

■ 外教社 基础外语系列教材

新世纪

ENGLISH FROM SCRATCH

基础英语

3

学生用书

(供成人教育用)

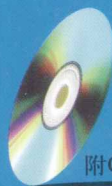
总主编
主 编

张伯香
曾 静

张福林
张文涛 郑孟霞



W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
www.sflep.com



附CD-ROM光盘

013764935

外教社 基础外语系列

H31-43

5C5

V1-3

新世纪

ENGLISH FROM SCRATCH

基础英语

(供成人教育用)

学生用书

3

总主编

张伯香

张福林

主 编

曾 静

张文涛

郑孟霞

编 者

曾 静

张文涛

郑孟霞

蒋昌盛

代高洁



北航

C1671852

W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

H31-43
565
V1-3
P

280330810

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪基础英语(3) 学生用书 / 曾静, 张文涛, 郑孟雯主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2013

(外教社基础外语系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5446-3036-8

I. ①新… II. ①曾…②张…③郑… III. ①英语—成人教育—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第014913号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 张亚东

印 刷: 常熟高专印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×960 1/16 印张 18.25 字数 439千字

版 次: 2013年7月第1版 2013年7月第1次印刷

印 数: 2 100 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-3036-8 / H · 1485

定 价: 36.00 元 (附光盘)

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

前言

随着中国加入世界贸易组织以及申办2008年奥运会和2010年世博会的成功,中外交流的规模日益扩大,英语显得越发重要。为了适应这一形势,政府官员、企事业单位的职员(如:银行保险、邮政通讯、医疗卫生、交通运输、旅游观光、商品贸易、文化体育、社会服务等各种窗口性行业)甚至普通的市民都有学习英语的强烈愿望。许多从未接触过外语的人也开始学习英语。正是在这一背景下,我们编写了这套全新的《新世纪基础英语》丛书,以期满足广大英语初学者的需要。

《新世纪基础英语》以初学英语的读者为对象,按照以学习者为中心的原则编写,突出自主性学习的作用和对语言实际运用能力的培养。全套教材分为学生用书和教师用书两种,各4册,除第一册分18个单元外,其他3册每册12个单元。本套教材的突出特点是:(1)基础性:最基本的语音、语调、语法知识,最基本的词汇,最常用的短语、句型;(2)简单性:课文语言简单、生动、直接、明了;(3)实用性:词汇、语法、句子、课文、练习不仅简单有趣,而且易学易用;(4)时代性:语言新(词汇、短语、句型都具有时代感)、题材新、编排新。

本书是学生用书的第3册,包括爱情、亲情、成长的烦恼、语言与文化、互联网、心理分析、求职、人生的思索、幸福的涵义、科普、时事等主题。每个单元由以下几个部分组成:

1. 热身练习:让学生阅读课文之前先听课文录音,完成听写填空练习,并进行有关课文主题的讨论,从而激发他们的兴趣,开阔他们的思路,为正式进入课文学习做好准备。

2. 课文:每单元含A、B两篇课文,A为主课文,B为辅助课文,每篇课文之后都附有词汇表、专有名词表、常用词组表和详细的注释。课文练习包括阅读理解、词汇运用、英汉翻译等,重点巩固所学词汇、句型,并训练基本的英、汉互译的能力。

3. 对话:在A、B课文之间有一个紧扣单元主题、语言生动、表达地道的对话,并配有对话练习语境,使学生能够根据具体情况自由发挥,学以致用。

4. 写作:写作从句子开始,逐步过渡到段落和篇章,并以各种例句、范文和一定的练习来向学生介绍英语的基本写作技巧,使他们了解英语记叙文、描写文、说明文、应用文(含便条、简历、介绍信等)和议论文的基本写作方法。

5. 语法：对基本的语法知识的讲解能使学生对英语的语法系统有一个大概的了解，从而提高他们对英语的理解和掌握。因此本套教材对主要的语法项目作了简明扼要的讲解，并通过适当的练习让学生学会如何在语言表达中正确运用语法，做到概念清楚，形式正确。

6. 附录：本册书后附有词汇表。

本套教材从编写计划的提出、样课的编写、书稿的审校和多媒体的制作等方面都得到了上海外语教育出版社的领导和编辑们的大力支持和协助，在此我们谨表示诚挚的谢意。

第3册学生用书的编写分工如下：曾静编写了第1单元、第8单元、第9单元(语法除外)、第12单元(写作除外)、第10单元的TEXT A、对话和写作部分、第5和第6单元的写作部分。张文涛编写了第4单元、第5单元、第11单元、第6单元的对话、TEXT B和语法部分、第10单元的TEXT B和语法部分、第9单元的语法部分和第12单元的写作部分。郑孟霞编写了第2单元、第3单元和第7单元。蒋昌盛编写了第6单元的TEXT A部分。词汇表部分由曾静、张文涛和代高洁共同编写。

由于系统教材的编写涉及方方面面，难度很大，加之编者水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

张伯香 张福林

2003年12月于珞珈山

Contents

Unit 1	Love	1
	Text A <i>A boy with a mission</i>	4
	Dialogue <i>Romance is usually a mystery</i>	11
	Text B <i>Hungry for your love</i>	12
	Guided writing <i>Simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentences</i>	17
	Grammar <i>Punctuation I</i>	19
Unit 2	Growing-up	22
	Text A <i>When Allie left home</i>	24
	Dialogue <i>I wish I had a sister like yours</i>	31
	Text B <i>It's not just how we play that matters</i>	32
	Guided writing <i>Relations between sentences I — combination, expansion and transition</i>	38
	Grammar <i>Punctuation II</i>	41
Unit 3	Culture and language	44
	Text A <i>Friendship in different cultures</i>	46
	Dialogue <i>What do you like to do with your free time?</i>	54
	Text B <i>Do the English understand English?</i>	55
	Guided writing <i>Relations between sentences II — parallelism, subordination and contraction</i>	60
	Grammar <i>Tag questions</i>	62
Unit 4	Lifestyle	66
	Text A <i>How to install love</i>	68
	Dialogue <i>Would you please teach me how to use the computer?</i>	76
	Text B <i>My resignation</i>	77
	Guided writing <i>Topic sentences</i>	82
	Grammar <i>Phrasal verbs</i>	84

Unit 5 Happiness	88
Text A <i>The importance of just being there</i>	90
Dialogue <i>Why don't you change your attitude and be happy?</i>	99
Text B <i>The terribly, tragically sad man</i>	100
Guided writing <i>Paragraph development by examples</i>	106
Grammar <i>Compound words</i>	109
Unit 6 Communication	112
Text A <i>Communicating without body language</i>	114
Dialogue <i>I ordered it through internet!</i>	121
Text B <i>Internet addiction — fact or fantasy?</i>	122
Guided writing <i>Paragraph development by comparison and contrast</i>	127
Grammar <i>The word order of adjectives</i>	130
Unit 7 Psychoanalysis	132
Text A <i>Young Hans</i>	134
Dialogue <i>Bird-watching on TV or in the mountains?</i>	141
Text B <i>Doctor of the mind</i>	142
Guided writing <i>Paragraph development by definition and classification</i>	149
Grammar <i>Noun clauses</i>	152
Unit 8 A better world	156
Text A <i>I imagine world peace</i>	158
Dialogue <i>Earth day</i>	166
Text B <i>The butterfly on the redwood</i>	167
Guided writing <i>Paragraph development by space and time</i>	174
Grammar <i>Adverbial clauses of time, place, concession and comparison</i>	176
Unit 9 The most precious gift	182
Text A <i>The most precious gift</i>	184
Dialogue <i>What is the most precious gift?</i>	193
Text B <i>Wendy's story</i>	194
Guided writing <i>Paragraph development by cause and effect</i>	201
Grammar <i>Adverbial clauses of cause, purpose and result</i>	203
Unit 10 Popular science	206
Text A <i>Ants are smarter than we think</i>	208



Dialogue	<i>Does camel spit at people?</i>	217
Text B	<i>How plants prepare for winter</i>	218
Guided writing	<i>Concluding sentences</i>	223
Grammar	<i>Subordinate clauses</i>	225

Unit 11	Job and interview	228
Text A	<i>How to handle different types of interview</i>	230
Dialogue	<i>I am qualified for the job I apply for</i>	237
Text B	<i>What to wear for job interviews</i>	238
Guided writing	<i>Unity and coherence I</i>	243
Grammar	<i>Appositives and appositive clauses</i>	246

Unit 12	Opinions	248
Text A	<i>No gains without pains — or are there?</i>	250
Dialogue	<i>Isn't it unfair, sir?</i>	257
Text B	<i>So-called psychic a simple trickster</i>	258
Guided writing	<i>Unity and coherence II</i>	265
Grammar	<i>Parallelism</i>	267

Appendix	Glossary	271
----------	----------	-----

Unit 1

Love

Focus

1. Theme: *Love*
2. Word spot: *serve, lift*
3. Guided writing: *Simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentences*
4. Grammar: *Punctuation I*



WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

I. Talk about it:

Parents love us most. Please talk with your partner about your parents. Have you ever bought or made any present for your parents? If any, what is it? Explain why you chose such a present.

II. Listen to it: Listen to Text A and fill in the blanks.

1. Five dollars would buy almost a week's groceries for his _____. Reuben could not ask his _____ for the _____.
2. Folks around here don't usually have that kind of money to _____ on things. It should _____ for a _____.
3. That day he found two sacks, which he took to the rambling _____ factory and _____ to the man in charge of _____ nails.
4. It was _____ when Reuben got home. His father sat at the big kitchen table, working on a _____ net. Dora was at the kitchen stove, ready to _____ dinner as Reuben took his _____ at the table.
5. All summer long, despite chores at home — weeding and _____ the garden, _____ wood and _____ water — Reuben kept to his _____ task.
6. He ran into the barn, _____ to the hayloft and _____ the tin can. He _____ the coins out and began to count.
7. The man went to the window and retrieved Reuben's _____. He _____ the dust off and gently _____ it in brown paper.
8. She unwrapped it _____, to save the paper. A _____ velvet jewel box _____.



TEXT A

A boy with a mission

Indra Sharma

1 In 1945, a 12-year-old boy saw something in a shop window that set his heart racing. *But the price — five dollars — was far beyond Reuben Earle's means.*¹ Five dollars would buy almost a week's groceries for his family. Reuben couldn't ask his father for the money. *Everything Mark Earle made through fishing, Reuben's mother, Dora, stretched like elastic to feed and clothe their five children.*²

2 Nevertheless, he opened the shop's weathered door and went inside. Standing proud and straight in his flour-sack shirt and washed-out trousers, he told the shopkeeper what he wanted, adding, "but I don't have the money right now. Can you please hold it for me for some time?" "I'll try," the shopkeeper smiled. *"Folks around here don't usually have that kind of money to spend on things. It should keep for a while."*³

3 Reuben respectfully touched his worn cap and walked out into the sunlight with the bay rippling in a freshening wind. *There was purpose in his loping stride.*⁴ He would raise the five dollars and not tell anybody.

4 He ran towards the sound and stopped at a construction site. People built their own homes in Bay Roberts, using nails purchased in hessian sacks from a local factory. Sometimes the sacks were discarded in the flurry of building, and Reuben knew he could sell them back to the factory for five cents apiece.

5 That day he found two sacks, which he took to the rambling wooden factory and sold to the man in charge of packing nails. The boy's hand tightly clutched the five-cent pieces as he ran the two kilometers home.

6 Near his house stood the ancient barn that housed the family's goats and

chickens. Reuben found a rusty baking-soda tin and dropped his coins inside. Then he climbed into the loft of the barn and hid the tin beneath a pile of sweet-smelling hay.

7 It was dinnertime when Reuben got home. His father sat at the big kitchen table, working on a fishing net. Dora was at the kitchen stove, ready to serve dinner as Reuben took his place at the table. Sunlight from the window gilded her shoulder-length blonde hair. Slim and beautiful, she was the center of the home, the glue that held it together.

8 Her chores were never-ending. Sewing clothes for her family on the old treadle machine, cooking meals and baking bread, planting and tending a vegetable garden, milking the goats and scrubbing soiled clothes on a wash board. But she was happy. Her family and their well-being were her highest priority.

9 Everyday after chores and school, Reuben scoured the town, collecting the hessian nail bags. All summer long, despite chores at home — weeding and watering the garden, cutting wood and fetching water — Reuben kept to his secret task. Soon the leaves fell and the winds blew cold and gusty from the bay. Often he was cold, tired and hungry, but the thought of the object in the shop window sustained him.

10 Finally spring burst into glorious green and Reuben's spirits erupted. The time had come! He ran into the barn, climbed to the hayloft and uncovered the tin can. He poured the coins out and began to count. Then he counted again. He needed 20 cents more. Could there be any sacks left anywhere in town? He had to find four and sell them before the day ended.

11 The shadows were lengthening when

Notes

1. *But the ... Earle's means.* (para. 1) 但是五美元的价钱确实超出了鲁本·厄尔的承受能力。

此句中 *beyond* 的含义是超出范围、能力，如：The bicycle is beyond repair. 这辆车破得不能再修了。means 这里指收入。

2. *Everything Mark ... five children.* (para. 1) 马克·厄尔打鱼所赚的每一分钱，鲁本的妈妈朵拉恨不得掰成两半用在孩子的吃穿上。这是一个倒装句，everything Mark Earle made through fishing 是 stretched 的宾语，把宾语提前是为了表示强调。

3. *Folks around ... a while.* (para. 2) 这里的人一般不会有闲钱花在这种东西上，它一时半会儿应该卖不掉。
that kind of money 指的是闲钱，因为该地区的人都很穷，不会有闲钱花在胸针这种奢侈品上。

4. *There was ... loping stride.* (para. 3) 他大踏步走着，心中充满了希望。此句中的 purpose 指的是鲁本想偷偷攒钱给母亲买胸针一事。

- Reuben arrived at the factory. The sack buyer was about to lock up.
- 12 “Mister! Please don’t close up yet.” The man turned and saw Reuben, dirty and sweat stained.
- 13 “Come back tomorrow, boy.”
- 14 “Please, Mister. I have to sell the sacks now — please.” The man heard a tremor in Reuben’s voice and could tell he was close to tears.
- 15 “Why do you need this money so badly?”
- 16 “It’s a secret.”
- 17 The man took the sacks, reached into his pocket and put four coins in Reuben’s hand. Reuben murmured a thank you and ran home.
- 18 Then, clutching the tin can, he headed for the shop.
- 19 “I have the money,” he solemnly told the owner. The man went to the window and retrieved Reuben’s treasure. He wiped the dust off and gently wrapped it in brown paper. Then he placed the parcel in Reuben’s hands.
- 20 Racing home, Reuben burst through the front door. His mother was scrubbing the kitchen stove. “Here, Mum! Here!” Reuben exclaimed as he ran to her side. He placed a small box in her work-roughened hand.
- 21 She unwrapped it carefully, to save the paper. A blue velvet jewel box appeared. Dora lifted the lid, tears beginning to blur her vision. In gold lettering on a small almond-shaped brooch was the word: Mother. It was Mother’s Day, 1946. Dora had never received such a gift; she had no finery except her wedding ring. Speechless, she smiled radiantly and gathered her son into her arms.

Vocabulary

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

race /reɪs/ *v.* (cause to) move or go very fast; rush
(使)快速移动, 使疾走

beyond /bɪˈjɒnd/ *prep.* outside the range or limits of
超出……的范围, 非……可及

means /ˈmiːnz/ *n.* money, income, or wealth, esp.
money enough to afford all one needs 收入;(尤

指足够过舒适生活的)财富

stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* be elastic 可伸缩, 有弹性

elastic /ɪˈlæstɪk/ *n.* 橡皮圈, 松紧带

feed /fiːd/ *v.* give food to 喂养, 饲养, 为……提
供食物

clothe /kleʊð/ *v.* cover with clothes or provide clothes

for 穿衣; 给……提供衣服
 nevertheless /ˌnevəðə'les/ *ad.* in spite of this; yet
 然而, 不过, 尽管如此
 weather /'weðə/ *v.* wear away or change the appearance
 or texture by long exposure to the atmosphere (因
 暴露在外而)褪色, 受风蚀, 风化
 flour /'flaʊə/ *n.* 面粉; (谷物等)磨成的粉
 sack /sæk/ *n.* 大口袋; 粗布麻袋; 硬纸袋
 respectfully /rɪ'spektfʊli/ *ad.* feeling or showing respect
 尊敬地, 有礼地
 freshen /'frefʃən/ *v.* (of wind) gain in force; become stronger
 or colder; make (something) newer, cleaner, or more
 attractive (风)变强; 变冷; 使新鲜, 使清新
 lope /ləʊp/ *v.* (esp. of an animal) move easily and quite
 fast with springing steps (尤指动物)轻跳着奔跑
 stride /straɪd/ *n.* a long step in walking 大步, 阔步
 hessian /'hesiən/ *n.* 粗麻布袋
 discard /dɪs'kɑ:d/ *v.* get rid of as useless 抛弃; 丢弃
 flurry /'flʌrɪ/ *n.* a number of things arriving or happening
 suddenly and during the same period 同时发生的
 一连串事情, 一连串
 apiece /ə'pi:əs/ *ad.* to, for or from each person or thing;
 each 每个, 每人, 每件; 各件
 rambling /'ræmblɪŋ/ *a.* (of a house, street, etc.) of
 irregular shape and covering a large area (房子、
 街道等)杂乱无章的
 clutch /klʌtʃ/ *v.* hold tightly 紧握, 紧抓
 barn /bɑ:n/ *n.* 谷仓; 仓库; 牲口棚
 rusty /'rʌstɪ/ *a.* (of metal) covered with rust (生)锈的
 loft /lɒft/ *n.* 厩楼
 serve /'sɜ:v/ *v.* offer (food, drinks, a meal etc.) for
 eating or drinking 提供(食品、饮料、饭菜等);
 端上(饭菜等); 伺候
 gild /gɪld/ *v.* cover with a thin coat of gold or gold paint
 给……镀金
 blonde /blɒnd/ *a.* (of hair) light-colored (usu.
 yellowish) 金发的
 glue /glu:/ *n.* 胶水; 胶
 chore /tʃɔ:/ *n.* a regular and necessary piece of work or
 job, esp. in a house 家庭杂务; 日常零星工作
 treadle /'tredl/ *n.* (机器上用脚踩以产生动力的)

踏板
 scrub /skrʌb/ *v.* rub hard at something in order to clean
 it, e.g. with a stiff brush 擦洗, 擦净
 priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/ *n.* something that needs attention,
 consideration, service, etc., before others 优先考
 虑(照顾)的事情
 scour /'skaʊə/ *v.* go through every part of (an area)
 thoroughly in search of someone or something 走
 遍(某地)搜寻(人或物)
 gusty /'gʌsti/ *a.* (with wind) blowing in gust 有阵风
 在吹的
 sustain /sə'steɪn/ *v.* keep up the strength, spirits, or
 determination of 维持(体力、精力、决心等)
 glorious /'glɒrɪəs/ *a.* beautiful and splendid 辉煌
 的; 壮丽的
 erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ *v.* break out suddenly and dramatically;
 give vent to enthusiasm 爆发(出激情)
 hayloft /'heɪlɒft/ *n.* a room where hay is kept 贮放干
 草的厩楼
 lengthen /'lenθən/ *v.* make or become longer 延长,
 加长, 拉长
 stain /steɪn/ *v.* mark or discolor in a way that is lasting
 or difficult to remove 玷污; 污染; 留下难以清
 除的污迹
 tremor /'tremə/ *n.* a shaking or trembling movement
 caused by fear, nervousness, illness, weakness, etc.
 震颤, 发抖
 solemnly /'sɒləmli/ *ad.* (of a promise) made with great
 seriousness and no intention of breaking it 庄严地,
 郑重地; 严肃地
 retrieve /rɪ'tri:v/ *v.* find and bring back; regain 找
 回, 收回, 取回; 重获
 treasure /'trezə/ *n.* wealth in form of gold, silver,
 jewels, etc. 金银财宝, 宝藏
 exclaim /ɪk'skleɪn/ *v.* speak or say loudly and suddenly,
 because of surprise or other strong feeling (由于
 惊讶或其他强烈的感情而)惊叫, 呼喊; 大声说
 roughen /'rʌfən/ *v.* make or become rough (使)变
 得粗糙, (使)变得不平
 velvet /'velvɪt/ *n.* 天鹅绒, 丝绒, 立绒
 blur /blɜ:/ *v.* make (something) difficult to see or see

through clearly 使模糊, 使看不清楚
 lettering /'letərɪŋ/ *n.* the art of writing or drawing letters
 or words 字母图案绘制术, 印字, 刻字, 烫印
 almond /'ɑ:mənd/ *n.* 杏仁, 扁桃
 brooch /'brəʊtʃ/ *n.* (女用)胸针, 饰针

finery /'fəməri/ *n.* beautiful or showy clothes, jewelry,
 etc., esp. for a special occasion 华丽的服饰; 首饰
 radiantly /'reɪdɪəntli/ *ad.* (of a person or his appearance)
 showing love and happiness (人或其外表)喜气
 洋洋地, 容光焕发地

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Useful expressions

expressions	examples
in charge of: (of) a position of care, control, or responsibility for a person, group, organization, etc. 负责, 主管	She is in charge of the supermarket. 她是这家超市的主管。
take one's place: go to one's position for some activity 就位	Every player took his place. The match would start soon. 运动员们都各就各位了, 比赛马上就开始了。
hold together: (cause to) remain united (使) 团结, 使……不分开	It is his brother that holds the family together. 是他哥哥使他们家团结在一起的。
keep to: stick to; persist in; follow one's (promise, etc.) 坚持, 保持; 遵守, 履行(诺言等)	She worked out a plan of study and kept to it faithfully. 她制定了一个学习计划并切实执行。 He always keeps to his promise. 他一向遵守诺言。
lock up: make (a building) safe by locking the doors, esp. for the night (尤指在夜间)锁好(建筑物的)门	The office had been locked up when he arrived. 等他赶到的时候, 办公室已经锁了。
head for: move towards; go to 朝……前进, 向……走去	The children headed for the playground after the class was over. 一下课, 孩子们就朝操场冲去。

Rack your brains



Exercises for

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Was Reuben's family poor or rich? How do you know?

- Why was the shopkeeper willing to keep the brooch for Reuben?
- How did Reuben save money to buy the brooch?
- What did Reuben's father do?
- Why did Reuben like his mother so much?
- Why did the sack buyer decide to accept Reuben's four sacks?
- How did Reuben's mother feel when she got the present?

II. Word formation: Study the following groups of sentences and translate them into Chinese, paying special attention to the meaning of the italicized words.

Group A

- If the *weather* permits, we shall play the match tomorrow.
- She's only in her 40's but she had a *weather-beaten* face.
- The ship *weathered* the storm. The crew stood on the platform to breathe the fresh air.
- The crop became *weathered* by the drought.

Group B

- Children should show *respect* for their elders.
- We should *respect* the environment while we develop our industry.
- A *respectable* married couple moved into our neighborhood.
- A leader is supposed to be *respectful* to other's opinions.

Group C

- Let bygones be bygones. We expect you to make a *fresh* start.
- The memories of my childhood are still *fresh* in my mind.
- I suggest that you have a holiday. Then you will sure feel *fresh*.
- These are *freshly* picked strawberries. Please help yourself.

Group D

- I have to refuse your invitation because I have a *prior* appointment.
- She has a *prior* consideration of her children.
- We received no notification (通知) *prior* to that weekend.
- The government gave top *priority* to education.

Group E

- It is surprising that the audience is not bored at a speech of that *length*.
- At *length* the movie was over.
- She even went to the *length* of driving me home at midnight.
- The government *lengthened* the holidays to encourage consumption.

Group F

- The girl left her home because her parents were very *rough* to her.
- Please give me your *rough* idea of your plans.
- We don't want to compete with a team playing *rough*.
- The baby *roughed* her mother's hair up.
- Rough* the wall before you paint it.