**2025届高三英语高考模拟风向卷（新高考I卷）04**

**英语**

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

注意事项：

1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡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。

3．考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**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。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．Where are the speakers?

A．At the police station. B．In a car-selling firm. C．At the gas station.

2．What will Anna do next?

A．Go shopping. B．Drink some coffee. C．Wait for her order.

3．When does the man plan to reach the station?

A．At 3:50. B．At 4:00. C．At 4:30.

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

A．Surprised. B．Uninterested. C．Nervous.

5．Which language is the woman studying now?

A．Russian. B．English. C．Spanish.

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。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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6至7题。

6．What’s the matter with Jack?

A．He has a headache. B．He can’t speak well. C．He has a pain in his throat.

7．What did the woman advise Jack to do?

A．Continue working. B．See a doctor. C．See the boss.

听第7段材料，回答第 8至10题。

8．What did the woman forget to do in June?

A．Apply for a job. B．Register for classes. C．Decide on her major.

9．What course does Professor Smith teach?

A．Philosophy. B．Sociology. C．Introduction to AI 101.

10．What will the woman do next?

A．Make a card.

B．Drop out of school.

C．Sign up for the Philosophy class.

听第8段材料，回答第11至14题。

11．What is the man doing?

A．Placing an order. B．Selling insurance. C．Conducting an interview.

12．What did Leaney study for a degree?

A．Finance. B．Education. C．Public Relations.

13．What is an advantage of a smaller business according to Leaney?

A．Greater contributions to the neighborhood.

B．Closer employer-employee relationship.

C．More flexibility in providing services.

14．What is Leaney’s plan for the next two weeks?

A．To visit her parents. B．To call her relatives. C．To finish her work.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15．What is wrong with the woman?

A．She hates class. B．She lacks concentration. C．She is too busy.

16．Why does the woman feel worried?

A．She often gets lost.

B．She often loses things.

C．She doubts her memory.

17．Where does the conversation probably take place?

A．In the classroom. B．In the yard. C．At the doctor’s.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18．What’s special about this year’s competition?

A．More participants. B．More original works. C．Younger participants.

19．Which group of winners win an iPad?

A．The first-prize winners. B．The second-prize winners. C．The third-prize winners.

20．What’s the speaker mainly talking about?

A．The importance of being original.

B．The comments from the judges.

C．The introduction of a competition.

**第二部分 阅读(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A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Help us celebrate the birthday of Little Free Library (LFL)! Little Free Library became a nonprofit on May 17, 2012, launching our journey to make books easy to get for everyone. A week- long celebration, Little Free Library Week, is organized to celebrate this mission. We’re celebrating it from May 12 — 18, 2025! Here are four ways you can get involved.

Share a Book: Celebrate with us by sharing a book in a Little Free Library! This simple act can spread joy and encourage a love of reading. Find a book-sharing box near you by downloading our free Little Free Library mobile app. New this year: You can earn your Book Giver and Library Finder badges (徽章) in the app! Learn how!

Make a Gift: Your gift to Little Free Library supports our mission to be a catalyst (催化剂) for building community, inspiring readers, and expanding book access for all through a global network of volunteer-led Little Free Libraries. Donate today!

Submit Your Little Free Library Photos: We want to see photos of you and your favorite Little Free Library book-sharing box! Using the hashtag (话题标签)#LFLweek, you can submit your photos on social media to earn prizes. Photos shared on Instagram will be featured in an Instagram wall on this page and may even appear on Little Free Library’s social media or in an upcoming email newsletter. You can even submit photos of your completed Little Free Library BINGO card! Learn more about the rules and prizes, and get some great photo tips below.

Show Your LFL Love: We’ve got some fun photos you can download and share on social media, as well as a sign you can print and hang in your Little Free Library window! Download them below.

21．What is the main purpose of Little Free Library Week?

A．To raise funds for the organization.

B．To promote book accessibility and reading.

C．To encourage people to participate in a competition.

D．To enhance the nonprofit role of Little Free Library.

22．What can participants earn by using the LFL mobile app during the week?

A．Certain badges.

B．Some free books.

C．Publication of their photos.

D．Knowledge of developing apps.

23．How can one participate in the photo submission activity?

A．By adding the given label to the photo.

B．By downloading and using a mobile app.

C．By attaching photos to the email to Little Free Library.

D．By printing and hanging a sign in the Little Free Library window.

B

Going into my final year of graduate school, I decided to ask my adviser for feedback on areas where I could improve. I’ve always admired my adviser’s honesty, and I anticipated receiving a mix of positive comments and suggestions for growth. But I wasn’t prepared for how one small remark would completely shift my thinking about myself and my future career.

It felt encouraging to receive high marks for leadership, communication, and my ability to work independently. But when it came to the ability to notice specific information or data, she gave me an “OK.” As a scientist, it was disheartening to hear that I was only “OK” at something I had worked so hard on.

At first, I struggled with this. But the more I thought about it, the more I saw that maybe she was right. Yes, I can dig into the data when I need to. But it’s true that focusing on the tiny details isn’t something I naturally excel at, or even enjoy as much as my classmates do. And instead of being just a weakness, it could be a clue to my strengths.

The other side of an “OK” attention to details is that I love looking at the bigger picture, connecting ideas, and telling a story. Throughout my life, and especially in graduate school, I have always been most energized by the early stages of a project when I generated ideas and applied new concepts, and my enthusiasm often waned (减少)when it came to long-term performance.

I knew all this at some level. Still, hearing it from my adviser pushed me to really rethink my strengths and interests, which in turn opened up a whole new way of thinking about my career.

After I finished my Ph. D．, being honest with myself about my strengths and weaknesses ultimately led me to my job in health care communications. In my current role, I help the companies tell their stories. I take complex scientific information and turn it into something clear and engaging that non-scientists can understand. Don’t get me wrong; it still requires attention to details.

Looking back, I’m so grateful for that remark from my adviser, painful though it was, because it set my career on a new track.

24．What does the author need to improve according to her adviser?

A．Focus on details.

B．Relationship with others.

C．Leadership and teamwork.

D．Communication skills.

25．How was the author affected by the adviser?

A．She fell into self-doubt.

B．She began to reflect on herself.

C．She gave up some impractical ideas.

D．She got down to studying a new field.

26．Which word can best describe the author?

A．Reliable. B．Considerate.

C．Difficult. D．Sensible.

27．What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

A．To honor an impressive adviser.

B．To tell of her personal experience.

C．To recall the journey of her struggle.

D．To encourage readers to make a change.

C

The pollutants in the sky cause ugly stains on buildings. To beat this, chemists have been working for years on a paint that can clean itself and remove pollutants from the air.

This technology uses nanoparticles (纳米颗粒) that start chemical reactions. When an artificial UV (紫外线) light source shines on the paint, the nanoparticles react with pollutants to break them down, removing them from nearby air. Companies already offer these photocatalytic (光催化的) paints, but some chemists remain cautious about the products’ effectiveness and sustainability.

For a recent study, researchers created a new photocatalytic paint using UV rays from ordinary sunlight, making its self-cleaning properties easier to activate. They’ve also shown they can effectively produce this paint from recycled materials from industry and also using fallen leaves, which are organic waste.

UV light excites the electrons in the nanoparticles, which interact with water in the air to produce highly reactive chemicals which attack pollutants coming in contact with the paint, changing them into less harmful substances such as water. The research team added nitrogen, carbon and other elements to the nanoparticles’ structure, which reduced the amount of energy needed to perform the reaction and let it work via ordinary sunlight. In laboratory tests, these improved nanoparticles removed up to 96% of tested pollutants added to the paint’s surface.

“It is better to be able to use solar light to activate, as the paint can work by itself,” says Antonio, a chemist in Spain. But a real-world setting would probably reduce its effectiveness, he adds. “Under laboratory conditions, it is a small scale, and everything is controlled, such as temperature, humidity, or the concentration of pollutants, but you’ll never get those results at a real scale.”

The study authors stress that this work is just an initial step in their research. Future research will confirm how effectively pollutants are removed. “We don’t claim that we can remove all pollutants from the air,” Antonio says, “but it looks promising.”

28．What makes some chemists doubtful about the photocatalytic paints?

A．How the UV light can be produced. B．When the chemical reactions set off.

C．Whether the products are sustainable. D．What they can do to remove the dirt.

29．What’s the purpose of adding nitrogen into the nanoparticles?

A．To reduce the energy needed for the reaction.

B．To make them less harmful to the environment.

C．To get more pollutants in contact with the paint.

D．To test solar light as a motivator on a large scale.

30．How does Antonio evaluate the research?

A．It’s a big step to clean stains on buildings.

B．It should be performed in various conditions.

C．It offers a way to remove outdoor pollutants.

D．It should focus on the recycling of the paints.

31．What is the text mainly about?

A．New paint has been proved green. B．Green paint makes walls beautiful.

C．Sun-activated paint cleans walls. D．Ways are found to improve air quality.

D

In the tropical rainforest, there always exist battles, ones to claim the tree’s dead body and the vast amount of nutrients that it contains. It’s a battle that is fought throughout the natural world, involving a group of organisms that humans rarely notice.

On the floor of a tropical rainforest, it’s dark, humid and hot, providing ideal conditions for fungi (真菌) . Humans normally think of fungi as things like this — mushrooms of one kind or another. But these are just the fruiting bodies. They exist for most of the time hidden in the leaf litter and the earth as a network of fine white threads.

The threads of competing fungi envelop their victim’s body, releasing enzymes (酶) which digest the tree’s tissues and unlock the nutrients within. There are a million or so different species of fungi in the tropics. Some feed on dead plants. Others eat them alive. And some reveal their existence in an eerily beautiful way. In Africa, in Congo, this is known as chimpanzee fire. The mysterious glow becomes brighter as the fungi digests the tree. When fungi have fed sufficiently, they develop their reproductive organs.

Each can produce literally billions of spores (孢子) , the tiny particles that carry the species’ genetic blueprint. Each spore like this has the potential to kill a tree. The spores are so light that they can be carried by the slightest air currents. At least a billion float above every square meter of rainforest.

Recently, it has been discovered that these spores do far more than just bring death and decay. They are, in fact, at the very center of the rainforest’s life support system. High in the humid air, the spores combine with molecules of water. Gradually, they collect into droplets, which fall as rain when they are heavy enough. Over two-and-a-half meters of rain falls every year in a rainforest. And in the center of almost every raindrop, there is a fungal spore.

32．What can we learn from paragraph 1?

A．The trees’ dead bodies are now popular. B．Battles for nutrients occur in the rainforest.

C．Wild nature is being conquered by humans. D．People are fully aware of the natural world.

33．What is the role of fungi in a tropical rainforest ecosystem?

A．It forms a network of fine white threads to support each other.

B．It glows to exist in the rainforest and produce billions of spores.

C．It fights against each other to occupy ideal conditions for its living.

D．It decomposes plants and releases nutrients back into the ecosystem.

34．How do fungal spores contribute to the rainforest’s life support system?

A．They combine with water molecules to form raindrops.

B．They facilitate the water cycle by reproducing more spores.

C．They float in the air to cool down the climate in the rainforest.

D．They contribute to dealing with the dead trees and bring new life.

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

A．The Mysterious Facts in the Rainforest B．The Formation of Fungi in the Rainforest

C．The Challenge Fungi Face in the Rainforest D．The Hidden Power of Rainforest Decomposers

**第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)**

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

An association between individuals working together in the same organization is called interpersonal relationship. An individual spends around seven to eight hours at his workplace and it is practically not possible for him to work all alone. 36 Research says productivity increases when individuals work in groups as compared to an individual working alone.

Employees must get along well for a healthy atmosphere at the workplace. Let us go through various ways of improving interpersonal relationships at workplace.

● 37 Discussions must be on an open platform where every individual has the liberty to express his/her views and opinions. Written mode of communication is one of the effective ways of communicating at the workplace. Ignoring any of your co-workers might hurt him and spoil your relationship with the individual concerned. Avoid hiding things from your fellow workers.

●Team leaders should conduct morning meetings with their team members. 38 The employees should be allowed to bring their coffee. Let them communicate with each other. Morning meetings go a long way in breaking the ice among employees and improving interpersonal relationships at workplace.

● 39 Let the employees bring their families as well. Ask your team members to exchange contact numbers among themselves for them to interact with each other even after work.

●Greet your colleagues on their birthdays or anniversaries. 40 Such small initiatives (提议) go a long way in strengthening the bond among fellow workers. Important festivals must be celebrated for employees to come closer to each other.

A．Avoid being jealous.

B．Do not make the meetings too formal.

C．Interact with your co-workers more often.

D．Send them a nice e-card and do ask for a treat.

E．Individuals can also communicate through emails.

F．Take your team out for lunch, picnics or get together once in a while.

G．He needs people to talk to and discuss various issues at the workplace.

**第二部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Finding the Good

Days ago, my 91-year-old grandfather called me to test his new hearing aid. For the first time in years, he could hear my voice clearly again. It 41 us both.

I soon found out there was another reason 42 my grandfather being so happy— the new hearing aid service provider, Anna. As a senior, my grandfather became anxious easily whenever his device broke down. However, Anna gave time and attention and visited 43 to ensure that the new hearing aid 44 properly. She went beyond the call of 45 and refused to accept any reward but words as thanks.

Living in a world flooded with negative news, such kindness might sound 46 nowadays, and I wondered whether it’s more common than we think. Then I came across a study suggesting people often underestimate the 47 of strangers to engage with, or even befriend them. It explains that news coverage of current affairs tends to 48 more on the negative because humans give negative events more attention and become more 49 of the world and less hopeful than we need to be.

From my grandfather’s experience, I find sometimes what we hear, see or even know might not be the 50 picture. The truth might be hidden from us, requiring us to notice and 51 it. We could start by asking ourselves whether we’re laying too much 52 on negative news and letting them 53 us. We’re supposed to shift our attention and engage ourselves in sharing good news. So, why not 54 ourselves, for all of the bad in news, behind the scenes, in people’s ordinary lives, lie untold stories of extraordinary 55 ?

41．A．terrified B．amused C．thrilled D．puzzled

42．A．accounting for B．pointing out C．making up D．turning to

43．A．regularly B．formally C．occasionally D．secretly

44．A．played B．worked C．sounded D．developed

45．A．duty B．freedom C．spirit D．adventure

46．A．reasonable B．normal C．rare D．interesting

47．A．complexity B．willingness C．ability D．risk

48．A．insist B．depend C．focus D．research

49．A．critical B．empty C．confident D．positive

50．A．ideal B．whole C．similar D．relevant

51．A．change B．acknowledge C．spot D．believe

52．A．burden B．doubt C．demand D．emphasis

53．A．embarrass B．serve C．leave D．surround

54．A．motivate B．remind C．warn D．challenge

55．A．gift B．vision C．insight D．good

**第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

 56 May 29, a documentary called One Day When We Were Young invited 16 alumni (校友) — all famous scholars — to share their stories about the National Southwestern Associated University. It 57 (bear) when Japan invaded northern China in 1937. To save their educational and intellectual heritage from the Japanese 58 (invade), the remaining students and faculty at Peking University, Tsinghua University and Nankai University first retreated to Changsha, Hunan province, and 59 (late) headed south to Kunming, Yunnan province. The three universities joined together as National Southwestern Associated University, 60 was also known as Xinan Lianda in Chinese.

Xinan Lianda had 5 colleges and 26 departments, with 179 professors. Students there could have a higher education 61 (base) in large part on the American model. It sought to provide general education and 62 (academy) freedom.

Though Xinan Lianda is 63 (physical) gone and each school moved back to its original home in 1946, the experience of studying there had 64 everlasting impact on students.

“The National Southwestern Associated University set a good example for contemporary Chinese universities, and there are many 65 (treasure) legacies for us to inherit, to cherish, and to share,” Li Zhong, vice-president of the university’s Beijing alumni association, told the Global Times.

**第三部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节 (满分15分)**

假定你是李华，你班上周进行了英语单词检测，你的成绩不理想。请就此给你的外国朋友Chris写一封电子邮件，向他请教记单词的方法，内容包括：

1. 情况介绍；

2. 提出请求；

3. 期待回复。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节 (满分25分)**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“Did you write your thank-you notes?” I asked my son, Jon. “Not yet, Mom,” Jon replied, rolling his eyes. “I’ll do it when I get back from Jim’s house.”

“Sorry, that’s not going to happen!” I snapped. “You’re not leaving this house until you’ve written a note to everyone you came in contact with during your interview.” “Even the receptionist who was rude to me?” Jon asked with a puzzled expression. “Especially her,” I said.

Jon had just finished interviewing with his first- choice company. It was a rare opportunity considering that jobs were in short supply. After an hour, Jon came out of his room and handed over eight thank-you notes. To my delight, they were all sincere and heartfelt — even the one to the receptionist who had been less friendly.

Before Jon left to visit his friend, he turned to me and announced, “Mom, I’m pretty sure that a thank-you note to the CEO or the receptionist isn’t going to land me this job. But if it makes you happy, then it’s worth it.” Jon was twenty-one years old, and I felt foolish telling a grown man what to do, but I also didn’t want him living in our basement for the rest of his life!

Ten days after the thank-you notes were mailed, Jon received a call from the company that he had interviewed with. When his cellphone rang for the second time, I asked, “Jon, why don’t you want to answer a phone call?” “Oh, they’re just calling to let me know that I didn’t get the job,” Jon said sadly. “I’m sorry to disappoint you, but they only give you a call when you get the job.” I explained.

For days, Jon had been worried that his school loans would be due after graduation and that he didn’t have a job lined up. He had thoroughly convinced himself that he didn’t get the job, but I knew better. Jon hesitated to answer the cellphone. But after my efforts, Jon finally gave in and went into the next room to make the call.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

I leant against the wall and heard everything he was saying.

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I asked Jon the reason why he got the job with a smile.

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