

上外教全新版大学英语配套辅导丛书

全新版

*New*

# 大学英语

综合教程

课文辅导

# 4

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

INTEGRATED COURSE 4  
GUIDE TO TEXT

光 锋 主编

合肥工业大学出版社

六级英语词汇通

# 六级词汇考点统览

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## 前 言

随着我国改革开放的不断深入,社会各界对大学生的外语学习,尤其是外语的实际能力的要求也日益提高,为了推动英语教学改革进一步深化,迎接新世纪的新的挑战,上海外语教育出版社推出了由名校资深教授和专家合作编写的《大学英语》(全新版)系列教材,以全新的理念、全新的材料与全新的语言展示了 21 世纪大学英语教学与时俱进的风采。

作为该套教材的灵魂与核心,《综合教程》对于奠定扎实的语言基础,培养成熟的语言素质,练就纯熟的语言技能有着举足轻重的作用。为此,我们组织了一批富有经验的教师精心编写了《全新版大学英语·综合教程——课文辅导》(简称《辅导》),旨在帮助、指导使用该教材的学生解决一些学习上的困难。作为一个“扶手”或作为一个“阶梯”,一步一步地探索揭示她的真谛,领略她的神韵。

《辅导》一书共分四册,其内容编排与教材同步,每册内容包括:1. Background Information(时代背景);2. Vocabulary(词汇,含 Key words, Key phrases 和 Drills);3. Sentence Analysis(句子分析);4. Structure(结构);5. Reference Answers(参考答案)以及各篇课文的译文。

Background Information 主要提供写作的时代背景,涉及人物、地点、历史与文化等,有利于读者结合当时当地的具体情况深刻地理解课文内容;Vocabulary 立足于生词表上的黑体词语的解释与用法,为便于读者掌握,每个词语都配有若干例句,有的还附上了派生词与“扩展短语”,在意义与用法上作了辨析,这样做既可以扩大词汇量,又可以依据本课出现的短语系统而有序地学习和了解与之相关的短语,读者可以有意识地收集和积累。如果想检验一下自己的词语能力,还可以做一做其后的 Drills(附有答案),这些习题是我们汇总了历年英语统考中的难题精心编写而成,考点突出;Sentence Analysis 着眼于帮助读者理解课文中的疑难句,从词义与结构上加以分析,力求简明扼要,画龙点睛,同时给出译文;Structure 针对课文中出现的典型结构,编写若干练习题(也附有答案)供读者研究与体会。

对于教材中课后的练习题,为方便读者起见,我们也一并提供了答案,读者可以借助这本《辅导》,加深对这些答案的理解和认识。

在本书的编写中,承蒙合肥工业大学英语第一教研室老师们的鼓励与帮助,在出版过程中又得到了合肥工业大学出版社的热忱支持,在此谨向他们致以深切的谢意。

参加本书第四册编写的有:唐军,陈沁,光锋,黄文娇,张瑛,赵亚力,张晖晖,纪丽。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,本书的缺点错误在所难免,诚请使用本书的读者批评指正。

编者

二〇〇三年七月

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## Unit 1

# Fighting with the Forces of Nature

### Text A The Icy Defender

#### 1. Background Information

- 1) 拿破仑·波拿巴(1769—1821):法国军事家和政治家,法兰西共和国第一执政(1799—1804),法兰西第一帝国的创立者及皇帝(1804—1814,1815),历史上称他为拿破仑一世。他戎马一生,多次战胜英国和欧洲封建国家组成的反法联盟,一度统治和控制了大部分欧洲。1812年拿破仑悍然进军俄国,进入莫斯科,俄军实行“焦土”政策,由于寒冬早至,拿破仑几乎全军覆没。1814年反法联军攻入巴黎,拿破仑被放逐到地中海的厄尔巴岛。但1815年拿破仑率领一队卫士渡海重返巴黎,再次登上皇位,建立“百日王朝”。同年拿破仑兵败滑铁卢之战后被囚禁于大西洋的圣赫勒拿岛,直至1821年在该岛病逝。
- 2) 滑铁卢之战:1815年6月18日,英普联军与拿破仑的法军在滑铁卢进行的决定性的会战。法军战败后,“百日王朝”覆灭,拿破仑被流放。
- 3) 阿道夫·希特勒(1889—1945):纳粹德国元首。1919年,希特勒加入德意志工人党。该党于次年改名为民族社会主义德意志工人党,即纳粹党。1921年希特勒成为纳粹党的党魁,他在《我的奋斗》一书中竭力宣扬反动的沙文主义、复仇主义、种族主义思想。1933年在德国垄断资本集团的支持下,希特勒出任德国总理并于次年自任元首,实行法西斯独裁专政。1936年,德日签订《反共产国际协定》;次年意大利加入这个协定形成三国轴心。1939年9月,希特勒出兵闪击波兰挑起第二次世界大战。1941年6月又突袭苏联。同年12月,向美国宣战,使第二次世界大战进一步扩大。1945年4月30日,苏军包围柏林时,希特勒自杀身亡,从而结束了他罪恶的一生。
- 4) 约瑟夫·斯大林(1879—1953):苏联共产党中央总书记(1922—1953)及苏联人民委员会主席(1941—1953)。他领导苏联人民胜利完成了社会主义工业化和农业集体化,使社会主义制度在苏联最终取得了胜利。其后在第二次世界大战反法西斯战争中,他带领苏联人民击退纳粹德国的入侵并在冷战时期与美国抗衡。
- 5) 斯大林格勒战役:1942年7月,德军向苏联南方的战略要地斯大林格勒发动进攻。为捍卫这座城市,苏联红军进行了不屈不挠的保卫战。在这次战役的某些阶段,双方同时参



加战斗的兵力达 200 万人以上。保卫斯大林格勒的战斗,为苏联赢得了积聚力量、准备反攻的时间。冬季,苏军发动了强大的攻势,几天内就把德军 30 万人包围起来。1943 年 2 月初,苏军取得了斯大林格勒战役的辉煌胜利。这次战役被认为是第二次世界大战的转折点。

- 6) 第二次世界大战:1939—1945 年以侵略者德意日法西斯轴心国为一方,以反法西斯同盟国和全世界反法西斯力量为另一方进行的第二次全球规模的战争。这场战争给人类带来极大的灾难,其结果以美、英、苏、中等反法西斯国家和世界人民战胜法西斯侵略者并赢得和平与进步而告终。

## 2. Vocabulary

### 1) Key Words

- (1) raw *a.* 阴冷的;生的;未加工的

It's rather raw outside, so dress warmly.

外面相当阴冷,穿暖和点。

Most of the fruits and vegetables are eaten raw.

大部分水果和蔬菜可以生吃。

- (2) bleak *a.* 寒冷刺骨的;凄凉的

The future of a firm will be very bleak indeed if it can't devise new product.

一个公司如果不能设计出新产品,那么它的前景就非常凄惨。

- (3) launch *vt.* 开始;发射

They launched a new enterprise after certain market research.

经过一定的市场调查他们创办了一个新企业。

Early Bird, the world's first commercial communication satellite, was launched from Cape Kennedy in Florida in 1965.

世界上第一个商用通讯卫星——晨鸟卫星于 1965 年在佛罗里达州的肯尼迪角发射。

- (4) campaign *n.* 战役;运动

Can you guess who would laugh last in the presidential campaign?

你能猜出谁会最后赢得总统大选吗?

- (5) efficient *a.* 效率高的

Efficient service can be achieved through modern technology.

高效率的服务可以通过现代技术得到。

比较: effective *a.* 有效的,起作用的

The government has taken effective measures to wipe out corruption.

政府已采取有效措施消除腐败。

- (6) conquest *n.* 征服,战胜

Nowadays, modern medical science has the conquest of many diseases.

如今,现代医学已经征服了许多疾病。

- (7) decisive *a.* 决定性的;果断的



Waterloo was the decisive battle of the whole war.

滑铁卢一战决定了整个战局。

(8) retreat *vi. /n.* 退却

Dunkirk Retreat was a miracle in the history of war.

敦刻尔克大撤退是战争史上的奇迹。

The enemy retreated after heavy losses.

敌人在遭受惨重伤亡后撤退了。

(9) engage *v.* 与...交战; 使从事; 占用(时间\精力等)

The battleship engaged the enemy at the mouth of the harbor.

战舰在港口与敌军交战。

Do you want to be engaged in politics or business?

你想从政还是从商?

Housework engages much of her time.

家务事占用了她大部分时间。

(10) crucial *a.* 至关重要的

Right selection of the location is crucial to the opening of a store.

地点的正确选择对开店是至关重要的。

(11) occupation *n.* 占领; 职业

German occupation of France lasted four years in the Second World War.

二战期间德国对法国的占领持续了四年。

It's not easy to find a better occupation without any academic qualifications.

没有任何学历很难找到较好的职业。

(12) minus *prep.* 零下; 减

The temperature was minus 10 degree.

温度在零下10度。

Five minus two equals three.

五减二等于三。

(13) stroke *n.* 一次; 一回; 一下; 一击

The general manager signed the contract with a stroke of the pen.

经理大笔一挥签下了合同。

(14) limp *vi. /n.* 一瘸一拐地走; 跛行

Injured when trying to get the ball, the football player limped off the football field.

争球的时候受了伤, 那个足球队员一瘸一拐地走出足球场。

(15) weaken *v.* (使)虚弱; (使)变弱

The strain of the last few days has weakened him considerably.

最后几天的紧张使得他相当虚弱。

(16) alliance *n.* 联盟

China is a nonaligned country that will never enter into other countries' alliance.

中国是不结盟国家,不会加入其他国家的联盟。

- (17) exile *n. / vt* 流放;流亡

Napoleon was once exiled to the island of St. Helena.

拿破仑曾经被流放到圣赫勒拿岛。

- (18) invasion *n.* 入侵;侵略

If the British had not feared invasion, the English Channel would have been completed in the 19th century.

要不是英国人当时害怕被入侵的话,英吉利海峡在19世纪已经建成了。

- (19) declaration *n.* 宣布;宣言

It's Jefferson, the third President of the US, who drafted the Declaration of Independence. 美国第三任总统杰弗逊起草了独立宣言。

- (20) instruct *vt.* 指示;命令;讲授

Effective communication is necessary when a boss instructs his employees to do what he wants them to do. 当老板指示员工做事时,有效的沟通是必要的。

- (21) render *vt.* 使成为

Fatness renders a person clumsy.

身体肥胖使人笨拙。

- (22) casualty *n.* 伤亡人员;死伤者

In Iran-Iraq war, both sides incurred heavy casualty.

在两伊战争中,双方均遭受惨重伤亡。

- (23) siege *n.* 围困

The siege of a town consisted of surrounding it with an army to prevent food, etc., getting in, and so forcing the people in the town to surrender.

对一个城镇的围困包括用军队包围它以阻断食物供给,人员出入,进而迫使该镇人投降。

- (24) offensive *n.* 进攻; *a.* 进攻的,冒犯的;令人不快的

Many boys would like to take the offensive to girls with flowers.

许多男孩喜欢用鲜花向女孩展开攻势。

Don't glare at wild animals' eyes, that will be taken as an offensive gesture.

别盯着野生动物的眼睛看,那会被视作攻击性的姿态。

- (25) heroic *a.* 英雄的;英勇的

Many people heard of the man's heroic deeds.

许多人听说过此人英勇的行为。

- (26) reckon *v.* 计算;认为

Don't reckon the gain and loss that clearly; just let it be.

别把得失算的那么清,一切顺其自然吧。

## 2) Key Phrases

- (1) in the case of 至于;就...来说

In the case of the job, being a driver has to work on all sorts of hours.

就工作而言,司机得在各种时刻上班。

扩展短语:

in case 以防;假如万一

You'd better insure yourself in case you need medical treatment.

你最好买保险以防到时需要医疗服务。

in case of 万一

In case of fire, ring the alarm bell.

如果遇到火警,请按警铃。

in no case 决不

In no case are you to leave your post.

在任何情况下你都不能离开岗位。

in any case 无论如何

In any case I shall return in a day or two.

无论如何,我一两天就回来。

a case in point 恰当的事例

A case in point is the water control project in the north of the Han River.

汉江北部的水利工程就是一个恰当的例证。

(2) stand / get / be in the way 挡道;妨碍

He was determined to be successful, so nothing would stand / get / be in his way.

他决心成功,所以什么也不能妨碍他。

(3) mow down 摧毁,杀死,击毙(尤指大量的)

Thousands of innocent people were mown down by the war.

成千上百的无辜民众丧生在战火中。

(4) be / get bogged down 陷入泥潭;不能前进

The talks with the management got bogged down on the question of working hours.

与资方有关工作时间问题的会谈陷入僵局。

(5) engage (sb.) in sth. (使)(某人)从事某事

These employees are directly engaged in quality control activities.

这些雇员直接从事质量管理工作。

扩展短语:

be / get engaged to 订婚

The young doctor has got engaged to a nice girl.

这个年青医生已经和一个漂亮的女孩订婚。

engage for 担保,对...负责

I will engage for John's good behavior should you decide to employ him.

你如果决定雇佣约翰,我将担保他的行为良好。

(6) be faced with 面临;要对付

The new government was faced with many problems.

新政府要对付许多问题。

扩展短语:

face up to (勇敢地)面对,承担

There's no running away from the facts; the truth just has to be faced up to.

没法逃离现实;必须面对真相。

face the music 接受(不愉快的后果或情况)

The official who had been taking bribes was exposed by a newspaper, and had to face the music. 报纸揭露了这个官员曾经受贿,他必须要接受惩处。

(7) take a gamble 冒险

The doctor has taken a gamble by operating on the dying patient.

医生冒险给垂死的病人动了手术。

扩展短语:

take risks / a risk 冒危险

You're taking risks / a risk driving so fast.

你开车如此快真是在冒险。

run / take the risk of 冒...的危险

He was ready to take / run the risk of going bankrupt.

他准备冒破产的危险。

(8) press on / ahead (不顾困难)继续进行

The travelers still press on / ahead regardless of a day's weary.

这些旅行者不顾一天的劳碌继续赶路。

扩展短语:

press ahead / forward with 加紧努力

We must press ahead with our efforts to reach an agreement.

我们必须加紧努力以达成协议。

press for 急切地要求(得到),敦促(做某事)

We are pressing the government hard for a renewal of talks.

我们正急切地敦促政府恢复会谈。

(9) bide one's time 等待时机

Jack was hurt deeply, but he bided his time for revenge.

杰克受到极大的伤害,但他在等待报复的时机。

(10) drag on 缓慢费力地走;拖延

The war is likely to drag on, but the victory will go with us.

这场战争可能要拖延下去,但胜利会属于我们。

(11) at the cost of 以...为代价

Success is to be achieved at a minimum cost.

要以最小的代价取得成功。

扩展短语:

at all costs / any cost 不惜任何代价, 无论如何

We've made our minds to obtain our rights at all costs / any cost.

我们决定不惜一切代价获取我们的权利。

- (12) catch sb. off guard 趁某人不备

The thief caught the police off guard and slipped away.

小偷趁警察不备赶快溜走。

扩展短语:

catch by surprise 出其不意, 趁其不备

His sudden departure caught us all by surprise.

他突然离去使得我们所有的人大为吃惊。

catch on 理解, 了解, 熟悉情况

You'll catch on to the job after you've been here awhile.

你在这儿呆一段时间就会熟悉工作。

catch one's eye 引起注意

The dress in the window caught her eye when she passed the store.

当她经过那家商店时, 橱窗里的裙子引起她的注意。

catch one's breath (由于吃惊、激动等一时)屏住呼吸; 休息一下, 歇一口气

The news was so unexpected that I caught my breath from shock.

这则消息如此令人感到意外以致我吓得不能呼吸。

After the day's work we sat down over coffee to catch our breath.

一天的工作之后我们坐下来喝杯咖啡歇口气。

- (13) close in (upon / on) 逐渐包围

People in the city ran away when the enemy army began to close in.

当敌军开始包围时, 城里的人纷纷逃跑。

- (14) die from/of 死于

The worker died from the wounds in the explosion.

那个工人在爆炸中因受伤身亡。

Mr. Green died of lung cancer.

格林先生死于肺癌。

- (15) bring to a halt 使终止

The meeting was brought to a sudden halt when the chairman fell ill.

主席突然病倒, 会议只能戛然而止。

扩展短语:

bring to an end / a close 使结束

The story-teller brought his story to an end by making a wry face.

讲故事的人做了一个鬼脸结束了故事。

come to a halt 停止前进, 停顿下来

The car came to a halt just in time to prevent an accident.

车子及时停止避免了车祸。

- (16) turn the tide (against) 彻底改变形势(造成对…不利), 扭转潮流

We must turn the tide against the present financial crisis.

我们必须彻底改变目前金融危机的形势。

扩展短语:

swim/ go with the tide 顺应潮流

These days she is just swimming with the tide, relaxing and letting things happen.

这些日子以来,她一直随波逐流,休整自己并听任事态的发展。

take a turn for the better / worse 好转/ 恶化

His fortunes have taken a turn for the better.

他的运气好转了。

- (17) thanks to 由于,因为(某人的帮助等),作状语

Thanks to your generous donation, we can rebuild our laboratory.

由于你慷慨的捐助我们得以重建实验室。

扩展短语:

owing to 由于,因为(多作状语)

Owing to the blizzards, our trip to Inner Mongolia was put off.

因为大风雪,我们的内蒙古之行被延期了。

due to 由于,因为(可作表语,定语,状语)

The difficulty is due to our ignorance.

困难是因为我们的无知。

Mistakes due to carelessness may have serious consequence.

因为粗心而造成的错误可能会产生严重的后果。

The flight was delayed due / owing to bad weather.

飞机延误是因为天气恶劣。

- (18) be reckoned with 被加以考虑

The possibility of every condition should be reckoned with.

每一种情况的可能性都应该考虑到。

扩展短语:

reckon as 认为是

Education development in this area is reckoned as vital to its prosperity.

该地区认为教育发展对其繁荣是至关重要的。

reckon on / upon 指望;打算;依靠

His promises can't always be reckoned upon.

不能指望他的许诺。

- (19) take a / its toll 造成(伤亡等)

The storm took a heavy toll of the houses in the town.

风暴在该镇造成房屋严重损害。

### 3) Drills

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best complete the sentence.

- (1) She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ secretary; she never forgets anything or makes a mistake.  
A. anxious                      B. effective                      C. adequate                      D. efficient
- (2) The space shuttle will \_\_\_\_\_ on the first of this month.  
A. launch                      B. be launched                      C. be landed                      D. lunch
- (3) I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ with the possibility of his returning so soon.  
A. reckon                      B. figure                      C. consider                      D. regard
- (4) I phoned her last night but the number was always \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. engaged                      B. employed                      C. enforced                      D. endured
- (5) Bad eggs have an \_\_\_\_\_ odor.  
A. aggressive                      B. extensive                      C. offensive                      D. ugly
- (6) She crossed out the mistake with a \_\_\_\_\_ of her pen.  
A. still                      B. stretch                      C. strength                      D. stroke
- (7) She spent her life in the \_\_\_\_\_ for women's rights.  
A. war                      B. campaign                      C. battle                      D. fight
- (8) Living in that \_\_\_\_\_ house over there has nearly driven the hero of our story mad.  
A. bleak                      B. haunted                      C. lunar                      D. stereo
- (9) Coal and oil are important \_\_\_\_\_ materials for the manufacturing of plastics.  
A. artificial                      B. building                      C. raw                      D. solid
- (10) The girl studied very hard preparing for the final exams. As a result, she passed the exams \_\_\_\_\_ her health.  
A. at the cost of                      B. in the light of  
C. at the risk of                      D. under the guidance of
- (11) I don't care whether you save your money or spend it, \_\_\_\_\_ you shouldn't waste it.  
A. in no case                      B. in any case  
C. in the case of                      D. in case
- (12) To most people, common sense means the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ sound, practical judgements on every day affair.  
A. leave                      B. offend                      C. place                      D. render
- (13) Getting this contract is \_\_\_\_\_ to the future of our company.  
A. crucial                      B. important                      C. crucible                      D. considerable
- (14) It was essential that the application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back before the deadline.  
A. must be sent                      B. would be sent                      C. be sent                      D. were sent
- (15) Much \_\_\_\_\_ the surprise of everybody, the ragged old man took out a bag of gold.



A. in

B. with

C. to

D. by

**Key to Drills**

- (1) D    (2) B    (3) A    (4) A    (5) C    (6) D    (7) B    (8) A  
 (9) C    (10) A    (11) B    (12) D    (13) A    (14) C    (15) C

**3. Sentence Analysis**

- 1) But he was not prepared for the devastating enemy that met him in Moscow—the raw, bitter, bleak Russian winter.

但他没有预料到在莫斯科他会遭遇劲敌——俄罗斯阴冷刺骨的寒冬。

该句中宾语“the devastating enemy”不仅有定语从句“that met him in Moscow”修饰,而且连字符后的名词短语“the raw, bitter, bleak Russian winter”做其同位语,达到解释说明作用。

- 2) In 1941, Adolf Hitler, leader of Nazi Germany, launched an attack against the Soviet Union, as Russian then was called.

1941年,纳粹德国元首阿道夫·希特勒进攻当时被称作苏联的俄罗斯。

此句中“as Russian then was called”是“the Soviet Union”的同位语。可理解为“then the Soviet Union was called Russian”。

- 3) To his surprise, the Russians refused to stand and fight.

令他吃惊的是,俄国人并没有奋起反抗。

介词短语“to his surprise”在句中作结果状语,本句意为:“The Russians refused to stand and fight, thus he was surprised.”类似的介词短语有:to one's disappointment, to one's astonishment, to one's delight, to one's relief, to one's regret, to one's joy, to one's distress, to one's horror...

- 4) Instead, they retreated eastward, burning their crops and homes as they went.

相反,他们一路东撤,沿途焚毁庄稼和民居。

现在分词短语“burning their crops and homes as they went”在句中做伴随状语。课文A中类似的句子有:

The French soldiers dragged on, leaving the dead along every mile.

- 5) Once across the Berezina, the tattered survivors limped towards Vilna.

渡过别列兹拿河,溃不成军的幸存者一瘸一拐地向维尔纽行进。

本句中“once”引导的从句后省略主语和谓语系动词“the tattered survivors were”。因为当由once, while, when, as soon as, if, though, until, whether, unless, where, no matter what等引导的从句中谓语动词为be,同时从句主语与主句主语一致时,从句中的主语和be动词可以省略。如:

Wild animals can't be tamed unless caught very young.

Although advanced in age, he remained active in life.

If not properly controlled, money would be the evil of all.

- 6) Napoleon abdicated and went into exile, his empire at an end.

拿破仑退位被流放,他缔造的帝国随之灭亡。

独立主格结构(由名词+介词短语构成)“his empire at an end”在句中充当结果状语。

- 7) Close to one million people died as a result of the siege.

列宁格勒之围造成近百万人死亡。

本句意为:About one million people died because of the siege. “as a result of”:由于(引导原因状语);而“as a result”则引导结果状语,如:The siege lasted for months,as a result, close to one million people died.

#### 4. Structure

形容词短语,现在分词,过去分词,with 复合结构,动词不定式,形容词及独立主格结构在句中可以充当原因状语,相当于“because”引导的原因状语从句。课文中出现以下用法:

Napoleon, confident of a quick victory, predicted the conquest of Russia in five weeks.

Confident of a quick victory, Hitler expected the campaign to last no longer than three months.

Caught off guard by the invasion, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin instructed the Russian people to scorch the earth in front of the German invader.

The German soldier, completely unprepared for the Russian winter, froze in their light summer uniforms.

With little or no shelter from the winter cold in and around Stalingrad, German troops were further weakened by a lack of food and supplies.

More examples:

Not knowing what to do, he decided to ask his teacher for advice.

John being away, his wife had to take care of the children herself.

Much interested, we agreed to have a try.

We feel much honored to have you come and visit us.

#### Exercises:

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (因为他很谦逊), he didn't want his renown to get about.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (没有什么讨论的事), the meeting was brought to a close.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (天气这样闷), ten to one it'll rain presently.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的话使我们很感动), we were momentarily at a loss what to say.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (由于急于提高自我), Johnson signed up for three courses of job-training.

#### Key to Structure

- (1) Being nice and modest
- (2) No further discussion arising
- (3) With the weather so stuffy
- (4) Moved by their speech
- (5) Eager to improve himself

#### 5. Reference Answer

##### Text Organization