**2024～2025学年第一学期高一期中调研试卷**

**英语**

**注意事项：**

**1．本试卷满分150分。考试时间120分钟。**

**2．答卷前，学生务必将自己的学校、姓名、考试号等相关信息填写在答题卡上规定的地方。**

**3．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。**

**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．How does the woman suggest going on the trip?

A．By plane. B．By train. C．By car.

2．How does the woman feel about the man’s words?

A．Surprised. B．Curious. C．Pleased.

3．Why is the man happy?

A．He has got a good job. B．He has saved lots of money. C．He has moved to a new house.

4．What will the class do next?

A．Watch a dance performance. B．Try some traditional food. C．Listen to a talk on sports.

5．What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A．Different colors. B．Office work. C．A rainbow.

**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．Where does the conversation probably take place?

A．In a classroom. B．In a school gym. C．At the boy’s home.

7．What does the boy need to improve about the game?

A．Ball skills. B．Teamwork. C．Physical fitness.

**听下面一段对话，回答第8至第10三个小题。**

8．What is the relationship between the speakers?

A．Family members. B．Roommates. C．Strangers.

9．When did the earthquake hit?

A．At 3:00 a. m. B．At 3:30 a. m. C．At 4:00 a. m.

10．What will the woman do next?

A．Go to sleep. B．Clean her room. C．Check on her neighbors.

**听下面一段对话，回答第11至第13三个小题。**

11．What type of class does the man volunteer to teach?

A．A painting class. B．A dance class. C．A music class.

12．What talent does the woman have?

A．Playing the guitar. B．Painting pictures. C．Singing songs.

13．Where are the man’s classes held?

A．At a youth center. B．At a playground. C．At a park.

**听下面一段对话，回答第14至第17四个小题。**

14．Where does the man live now?

A．In Japan. B．In Canada. C．In England.

15．How long has the man taught English?

A．Two years. B．Three years. C．Five years.

16．What does the man think of the government’s decision?

A．It was necessary. B．It was useless. C．It was stupid.

17．Why did the man cover his windows?

A．To avoid being seen. B．To keep the heat out. C．To protect the windows.

**听下面一段独白，回答第18至第20三个小题。**

18．What is the Time Machine?

A．A travel app. B．A new TV show. C．A business tool.

19．What is the main strength of the Time Machine?

A．Its low cost. B．Its simple design. C．Its modern software.

20．What can the Time Machine help its users do?

A．Save work time.

B．Collect research results.

C．Share the timetable for work projects.

**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。**

**A**

Greenland High School will go through redevelopment this summer. Below is an announcement from the principal.

|  |
| --- |
| Redevelopment announcement  Dear students,  We have recently finished planning the redevelopment of our school. It is our sincere hope that our students can be educated in a better environment with excellent facilities. To this end, we have decided to:  ●turn canteen B into an IT Center to offer students and teachers modern learning and teaching facilities, and then connect it with the library;  ●redevelop part of the existing Sports Center to create a multi-use game area — a dedicated (专用的) and secure space for students to play and have fun;  ●plant more trees inside the school to reduce traffic noise and give students a greener study environment.  Redevelopment will start this summer. We will try our best to make sure that most of the work is done outside of term so as to reduce the effect on your school life as much as possible. We will keep you informed as the project progresses. Please feel free to write to me if you have any suggestions on our redevelopment plan.  Yours faithfully,  William Robinson  Principal |

1. What changes will be made to the school according to the announcement?

A. One canteen will be added to the school.

B. More trees will be planted to reduce traffic.

C. The Sports Center will be turned into a game area.

D. The redeveloped IT center will be linked to the library.

2. What do you know from the last paragraph?

A. The project will start at school time. B. The principal welcomes suggestions.

C. The students’ progress will be informed of. D. The students’ school life remains unaffected.

3 Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A club newsletter. B. A school textbook.

C. A science magazine. D. A school noticeboard.

**B**

Many of us spend a considerable part of our lives working — with many of us, these days, working from home. While there are many benefits offered by not going to the office — not commuting (通勤), avoiding the rat race, and not having to worry about getting a seat if you hot-desk — there are also some disadvantages. No more coffees with colleagues, daily chats by the water cooler or going out for team-bonding meals. Actually, it is important to be friends with those we work with.

Firstly, working with like-minded people can make those hours at work more fruitful and positive. Various situations are commonplace in the job you do, so having people to talk to about the difficulties of tasks could make your life easier. It’s also nice knowing that you can have jokes or a chat with people at work — and some of your colleagues may become your lifelong friends. Besides, it’s also good for the company you work for. According to Dr Emma Seppala, people who said they had friends at work were more productive, and were more satisfied with their jobs than those who didn’t.

And what can happen if you don’t connect — if you don’t stimulate (促进) your relationships with those who do the same job as you? While it can be easy to avoid them physically, Dr Adam Hickman says that feelings of loneliness may come slowly, which makes sense. According to Maslow’s levels of needs, a psychological (心理的) theory which tries to explain human behaviour and motivation based on necessities, a feeling of belonging is one of the strongest psychological needs. No one wants to be where they feel unwanted, which is why many companies try to encourage workplace interaction — be it ping pong tables in the office, or online parties.

And finally, even though we’re working more from home now, we may one day see our colleagues once again. Having a good relationship with them would make that meeting much more pleasant. So, if you’ve had **a rupture** in your relationship with your workmates, it might be time to start fixing it.

4. What do you know about working from home according to Paragraph 1?

A. There are no coffees. B. There are no outside meals.

C. There are no daily chats. D. There are no worries about traffic.

5. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?

A. The benefits of making lifelong friends.

B. The way of befriending with colleagues.

C. The necessity of making lifelong friends.

D The importance of befriending with colleagues.

6. What might happen if you don’t connect with your colleagues?

A. You will gain motivation. B. You will have more psychological needs.

C. You will lack a sense of belonging. D. You will experience immediate loneliness.

7. What do the underlined words “a rupture” in the last paragraph mean?

A. A breakdown. B. A battle. C. An emergency. D. A balance.

**C**

Charterhouse School, a famous boarding school founded in 1611, made history recently by admitting girls for the first time. This change marks an important separation from the school’s tradition of being only for boys and reflects a broader trend (趋势) towards co-education in the UK.

Head teacher Alex Peterken supports this move, believing that educating boys and girls together can reduce the influence of a male-leading culture. This move agrees with changes in education since the 1960s, when comprehensive schools, which are non-selective and promote equality, became more popular, leading to a decline in single-sex schools.

Despite this trend, some still support single-sex education, arguing it allows students to focus without the distractions (注意力分散) of the opposite sex. Amanda Spielman, an education expert, defended girls’ schools, saying they help women succeed in a challenging world. A 2016 study by School Dash found single-sex schools might slightly improve girls’ results but not boys’.

The trend towards co-educational schools is largely driven by a cultural change towards modern values that are against the outdated idea of gender-separated education. Students need to learn alongside kids of different genders to develop understanding and respect to adapt to a diverse (多样的) society. Parents, too, are seeking a more modern approach to education for their children, and they now examine school choices more carefully, seeking environments that are inclusive and reflect modern society.

Charterhouse’s decision to go co-educational is part of a larger move in the UK towards comprehensive and co-educational schools. As education expert Alan Smithers points out, a widespread focus on equality means it becomes harder and harder to continue to hold the argument that children have to be separate to be equal. This change at Charterhouse shows a commitment to inclusivity and preparing students for a diverse future.

8. Why does the writer mention Charterhouse School in Paragraph 1?

A. To introduce the topic. B. To explain a tradition.

C. To advertise the school. D. To propose a solution.

9. What is Spielman’s attitude toward co-education from Paragraph 3?

A. Supportive. B. Doubtful. C. Negative. D. Hopeful.

10. What is the main reason for the move toward co-education?

A. The choice of parents. B. The decision of schools.

C. The policy of the government. D. The change of cultural values.

11. What is the best title of the text?

A. Charterhouse Admits Girls: A Return to an old Tradition

B. Charterhouse’s Big Decision: Adapting to Modern Times

C. Charterhouse Welcomes Girls: A Move toward Co-education

D. Charterhouse’s Historic Change: Single-sex Education Arrives

**D**

Educators and business leaders have more in common than it may seem. Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future. Technology companies have an interest in developing a workforce with the STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) skills needed to grow the company and advance the industry. How can they work together to achieve these goals? Play may be the answer.

Focusing on STEM skills is important, but the reality is that STEM skills can be improved when mixed with traditional, hands-on creative activities. This mix is proving to be the best way to prepare today’s children to be the makers and builders of tomorrow. That is why technology companies are partnering with educators to bring back good, old-fashioned play.

In fact, many experts argue that the most important 21st-century skills aren’t related to specific technologies or subject matter, but to creativity; skills like imagination, problem-finding and problem-solving, teamwork, patience and the ability to experiment and take risks. These are skills acquired when kids tinker (鼓捣小玩意). High-tech industries such as NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory have found that their best well-rounded problem solvers were master tinkers in their youth.

There are cognitive (认知的) benefits of doing things the way we did as children — building something, tearing it down, then building it up again. Research shows that given 15 minutes of free play, four-and five-year-olds will spend a third of this time absorbed in various activities. This type of play — especially with building blocks — helps children discover and develop key principles in math.

If play and building are important to 21st-century skill development, that’s really good news for two reasons: Children are born builders, makers, and creators, so developing 21st-century skills may be as simple as giving kids room to play, tinker and try things out, even as they grow older. Moreover, it doesn’t take 21st-century technology to develop 21st-century skills. This is especially important for under-resourced schools and communities. Taking whatever materials they have and tinkering with them is a simple way to develop those important “maker” skills. And anyone, anywhere, can do it.

12 What do you know about educators and business leaders from Paragraph 1?

A They will play together. B. They have nothing in common.

C. They share the same goals. D. They will partner with each other.

13. What is the best way to prepare children for a successful future?

A. Mixing STEM skills with DIY activities. B. Developing specific technologies.

C. Focusing on STEM skills. D. Relating to subject matter.

14. Why does the author mention NASA’s best well-rounded problem solvers in Paragraph 3?

A. To stress the benefits of skills. B. To show the findings of NASA.

C. To explain the ways of tinkering. D. To prove the importance of tinkering.

15. What does the author advise schools and communities with limited resources to do?

A. Add teaching materials. B. Employ handy resources.

C. Introduce advanced technology. D. Provide problem-solving opportunities.

**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。**

Perhaps, you are a smart person with good knowledge and creative ideas, but when you move toa new environment or have to work with some new people, it is not always easy for them to recognize you or respect you immediately. How can you get along with others? \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ Here are a few tips that might be helpful.

**Be curious and willing to learn new things, knowledge and skills**

Moving to a new working environment, you may need to deal with things that don’t belong to your own field. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_

**Have a good sense of judgement on important aspects**

Learning or working in a new environment, you need to have a good sense of judgement when joining a discussion or making a decision. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ Meanwhile, you shouldn’t be distracted by small choices for the short term.

**Be confident and make eye contact when talking to people**

When you go out and meet people, it is important to look confident. For example, if you are going to an interview, but you don’t feel confident, what can you do? Before you walk in, think to yourself, “I own the room.” \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ Remember to look other people in the eye—it’s the key to creating a connection with people. Soon, you will feel as confident as you look.

**Set clear goals and learn**

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ Let people know what you stand for. You need to find out which ideas can really unite people and then express those ideas clearly. Also, treat your team members respectfully as equals.

Gradually, you will find yourself recognized and respected by your new workmates.

A. Look confident and smile.

B. Then, walk in holding your head high and smile.

C. When working together with others, it is important that you have a clear vision and a working plan to achieve it.

D. You should consider what is right, and look for long-term goals.

E. How can you get other people to pay attention to you and respect you?

F. By doing this, you can turn unfamiliar situations into opportunities for personal and professional growth.

G. In that case, keeping a sense of curiosity and a thirst for knowledge is of great importance to you.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分40分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

I used to argue with my parents about their beliefs. But over time, I learned that our debates would never \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ the gap between my parents’ views and mine. Therefore, I tried to understand their beliefs before offering my \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_. For example, after learning about penicillin (盘尼西林) in college, I asked what they knew about it. I learned that they thought the medicine was prescribed (开处方) only for the \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ of doctors and drug companies, and they believed natural \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ were safer. I told them I also thought some natural ways did work, and then I went on to share that penicillin was \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ in naturally occurring fungi (真菌). Now they were listening, and we went on to have a \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ discussion. I didn’t try to convince my parents that their beliefs were wrong. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_, I tried to help them find the balance between honoring their beliefs and \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ scientific truths.

Then, COVID-19 happened. They reached out to me with their questions and \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_, believing masks and social distancing were a form of government control. I listened first and took their views \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ before I shared what I knew about the virus. And thanks to the \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ we had all made to understand each other’s point of view, they finally \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ to take action to protect themselves against the virus.

Now that the pandemic is over, I’m confident that I can \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ the next round of give-and-take conversation. At times it’s frustrating to feel we keep starting over—but I \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ myself that we aren’t back to square one. We’ve built a basis of understanding and respect each other, and that makes all the \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_.

21. A. widen B. attract C. skip D. bridge

22. A. anxiety B. apology C. opinion D. behaviour

23. A. achievement B. benefit C. comfort D. aspect

24. A. treatments B. nutritions C. resources D. styles

25. A. discovered B. designed C. exploded D. judged

26. A. grateful B. stressful C. fruitful D. regretful

27. A. Besides B. Instead C. Indeed D. Though

28. A. admiring B. challenging C. exchanging D. recognizing

29. A. proposals B. measures C. concerns D. interests

30. A. definitely B. seriously C. frankly D. extremely

31. A. efforts B. effects C. preparations D. choices

32. A. agreed B. aimed C. sought D. struggled

33. A. back down B. rise to C. get over D. count on

34. A. recover B. reflect C. reward D. remind

35. A. contributions B. advances C. difference D. development

**第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

阅读下面材料，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。

In a dance studio at the Shenyang Conservatory of Music in Liaoning province, students are dancing to the music. But these aren’t typical (典型的) university students — they are \_\_\_36\_\_\_ (senior) in the university’s program for older adults.

With nearly 300 million people \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (age) 60 and above in China, senior education programs — often called elder universities — are gaining popularity.

Whether it’s practicing yoga, learning photography, \_\_\_38\_\_\_ mastering cooking skills, the older adults are making education a central part of \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (they) retirement (退休) plans.

Since its beginning in 2023, over 1,700 old people\_\_\_40\_\_\_ (enter) for the program. The university offers a wide range of courses each term, making use of its first-rate educational resources to meet the \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (grow) needs, according to Ma Yansong, director of the university’s social education and training center.

Elder universities serve as a platform \_\_\_42\_\_\_ provides retirees a space to connect with like-minded individuals and keep an active lifestyle. The programs, \_\_\_43\_\_\_ benefits go far beyond acquiring new skills, are highly thought of by the elderly.

“We’re witnessing the positive effects these programs have \_\_\_44\_\_\_ health, and overall quality of life,” Ma said, “Private companies, nonprofits (非营利组织) and individuals are also stepping in to meet this need. They are establishing senior education programs, providing\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (addition) options for eager retired learners.”

**第三节 单词填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

**阅读下列各句，根据汉语或首字母，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。**

46. However, if your friend i\_\_\_\_\_\_ your feelings, it’s time to rethink your friendship. (根据首字母单词拼写)

47. He suffered l\_\_\_\_\_\_ of memory after a rare disease. (根据首字母单词拼写)

48. The t\_\_\_\_\_\_ audience for this advertisement was mainly teenagers. (根据首字母单词拼写)

49. The book gives a detailed a\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the famous athlete’s character. (根据首字母单词拼写)

50. I sounded the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as soon as I saw the smoke. (根据首字母单词拼写)

51. The most serious cases were treated at the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (现场) of the accident. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

52. Experience is what matters most in the workplace and age is of \_\_\_\_\_\_ (次要的) importance. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (未履行) to observe the park rules resulted in this road accident. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (精神上) strong people are able to deal with even the most terrible situation. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

55. The old man who is willing to help the poor is very \_\_\_\_\_\_ (慷慨的).（根据汉语提示单词拼写）

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）**

56. 假定你是李华，你在英国一所高中的交流学习即将结束。请你写一篇发言稿在班级做一个告别演讲。

内容包括：1.表示感谢；2.你收获；3.你的期望。

写作要求：1.词数80左右。

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。发言稿的开头已经给出。

Good morning, everyone!

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

**第二节 微写作（满分15分）**

57. 主题—How to establish a good relationship with your parents

青春期时，你与父母之间经历激烈的争论和冰冷的沉默是很正常的。父母都对自己的孩子有很高的期望。他们希望你成功，但是他们也许没有看见你是如何奋斗的。如果你没有取得好成绩，他们会认为你没有尽力，因此会更加严格，这样会造成家庭关系的紧张。

解决方式：经常与你父母进行交流，让他们理解你的感受；站在父母的立场考虑问题，仔细倾听并设法消除他们的担忧。

结论：通过共同努力，你和你的父母可以建立起良好的关系。

写作要求：

1．词数100左右；

2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

How to establish a good relationship with your parents

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