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I. Background Information

1. Waterloo Bridge

 Waterloo Bridge is a road and foot traffic bridge crossing the River Thames in London. Thanks to its location at a strategic bend in the river, the views of London (Westminster, the South Bank and London Eye to the west, the City of London and Canary Wharf to the east) from the bridge are widely held to be the finest from any spot at ground level.



It is a coincident that there is very famous movie named Waterloo Bridge which was set on this spot. It stars Vivien Leigh as Myra, a shy ballerina whose life is irrevocably altered in wartorn London. It's love at first sight when Myra meets handsome, aristocratic British officer Roy Cronin (Robert Taylor) in the midst of an air raid. The couple soon plans to wed, but Cronin is called to the front, and shortly thereafter a newspaper reports his death. Forced out of ballet school, alone and destitute, Myra turns to prostitution. When she discovers that the newspaper report was inaccurate, Myra is unable to tell Cronin about her professional life, and tragedy commit suicide on the bridge.





2 Flowers for funeral

 Flowers for funeral, also called sympathy flowers, are mostly used, as the title also implies, to decorate areas where funerals are held. In most places you will also see flowers placed on coffins and flower wreaths are given to the family of the deceased person. White and yellow flowers are mostly used in funeral.

• 1) White flowers like rose, lily, chrysanthemum (菊花), lily of the valley, anemone (银莲花) and so on represent sincere mourning, and the white dahlia can decorate the coffin or the

mourning hall.





• 2) Yellow flowers like yellow roses, daffodil (黄水仙), yellow carnation (康乃馨), and tulip have the meaning of cherish and resting in peace of the death. Yellow iris (鸢尾花) can be

planted i



• 3 Euphemism (委婉语)

 Euphemism is a substitution (代替) of a milder or indirect word or phrase for a blunter (直接的) or a harsher one. Euphemism may make an idea more acceptable, but they are also inflate language, reduce precision (精确度), and often tamper (削弱) the truth. Euphemism is hypocritic (虚伪的) but psychologically necessary.

1) Economic

- ① Standard of seat on plane.
- First class: Premium class (头等舱)
- Second class: Business class (商务舱)
- Third class: Economy/Tourist class (经济舱)
- 2 Financial situation
- Poor: needy Debt: cash advance Bankrupt: out of game
- Slum (贫民窟): substandard housing

2) Physical situation

- Fat: pump, caroli count-down Thin: slim, slender
- Old: senior
 Die: pass away

3) Crime

 Young criminal: juvenile delinquents (行为 过失) Prison: correctional centre

4) Profession

- Maid/Housekeeper: domestic help Barber/Hairdresser: beautician
- Maid (at hotels): room-care specialist Garbage collector: solid-waste ecologist
- Prostitute: call girl, street girl

5) Excretion (排泄)

- I would like to be excused.
- I have to retire for a moment.
- Where is the restroom?
- May I wash my hands?

II. Warming Up

- 1) Pre-reading Questions
- ① Who would you turn to for help when you are in a difficult time?
- ② Have ever met a stranger who helped you out in a rough time? Or have you ever offered your help to a stranger?

2) Discussion:

 Nowadays, people seem to be more and more indifferent to each other. There are so many cases in the news that people watch an old fellow falling down but they did nothing. There are also many reports that people dare not trust some kind people who voluntarily offer a drive. It seems that we have a trust crisis in this society. What's your opinion about this issue? Do you have any suggestions to change this situation?

- Here are some views that you can refer to:
- A: It is natural for people don't believe strangers for there are many examples of fraud, robbery even murder. It is necessary to have a sense of vigilance to protect oneself.
- B: We should hold a positive attitude towards relationships between strangers and we should help each other to create a friendly and harmonious atmosphere.

III. Text Structure

| | Parag raph | Main idea |
|----------|---------------|---|
| Part I | 1-3 | The physical situation of the son and the phycological situation of the father. |
| Part II | 4-11 | The first encounter of the father and Rosie. |
| Part III | 12-18 | The comfort and courage Rosie gave the father. |
| Part IV | 19-27 | The son's death and the meet of the father and Rosie on the bridge. |
| Part V | 28-40 | Information of Rosie's death from the police and her daughter's story. |
| Part VI | 41-47 | The father's visit to Rosie's daughter's tomb |

IV. Words for Pleasure

routine span encounter enquire vicinity identification

devastating bewilder alternate compassionate summon evidently

1. Routine n & adj.

- n. 1) The normal order and way in which you regularly do things. 常规;正常顺序
- eg. We are trying to get the baby into a routine for feeding and sleeping.

我们试着让婴儿按时进食和睡觉。

Daily routine 日常生活

T. 让锻炼成为你日常生活的一部分。

Make exercise your daily routine.

- 2) a situation in which life is boring because things are always done in the same way. 生活乏味; 无聊
 - She needed a break from routine.
 - 她需要摆脱一下刻板的生活。
 - adj. 1) done or happening as a normal part of a particular job, situation or process 常规的;例行公事的;日常的
- The fault was discovered during a routine check.
- 这个错误是在一次常规检查中发现的。

- 2) not unusual or difficult in any way 平常的; 正常的; 豪不特别的
- He died of a heart attack during a routine operation.
- 他在一次普通的手术中死于心脏病。
- 3) ordinary and boring 乏味的; 平淡的
- a routine job/task/life 平淡的工作/任务/生活

2. Devastating adj.

- 1) causing a lot of damage and destruction 毁灭性的; 破坏性极大的
- Devastating blow 毁灭的一击,致命打击
- Devastating explosion 毁灭性爆炸
- Devastating fire 毁灭性的火灾
- T: 他在这次事故中受到致命伤害。
- He received devastating injuries in the accident.
- T: It will be a devastating blow to the local community if the factory closes.
- 如果这家工厂关闭,将给当地居民以致命打击。

- 2) extremely shocking to a person 令人震惊的; 骇人的
- John brought the devastating news that her father was dead.
- 约翰带来了骇人的消息,她父亲去世了。
- 3) impressive and powerful 给人印象深刻的;强有力的;令人钦佩的
- his devastating performance in the 100 metres
- 他在100米赛跑中的惊人表现。
- T: Her smile is devastating.
- 她的微笑令人倾倒。

【派生词】

Devastate v.

- 1) to completely destroy a place or an area 彻底破坏; 摧毁
- The bomb devastated much of the old part of the city.
- 这颗炸弹炸毁了旧城的一大片地方。
- 2) [often passive] to make sb feel very shocked and sad 使 震惊; 使极为忧伤

Devastated adj.

- extremely upset and shocked (极度)不安的,混乱的
- His family is absolutely devastated.
- 他的一家感到极为震惊。

Exercise

- 1 The hurricane devastated a large section of the coast.
- 2 This is a devastating and, I think, brilliant argument.
- 3 They were devastated by the awful news.

3. Span n. & v.

- n. 1) the length of the time that sth lasts or is able to continue 持续时间
- I worked with him over a span of six years.
- 我和他共事达六年之久。
- The project must be completed within a specific time span.
- 这项工程必须在规定时间内完成。
- Lifespan n. the length of time that sth is likely to live, continue or function 寿命; 有效期
- T: 这件商品的有效期是6个月。
- This product has the lifespan of 6 months.
- 2) the part of bridge or an arch between one vertical support and another (桥或拱的) 跨度; 墩距; 跨距

- v. 1) to last all through a period of time or to cover the whole of it 持续; 贯穿
 - Family photos spanning five generations were stolen.
 - 一家五代人的照片丢失了。
- 2) to stretch right across sth, from one side to the other 横跨
- a series of bridges spanning the river
- 架在桥上的一系列桥梁

4 Bewilder v.

(usually passive) to confuse sb 使迷惑; 使糊涂

- T: 他的情绪突变, 搞得她全然不知所措。
- She was totally bewildered by his sudden change of mood.

【派生词】

Bewildering adj.

making you feel confused because there are too many things to choose from or because sth is difficult to understand 令人困惑的; 使人糊涂的

• a bewildering array 令人眼花缭乱的摆设

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