

新视界大学英语系列教材 / 拓展系列

N PROSPECT
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语 (第一册) 交际口语

主编 贾卫国 副主编 李玲 陈伟

 中国人民大学出版社

New Prospect College English

新视界大学英语系列教材/拓展系列

大学英语交际口语

(第一册)

1

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对于很多中国学生来说,英语口语表达是一项很难掌握的语言技能。不少学生反映,平时缺乏口语指导和训练,没有真实的语言应用环境是造成“哑巴英语”的原因之一。

《大学英语交际口语》(第一册)运用多媒体的优势,努力创造一种真实的语言环境,让学生在情景体验过程中学习英语,运用英语,领略东西方文化,培养跨文化交际的能力。

《大学英语交际口语》(第一册)对学生英语口语能力的要求是:通过课堂教学或自主学习,完成课程内容和技能训练;能熟练运用1 500~2 000个英语单词(积极词汇)和部分短语进行日常生活简短的会话和讨论,能对事物进行一般性的描述;对所熟悉的话题作简短发言,与外国人进行简单的交流,较准确地表达自己的思想;语音、语调基本正确。

《大学英语交际口语》(第一册)共分8个单元。每个单元为一个专题。围绕每个专题下设四个主要部分:Listen and Speak, Read and Speak, Video Time 和 Oral Presentation,各个部分内容相互贯通,强调语篇水平上的口语能力训练。

本书具有下列鲜明的特点:

1. 独特的编写理念和编排方式

本书的编写符合学习者认知的规律,由浅入深,温故知新,以信息输入带动输出。本书以口语练习为中心,采取“先听后说,先读后说,先看后说”的形式,通过视频和音频媒介传导大量的语言、文化信息,让学生在了解基本信息的基础上主动学习,在口语表达中加以运用,在运用中达到熟练。本书还特别注意学习技能的培养和语言知识的扩展,每个单元都有针对性地设计了不同的练习,提供了Learner's Dictionary栏目使学生在反复练习中逐步掌握说的基本技能,积累语言文化知识和扩大词汇量。为了方便学生理解,对于难度较大的语言点和文化点,课本都做了注释,并提供了与主题相关的词汇表。在教材的后面则附有音视频的文字参考资料和本书的练习答案。

2. 丰富的语料资源和文化内涵

本书内容十分丰富,既有西方文化的话题也有中国文化的话题,涉及校园生活、旅游、休闲娱乐、体育活动、环境保护、节日庆典等多个方面,涵盖了新闻、影视、访谈等多种文体,较全面地展示了东西方社会的文化生活。视、听语料皆出自真实场景,保存了英语的原汁原味。

3. 很强的趣味性和实用性

本书充分考虑到学生的需求和兴趣,在内容编排、练习设计上力求新颖、时尚,并围绕谈话主题,提供了详细的注释和参考资料,便于学生自主学习之用。本书的实用性很强,所有章节和练习都本着实用的原则编写,使学生在真实的交际场合中,能够灵活运用所学

的知识，进行跨文化交际。

本书是编者集体努力的成果。贾卫国教授担任了本书的全部设计、统稿、改稿和定稿工作。李玲和陈伟两位教授协助主编组织编写工作，整理和审定了所有的稿件。宁明老师编写了第7章；胡明老师和董艳丽老师分别承担第1章和第8章的编写任务；王玲和左宁老师负责第2章和第4章的编写工作；陈雅莉老师编写了第3章和第6章；曲丽洁老师完成了第5章的编写。

在本书的编写过程中，我们还参阅和使用了国内外部分网站和作者的照片和资料，为此，特向有关人员和作者表示诚挚的谢意。山东大学教务处、中国人民大学出版社对本书的出版给予了大力的支持和帮助，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

《大学英语交际口语》（第一册）是我们在大学英语课程改革上的一种尝试，疏漏、不妥之处在所难免，敬请专家和读者不吝赐教。

编者

2009年7月

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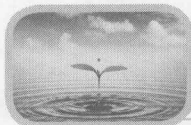
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Unit 1

Communicating with People



Warm-up Activities

1. Suppose you are an exchange student in a university of the United States. Please introduce yourself briefly to the class, including your name, birthplace, family, former school, personality and hobbies, etc.
2. Please describe the appearance of one of your classmates, such as facial feature, height, build, hairstyle, etc. Some useful words and expressions are given to you.

Facial feature: thick/thin lips, a flat/pointed/hooked nose, a high/narrow forehead, a baby face, a chubby face, a round face, high cheek-boned

Height: tall, average height, short, about 5 feet tall

Hair color: black, blonde/blond, brown, grey, red, white

Build: skinny, thin, slim, average weight, heavysset, overweight, plump, muscular, athletic

Hairstyle: long, short, straight, curly, wavy, bald

Part I Listen and Speak



In this part, you will listen to some materials about how to make an introduction and greet people. Listen carefully and do oral practice as required.

Section 1 Making an Introduction

A good introduction is a good announcement to make others know you well. In this section, you are going to hear two dialogues. Listen carefully and then do the exercises.

Dialogue 1

Could I Join the Club?

(01:26)



Welcome



Words and Expressions

weigh *v.* to show a certain measure when put on a scale, etc. 重 (若干)

qualified *adj.* having the necessary qualifications 具备必需条件的, 合格的

in charge of (使) 负责管理



Notes

- 1. Mr. Smith:** "Mr." is an addressing for men. In a formal setting, address men as "Mister" (abbreviated as "Mr."), married women as "Misses" (abbreviated as "Mrs."), and unmarried women as "Miss" (abbreviated as "Ms."). These days many women prefer to be addressed using the abbreviations "Ms.". If the person has an M.D. or Ph.D., they will often be addressed as "Doctor" (abbreviated as "Dr."). Unless they tell you otherwise, faculty should be addressed using their title and last name (abbreviated as "Prof."). In an informal situation, westerners will introduce each other by first name, without titles, and occasionally by just the last name. If you are introduced to somebody by first name, you can address him or her by first name the next time you meet. The only exception would be for someone who holds an important position, such as the university president or provost. It is also appropriate to ask how they prefer to be addressed. Children should always address adults in the formal fashion, using their title and last name.
- 2. football:** Here it refers to **American football** (美式足球, 橄榄球). American football, known in the United States and Canada simply as football, is the most popular sport in all schools and colleges. The game originated as a college sport more than 75 years ago. It is not the same as European football or **soccer** (英式足球). In American football there are 11

players in each team, and they are dressed in **padded uniforms** (带护肩的专用棒球服) and **helmets** (头盔) because the game is rough and injuries are likely to occur. The objective of the game is to score points by advancing the ball into the opposing team's end zone. The ball can be advanced by carrying it (a running play) or by throwing it to a teammate (a passing play). Points can be scored in a variety of ways, including carrying the ball over the goal line, catching a pass from beyond the goal line, tackling an opposing ball carrier in his end zone, or kicking the ball through the goal posts on the opposing side. The winner is the team with the most points when time expires at the end of the last play.

Pattern Drills

Introducing your personal information:

1. May I introduce myself? My name is... I'm from... (place). I graduated from...(name of school).
2. Let me introduce myself. From a middle class family, I was born in... (place), on... (month/day/year).
3. The telephone number of my home is 010-87654321.

Introducing your interest and hobbies:

1. In my spare time, I like to do anything relating to...
2. I am interested in...
3. My hobby is.../I've always thought ... would be an interesting hobby.

Approaching someone you are meeting:

1. May I have your name?/May I ask your name?
2. Excuse me, are you...?
3. It's Susan, isn't it?

Introducing someone who is with you:

1. May I introduce my friend, Jack to you?
2. Mr. Smith, I'd like you to meet my friend Lisa Peterson.
3. Allow me to introduce my friend Peter Brown.
4. Jack, this is Miranda. Miranda, this is Jack.



Learner's Dictionary

- Please allow me to introduce my new friend, Tony. Tony majors in Chinese Literature. The person he admires most is Bill Gates. Tony likes watching films. His favorite movie is *Finding Nemo*.

我来介绍一下我的新朋友托尼。托尼主修中国文学，他最崇拜的人是比尔·盖茨。他喜欢看电影，最喜欢的电影是《海底总动员》。

- I'm carefree, playful and cheerful. I love a free and spontaneous life. For example, I enjoy my college life very much, because I don't want my parents to tell me what to do and what not to

do. I want to lead my own life, to be my own boss.

我是个无忧无虑、爱玩、快乐的人。我喜欢自由的、无拘无束的生活。比如,我非常喜欢大学生活,因为我不想父母干涉我。我想过自己的生活,做自己的主人。

- I specialize in Library and I have taken Business Administration as my optional course. So I could help my father to develop his business in a scientific way. By the way, my father runs a factory. He is self-employed.

我主修图书馆管理,我还选修了工商管理学。这样我就可以用科学的方法帮助父亲发展生意。顺便说一下,我父亲经营一家工厂,他自己干。

- Besides, I have attended several sports meetings held in Beijing. I am also one of the volunteers of China Tennis Open. Through these I have a deep understanding of my major—Sports Training.

除此以外,我还参加了在北京举行的许多运动会。我还是中国网球公开赛的志愿者。通过这些,我对我所从事的运动训练专业有了一个更深刻的了解。

- When it comes to entertainment, I think I enjoy dancing. There is nothing I like more than modern dance. It always makes me feel vigorous.

说到娱乐,我喜欢跳舞,尤其是喜欢现代舞。跳舞让我充满活力。

- I like English. I read English newspapers, listen to English programs, such as CRI, BBC and so on every day. I also learn English from Disney cartoons and English movies in my free time. Sometimes, I read English novels.

我喜欢英语。我每天都阅读英文报纸、收听 CRI 或 BBC 等英文广播节目,课余时间还会通过观看迪斯尼动画片或英文电影学英语,有时也阅读一些英文小说。

- I've always thought photography would be an interesting hobby and it takes my mind off my work. But the trouble with photography is that it's expensive.

我认为摄影是一种有趣的爱好,因为它可以使我的注意力从工作中转移走。不过摄影爱好不好的地方在于它花费太大。

- In the past years, I worked at IBM as a software engineer. In my work, I spared no effort to master a good command of communication and management skill.

在过去的几年中,我作为一个软件工程师在 IBM 工作。在工作中,我不遗余力地去掌握沟通和管理技能。

- When you have decided that you would like to join us, you will need to fill in the Club Registration Form and supply a passport type photograph and the photocopy of a photo-ID such as a passport, driving license.

如果你决定加入俱乐部,你需要填写俱乐部注册表,并提供护照用标准照一张和带有本人照片的有效证件(如护照、驾驶证)的复印件。



Exercises

1. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions. Then piece together all the answers into a story.

(1) Where did the dialogue take place?

What is the dialogue about?

(2) What was Mr. Smith?

What was Mr. Chen?

Why did Mr. Smith talk with Mr. Chen?

(3) Why did Mr. Chen ask Mr. Smith to introduce himself?

How did Mr. Smith introduce himself?

Was Mr. Smith accepted as a member of the club?

2. Getting to know each other.

Step 1: Write down some information about yourself and prepare a short talk.

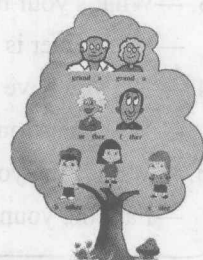
Step 2: Move around in the classroom, find someone you still don't know and introduce yourself to him/her.

Step 3: You will be invited to introduce your newly acquainted classmate(s) to the whole class.

Dialogue 2

Introduction of Families

(01:41)



Words and Expressions

retirement *n.* retiring or being retired; seclusion 隐退, 退休, 隐居

divorce *n.* legal ending of a marriage so that husband and wife are free to marry again; instance of this 离婚, 离婚的实例

v. to put an end to a marriage by law 使离婚

in-laws *n. pl. colloq.* relatives by marriage (口) 姻亲

cheat on 不忠于……



Notes

1. single-child policy 计划生育政策: "Single-child Policy/One-child Policy" is the core of Chinese **population policy** (人口政策). The one-child policy promotes couples having only one child in rural and urban areas, although it allows **exemptions** (免除) for several cases in many provinces and cities, including rural couples, ethnic minorities, and parents without any siblings themselves. Parents with multiple births aren't given the same benefits as parents of one child. The policy does not apply to the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao.

2. retirement home 养老院: a retirement home is a multi-residence housing facility intended for the elderly. The usual pattern is that each person or couple in the home has an apartment-style room or suite of rooms. Additional facilities are provided within the building. Often this

includes facilities for meals, gathering, recreation, and some form of health care. The level of facilities varies enormously. A place in a retirement home can be paid for on a rental basis, like an apartment, or can be bought in **perpetuity** (永远) on the same basis as a **condominium** (各户有独立产权的公寓).

Pattern Drills

Introducing your family background:

1. —How many people are there in your family?
—There are three people in my family.
2. —What's your father?
—My father works in a computer company.
3. —What's your mother?
—My mother is a housewife.
4. —Do you have sisters or brothers?
—Yes, I have one sister and two brothers.
5. —Who is the youngest in your family?
—I am the youngest one in my family.



Learner's Dictionary

- My father is a civil official at Nanjing City Government. My mother is a housewife good at cooking. Although I am the only child of my parents, I am by no means a spoiled one.
我父亲是南京市政府公务员,我母亲是个家庭主妇,擅长厨艺。虽然家里只有我一个孩子,可父母从不溺爱我。
- Just like my father, I am open-minded, quick in thought and very fond of history. Frequently I exchange ideas with my father during supper.
和我父亲一样,我思想开放、思维敏捷、喜欢历史,经常和父亲在晚饭时交流观点。
- My parents are workers. My father works very hard, and he is always fully occupied, so most of the housework is done by my mother. Of course, while I am at home, I would help her.
我父母都是工人。父亲努力工作,而且繁忙,所以大部分家务活都由我母亲做,不过我在家时也会帮忙。
- I love my parents and they love me, too. When I make a success, they are more excited than me, and support me to do better. Even though I fail, instead of blaming, they always share sorrow with me, and encourage me not to give up.
我爱父母,他们也爱我。每当我取得成功时,他们比我还高兴,支持我取得更大进步。即使我遇到挫折,他们也从不责备我,总是分担我的痛苦,鼓励我不要放弃。
- She is ten years old. She is both my cousin and my good friend. Because we are the same age, we often play together.
她10岁了,既是我表妹,也是我的好朋友。因为我们年龄相仿,经常一起玩。

- My father got married in 1971. My elder sister was married to a doctor. They've been married for quite a few years. They had a baby last year. My brother has been engaged for two months, but they don't know when the wedding will be.

我父母是1971年结婚的。我姐姐嫁了个医生。他们结婚已经有些年头了。去年他们有了孩子。我弟弟已经订婚两个月了，但他们不知道什么时候举行婚礼。

- My sister-in-law is so capable that she is able to make her living very well. Though she is busy, she goes to health club and plays badminton every week. My nieces and nephews love her.

我嫂子很能干，生活安排得很好。虽然很忙，她每周都去健身俱乐部打羽毛球。我侄女和侄子们很爱她。

- My father-in-law is a civil servant. My mother-in-law is an engineer. They have three daughters and one son. All of them are in Shenzhen.

我公公是公务员，婆婆是工程师。他们有三个女儿，一个儿子，都住在深圳。



Exercises

1. Listen to the dialogue and describe the two families separately according to the information you hear. You may describe them with the help of the following hints.

Family A: family members, parents, sisters and brothers/siblings, marriage condition

Family B: family members, parents, sisters and brothers/siblings, marriage condition

2. Write down some information about your family and prepare a short talk. Then work in groups and introduce your family to your group members.

Section 2 Speaking with Strangers

In this section, you are going to hear two dialogues about how to start a conversation with strangers. Before listening, you are supposed to read the words and expressions, which might help you to understand the dialogues. Listen carefully and then do the exercises.

Dialogue 1

(01:36)



Words and Expressions

purse *n.* AmE handbag (美) 女用手提包

comedy *n.* play for the theatre, of a light, amusing kind 轻松滑稽的舞台剧，喜剧



Notes

1. **trust company** 信托公司: Trust company serves as **trustee** (受托人) for individuals, business corporations, nonprofit institutions, and governmental bodies. In serving as trustee,

the company usually takes legal title to property conveyed to it and manages it according to the instructions of the creator of the trust, the prescriptions of state law, or the directions of a court having jurisdiction, depending upon the circumstances by which the trust originates. When trust companies accept various managerial duties on an agency basis, they do not take title to property.

Pattern Drills

Finding topics for free talks:

1. How is it going in China? Do you like it there?
2. Nice day, isn't it?
3. Horrible weather we're having.
4. Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?
5. Say, have we met somewhere before?
6. Sorry, I couldn't help overhearing. Did you mention something about Michael Jordan?
7. Excuse me, have you got a light?
8. Uh, I'm looking for a present for my wife. Could you help me?
9. Would you like to have a drink after dinner?
10. Where did you go to school?



Learner's Dictionary

- There aren't any significant differences between China and North America when it comes to date conversation. Just be natural and spontaneous. You can always tell from someone's body language and voice if they are interested in you and what you are saying.

在约会话题上, 中国和北美之间没有很大的差异, 自然随意就好。你可以从对方的身体语言和语气中察觉到他们是否对你或你的话语感兴趣。

- You go out with a lady (or a man) and you're all tongue-tied, for no reason! There are plenty of things to talk about, so go ahead and be natural. Talk about general things, or keep the conversation going by talking about something that usually interests someone of the opposite sex.

当你和一位女士(或先生)约会时, 你总是莫名其妙地变得张口结舌。其实, 有很多话题可以聊, 放轻松点, 自然就行了。随便谈些事情, 或者为了不冷场, 干脆就谈一些异性感兴趣的话题吧。

- The couple hadn't spoken to each other for a week. They were both waiting for the other one to break the ice.

这对夫妇已经一个星期没说过话了。两人都在等另一方先开口。

- I prefer comedy to tragedy. A good comedy often has me rolling in the aisles for two weeks.

我喜欢喜剧而不喜欢悲剧。一出好的喜剧会让我连续两个星期乐得前仰后合。

- When the young waitress in the café in Tom's building started waving hello every day, Tom

was flattered, for she was at least 15 years younger than him.

在汤姆工作的大楼里有一个咖啡屋，那儿总有一位小姐每天都和他打招呼。汤姆有些受宠若惊，因为这位小姐（看上去）至少比他年轻 15 岁。

- We went to a dance after dinner, and after the third dance she told me that she had practically engaged to some G.I. who was overseas. It made me mad. She couldn't accept dates if she was practically engaged.

晚饭后我们去跳舞，跳完第三支舞后她告诉我，其实她已经同一位海外的大兵订婚了。这使我很恼火。既然她已订婚，就不应再接受约会。



Exercises

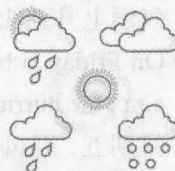
1. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear.

- (1) I'm a _____. I just happen to be working on this street the last _____ of days.
- (2) Yeah, I live in the _____. It's really _____ for work.
- (3) Well, I _____ we should meet about eight o'clock then, because I think the movie starts about _____. Where would be a good place to _____?
- (4) There's a _____ near the movie theater. We could meet there at about eight.

2. Please role-play this dialogue with your partner. One acts as Anne, and the other acts as Peter.

Dialogue 2

(01:53)



Words and Expressions

centigrade *adj.* in or of the temperature scale that has 100 degrees between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water 摄氏寒暑表（自水之冰点至沸点为 100 度）的

thunderstorm *n.* storm of thunder and lightning, usu. with heavy rain （通常为大的）雷雨

freeze *v.* (of water) to become ice; (of other liquids) to become solid; (of other substances) to become hard or stiff from cold （水）结冰，（其他物质）冻结



Pattern Drills

Common questions and responses about weather:

1. —What's it like out?
—It's miserable out.
2. —How cold is it today?
—It's ten below. (−10 degree)
3. —Does it rain often here?
—We haven't had a drop of rain for weeks.

4. —What's the temperature there?
—It's 22 degrees Celsius.
5. —Beautiful day, huh?
—We couldn't ask for a better day than this.
6. —What's the weather forecast?
—They're calling for blue skies all week.



Learner's Dictionary

- It's been raining on and off all morning. The temperature has dropped a lot today.
雨断断续续地下了一早晨。今天气温下降了不少。
- It's breezy and pleasant today. It's a shame to stay indoors on such a fine day.
今天凉风习习, 非常舒适。这么好的天气待在屋里太可惜了。
- It was cloudy in the morning, but it turned out to be a nice day after lunch.
早上天气阴沉, 但是午饭后就晴朗起来。
- It's been looking like rain for several days. I wouldn't be surprised if it rained tomorrow. The rain season is getting me down.
这几天一直像要下雨的样子。我觉得明天可能会下雨。雨季让我无精打采。
- The temperature has climbed to 35 centigrade. It's quite different from the forecast.
气温上升到 35 摄氏度了, 这与天气预报说得差远了。
- On Friday, a hurricane struck the southeast of England. Between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m., the hurricane crossed the southeast corner of England with winds of up to 160 kph.
星期五, 飓风袭击了英格兰的东南部。从午夜时分至早晨 6 时, 飓风横扫英格兰东南角, 风速高达每小时 160 公里。
- It had been raining heavily for two days and the ground was very wet. Besides, it was autumn and therefore the trees still had their leaves on. For these reasons, the strong winds pushed over the trees very easily.
大雨连续下了两天, 地面非常湿。再者又是秋天, 树上还有树叶。由于这些原因, 大风很容易把树刮倒。
- Surprisingly, the weather report on the evening before the storm said there would be strong winds, but not a hurricane.
令人惊奇的是, 风暴发生前的那个晚上, 天气预报说只有强风, 而没有飓风。
- According to the weather forecast, there will be rain in parts of the area today, with a brief thunderstorm. The humidity in the air today is 60%. It will be sunny tomorrow.
据气象预报, 今天部分地区有雨, 并伴有短时雷雨大风。空气湿度是 60%。明天天晴。



Exercises

1. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear.

- (1) In the _____ it gets very hot. The temperature is often between _____ and _____

_____centigrade.

(2) In winter temperatures often fall to _____. At night temperatures can be below that.

The streets are often _____ in the morning. With high such temperatures you must get some _____.

(3) We do have a few _____ days in winter. But I would not say we have a lot of fog.

The skies are usually _____ in your city, are they?

(4) The river in my city sometime _____ over. People go _____ on it. On summer people go boating on the river.

2. Listen again and describe the weather of the two cities mentioned in the dialogue according to the information you hear. Some useful words and expressions are given to you.

temperature fall to zero icy fog rain snow freeze over ice-skating
boating hot thunderstorm clear sky drier coast swimming

Section 3 Making Greetings

In this section, you are going to hear an interview. Before listening, you are supposed to read the words and expressions related to the passage, which might help you to understand the interview. Listen carefully and then do the exercises.



An Interview

(02:40)



Words and Expressions

dilemma *n.* situation in which one has to choose between two things, two courses of action, etc. both unfavourable or undesirable 进退两难之境, 两条路均不如意的困境

subsequent *adj.* later; following 后来的, 随后的, 继起的

time-bound *adj.* time-limited 有时间限制的

tricky *adj.* (of persons and their actions) deceptive (指人及其行为) 奸诈的, 狡猾的

spectrum *n.* image of a band of colours (as seen in a rainbow and usu. described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet) formed by a ray of light which has passed through a prism; *fig.* wide range or sequence 光谱 (光线通过三棱镜所产生的色带); (喻) 广阔的范围、领域或系列

elevate *v.* *formal* to lift up; raise; *fig.* to make (the mind, morals) higher and better (正式用语) 举起, 提高; (喻) 使 (思想、道德) 高尚

switch to 转变, 改变