

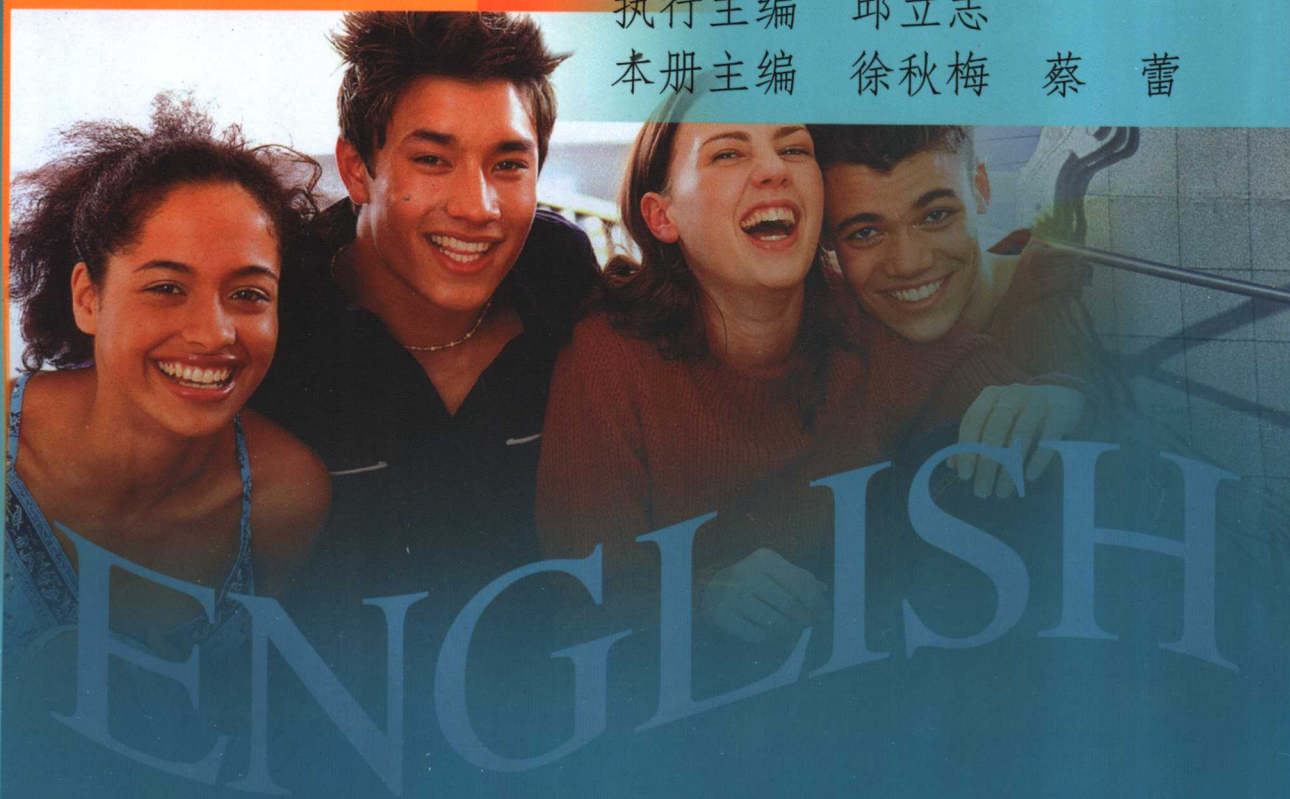


实用大学英语

教程

第三册 教学参考用书

总主编 张道真
执行主编 邱立志
本册主编 徐秋梅 蔡 蕾





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UNIT 1

PART I Communication Skills

Expressing Opinions

Teaching Tips

1. Words and Expressions to Master

folk	loyal	terrific	reasonable	appealing	personality	distinguish
ideal	extend	variety	compare	unique	specific	function
individual	avoid	similar	gradual	tempting	anxiety	achieve
impose	emotional	bring up	refer to	leave alone		

2. Important Sentence Patterns

- (1) As far as someone / something is concerned,...
- (2) spend some time on something (Compare: spend some time in doing something)
- (3) It seems to someone that-clause
- (4) It's a pity that-clause (主语从句)
- (5) It is generally accepted that-clause (主语从句)
- (6) The + 形容词或副词比较级 (+ 陈述句), the + 形容词或副词比较级 (+ 陈述句)

3. Language Skills

- (1) Listening: 具体意见的表达, 如对 How do you think of something? 或者 What's your opinion about something? 的回答。
- (2) Speaking: 就一事情、一个人物、一个场景发表自己的看法或观点, 清晰地回答 how 或 what 的提问, 常见句式: I think... / I feel... / I believe... / My opinion is... / As far as I am concerned,... / In my opinion,... / 等。
- (3) Reading: 本单元的三篇文章都是关于人的发展话题。Text A 和 Text B 是一篇文章, 讲的是家庭教育和学校教育; 综合练习册中的 Passage 1 是说人的语言发展, Passage 2 是说大学生的专业选择和发展问题的。三篇文章都和有关, 对学生来说是有启发和教育意义的。
- (4) Writing: 感谢信和祝贺信的写作, 关键点是要说明为什么感谢和为什么祝贺, 语言要和善、亲切, 把自己想说的话表达出来。
- (5) Translation: 课文中出现的重要词汇的巩固和复习, 如 personality, upbringing, avoid, distinguish, similar, achieve, specific, function, normal, co-operation, impose on, individual, living conditions, gradually, communication, emotional 等。

Short Conversations

Answers

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. today's lecture | B. sense of humor |
| 2. A. new action movie | B. I am concerned |
| 3. A. forest park picnic | B. really terrific |
| 4. A. loyal football fan | B. going crazy |
| 5. A. Classic music | B. prefer folk music |

Transcripts

1. A: What do you think of today's lecture?
B: Very good, I think. I especially appreciate the speaker's sense of humor.
2. A: Do you enjoy the new action movie?
B: As far as I am concerned, I don't quite like this type of film.
3. A: How did you like your forest park picnic yesterday?
B: It was really terrific! We had a good time there.
4. A: Are you a loyal football fan?
B: Yes, I am. I am almost going crazy for this sport.
5. A: What kind of music do you prefer? Classic music or pop music?
B: Neither, I would say I prefer folk music.

Situational Dialogues

Answers Dialogue 1

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C

Transcripts Dialogue 1

- Lisa: Have you noticed that fewer graduates are using the library now?
Molly: Yes. Don't you know that they have to work?
Lisa: Um. More and more students are doing part-time jobs now. It seems to be a very common phenomenon.

Molly: Do you think doing part-time jobs will affect students' study?

Lisa: Personally, I don't think so.

Molly: But don't you think the most important task for students now is to study? If they spend so much time on part-time jobs, how can they concentrate on study?

Lisa: I do agree that study is important, but I believe students should also develop their all-around abilities instead of being a book worm.

Molly: What do you mean by "all-around abilities"?

Lisa: I mean to earn more experiences and develop different skills. For example, they can learn how to communicate with other people in the work, how to work independently, how to deal with emergencies, etc.

Molly: I see. But time is limited, and part-time jobs surely will cost much time and energy.

Lisa: That's true. But it seems to me that a balance can be achieved if a reasonable schedule is set.

Molly: Maybe you are right.

Answers Dialogue 2

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D

Transcripts Dialogue 2

Wang: What places do you prefer to travel to, cities, seaside, forest or countryside?

Cai: As for me, cities seem to be more appealing.

Wang: What cities have you ever been to?

Cai: Let me see. I have traveled to many cities in China, such as Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan Suzhou, etc.

Wang: Oh, you have been to so many cities. How fantastic! It's a pity that I have little chance of travelling. But it's exciting that I am going to Shanghai this fall.

Cai: I have been there a couple of times.

Wang: Really? When did you go there?

Cai: Well, the first time I went there was in 1996 for my honeymoon, and I have visited it twice after that on business. Last summer I had been there again for an international meeting.

Wang: What do you think of it?

Cai: It's a nice place. Every time I go there, I notice some changes. The city is really getting very modernized. As in all modern cities in the world, there are highways, subways, skyscrapers and most of all, lots of people and lots of traffic, of course.

Wang: It sounds good. I am looking forward to visiting there.

Role-Play Oral Practice

1. You have just read a good novel, and share your views on the book with your friend.

要点: 读了一本小说, 跟朋友分享对这本小说的看法, 从故事情节、篇章结构、词语使用、人物形象等几个方面谈论。常用的词汇: plot of story, attractive, structure of novel, reasonable, wording and phrasing, characters, outstanding, vivid 等。

2. Your friend is asking for your opinion on her new dress; tell her your views on the dress.

要点: 对一件新衣服的评论, 无非是款式是否新潮、大小是否合身、布料是否上乘、搭配是否合适等。常用的词汇: pattern / fashion, fashionable / up-to-date, size, fit, suitable, cloth, cotton / silk / nylon / chemical fiber, superior / wonderful / smooth, go with shoes / hats / scarf / socks / handbag 等。

Cultural Background

如何用英语表达自己的意见

在双方交谈的过程中, 一定要注意倾听对方的发言, 如果对对方的观点表示了解, 可以说: I see what you mean. (我明白您的意思。) 如果表示赞成, 可以说: That's a good idea. (是个好主意。) 或者说: I agree with you. (我赞成。)

如果是有条件地接受, 可以用 on the condition that 这个句型, 例如: We accept your proposal, on the condition that you order 20 000 units. (如果您订2万台, 我们会接受您的建议。) 在与外商, 尤其是欧美国家的商人谈判时, 如果有不同意见, 最好坦白地提出来而不要拐弯抹角, 比如, 表示无法赞同对方的意见时, 可以说: I don't think that's a good idea. (我不认为那是个好主意。) 或者 Frankly, we can't agree with your proposal. (坦白地讲, 我无法同意您的提案。)

如果是拒绝, 可以说: We're not prepared to accept your proposal at this time. (我们这一次不准备接受你们的建议。) 有时, 还要讲明拒绝的理由, 如 To be quite honest, we don't believe this product will sell very well in China. (说老实话, 我们不相信这种产品在中国会卖得好。)

谈判期间, 由于言语沟通问题, 出现误解也是在所难免的: 可能是对方误解了你, 也可能是你误解了对方。在这两种情况出现后, 你可以说: No, I'm afraid you misunderstood me. What I was trying to say was... (不, 恐怕你误解了。我想说的是……) 或者说: Oh, I'm sorry, I misunderstood you. Then I go along with you. (哦, 对不起, 我误解你了。那样的话, 我同意你的观点。)

总之不管你说什么, 你最终的目的就是要促成一笔生意。即使不成, 也要以善意对待对方, 也许你以后还有机会, 生意不成人情在呢。

PART II Text A

Bringing up Children(I)

Information Related to the Text

家庭教育的重要性

由于实施的场所不同,教育可分为学校教育、家庭教育、社会教育。教育的效果是这三个方面综合作用的结果。三方面教育如果步调统一,相互促进,它们的合力就大,效果就好。

家庭教育产生于学校教育之前,它曾经担负过教育年轻一代的主要任务。家庭教育有学校教育、社会教育不可代替的作用。家庭是一个小的社会细胞,是儿童出生后的第一个环境。青少年的全部生活始终与家庭小集体有密切的联系。在家庭中,父母亲及其他成员之间有着天然的亲属关系。因此,也天然地成为子女的第一任老师。作为小学生第一任老师的家长,应时时把握好教育孩子这一关。

(1) 为儿童设立良好的家庭环境

因为环境因素有广泛性、经常性、自然性、偶然性的特点,所以,儿童会受到种种影响。尤其是自发性的特点,它有与教育相平行的影响,也有与教育相矛盾的影响,这时儿童的身心发展有时可能是有利的、积极的,有时可能是不良的、消极的。所以,不能低估环境因素的作用。

(2) 家长以身作则,为孩子做出榜样

父母的言、行、举、动都将在儿童洁白无瑕的心灵上铭刻下难以泯灭的痕迹。对儿童思想、性格、品德、作风的形成会产生深远的影响。所以,父母要以身作则,讲文明、讲礼貌,有意识有步骤地教给儿童应对进退、待人接物的礼仪,循循善诱,持之以恒,使儿童耳濡目染,从小就受到善与美的陶冶与感化。

(3) 需要家长配合学校

要想使家庭教育效果好,家长做到与学校教育保持一致很重要。随着孩子年龄的增长,孩子开始评价周围的一切,如果孩子能把家长当作自己的知心朋友,有苦恼能倾诉,有欢乐能共享,则家庭教育与学校的配合较为成功。由此可知,家长与学校教育的合作关系,对孩子的成长与教育至关重要。

(4) 要与社会教育结合

“把整个社区作为一种资源来运用”,“把学校从传统的教室中搬出来。这个世界是怎样把课堂教学与真正的学习混同起来的,是它自己的秘密”。家庭教育同样需要与真正的社会实践相结合。其原因在于孩子终究会成人,会独立。为了这一天的到来,家长从小就要注重培养其与外界的接触,帮助孩子搭桥铺路。

Translation of the Text

ENGLISH

实用大学英语教程

儿童的家庭教育 (I)

人们普遍认为, 儿童早年的生活经历会很大程度上影响到其后天性格特点的形成。他们经历的每件事都教会他们一些东西, 并且其影响力是累积的。“家庭教育”这个词通常指儿童在家庭内所受到的教育或培训, 它与“学校教育”紧密相关。在我们所处的社会中, 父母和老师都对孩子的成长和发展负有责任, 因此“家庭教育”和“学校教育”互相依赖, 息息相关。

儿童家庭教育的理念和做法因文化而异。一般来说, 家庭所处的社区越偏远, 教育孩子的方式就越趋于一致。而在科技相对发达的地区, 孩子的童年期往往延续时间更长。因此, 孩子接受教育的机会更多, 其性格发展的模式也更多样化。

所在社区的文化模式、父母自身能力及父母的教育目标都会自然而然地影响儿童的早期教育。此外, 儿童的早期教育不仅仅取决于家庭教育和学校教育, 也取决于孩子自身的能力。父母们可以通过参考某些儿童教育书籍中所提及的科学教育知识, 或是与其他孩子的父母交流教育经验的方式来判断孩子在生理、智力或社会性发展方面是否正常。

然而, 聪明的父母会意识到每个家庭环境都是独特的, 教育孩子没有固定的通用规则。他们只能利用一些普遍性的知识帮助自己做出决定、解决问题。例如, 在解决类似语言障碍、行走困难或是身体机能控制方面的问题时, 他们就需要一些具体的建议。但是就更普遍的意义而言, 儿童的家庭教育问题是每个家庭内部关系的问题。

所有的父母都需要面临处理自由与约束的问题。孩子年龄越小, 母亲就越容易满足孩子的要求, 以免孩子失望。比如说, 小孩子想要玩泥巴、沙和水, 那么他们的这种愿望应该得到满足, 因为他们还处于发展的较低阶段。同理, 在八一生中, 每个更高阶段的到来都是以前一阶段的圆满结束为前提的。

Answers to the Comprehension of the Text

1. (1) "Upbringing" is normally used to refer to the treatment and training of the child at home.
- (2) "Education" refers to the treatment and training of the child in school.
- (3) Children in big cities have more opportunities for education and have greater variety in character development.
- (4) Because the particular setting of each family is unique, there can be no rigid rules.
- (5) The problem of freedom and discipline.

2. (1) B (2) C (3) D (4) C (5) B

Bringing up Children(II)

Translation of the Text

儿童家庭教育(II)

对孩子的管束从其托儿所时期就开始了。即使是很小的孩子也要逐步学会等待食物、按时睡觉起床、生病时要吃药等。如果孩子所感受到的外部世界温暖而友好,他就会慢慢接受这些规则并服从要求。学会等待事物,特别是等待食物,是家庭教育中的一个重要环节。而且在孩子充分理解之前,父母不能过分地苛求孩子,只有这样才能成功地教会孩子等待食物。

每个父母都是急切地观察孩子所学会的每一种新技能——第一次说话,第一次独立行走,或是第一次读书写字等。父母往往会催促孩子加速学习的进程,而不是遵循自然学习的速度,但是这可能会使孩子产生危险的挫败感,处于焦虑状态。这种情况可能会出现于孩子成长的任一阶段。婴儿可能会被过早地要求使用洗手间,再大一点的孩子会被鼓励去读一些他根本无法理解的文字。另一方面,如果对孩子放任自流,或不给予其任何学习的机会,他便会失去与生俱来的对生活的兴趣及发现新生事物的渴求。

共同学习是孩子与父母间建立亲密关系的一种有效做法。通过共同玩耍,父母和孩子可以对此更加了解。而那些父母与孩子可以共同分享的玩具则是实现他们之间合作的重要途径。

父母对于孩子管束的严厉程度因人而异。总的来说,对孩子加以约束的程度能体现出父母的需求、社区的价值观事实上就是孩子自身的幸福与健康。就如何培养孩子的道德标准这一问题而言,家庭教育的一致性至关重要。如果今天被禁止做的事情明天又可以被原谅,那么道德的基础标准就无从谈起了。另外,父母应该意识到“身教重于言教”。如果他们不能身体力行他们所教授给孩子们的东西,那么孩子就会无所适从,而且在情感上会失去安全感。当他们长大以后,还可能觉得受到了某种程度上的欺骗。

Answers to the Comprehension of the Text

1. (1) Learning to wait for food.
- (2) This can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child.
- (3) The child loses his natural interest in life and his desire to find out new things for himself.
- (4) Playing together and sharing some toys and games.
- (5) If the parents do not practice what they teach, their children may grow confused and emotional insecure. And when they grow older, they may realize they have been somewhat cheated.

2. (1) A (2) D (3) D (4) A (5) C

Keys to Exercise Book

I. Word Formation

1. (1) distinct (2) distinguished (3) distinguish (4) distinction (5) distinctly
 2. (1) Personally (2) personal (3) person (4) personalities

II. Vocabulary

1. (1) brought up (2) extends (3) specific (4) avoided (5) rural
 (6) standard (7) compare (8) refer to (9) personality (10) normal
 2. (1) A (2) D (3) A (4) D (5) A (6) B (7) C (8) D (9) B (10) A
 3. (1) A (2) D (3) C (4) B (5) B (6) A (7) D (8) C (9) D (10) C

III. Structure

1. (1) It is widely accepted that mathematics is one of the most useful parts of human knowledge.
 (2) It is generally believed that the moon has no light of its own.
 (3) It is generally accepted that eating more fruits and vegetables is good for people's health.
 2. (1) the more chances you will catch
 (2) the bigger the progress will be
 (3) the less mistakes you make
 3. (1) By careful examining
 (2) By discussing together
 (3) By working hard for a whole week

IV. Sentence Translation

1. The forming of children's personality largely depends on family upbringing.
 2. We should drive carefully to avoid accidents.
 3. It is difficult to distinguish these two plants because they look quite similar.
 4. You have to make a specific plan in order to achieve success.
 5. People know little about the functions of this new type of car.
 6. The price of apple in this season is higher than the normal price.
 7. Co-operation is based on respecting each other.
 8. Don't impose your ideas on others; everyone has the right to keep their individual opinions.
 9. People's living conditions have been gradually improved with the development of technology.
 10. Children may give up the communication with other people if their emotional needs cannot be satisfied.

V. Reading Exercises

Passage 1

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D

Passage 2

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A

VI. Writing Work

Sample 1

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing the letter to express my gratitude for the warm welcome you have extended to my wife when she visited your country last week.

The help and suggestions you gave her, and the considerate arrangement were very useful. I know the value of time to a busy person like you and I quite appreciate the time you have generously given to her.

Again, please accept my sincere thanks for what you've done for my wife.

Faithfully,
Benjamin Black

Sample 2

Dear Mr. Douglas,

I was very happy to learn that you have been elected President of the Australia-China Association and I would like, on behalf of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and in my own name, to express to you my warmest congratulations.

I hope that the friendship and cooperation between our two organizations will be further developed. Let us join our efforts to make greater contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Australia.

Sincerely yours,
Donghui
The President of CPAFF

UNIT 2

PART I Communication Skills

Expressing Agreement and Disagreement

Teaching Tips

1. Words and Expressions to Master

tour	project	suppose	responsible	feast	bloom	recover
adapt	combination	excuse	suspend	accompany	intend	interfere
routinely	cancel					

2. Important Sentence Patterns

- (1) That's just what-clause.(那正是……)
- (2) It's the last thing (that) someone wants to do.(那是某人最不想做, 最不负责任做的事情)
- (3) Don't you think that-clause?(反问句)
- (4) be supposed to do something (应该做某事)
- (5) too + 形容词或副词 + to do something (注意其否定意思)
- (6) It's a time when-clause.(是该……的时候)
- (7) It is / was believed that-clause.(主语从句)
- (8) It isn't / wasn't...that-clause.(强调句的否定用法)

3. Language Skills

- (1) Listening: 对于他人意见、建议或观点是否同意的情景表达, 有肯定的 (agree), 也有否定的 (disagree), 还有不置可否的 (It depends. / I'm not sure.).
- (2) Speaking: 就别人的意见、建议或观点表达自己的看法。常用的句式: I agree. / I don't agree. / I disagree. / I'm not sure. / I can't agree more. / It depends. / Sounds good. / It's good, but I have objections. / 等。
- (3) Reading: 本单元四篇文章都是关于生活习俗的, 可开阔视野, 更多地了解外部的世界。Text A 是关于斯堪的纳维亚人的仲夏节习俗, Text B 是人们使用钟的目的和作用; 综合练习册中的 Passage 1 告诉我们蒙古包里的生活习惯, Passage 2 介绍的是人们的饮食习惯。
- (4) Writing: 咨询信的写作, 关键点是咨询事宜要写明白, 如咨询价格、产品信息、旅游信息、商品目录、交易条件等。
- (5) Translation: 重要搭配如 put up with, interfere with, such...as, regard...as 和词语 adapt, means 以及强调句型 It is...that...和同位语从句 the news that...的复习和巩固。

Short Conversations

Answers

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. taking a half-day tour | B. thinking |
| 2. A. come | B. last thing |
| 3. A. going shopping | B. couldn't agree with |
| 4. A. project | B. agree |
| 5. A. date | B. sure |

Transcripts

1. A: Today, we're free. What about taking a half-day tour around the city?
B: Great! That's just what I was thinking.
2. A: Would you like to come here to play basketball with us this afternoon?
B: Play basketball? That's the last thing I want to do.
3. A: Do you like my idea about going shopping this weekend?
B: I couldn't agree with you more.
4. A: I wonder if Mr. Chen, our general manager, could give us a few more days on this project.
B: Do you really think he'll agree?
5. A: Do you agree that college students shouldn't date?
B: I hear what you are saying but I'm not sure if you are right or not.

Situational Dialogues

Answers Dialogue 1

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. D

Transcripts Dialogue 1

- Mary: Do you agree that we'll spend summer holiday in Hawaii?
Jack: Don't you think the sight of Europe is more attractive?
Mary: No. That's too expensive.
Jack: But we've been there to spend our holidays twice since we got married.
Mary: Anyway, I like there. It can recall my sweetest memories. Don't you remember we met there

three years ago?

Jack: We can't always spend holidays in the same place.

Mary: OK. How about Asia? You said you also want to visit China.

Jack: That's a good choice. We can visit the Forbidden City and climb the Great Wall in Beijing. But we can't speak Chinese.

Mary: Learn from today.

Jack: I couldn't agree with you more.

Answers Dialogue 2

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

Transcripts Dialogue 2

Lily: Hello, Professor Jiang. I'm Lily, a reporter of *China Daily*.

Professor Jiang: Hello.

Lily: I have some questions for you. Do you agree that dating is popular on campus?

Professor Jiang: Yes. Some freshmen date after several weeks they have entered the college for several weeks.

Lily: It seems that college students have much spare time.

Professor Jiang: I don't agree with you. Indeed, they are supposed to be busy studying in the classroom, reading in the library and taking part in many kinds of activities.

Lily: What do you think of their dates?

Professor Jiang: In my opinion, they perhaps date to overcome the loneliness since it's the first time for them to be away from home.

Lily: That's to say, dating is a good idea for freshmen.

Professor Jiang: No, I don't think so. Dating will limit their communication with new friends. I think freshmen should spend more time making new friends. In fact, they're too young to understand the meaning of love. They couldn't be responsible for it.

Lily: Thank you.

Role-Play Oral Practice

1. Your parents decided to move to another city. This means you'll have to study in another middle school. Do you agree with that?

要点：父母要搬家，要换个学校读书，表达自己是否同意。常用的词汇：move to another city, leave this school, attend a different school in another city, agree / disagree / not for sure, old friends / new faces / new friends / new teachers / new surroundings, miss old friends, have to go, make phone calls / write letters 等。

2. I decided to lose my weight by dieting. Do you think it's a good idea?

要点：决定节食减肥，谈谈你的看法。常用的词汇：lose weight, by dieting, sports / exercises, effect, harmful to your health, affect your work / spirit / effort, make you ill 等。

3. I think living in the city is more convenient. But my classmate Li Xiaomei has a different opinion.

要点：住在城市更方便，有不同的观点就说出来。常用的词汇：convenient, however, countryside, air pollution, fresh air, crowded, noisy, quiet, communicate with each other, more / fewer chances to make money, living cost 等。

4. My mother and I decide to spend National Holiday in Shanghai. But my father would like to go to Qingdao.

要点：去上海还是去青岛过国庆假期，跟同学探讨一下。常用的词汇：Shanghai / Qingdao, near / far, railway / plane / long-distance bus, expensive / cheap, scenic resorts, sea / river / city sights, climate / weather / rainy / sunny, crowded / too many people, pay a visit to a historical site / natural scene 等。

Cultural Background

1. 在表示“同意”时，英美人态度鲜明，先说“Yes”，紧接着说 I agree with you. (我同意你的看法。) 在表示意见非常相同时，会用 see eye to eye (观点一致) 这样的表达，或 I couldn't agree with you more. (我太同意你的观点了。) Absolutely right. (完全正确。) Yes, you are right. (你是对的。) 等。

2. 但在表示“不同意”时，中文表达多斩钉截铁，通常说“我不同意”或“我反对”，有时也说“恐怕我不能同意”，但大多会给人留下一种缺乏力度的印象。而英美人在表达反对意见时，语气会婉转一点，以避免给人唐突的感觉。他们常说：I don't think so. (我不这么认为。) I'm afraid I can't agree with you. (我不同意。) I am afraid I have a different opinion. (我有不同的看法。) 等。这些表示不同意或反对意见的话，在英美人眼里，丝毫没有态度暧昧的感觉。但对于特别熟悉的人，直截了当会更好。