**暑 假 练 习 1**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A Short Conversations**

**Directions:** *In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

1. A. She’ll buy the things for the man.

B. Shirley wants to go to the convenience store.

C. There isn’t enough time to do shopping.

D. The student center closes at four o’clock.

2. A. He doesn’t feel qualified for it. B. He’d like a higher salary.

C. He’s completely satisfied with it. D. He’d like to work fewer hours per week.

3. A. Try to get a ride with Peter. B. Take an airplane to Boston.

C. Ask the man about his schedule. D. Drive her car to Boston.

4. A. She’ll give the man the newspaper after class.

B. She doesn’t read the newspaper for her class.

C. She doesn’t have the newspaper the man wants.

D. She only reads one section of the newspaper.

5. A. The man’s roommate is quiet.

B. The man is upset with his roommate.

C. Someone else caused the problem.

D. The woman feels comfortable with the man.

6. A. The book was very interesting. B. He hasn’t read the book yet.

C. The book was too long. D. He seldom reads novels.

7. A. He has been working outdoors lately.

B. He needs some exercise at the weekend.

C. He is a good tennis player.

D. He wonders how to deal with his computer.

8. A. Impatient. B. Regretful. C. Annoyed. D. Worried.

9. A. Decide against sending the application.

B. Ask for more information by mail.

C. Enclose a twenty-dollar bill with his application.

D. Buy a money order to send with the application.

10. A. More doctors should be doing research.

B. He is on the way to becoming a doctor.

C. A new medical treatment is available soon.

D. He has already tried the new medicine.

Section B

Directions: *In Section B, you will hear several short passages and longer conversations, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages and the conversations. The passages and the conversations will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.*

***Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.***

11. A. After leaving high school. B. In the year of 1995.

C. Before working all around the U.S. D. While visiting England and France.

12. A. They are tailored to customers’ needs.

B. They are meant just for Christmas.

C. They can stand the test of time.

D. They are more funny than tasty.

13. A. Keeping busy all day. B. Listening to good jokes.

C. Speaking to others. D. Trying different cakes.

***Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.***

14. A. The pianist is an old friend of hers. B. Many people have come to the event.

C. The hall has an excellent sound system. D. She enjoys going to concerts.

15. A. When he was a child.

B. When he finished his studies.

C. When he began his concert touring.

D. When he was invited to a musical competition.

16. A. Talk about how he learned to compose music.

B. Explain why he agreed to give the lecture.

C. Comment on his musical training at the Juliet School.

D. Introduce his experiences on the concert tours.

***Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following passage.***

17. A. A class presentation they’re preparing for.

B. A television program the man is watching.

C. Visiting a close friend of theirs.

D. Studying for a test.

18. A. He’s taking a break from studying.

B. He has already finished studying.

C. He was assigned to watch a program by his professor.

D. He’s finding out some information for a friend.

19. A. He didn’t know that she was enrolled in a linear algebra course.

B. He thought she preferred to study alone.

C. He thought she had made arrangements to study with.

D. He had told her that he had done poorly on a recent test.

20. A. He and Elizabeth argued recently.

B. He heard Elizabeth did poorly on the last test.

C. He doesn’t want to bother Elizabeth so late in the evening.

D. He’d rather study in his own dormitory.

**II. Grammar**

**Section A**

1. It is an accompaniment that stimulates the auditory portion of our brain, \_\_\_\_\_ another sensual experience to eating.
2. added B. being added C. adding D. to add
3. Though I didn’t emerge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with superhuman hearing, the experience was oddly satisfying.

A. equipped B. to be equipped

C. equipping D. being equipped

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your job that the boundary between the professional and the personal can become blurred.

A. So you are invested B. So are you invested

C. So do you be invested D. So invested are you

1. Inspectors say health and safety procedures at the factory leave a lot\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. being desired B. to be desired

C. to desire D. desired

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_at room temperature, the wine is ideal with any kind of red meat dishes, cheese or simply to be enjoyed as an appetizer.

A. Having been served B. To be served

C. Serving D. Served

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the harbour when the storm came.
2. Hardly did the fishing vessels enter
3. Hardly the fishing vessels had entered

C. Hardly had the fishing vessels entered

D. Hardly the fishing vessels entered

1. On the contrary, the mass of information we have ever-ready at our disposal seems \_\_\_\_\_to a movement that some are calling anti-intellectualism.
2. to give birth B. to have given birth

C. to giving birth D. having given birth

28. With the fish \_\_\_\_\_along side of his boat, the old man knows that he will face many dangers on the way home.

A. tied B. being tied C. to be tied D. tying

29. Not until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_they were going for two weeks to London.

A. had they just left… Joan discovered

B. had they just left…did Joan discover

C. they had just left…did Joan discover

D. they just left… Joan discovered

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_how frying produces the sensual stimulation we crave requires a closer examination of the second scientific reason for why fried foods taste so good.

A. Having understood B. To be understood

C. Having been understood D. Understanding

**Directions:** *Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.*

**(C)**

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| A. deliberate B. distinction C. polish D. credit E. dependent F. occasionallyG. feasibility H. shift I. fulfilling J. signals K. continuously |

**Overcoming Obstacles: How Your Biggest Failure Can Lead to Your Success**

There’s been a lot written on the theme of failure and how essential it is to success. In a world where \_\_31\_\_ is given for people’s accomplishments, failing feels dangerous. The fear of failure can stop people taking risks that might lead to success.

Heidi Grant Halvorson, a psychologist, points out much of success is \_\_32\_\_ not on talent but on learning from your mistakes.

About half of the people in the world hold that ability in an area --- be it creative or social skill --- is natural. The other half believes, instead, that someone might have a preference or something --- say painting or speaking foreign languages --- but this ability can be improved through \_\_33\_\_ practice or training.

It’s almost impossible to think *rationally*(理性地) while shouting at yourself, “I’m a failure”. But when you \_\_34\_\_ your thinking, you will probably see what you can control --- your behavior, your planning, your reactions --- and change them.

The primary \_\_35\_\_ between successful people and unsuccessful people is that the successful people fail more. If you see failure as a monster approaching you, take another look.

Success is as scary as failure. Researchers report that satisfaction grows on challenges. Think about it --- a computer game you can always win is boring; one you can win \_\_36\_\_, and with considerable effort, is fun. In pursuit of success, failure exposes areas that you need to \_\_37\_\_. So the failure serves as a brick wall to test how you apply yourself to \_\_38\_\_ your objectives and how much you want them.

There is a way to distinguish whether a failure \_\_39\_\_ you to double down or walk away, says Halvorson. If, when things get rough, you remain fascinated by your goal, you should keep going. If what you’re doing is costing you too much time and energy or it’s not bringing you joy, you should give a second thought to the \_\_40\_\_ of your goal and even set a new one.

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**IV. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *For each blank in the following passage, there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

**(A)**

In the 19th century, the arrival of cheap newspapers created a sudden demand for exciting stories. All kinds of people began to get their 15 minutes for fame, including one of the world’s first media *celebrities*(名人) , Sam Patch. Patch became famous for jumping into rivers from high places, and he became a household name by leaping into Niagara Falls. He \_\_41\_\_ every jump...except the last one into the Genesee River in New York. In the same way that the media is held responsible for celebrity problems today, people \_\_42\_\_ the pressure of the media for Patch’s tragedy.

By the end of the 20h century, TV show producers had begun to turn to their audience. Finally,it seemed, anyone who wanted 15 minutes of fame could \_\_43\_\_ it. And some people wanted it far too much. Richard and Mayumi Heene, \_\_44\_\_, launched a large balloon 2,000 metres into the air and then called a TV network to say that their six-year-olds on, Falcon, was inside it. Planes were re-routed and Denver International Airport was briefly \_\_45\_\_. However, Falcon was later found to have been hiding in the family’s garage the whole time. The Heenes got a fine and a short prison sentence each—but they were certainly \_\_46\_\_ for a while.

So \_\_47\_\_ we want to be famous? Do we really want every aspect of our private lives to spread across the newspapers and discussed on television? Some people, such as talent show contestant Susan Boyle, seem \_\_48\_\_ to deal with this kind of pressure, despite their talent. Boyle gained international fame for her extraordinary singing voice after appearing on TV talent show Britain’s Got Talent. But the \_\_49\_\_ fame didn’t seem easy for her, and after the final of the show, Boyle was admitted to a hospital for her mental problem.

Furthermore, people who achieve fame often don’t seem to \_\_50\_\_ it once they have it. A survey of celebrities found that they worry about the press, critics, threatening letters, the lack of privacy and the effect on their children(in that order) . These are \_\_51\_\_ worries that ordinary people have to deal with. They also worry about \_\_52\_\_ they were no longer famous. And there are plenty of people to ask about that. Take Donato Dalrymple, for example, a fisherman who rescued a boy from the sea and enjoyed the media \_\_53\_ for several months afterwards. When it ended, however, he went back to his job as a toilet cleaner. I know I’m a \_\_54\_\_,’ he said when the attention had disappeared.

‘When the person has to go back to everyday life, there’s a sense of \_\_55\_\_, loss and being cheated out of something,’ says Dr Robert Cancro of the New York University School of Medicine.

41.A. recorded B. survived C. attempted D. planned

42.A. pardoned B. blamed C. dismissed D. remembered

43. A. see B. use C. get D. ban

44.A. vice versa B. in addition C. for example D. by contrast

45.A. made out B. looked over C. sped up D. shut down

46.A. punished B. guilty C. excited D. famous

47.A. could B. should C. need D. may

48.A. ill-equipped B. well-prepared C. eager D. certain

49.A. moderate B. temperate C. sudden D. expected

50.A. like B. earn C. pursue D. cover

51. A. surely B. hardly C. strangely D. occasionally

52.A. what if B. how come C. no wonder D. little doubt

53. A. spotlight B. criticism C. worry D. ignorance

54. A. hero B. celebrity C. victim D. nobody

55. A. belonging B. responsibility C. achievement D.disappointment

**Section B**

**Directions:** *Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have read.*

**(A)**

Over the last 15 years, digital communication has brought in more changes than the printing press did in 1570. And those most likely to use them in this world are teenagers, whose brains appear to have an extraordinary capacity to adapt to the world around them, according to Dr Jay Giedd, an adolescent brain expert.

We are now discovering that, as a species, our brains during the teenage years are still flexible and capable of adapting. Having a more flexible brain means that certain parts of it, such as impulse control and the ability to make long-term decisions, haven’t developed yet, which may also explain why, unlike some of our ancestors, we spend an extended period living under the protection of our parents rather than leaving home at the age of 12 or 13.

**This** also means that the teenage brain can adapt to new technology, enabling teenagers to keep up with the increasing pace of digital technology and giving them an advantage when it comes to multitasking.

In the US, on average teenagers spend 8.5 hours a day using computers, mobiles, and other devices to learn, interact, and play. This increases to 11.5 hours if you include all of the multitasking that goes on, such as talking on the phone while you’re watching TV. As they stare at these screens, they’re taking in and sorting through an incredible amount of information.

There are concerns about how social media is affecting the way in which the brain learns to socialize, as one of the most important skills that we learn as children is how to make friends and interact with people around us. Geiddsays that a lot of what goes on inside our brains is social. Social interactions are now being changed by technology—you could have hundreds of friends, all of whom are real people that you interact with and scientists aren’t sure whether we’ll be able to develop the same skills using social media.

There is an advantage of the growing digital trend: YouTube indicates that teenagers all over the world are watching the same video clips and laughing at the same jokes, indicating that they are more global-minded than teenagers in the past.

They may be keen on texting their friends and posting updates on social media sites, but teenagers today are probably going to have access to technology and as a result social and educational opportunities that anyone with a less flexible brain may have trouble imagining. However, there is a cut-off point, and by the age of 30, our brains have become more set in their ways, making it harder for us to adapt and cope with new technologies.

56. What does “**this**” (in paragraph 3) refer to?

 A. Teenagers’ brains are different from ancestors’.

 B. Teenagers’ brains haven’t fully developed.

 C. Teenagers still need parents’ protection.

 D. Teenagers are more flexible than adults.

57. According to the passage, the growing digital trend does good to \_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the development of globalization B. the flexibility of teenagers’ brains

 C. people’s access to technology D. children’s ability to interact with others

58. What can be inferred from the passage?

 A. Ways to socialize haven’t changed despite the emergence of social media.

 B. Adolescents’ brains have lost some abilities necessary for survival.

 C. Being keen on digital communication does more harm than good.

 D. Many educational opportunities now come with technology.

59. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

 A. Teenage Brains in the Digital World

 B. Digitalization: An Unavoidable Trend

 C. The Future of the Digital Communication

 D. How Parents Can Help Kids in the Digital Age

 **(B)**

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| Which Way Home, a documentary by Rebecca Cammisa, charts the journeys of Mexican and Central American children who leave their home countries to come to the United States riding on top of a train they call “La Bestia” (the beast). All of the children dream of a better life for themselves and their families. Some of them hope to reunite with family members in the US. Others have dreams of going to school or getting a job so they can send money back home |   |
| **A Kevin**Fourteen-year-old Kevin is from Honduras. A seemingly happy-go-lucky guy, Kevin is the group’s ring leader, telling jokes, making leaps across car roofs, and providing some comic relief in the film. Kevin has a strong sense of duty to his family. His mother, Lupe, tells him to buy a house for them in the US, so she can escape Kevin’s violent stepfather. He plans to head to Manhattan once he crosses the border, but during the filming he is detrained by American border agents who send him back to Honduras. Without hesitation, Kevin leaves Honduras again and jumps on the train. Throughout his journey, Kevin encounters violence and brutality that should never be part of childhood.**B Juan Carlos**Juan Carlos is a 13-year-old from Guatemala. When we meet him, we learn that his father abandoned the family years ago and moved to America for a better life, leaving Juan Carlos’s mother, Esmeralda, to care for several children on her own. His younger brother, Francisco, made it into the US a month earlier and now lives with their grandmother in Los Angeles. Juan Carlos feels responsible for providing for his mother and his other family members and decides he must do something to help support them. With the weight of the world on his shoulders, he writes a letter telling Esmeralda that he, too, is leaving for the US. **C Olga**Olga is the only female migrant featured in the film. She is nine years old and traveling with her friend, Freddy, who is also nine. They are being taken to the US illegally. Both are headed for Minnesota, where Olga hopes to reunite with her mother, and Freddy hopes to find his father. During the making of the documentary, the film crew loses track of Olga and Freddy, and we never find out what becomes of them.The film was nominated for an Academy Award for feature-length documentary. Director Rebecca Camissa said her goal for the film was to create public awareness of child migration, and to “promote a dialogue that leads to creating humane immigration policy reform in the United States.” |

60. Which of the following is true of *Which Way Home*?

 A. It is adapted from a book which tells stories about three child migrants.

 B. It has won an Academy Award for its theme that corresponds to the reality.

 C. It aims to make viewers conscious of the phenomenon of child migration.

 D. Its director has managed to create humane immigration policy reform.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ were missing while the documentary was being made.

 A. Kevin and Juan Carlos B. Juan Carlos and Olga

 C. Juan Carlos and Freddy D. Olga and Freddy

62. What can be learned from the passage about Kevin and Juan Carlos?

 A. Both of them were found on the way to the destination.

 B. Both of them felt responsible for their families.

 C. Neither of them managed to get to the US.

 D. Neither of them had any relative in the US.

**(C)**

Jack London, one of America’s major writers of adventure tales, was born in California in 1876. During his life, London worked at many jobs. His broad life experiences would become the background for his writing.

London loved to read. As a teenager, he spent many hours educating himself at the Oakland, California, public library. He attended college at the University of California at Berkeley, but he stayed for only six months. He thought Berkeley was “not lively enough” and wanted to do something more exciting.

London wrote stories about working people and the hard times they had making a living. He knew their problems first hand. He worked as a sailor, farmer, factory employee, railroad worker, and gold prospector, to name just a few of his many jobs.

London grew up near the waterfront in Oakland. He loved the water. When he was fifteen years old, he bought a small sailboat called a sloop. Later he sailed to Japan on a schooner, which is a much larger sailing boat. Like many people of the time, London caught the Klondike Gold Rush Fever. In l897, he headed for Alaska. He didn’t find gold, but he discovered something even more valuable. He discovered that people enjoyed listening to the stories he made up with his vivid imagination. London entertained the miners with story after story. Later, using his experiences during the Gold Rush, he created many more colorful stories.

London resolved to live a full, exciting life. He once said, “***I would rather be a superb meteor (流星), every atom of me in magnificent glow, than a sleepy and permanent planet.***” Each day, he pushed himself. Once London determined that he was going to be a writer, nothing could stop him. His goal was to write at least one thousand words every day. He refused to stop even when he was sick. In eighteen years, the writer published fifty-one books and hundreds of articles. He was the best-selling and highest-paid author of his day. Many people also considered him to be the best writer. *White Fang* and *The Call of the Wild* are his most famous stories and are about surviving in the Alaskan wilderness. Readers can enjoy Jack London’s energy and his talent for telling wonderful stories each time they open one of his novels.

63.Why was Jack London able to write on many topics?

A. He pushed himself to reach goals.

B. He had a variety of experiences and jobs.

C. He was drawn to the Klondike Gold Rush.

D. He was the best-selling and highest-paid author.

64. What prevented Jack London from finishing college?

A. That he was hired to sail to Japan.

B. That he traveled to Alaska in 1897.

C. That he spent much of his time writing.

D. That he wasn’t much interested in college life

65. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph indicates that Jack London \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is expert at universe

B. aims high and strives to succeed

C. is excited about life in the wildness

D. faces a choice between life and death

66. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

A. To support the statement that London was the “best writer”.

B. To describe life during the Klondike Gold Rush.

C. To provide information on Jack London’s life.

D. To identify books written by Jack London.

**(D)**

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| 1. Some negative experiences on social media can and do affect some children.
2. However, some experts question claims that too much screen time is harmful.
3. He wanted to see if there was a similar effect among young people in the United States.
4. So, it is natural that parents should wonder about all the time children spend looking at a screen.
5. The researchers found no increase in risky sex or driving behaviors, use of illegal substances or eating disorders.
6. The researchers suggested that for those children, technology use might get in the way of taking part in other important activities.
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**Screen Time: How Much Is Too Much?**

Many children spend a lot of time watching or playing with electronic media—from televisions to video games, computers and other devices. \_\_\_67 Perhaps parents now should ease up on their concerns about screen time, at least for older boys and girls.

Until last year, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) suggested that children and teenagers have no more than two hours of screen time a day. It also suggests that parents balance a child’s screen time with other activities.

\_\_\_68 Christopher Ferguson, who teaches psychology at Stetson University in Florida, notes a lack of evidence supporting reports that too many hours spent playing video games or watching TV is truly harmful.

Ferguson seems interested in one idea: the link between video games and violent or risky behavior. When he saw results from a recent British survey on screen time, he wanted to know more. The British study found a small negative effect—about a one percent increase—in aggression and depression among children who had six or more hours of screen time a day. \_\_\_69 So, Ferguson and his team examined answers from a survey on risky behaviors. The study involved about 6,000 boys and girls in Florida, whose average age was 16.

Data from this survey found that American children are also fairly resistant to the negative effects of electronic media. Among those who used screens up to six hours a day, the survey found: a 0.5 percent increase in criminal behavior; a 1.7 percent increase in signs of depression; and a 1.2 percent negative effect on school grades. \_\_\_70 To further argue his point that screen time is not harmful, Ferguson adds that children should become familiar with screen technology. Electronic devices, he says, are a part of our everyday lives.

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主 观 题

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Nowadays, Facebook seems to have become an essential part of our daily life. However, People are being lured(引诱) onto Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service, (71) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ realizing that they’re paying for it by giving up plenty of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send (72)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (target) messages.

 Most Facebook users don’t realize this is happening. Even if they know what the company is up to, they still have no idea (73)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they’re paying for Facebook, because people don’t really know what their personal details are worth.

 The biggest problem, however, is that the company keeps changing the rules. Early on, you could keep everything private. That was the great thing about Facebook—you could create your own little private network. Last year, the company changed its privacy rules (74)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many things—your city, your photo, your friends’ names—were set, by default（默认）, to be shared with everyone on the Internet.

 According to Facebook’s vice president Elliot Schrage, the company is simply making changes to improve its service, and if people don’t share information, they have a “(75) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (satisfying) experience.”

 Some critics think this is more about Facebook looking to make more money. Its original business model, (76) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involved selling ads and putting them at the side of the page, totally failed. Who wants to look at ads when they are connecting with their friends online?

 So far the privacy issue (77)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (land) Facebook in hot water in Washington. In April, Senator Charles Schumer called on Facebook to change its privacy policy. He also urged the Commission to set regulations for social-networking sites.

I suspect that whatever Facebook has done (78) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invade) our privacy is only the beginning, which is why I’m considering (79)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cancel) my account. Facebook is a handy site, but I’m upset by the idea that (80)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information is in the hands of people I don’t trust. That is too high a price to pay.

**V. Translation**

81. 因为充满智慧有坚韧不拔，人类是可以被摧毁但不能被打败的。（分词作状语）

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82. 尽管他的左腿永久性瘫痪了，华罗庚还是继续发挥自己的才能。（Despite）

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

83. 记者需要以客观的，有利于我们读者的方式呈现事实。（require）

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84.《舌尖上的中国》明确表示，对于中国人来说，没有什么比家庭团聚更重要。（it）

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