It will bring much pressure. D. It consumes too much energy.

30. What can be inferred from the text?

A. Jogging is the best exercise.

B. More exercise means a healthier life.

C. Marathons runners are least likely to die.

D. Proper exercise contributes to good health.

**D**

In 2004, when my daughter Becky was ten, she and my husband, Joe, were united in their desire for a dog. As for me, I shared none of their canine lust.

But why, they pleaded. “Because I don't have time to take care of a dog.” But we'll do it.” Really? You're going to walk the dog? Feed the dog? Bathe the dog?” Yes, yes, and yes.” I don't believe you.” We will. We promise.

They didn't. From day two (everyone wanted to walk the cute puppy that first day), neither thought to walk the dog. While I was slow to accept that I would be the one to keep track of her shots, to schedule her vet appointments, to feed and clean her, Misty knew this on day one. As she looked up at the three new humans in her life (small, medium, and large), she calculated, “The medium one is the sucker in the pack .”

Quickly, she and I developed something very similar to a Vulcan mind meld ( 心灵融合 ) . She’d look at me with those sad brown eyes of hers, beam her need, and then wait, trusting I would understand — which, strangely, I almost always did. In no time, she became my feet as I read and splayed across my stomach as I watched television.

Even so, part of me continued to resent walking duty. Joe and Becky had promised. Not fair ,

I’d balk ( 不心甘情愿地做 ) silently as she and I walked. “Not fair,” I’d loudly remind anyone within earshot upon our return home.

Then one day — January 1, 2007, to be exact — my husband’s doctor uttered an unthinkable word: leukemia ( 白血病 ) .With that, I spent eight to ten hours a day with Joe in the hospital, doing anything and everything I could to ease his discomfort. During those six months of hospitalizations, Becky, 12 at the time, adjusted to other adults being in the house when she returned from school. My work colleagues adjusted to my taking off at a moment's notice for medical emergencies. Every part of my life changed; no part of my old routine remained. Save one: Misty still needed walking. At the beginning, when friends offered to take her through her paces, I declined because I knew they had their own households to deal with.

As the months went by, I began to realize that I actually wanted to walk Misty. The walk in

the morning before I headed to the hospital was a quiet, peaceful time to gather my thoughts or to just be before the day's medical drama unfolded. The evening walk was a time to shake off the day's upsets and let the worry tracks in my head go to white noise.

When serious illness visits your household, it's not just your daily routine and your assumptions about the future that are no longer familiar. Pretty much everyone acts differently.

Not Misty. Take her for a walk, and she had no interest in Joe's blood counts or bone marrow test results. On the street or in the park, she had only one thing on her mind: squirrels! She was so joyous that even on the worst days, she could make me smile. On a daily basis she reminded me that life goes on.

After Joe died in 2009，Misty slept on his pillow.

I'm grateful一to a point. The truth is, after years of balking, I've come to enjoy my walks with Misty. As I watch her chase after a squirrel, throwing her whole being into the here-and-now of an exercise that has never once ended in victory, she reminds me, too, that no matter how harsh or unpredictable the future, there's almost always some measure of joy to be extracted from the moment.

31. Why didn't the writer agree to raise a dog at the beginning of the story?

A. She was afraid the dog would get the family into trouble.

B. It would be her business to take care of the dog.

C. Her husband and daughter were united as one.

D. She didn't want to spoil her daughter.

32. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to “The medium one is the sucker in the pack.” (Paragraph 3)?

A. “The middle-aged person loves me most.”

B. “The medium-sized woman is the hostess.”

C. “The man in the middle is the one who has the final say.”

D. “The woman is the kind and trustworthy one in the family.”

33. The story came to its turning point when\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Joe died in 2009

B. Joe fell ill in 2007

C. The walk provided her with spiritual comfort.

D. She didn't want Misty to be others companion.

34. Why did the writer continue to walk Misty while Joe was in hospital?

A. Misty couldn't live without her.

B. Her friends didn't offer any help.

C. The walk provided her with spiritual comfort.

D. She didn't want Misty to be others' companion.

35. What is the message the writer wants to convey in the passage?

A. One should learn to enjoy hard times.

B .A disaster can change everything in life.

C. Moments of joy suggest that there is still hope ahead.

D. People will change their attitude toward you when you are in difficulty.

第二节：（共5个小题；每小题2分，满分10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。

Many students have already chosen whether or not to apply for Early Decision (ED). The official deadline for most colleges and universities with an ED application is Nov 1st at 11:59 p.m.

Early Decision has risks. 36 However, ED comes with some nice perks(好处). The two biggest advantages are:

1. Early notification (通知). Students apply early and are notified early — usually by December 15.

2. A boost(提高)in acceptance. With just a little bit of research, you can find out the acceptance rate for students who apply normally and those who apply through ED. You might be surprised. 37\_\_\_\_

What questions do you need to ask before you make the ED choice?

First, consider academic fit. Are you satisfied with the amount of research you’ve done to make a four-year commitment(承诺)to this school? Have you spent enough time on the college’s website to understand the academic offerings? 38 Do you think you'd struggle to keep up with the other students in class?

 39 Are you sure you'll like the climate? Is it the right size (not too big, not too small)? Is the emphasis on sports, arts, culture, etc. right for you? Do you like the surrounding area? Is it enough to keep you entertained, or is it too overwhelming (难应付的)？

 40 If you apply for Early Decision and are accepted, will you be able to attend if you are not offered any financial aid？If the answer is “no”, then you probably should reconsider applying through ED, because you will need to withdraw(撤回)your other applications if you are accepted.

A. Look at the social fit, too.

B. Also look at your finances.

C. Turn to your teachers for advice, too.

D. Do you think you're competitive academically?

E. Are you sure you can adapt to the new surroundings?

F. ED acceptance rates at some schools can be twice as high as the regular acceptance rates.

G. It means the student has agreed that if he or she is accepted to a school, he or she must attend it.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分55分）**

第一节 单项填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

41. For all the professional athletes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Olympics means that they have a chance to enter the history books.

 A. approach B. attachment C. entrance D. access

42. With the message \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to its leg, the bird was set loose.

 A. to attach B. attaching C. attached D. attaches

43. Failure always hurts, but it will \_\_\_\_\_ our life if we learn from it.

 A. result from B. result in C. lead to D. contribute to

44. Only about 30 types of sharks are known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ human beings.

 A. having attacked B. to attack C. to have attacked D. attack

45. ---It is known to all that this factory pours lots of waste water into the Changjiang River every year.

---- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near my hometown.

A. So does it B. So it is C. So the one does D. So does the one

46. The new road is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the old one.

 A. more than three times the length B. three times more than the length

 C. more than the length D. more three times than the length

47. It is widely believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_ has necessary good qualities is more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve success in their career.

A. whoever, possible B. who, likely C. who; possible D. whoever; likely

48. The new policy leads to no cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV.

 A. advertised B. to be advertised C. be advertised for D. being advertised

49. Why don't you bring \_\_\_\_\_ to his attention \_\_\_\_\_\_ you are too ill to work on?

 A. that; that B. it; that C. you; that D. it; because

50. It's impossible for all the employers to learn all the skills well because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them are not fit for them.

A. everyone B. all C. none D. not all

第二节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和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。

One of the easiest things in the world is to become a fault-finder. However, life can be 51 when you are not busy finding fault with it.

Several years ago I 52 a letter from seventeen-year-old Kerry, who described herself as a world-class fault-finder, almost always 53 by things. People were always doing things that annoyed her, and 54 was ever good enough. She was highly self-critical and also found fault with her friends. She became a really 55 person.

Unfortunately, it took a horrible accident to change her 56 . Her best friend was seriously hurt in a car crash. What made it almost 57 to deal with was that the day before the 58 , Kerry had visited her friend and had spent the whole time criticizing her 59 of boyfriends, the way she was living, the way she related to her mother, and various other things she felt she needed to 60 . It wasn't until her friend was badly hurt that Kerry became 61 her habit of finding fault. Very quickly, she learned to appreciate life rather than to 62 everything so harshly ( 刻薄) . She was able to transfer her new wisdom to other parts of her 63 as well.

Perhaps most of us aren't as extreme at fault-finding, 64 when we're honest, we can be sharply 65 of the world. I'm not suggesting you 66 problems, or that you pretend things are 67 than they are, but simply that you learn to allow things to be as they are- \_68 most of the time, and especially when it's not a really big 69 .

Train yourself to "bite your tongue”, and with a little 70 , you'll get really good at letting things go. And when you do, you'll get back your enthusiasm and love for life.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. | A. | lonely | B. | great | C. | quiet | D. | uneasy |
| 52. | A. | received | B. | answered | C. | expected | D. | rejected |
| 53. | A. | threatened | B. | interrupted | C. | bothered | I). | spoiled |
| 54. | A. | anything | B. | everything | C. | something | D. | nothing |
| 55. | A. | caring | B. | boring | C. | interesting | D. | surprising |
| 56. | A. | attitude | B. | plan | C. | measure | D. | explanation |
| 57. | A. | urgent | B. | unnecessary | C. | certain | D. | impossible |
| 58. | A. | occasion | B. | event | C. | accident | D. | adventure |
| 59. | A. | memory | B. | notice | C. | evidence | D. | choice |
| 60. | A. | hear | B. | contribute | C. | express | D. | admit |
| 61. | A. | aware of | B. | afraid of | C. | curious about | D. | confused about |
| 62. | A. | discuss | B. | realize | C. | judge | D. | settle |
| 63. | A. | family | B. | life | C. | career | D. | education |
| 64. | A. | so | B. | or | C. | but | D. | for |
| 65. | A. | proud | B. | sure | C. | hopeful | D. | critical |
| 66. | A. | face | B. | create | C. | solve | D. | ignore |
| 67. | A. | rarer | B. | better | C. | stranger | D. | worse |
| 68. | A. | at least | B. | at last | C. | by far | D. | so far |
| 69. | A. | task | B. | deal | C. | result | D. | duty |
| 70. | A. | practice | B. | speech | C. | rest | D | pity |

第三节 单词拼写（共10小题；每小题0.5分, 满分5分）

阅读下列句子，根据中文或首字母提示，写出正确单词，每空仅填一词。

71. French people supported this because they badly wanted to keep their language pure and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(独特的).

72.They were r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to raising pigs on the farm after spending the last penny in their pockets.

73. It is certain that this p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will continue, and people will keep inventing new words and new ways of saying things.

74. The film star wears sunglasses. Therefore, he can go shopping without being r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

75. Would it be c for you to pick me up at four o’clock and take me to the airport?

76. He (犹豫) and asked me if he could sit near me.

77. It was a great (宽慰) to find the children safe.[来K]

78. A high level of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(焦虑，不安）was created by the introduction of cameras into the factory.

79. C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children.

80. We have got an (官方的) statement that smoking is not permitted in public places.

第四节 短文改错（10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意： 1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

 2.只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

A moon cake is a Chinese bakery product traditional eaten during the Mid-Autumn Festival, when is one of the four most important Chinese festivals. The festival is for lunar appreciation and moon watching. Meanwhile moon cakes are regarded as the necessary part. Moon cakes are not only offered between friends or on family gatherings, and today it is customary for people present moon cakes to others as presents. This helps to fuel a demand in high-end moon cakes. Due to China’s influence, moon cakes and the Mid-Autumn Festival is also enjoyed and celebrated in some Asian country beyond China. Most cakes have also been appeared in the Western world as a form of taste food.

**第六部分 书面表达（满分25分）**

81. 目前，网络语言日渐流行。最近，你班就“在作文和日常交流中使用网络语言是否对学生有益”展开讨论。请根据提示，介绍讨论的情况、发表你的观点并简要陈述理由。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 40%的同学反对 | 60%的同学赞成 | 你的观点？ |
| 1. 有点荒诞，有时让人无法理解；
2. 违背语法，对语言学习无帮助。
 | 1. 幽默，使语言更生动；
2. 有助于自由表达思想。
 | …… |

 参考词汇：ridiculous 荒诞的

 注意：

1. 对所给提示，不要简单翻译，可适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

2. 词数150左右。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Nowadays, with the development of the Internet, a kind of language called the Web Language is becoming increasingly popular. Recently, our class held a discussion on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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