

2006年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第3篇·31-35 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 31-35 题

本页 31-35 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2006年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2006)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 3

P1 When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

当史前人类到达世界的新地区时,大型动物身上发生了一些奇怪的事情:它们突然灭绝了。较小的物种存活了下来。那些大型、生长缓慢的动物是容易捕获的猎物,很快就被猎杀至灭绝。现在,类似的事情可能正在海洋中发生。

P2 That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

海洋正在被过度捕捞这一事实已为人所知多年。Ransom Myers和Boris Worm等研究人员所展示的是事情变化的速度有多快。他们研究了来自世界各地渔业半个世纪的数据。他们的方法并不试图估算海洋特定区域鱼类物种的实际生物量(活的生物物质的数量),而是估算该生物量随时间的变化。根据他们发表在《自然》杂志上的最新论文,在一个新渔场开始开发后的15年内,大型捕食者(捕杀并吃掉其他动物的动物)的生物量平均减少80%。在一些长期捕鱼的区域,此后生物量又减少了一半。

P3 Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Worm博士承认这些数字是保守的。原因之一是捕鱼技术已经改进。今天的船只可以使用卫星和声呐来寻找猎物,而这些在50年前是不可用的。这意味着海洋中更高比例的鱼类正在被捕获,因此现在和过去之间的真实差异可能比捕获量变化所记录的更严重。在早期,延绳钓上的鱼也会更加密集。因此一些个体不会被捕获,因为没有带饵的鱼钩来捕获它们,导致对过去鱼类资源量的低估。此外,在延绳钓捕鱼的早期,许多鱼在被钩住后被鲨鱼吃掉。这不再是一个问题,因为现在鲨鱼更少了。

P4 Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

Myers博士和Worm博士认为,他们的工作提供了一个正确的基线,未来的管理工作必须将其考虑在内。他们认为这些数据支持海洋生物学家中流行的一个观点,即"移动基线"的概念。这个概念是指人们未能察觉海洋中发生的巨大变化,因为他们只回顾了相对较短的过去时间。这很重要,因为理论表明,当目标物种的生物量约为其原始水平的50%时,可以从渔业中获得最大可持续产量。大多数渔业远低于这一水平,这是一种糟糕的经营方式。

题目与逐题解析

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that ____

- [A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.
- [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.
- [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.
- [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.

提到大型史前动物的灭绝是为了表明 ____

- A) 大型动物容易受到环境变化的影响。 B) 小型物种在大型动物消失时存活了下来。
- c) 大型海洋动物如今可能面临同样的威胁。 D) 生长缓慢的鱼类比生长快速的鱼类寿命更长。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that 直接给出"提到 X 是为了说明什么"的固定问法,正是例证目的题的典型问法。

【拆句】 The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that 主干是 The extinction is noted to suggest that..., is noted to suggest 是"被提及以暗示"的被动结构, that 引出宾语从句作为答案空位; 句中无陷阱, 只需读懂"提到史前大动物灭绝这件事, 是为了暗示____"。

【定位】 Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

如今, 类似的事情可能正发生在海洋里。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment 说大型动物因环境变化而脆弱, 但原文给出的原因是 The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction., 是"被人类捕猎"而非"环境变化"。

B) 答非所问

small species survived as large animals disappeared 复述了 Smaller species survived., 原文确实有, 但本题问的是"提到史前大动物灭绝是为了说明什么", 不是"史前发生了什么"——细节正确却非题干所要。

C) ✓ 正确

Now something similar could be happening in the oceans. ↔

large sea animals may face the same threat today

in the oceans ↔ **large sea animals**

预判要求答案落在"今天的海洋大型生物 + 同样威胁 + 可能性", C 项三要素齐备, 是定位句的同义改写。

D) 与原文相反

slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones 说慢生的鱼活得更久, 但原文 The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. 恰恰是"大型慢生的动物最先被猎杀灭绝", 方向反了。

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that_____

- [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.
- [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
- [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
- [D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.

从Myers博士和Worm博士的论文中我们可以推断出_____

- A) 一些老渔场中大型捕食性鱼类的数量已经减少了90%。 B) 现在的渔场数量只有15年前的一半。
- C) 新渔场的捕捞量仅为原来的20%。 D) 大型捕食性鱼类的数量在新渔场比在老渔场下降得更快。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that 明确要求从论文内容推断, 属典型推断题。

【拆句】 We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that 主干是 We can infer that..., from 短语限定信息来源是这篇 paper; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

根据他们最新发表在《自然》杂志上的论文, 新渔场中大型捕食者的生物量在开发开始后的 15 年内平均下降 80%。在某些长期捕捞的水域, 自那以后又再减半。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation ↔

the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%

In some long-fished areas ↔ **in some old fisheries**

唯一在"老渔场"前提下给出合成结果 90% 的选项, 与预判完全一致。

B) 偷换概念

there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago 说渔场数量减半, 但原文 it has halved again since then. 中 it 指代 the biomass of large predators (生物量), 不是渔场数量。

C) 偷换概念

the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount 说渔获量只剩原来的 20%, 但原文说的是 the biomass of large predators ... is reduced on average by 80%——是"大型捕食者生物量"减 80%, 不是"渔获量"。Dr. Worm 在第 3 段更明确指出 real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes, 明确把 biomass 与 catch sizes 区分开。

D) 无中生有

the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old 拿新老渔场的下降"速度"作比较, 但原文只给"新渔场 15 年降 80%"与"老渔场后续再减半"两个事实, 并未比较二者下降速率。

33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that_____

- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly.
- [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded.
- [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss.
- [D] the data collected so far are out of date.

Worm博士说"这些数字是保守的"(第3段第1行)意思是_____

- A) 捕鱼技术进步迅速。 B) 捕捞量实际上比记录的要小。 C) 海洋生物量遭受了更大的损失。
- D) 迄今收集的数据已经过时。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that 是典型的"作者说 X 意思是"问法, 属词义句意题。

【拆句】 By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that 主干是 Dr. Worm means that..., by saying 是方式状语; 括号内 (Line 1, Paragraph 3) 是定位线索, 不是句子成分; 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. ... That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes.

Worm 博士承认这些数字是保守估计。原因之一是捕鱼技术已经进步.....这意味着海里有更高比例的鱼正被捕走, 因此当下与过去的真实差距, 很可能比渔获量变化所记录的差距还要严重。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

fishing technology has improved rapidly 复述了 fishing technology has improved., 但这只是 Worm 给出的"为何数字偏低估"的原因之一, 不是 conservative 这个词本身要表达的意思。

B) 偷换概念

the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded 说"渔获量比记录的要小", 但原文说"真实损失比记录的渔获量变化反映的更严重"——是"生物量损失"被低估, 不是"渔获量"本身被低估; catch sizes 在原文里恰恰是用来"做记录"的工具, 不是被低估的对象。

C) ✓ 正确

the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes

↔ the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

these figures are conservative ↔ the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

唯一指向"真实损失比记录的更大"的选项, 正是 conservative 一词在本段的工作义。

D) 无中生有

the data collected so far are out of date 说数据"过时", 但原文从未提及数据时效性, 只说数据偏低估——"低估"与"过时"是两回事。

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that_____

- [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time.
- [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass.
- [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level.
- [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation.

Myers博士和其他研究人员认为_____

- A) 人们应该寻找一个可以长期有效的基准线。 B) 渔场应该将捕获量保持在生物量的50%以下。
- C) 海洋生物量应该恢复到其原来的水平。 D) 人们应该根据变化的情况调整捕鱼基准线。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that 问"他们主张什么", 答案就写在原文相应观点句里, 属立场归属型细节题。

【拆句】 Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that 主干是 Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that..., hold that 引出宾语从句, 宾语就是答案空位; 句式平实, 无陷阱。

【定位】 They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

他们认为这些数据支持海洋生物学界当前流行的"基线漂移"观点。其要旨是: 人们之所以未能察觉海洋中已经发生的巨大变化, 是因为他们回望的时间太短。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time 说要找"能用更长时间的基线", 但原文主张的不是"基线要长寿", 而是"基线参考的回望时段要拉长 / 要随变化漂移"; longer time 偷换了 shifting 的方向。

B) **偷换概念**

fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass 说"渔获量应低于生物量的 50%", 但原文 the maximum sustainable yield ... comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels 说的是"当目标物种生物量为原始水平的 50% 时, 可持续捕捞量最大"——50% 指生物量与原始量之比, 不是渔获与生物量之比, 且原文是"维持在 50% 左右", 不是"低于 50%"。

C) **过度推断**

the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level 说应把海洋生物量恢复到原始水平, 但原文只说"生物量维持在原始量的约 50% 时可持续捕捞量最大", 从未主张"恢复到 100%"; 这是把数据观察直接拔高到管理目标。

D) **✓ 正确**

the "shifting baseline" ↔

people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation

people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past

↔ **adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation**

唯一抓住"基线随情况而调整"语义的选项, 与定位句的核心主张——对应。

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' _____

- [A] management efficiency.
- [B] biomass level.
- [C] catch-size limits.
- [D] technological application.

作者似乎主要关注大多数渔场的_____

A) 管理效率。 B) 生物量水平。 C) 捕捞量限制。 D) 技术应用。

【答案】 **B** (主旨题)

【判型】 The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' 用 mainly concerned with 直接问作者主要关注什么，是典型主旨题问法。

【拆句】 The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' 主干是 The author seems to be concerned with..., mainly 是程度修饰，most fisheries' 后省略了名词中心（即答案选项填入的那个名词），全句相当于“作者似乎主要关心的是大多数渔场的_____”；属于第一步说明里提到的“题干是待补全的不完整陈述句，选项是延续”的形态。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

management efficiency 说“管理效率”，但全文核心是数据所揭示的“生物量大幅下降被低估”，future management efforts must take into account 只是顺带提到管理应以此为参照，不是作者主要关切。

B) ✓ 正确

Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business. ↔ **biomass level**
the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation

↔ **biomass level**

唯一既覆盖第 2、3、4 段中心术语 biomass、又对得上末段态度焦点的选项，是主线的一词归结。

C) **偷换概念**

catch-size limits 说“渔获量限额”，但原文里 catch sizes 出现是用来说明“靠渔获量记录会低估损失”，并不讨论该不该设上限；这是把术语挪用为不存在的话题。

D) **以偏概全**

technological application 说“技术应用”，但 fishing technology has improved 只是 Worm 解释“为什么数字偏低估”的三条原因之一，是支线证据，不是作者主要关切。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing.

第2段，第2句

本句的主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句 结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见,尤其是用 What 引导主语从句,用 how/whether/that 等引导表语从句的句式,是考试高频句型。这种结构常用于强调某个发现、事实或问题,具有很强的代表性。学生掌握这一句型后,可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中,如 What matters is... What we need to know is... 等。因此本句作为典型句式的训练价值很高。

In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish.

第3段，第5句

谓语 "would have been" 是过去将来完成时, 涉及情态动词 "would" 加完成体 "have been", 对基础学习者而言属于较复杂时态。需要理解从过去时间点回望更早状态的时间逻辑, 且完成体本身就是难点, 再加上 "would" 的推测含义, 门槛较高。

Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past.

第3段，第6句

两个分句的谓语都使用了 "情态动词 would + 完成体 have been", 其中主句还叠加被动语态 "have been caught", 从句为系表结构 "have been available"。这种 "情态 + 完成体" 的组合对基础学习者属于较高难度, 需要理解情态动词表推测、完成体表过去、被动语态表动作承受者等多重概念的叠加。两个分句时态一致但都较复杂, 增加了理解负担。

Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked.

第3段，第7句

主句成分丰富: 包含主语、被动谓语、两个时间状语 (其中一个是从句)、一个地点或对象状语。从句结构简单但涉及过去完成时被动语态, 适合训练时态和语态的组合识别。句中有代词指代 (they指代fish)、介词短语作状语等常见考点。整体覆盖的成分种类和难点较多, 作为划分练习句有较好的训练价值。

That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels.

第4段，第4句

本句结构层次清楚但不简单，既有足够的挑战，又没有复杂到失去教学代表性；尤其适合训练如何分层抓主干、识别长主语中的后置修饰，以及区分不同层级的谓语。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

fishery B2

n. 渔场

本篇10次 · 真题 11 句

worm A2

n. 蠕虫

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

original B1

adj. 最初的，原始的

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

actually B1

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

biologist

B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

disappear

A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trap

B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

vulnerable

C1

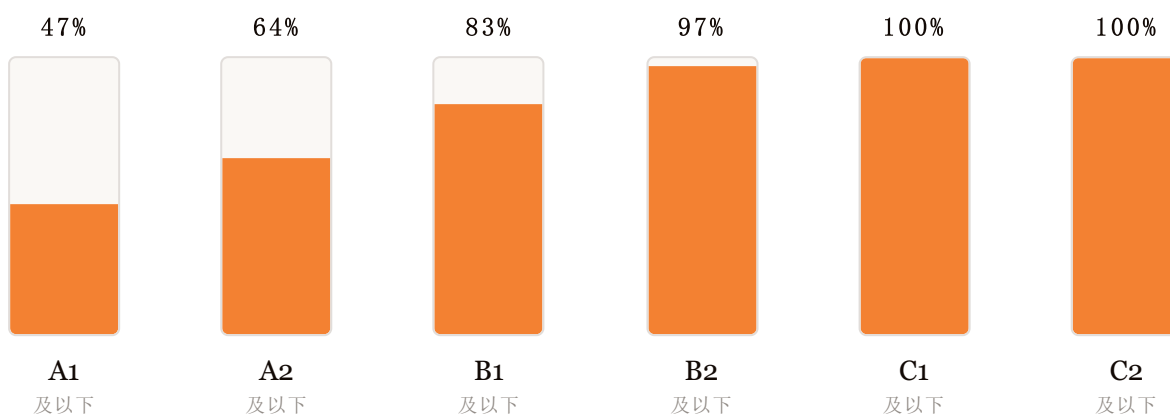
adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 219 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **219** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 6 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 219 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

219

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语（旧卷） 2006年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →