



高等院校英语课程“十二五”规划系列教材

Teacher's Book

Integrated Skills of English A New Course

Book

3

◆ 总主编 张维友 舒白梅

新编综合英语 (三)

◆ 主编 熊 兵 肖家燕

教师用书

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◆ 主 编 熊 兵 肖家燕

副主编 白 葵 张茂林 黄启发

编 者 余 波 胡国敏 谢 瑾

(按姓氏笔画排序)

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责任编辑:李郭倩

责任校对:罗 艺

封面设计:甘英

编辑室:高校教材编辑室

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《新编综合英语》(教师用书)第一册主要包括三个部分的内容: Background to Reading 1 (背景知识介绍); Notes to the Text (课文详解); Answers, Tips and Scripts (练习答案、教学建议、录音文字稿,包括 Preparation, Reading 1, Exploration, Consolidation, Appreciation, Application, Reading 1, Suggested Answers for Quiz 八个板块)。Background to Reading 1 主要包括与课文有关的非语言的文化背景知识。Notes to the Text 主要针对语言问题,涉及词汇与长难句。Answers, Tips and Scripts 主要提供学生用书中各类学习活动、语言练习、单元测验等的参考答案。有的教学活动是开放型的,没有唯一正确的答案,这时我们便提供了一些教学建议供您参考。同时为了方便使用,语音和听力部分的录音文字稿也放在这部分。

不同的教学情境、教学风格、教学理念等必然导致使用者不同的需求与期待,因此在这本书的编写过程中我们必然还有考虑不周的地方。如果您在使用过程中有任何意见与建议,欢迎您给我们提出来,以便我们不断修订完善这套崭新的教材。

由于时间紧,加之水平有限,书中难免有很多不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2011年10月

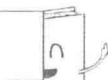
Contents

Unit 1	Leisure and Vacation	(001)
Unit 2	Religion and Belief	(011)
Unit 3	Science and Innovation	(020)
Unit 4	Housing and Home	(031)
Unit 5	Nature and Disaster	(046)
Unit 6	Employment and Career	(059)
Unit 7	Medicine and Health	(070)
Unit 8	News and Media	(085)
Unit 9	Energy and Resources	(097)
Unit 10	Film and Cinema	(108)
Unit 11	Fashion and Style	(121)
Unit 12	Sports and Games	(137)
Unit 13	Art and Architecture	(149)
Unit 14	History and Civilization	(165)

Unit 1

Leisure and Vacation

Background to Reading 1



1. Just Sit back and Relax!

The text is taken from *Time* (Jun. 26, 2006).

2. Po Bronson

Po Bronson (1964—) is an American journalist and author who lives in San Francisco, California. He is also a columnist for *Time*. His first novel, *Bombardiers* (1995), was an international bestseller, and the hardcover release of his book *What Should I Do With My Life?* (2002) which profiles about 50 people exploring how each had confronted the question, was a *New York Times* No.1 bestseller, and remained on the bestseller list for 22 weeks. Bronson's follow-up book is *Why Do I Love These People?* (2005), which tells the stories of about 20 people who have had extraordinary experiences with their families.



Partly as a result of the research Bronson did for these two books, he became a columnist for *Time* online. His columns frequently draw on his research data to challenge arguments that American society is on a moral decline. For example, he argues against the idea that the institution of marriage has disintegrated from an ideal past filled with stable nuclear families. He also argues that most young adults who live with their parents are not slackers, but are working, attending school, and volunteering full time.

With co-author Ashley Merryman, he released a book in September 2009 entitled *Nurture Shock: New Thinking About Children*. The book discusses theories and scientific aspects of parenting.

3. Leisure and vacation

Leisure or free time, is a period of time spent out of work and essential domestic activity. It is also the period of recreational and discretionary time before or after necessary activities such as eating and sleeping, going to work or running a business,



attending school and doing homework, household chores, and day-to-day stress.

Modern societies often view active leisure activities positively, because active leisure activities require the purchase of equipment and services, which stimulates the economy. Modern societies often accord greater status to members who have more wealth. One of the ways that wealthy people can choose to spend their money is by having additional leisure time.

Vacation is a leave of absence from a regular occupation, or a specific trip or journey, for the purpose of recreation or tourism. People often take a vacation during specific holiday observances, or for specific festivals or celebrations. Vacations or holidays are often spent with friends or family.

Vacation, in English-speaking North America, describes recreational travel, such as a short pleasure trip, or a journey abroad. People in Commonwealth countries use the term “leave” to describe absence from work and holiday to describe a vacation or a journey.

Canadians often use “vacation” and “holiday” interchangeably referring to a trip away from home or time off work. In Australia, the term can refer to a vacation or a public holiday.

4. Americans are allotted few vacation days (14 days, on average) compared with other industrialized countries;

A 2009 study by Expedia found that “the average number of paid vacation days in the U. S. is 13, compared to 15 in Japan, 19 in Canada, 21 in New Zealand, 26 in the U. K. , 31 in Italy, and 38 in France.”

(<http://shine.yahoo.com/channel/life/work-and-vacation-in-america-2281911/>)

5. The average American will leave four vacation days on the table this year, which adds up to a whopping 574 million days of untaken vacation, collectively.

In 2006, the total number of workforce in America is around 143.5 million, if the average American left four vacation days untaken, the total number of days of untaken vacation should be: $4 \times 143,500,000 = 574,000,000$. (For “number of American workforce,” see http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_total_number_of_people_in_US_workforce)

6. Starbucks

Starbucks Corporation is an international coffee and coffeehouse chain based in Seattle, Washington, United States. It is the largest coffeehouse company in the world, with 17,133 stores in 49 countries, including 11,068 in the United States, nearly 1,000 in Canada and more than 800 in Japan. Starbucks sells drip brewed coffee, espresso-based hot drinks, other hot or cold drinks, coffee beans, salads,

hot and cold sandwiches and panini, pastry, snacks, and items such as mugs and tumblers.

7. Disneyland

Disneyland is also known as “Disneyland Park,” a theme park located in Anaheim, California, owned and operated by the Walt Disney Parks and Resorts division of the Walt Disney Company. Originally, and still often colloquially, called Disneyland, it was dedicated with a televised press preview on July 17, 1955, and opened to the general public on July 18, 1955. Disneyland has the most cumulative attendance of any theme park in the world, with close to 600 million guests since July 18, 1955. In 2009, 15.9 million people visited the park, making it the second most visited park in the world during that calendar year.

Notes to the Text



1. Ahhh, Summer. Time to goof off. There's only one catch. (L. 1)

Ahhh, it's summer. So it's time to get away from work and relax. But there's just one tricky problem about it.

goof off: (*infml.*) to avoid doing any work; to spend time doing nothing, esp. when you should be working

e. g. : You'll get fired if you *goof off* too much at work.

catch: (*infml.*) tricky or hidden problem or difficulty

e. g. : The house is very cheap. There must be a *catch* somewhere. (这房子非常便宜。这里面一定有蹊跷。)

2. In the same way our kids' free time is now packed with activities, we grown-ups have turned vacations into “active leisure.” (L. 3)

Just as our kids' free time is now loaded with activities, we grown-ups have turned vacations into occasions filled with too many activities.

3. We Americans are so active in our leisure that we commonly complain we need a vacation from our vacations. (L. 9)

We Americans take up so many activities in our leisure that we often complain that we need a period of time for rest and relaxation from our tiring vacations.

4. We have to get ahead of our workload in order to leave, and then we have to catch up on our workload upon our return. (L. 21)

We have to get our work done beforehand in order to leave, and then we have to spend extra time completing our work immediately after our return.



catch up on sth. : to spend extra time doing sth. , in order to compensate for having neglected it

e. g. : I've got a lot of work to *catch up on*.

5. It's such an up-and-coming field in academe that ... (L. 28)

up-and-coming: likely to become successful or popular

e. g. : Playing the role of Tanya is Sylvia Roberts, one of our *up-and-coming* young actresses.

6. But fear not. We're getting our secret revenge. (L. 36)

But don't worry. We're making compensation for that in a secret way.

7. "Spacing out" is a common poll response. (L. 42)

A survey of public opinion shows that people commonly respond that they would arrange some leisure activities during their work time.

space sth. out: to arrange objects or events so that they have equal spaces or periods of time between them

e. g. : *Space out* the posts three metres apart.

Try to *space out* your classes and study in between.

8. We stretch our pit stops into rest stops. (L. 51)

We are able to spare some time of our work for rest or relaxation.

1) pit stop: a time (or a stop) during an automobile trip for refuel and repair

2) rest stop: a place near a road where you can stop and rest, use the toilet, etc.

9. According to travel agents, the growth trend in travel is the half-week sneak-away built around a weekend. (L. 63)

According to travel agents, more and more people get away secretly from their work for travel for three or four days around their weekend.

10. We don't get to relax, but we come away feeling as if we got a bargain for our precious time. Fewer workdays off means less catching up. (L. 65)

We don't get to relax, but we get away feeling as if it was so beneficial (to cram the experience into three or four days) for our precious time, as the fewer days we are away from our work, the less extra time we need to spend on our work.

Preparation



When the students have finished, ask them to share their ideas with their classmates. Ask: Which of your ideas are similar? Which are different? The unit title and this preparation activity should give the students some hints on Reading 1.

Reading 1



A. Open (answers may vary).

B. 1. The text is about how Americans take their vacations, and how they goof off in a time when work has found its way into every hour of their days.

2. Answers may vary.

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. F

- D. 1. Because Americans take vacations too seriously. They pack their vacations with too many activities (e. g. : visiting family, attending weddings, going camping.). Besides, taking vacations means too much extra work, as they need to get their work done before leaving, and catch up on their work upon their return. As a result, taking vacations turns out to be a tiring work rather than a relaxation. So many of them have decided not to go.
2. Their relationship to relaxation seems contradictory. On the one hand, they spend more money than anyone else in the world on leisure—fully one third of their income; on the other hand, they are simultaneously No. 1 in the world at not taking vacations.
3. They've discovered a method to get relaxed by stealing bits of free time throughout the day (i. e. "Spacing out" the day, as they call it), during which they may gossip with co-workers and surf the Internet, etc.
4. Because they find it more fun—and more satisfying—to goof off when they're supposed to be working or running errands. It's their way of "taking revenge" for pervasively loaded days of work.
5. The growth trend in travel is to get away from work for 3-4 days around a weekend. Though by doing this they don't get to relax, they feel as if they got a bargain for their precious time, as the fewer days they are away from their work, the less extra time they need to spend on their work.

Exploration



Suggested websites

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Po_Bronson

<http://www.pobronson.com/bio.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Work%E2%80%93life_balance

<http://shine.yahoo.com/channel/life/work-and-vacation-in-america-2281911>



A.

Questions	Answers
What is the name of the author?	Po Bronson
When and where was he born?	1964; Seattle, Washington
Which university did he graduate from?	Stanford University
What is special about him?	1. His book <i>What Should I Do with My Life?</i> (2002) was a <i>New York Times</i> No. 1 bestseller, and remained on the bestseller list for 22 weeks. 2. His columns frequently draw on his research data to challenge arguments that American society is on a moral decline.
List four books that he has written.	1. <i>Bombardiers</i> (1995) 2. <i>The First \$20 Million Is Always the Hardest</i> (1997) 3. <i>The Nudist on the Late Shift</i> (1999) 4. <i>What Should I Do with My Life?</i> (2002)

Consolidation



Vocabulary

A. 1. d) 2. j) 3. a) 4. g) 5. b) 6. h) 7. c) 8. i) 9. e) 10. f)

B. 1. catch up on 2. spaced out 3. get even 4. was adept at 5. swap ... for ...
6. running errands 7. agenda(s) 8. incur 9. have found their way into 10. linger

Sentence

- A. 1. In the same way our kids' free time is now packed with activities, we grown-ups have turned vacations into "active leisure." (L. 3)
2. We have to get ahead of our workload in order to leave, and then we have to catch up on our workload upon our return. (L. 21)
3. "Spacing out" is a common poll response. (L. 42)
4. According to travel agents, the growth trend in travel is the half-week sneak-away built around a weekend. (L. 63)
- B. 1. The stadium was packed with enthusiastic fans who chanted and cheered loudly for the players.

2. It is unanimously agreed that anti-terrorism and cooperation will be high on the agenda.
3. Over 50 people died of this disease a month on average, which caused a nation-wide panic.
4. We are fully aware that every decision we make is either a building block or a stumbling block on our career path.
5. In business world, there is a saying that “If you don’t make a profit, you’ll go out of business” while in colleges and universities there is a similar saying that “If you don’t get anything published, you’ll perish” —that’s the bottom line.
6. George cheated me, but I’ll get even with him one day!
7. Tom started working at the age of fourteen, running errands for a country club.
8. I fell ill last week and missed several classes. So this week I’ve got a lot of work to catch up on.

Grammar

- A. 1. b) 2. a) 3. d) 4. a) 5. a)
- B. 1. The book was so boring that he gave up reading it half way through.
2. The boy was so badly injured that he was rushed to the hospital.
3. She’s such a lovely girl (*or* She’s so lovely a girl) that all of us like her.
4. It was such bad weather that I had to stay at home.
5. They are such fine teachers that we all hold them in great respect.

Appreciation



- A. The style of the text is informal and colloquial, tinged with a little bit touch of humor.

This style is closely related to the topic of the text, which is about how Americans take their vacations, especially how Americans “goof off” in a time when work has found its way into every hour of their day. Such a topic of “leisure and vacation” does not entail a formal, serious style. Instead an informal, colloquial, and familiar style (preferably with a little bit touch of humor) is much more desirable, which can better appeal to the readers, and make their reading a lot of fun.

The informal and colloquial style of the text, with a little bit touch of humor, is achieved through the following means:

- 1) The use of “small,” colloquial and informal words and phrases. There are very few “big” words and phrases in the text—as a matter of fact, most of the words in the text are from “core words/phrases” which are common and simple, and some of them are informal (with only several exceptions such as “incur,” “wrath,” which are formal words and are used intentionally for some special effect. See “4)” below). For example:

Informal words: (There’s only one) catch, whopping, snippet ...



Informal phrases: goof off, get even, swap out ... for ...

2) The use of short, simple sentences, and elliptical structures. The sentences in the text are mostly short and structurally simple. And elliptical structures are also frequently used. For example:

① Ahhh, summer. Time to goof off. (Cf. : It's summer.)

② Bottom line: it's simply become too stressful to relax. (Cf. : The bottom line is:)

③ But fear not. We are getting our secret revenge. (Cf. : But do not fear.)

④ Stuck in traffic, we call an old college friend and chitchat. (Cf. : If we are stuck in traffic ...)

3) The use of self-questioning-and-answering. This gives the reader an impression that the author is having a face-to-face casual talk with a friend. For example:

① We've discovered a method to goof off despite it all. How? We seem to be stealing ever more bits of free time throughout the day.

① What do we do with this stolen time? "Spacing out" is a common poll response.

4) The use of words and sentences with humorous effect. For example:

I am tempted to make a joke about this, but I don't want to incur the wrath of the leisure scientists. They'll beat me up with lawn chairs.

In this sentence, we can find two formal words: "incur" and "wrath." Besides, "wrath," which means "extreme anger," is "chiefly used for humorous or rhetorical effect" (*The New Oxford English-Chinese Dictionary*). It can be inferred that it is against the informal style of the whole text that the above two formal words are used here, creating an effect of "being solemn in a context of informality and humor". Besides, "They'll beat me up with lawn chairs" reads highly exaggerated, which also adds a touch of humor to the style of the text.

B. The title of the text is effective and appealing to the readers. The main title "Just Sit back and Relax!" takes the form of imperative structure, followed by an exclamation mark, which makes it very vocative and emotional. The subtitle "Why Do Americans Have to Work So Hard at Taking It Easy?" takes the form of a question, which can easily arouse the readers' interest and curiosity. On reading the title, the readers are sure to be riveted by it and will be eager to go on with their reading.

C. The statement "It's simply become too stressful to relax" is paradoxical, as it carries two parts which oppose or contradict each other: Normally, it doesn't have to be so stressful in order to relax—We can simply "take it easy" so as to "get relaxed." However, the author claims that "It's simply become too stressful to relax," with "too stressful" contradicting "relax," which results in a paradoxical relation within the statement.

Other statements in the text which involve the use of paradox are as follows:

Why do Americans have to work so hard at taking it easy?

We Americans are so active in our leisure that ...

We spend more money than anyone else in the world on leisure ... and yet we are simultaneously No. 1 in the world at not taking vacations.

The use of paradox in the text reveals in a satirical (and humorous) way that American people's "relationship to relaxation seems contradictory": On the one hand, they attempt to get relaxed; on the other hand, they take their vacation/leisure too seriously. As a result, they get even more exhausted rather than relaxed.

Application



A. Speaking

1. Role-play

Encourage the students to write their sketches and practice before the whole class.

2. Discussion

Open.

B. Listening

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F

Tapescript

Now, if I could have your attention for a moment, please, err, thank you! Now some of you, I understand, want to get part-time work in Britain. Well, as you probably know, there's a lot of unemployment, so it's not, well, not very easy to find any. But certain trades or positions are, err, sometimes available. So, well, first of all, you must find out if you are allowed to work in England. If you are from an EEC country, then you have no problems. But if you come from a non-EEC country, then you must check in your passport for any restrictions which may prevent you from working here. Now if your passport says that you can't work in this country, then you must not do so. So please do not try to work if you are not allowed to, because if you do, you will be breaking the law, and you may be imprisoned or deported. Now if you find you can work, then the next thing to consider is where to find it. Well, the Department of Employment runs Job Centers all over the country, where details of jobs are available. You can find the addresses of these centers by looking under "J" in the telephone directory. Jobs are also advertised daily under "Situations Vacant" in local newspapers. If you want to work in a hotel or restaurant then you should go along to a Catering Job Center, or you could visit the personnel department of any hotel or restaurant. For those of you who speak and write English very well, then it might be possible to get work at an office as a typist clerk or a bilingual secretary. Perhaps some of you might like to work in a cinema or theater as an usher or usherette. In that case you should contact the



manager of your local cinema or theater. And finally, for women under 27, from the EEC countries who want to study part-time and would like to live with an English family, there is a possibility of working as an au pair. There are a number of au pair agencies who help you find a family. You can ask the student services officers for a list. Do not forget, though, that if you do work in Britain, then you have to pay income tax. Approximately one third of your earnings will be taken off in tax. But you are entitled to some of this money back if you work for less than a full tax year. Remember that the tax year runs from April to April. Well, I think that is, err, all I have to say. So if you want any more advice, please don't hesitate to drop into the Student Services Office, which is open most days.

C. Writing

Open.

Reading 2

The text is taken from *American Journal of Play*, Spring 2009 edition.

Suggested answers to the questions

1. The use of play helped early humans to overcome the innate tendencies toward aggression and dominance which would have made a cooperative society impossible.
2. Apart from adding fun to their lives, play was also a means of maintaining the band's existence—means of promoting actively the egalitarian attitude, intense sharing, and relative peacefulness for which hunter-gatherers are justly famous and upon which they depended for survival.
3. The most important skill for social life, according to the text, is how to please other people while still fulfilling one's own needs and desires.
4. Professor Gray's new insight sheds new light on the question of how hunter-gatherer societies can maintain social harmony and cooperation while emphasizing the autonomy of individuals.

Suggested Answers for Quiz



A. 1. c) 2. b)

B. Open.

C. 1. c) 2. a) 3. c) 4. b)

Unit 2

Religion and Belief

Background to Reading 1



1. A Sailor's Christmas Gift

The text is taken from *Chicken Soup for the Christian Soul: 101 Stories to Open the Heart and Rekindle the Spirit* (1997) published by Health Communications, Inc.

2. William Julius Lederer

William Julius Lederer, Jr. (Mar. 31, 1912—Dec. 5, 2009) was a U. S. Naval Academy graduate in 1936 and rose to the rank of Navy Captain. He was also a famous writer in America. His best selling work was *The Ugly American*, a novel co-written with Eugene Burdick in 1958.

3. David Lamar McDonald

David Lamar McDonald (Sept. 12, 1906—Dec. 16, 1997) was an Admiral of the United States Navy, who served as the 17th Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) during the Vietnam War era.

4. About this letter

Christmas and other holidays can be particularly difficult for service members stationed overseas. Thoughts of the celebrations they are missing and the loved ones they will not see for months to come can understandably exacerbate feelings of loneliness and homesickness. However, while traveling in France in 1970s, William J. Lederer witnessed an incident on Christmas Eve involving an American Navy sailor who touched him so deeply that he sent a letter to the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, D. C., Admiral David L. McDonald. This letter is so heartwarming and inspirational that it has been included in *Chicken Soup for the Christian Soul: 101 Stories to Open the Heart and Rekindle the Spirit* (1997) as well as *War Letters: Extraordinary Correspondence from American Wars* (2002).

5. Nice

Nice (pronounced /'ni:s/) is a city located on the southeast coast of France. Blessed with a sunny, temperate climate, Nice attracts visitors from around the world.

6. Good King Wenceslaus

"Good King Wenceslaus" is a popular Christmas carol about a king who goes out to give alms to a poor peasant on the Feast of Stephen (the second day of Christmas,



December 26).

7. The First Noël

“The First Noël” is a traditional Christmas carol telling the story of the humble birth of the King of Israel. The French word “Noël” means “Christmas.”

Notes to the Text



1. She wore a dripping, tattered overcoat and shuffled in on wet, rundown shoes. (L. 30)
Slowly and exhaustedly she walked in, soaking wet from head to toe, with overcoat ragged and shoes torn.
rundown: in very bad condition because of age or lack of care
e. g. : They lived in a *rundown* farmhouse in rural Maine.
2. Hobbling to the middle of the floor, she did a merry jig... (L. 55)
With small steps she walked unsteadily to the middle of the floor, and leaped into the air with joy.
hobble: to walk unsteadily or awkwardly; to limp
e. g. : She picked up her cane and *hobbled* across the room.
jig: a light, brisk musical movement
e. g. : We had a good time as we took turns dancing a pirate *jig* at Wendy's birthday party.
3. The piano player began to beat out “Good King Wenceslaus,” hitting the keys with magic hands, nodding his head in rhythm. (L. 58)
The piano player began to play “Good King Wenceslaus,” beating the keys with extraordinary skills, nodding his head to the rhythm of the music.
beat out: to make a pattern of sounds by hitting an instrument or other object
e. g. : drummers *beating out* a rhythm
4. She began to sing, and our three sons joined her, bellowing the song with uninhibited enthusiasm. (L. 63)
When she started singing, our three boys sang along with her, their voices loud and full of zest.
uninhibited: if you describe a person or their behavior as uninhibited, you mean that they express their opinions and feelings openly, and behave as they want to
e. g. : The dancing is *uninhibited* and as frenzied as an aerobics class.
5. The walls shook as hands and feet kept time to the yuletide carols. (L. 76)
The room rocked as all the people waved their hands and stomped their feet to the rhythm of the Christmas carols.
6. Because your young sailor had the Christmas spirit in his soul, he released the love and joy that had been smothered within us by anger and disappointment. (L. 83)
Embracing the spirit of Christmas, that young American Navy sailor with an