**Unit 16 Stories Lesson 2 Name Stories**

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| 1. 1. conventional *adj.*
 | D. following what is traditional or the way sth has been done for a long time |
| 1. 2. inspire  *v.*
 | O. to give sb the idea for sth, especially a story, painting, poem etc.  |
| 1. 3. specific  *adj.*
 | E. connected with one particular thing only |
| 1. 4. origin  *n.*
 | A. the place or situation in which something begins to exist |
| 1. 5. significance  *n.*
 | C. the importance of an event, action etc, especially because of the effects or influence it will have in the future |
| 1. 6. abnormal  *adj.*
 | L. different from usual in a way that seems strange, worrying, wrong, or dangerous |
| 1. 7. vivid  *adj.*
 | I. being so clear that seem real |
| 1. 8. hardship  *n.*
 | G. sth that makes your life difficult or unpleasant, especially a lack of money, or the condition of having a difficult life |
| 1. 9. stand for  *v.*
 | H. to be an abbreviation or symbol of sth; to mean or represent  |
| 10. count on  *v.* | K. to rely on sb to support you or help you; to expect sth. to happen; to trust |
| 11. put up with  *v.* | N. to be patient with; to accept sth. unpleasant. |
| 12. end up  *v.* | M. to reach or come to a particular place or situation that you didn’t expect to be in |
| 13. figure out  *v.* | F. to find the solution to  (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of |
| 14. ancestor  *n.* | J. a person in your family who lived a long time ago |
| 15. tease  *v.* | B. to laugh at someone and make jokes in order to have fun by embarrassing them, either in a friendly way or in an unkind way: |

1. **Match the words with the definitions:**

**II. Complete the following sentences with the words you’ve learnt in the lesson:**

1. The story **was inspired** by a chance meeting with an old Indian woman.
2. The money was collected for a **specific** purpose. b
3. Wasteful people usually **end up** in debt.
4. His **ancestors** came to America from Ireland.
5. She attached no **significance** to his warning.
6. My parents thought it was **abnormal** for a boy to be interested in ballet.
7. Charles Dickens provides us with a **vivid** account of nineteenth century urban poverty.
8. People suffered many **hardships** during that long bitter winter.
9. The name Sassoon is Spanish in **origin**.
10. She doesn’t like to **be** **teased** about her pigtail by her playmates.
11. My mother is very **conventional** in her views.
12. It took them about one week to **figure** **out** how to use the equipment.
13. I am not going to **put** **up** **with** their smoking any longer.
14. **Children *count* *on* their parents for love and security.**
15. What do the letters PTO **stand** **for**?

**III. Complete the sentences with the words in their correct forms:**

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| name after; figure out; count on; tease; stand for; inspire; conventional; origin; hardship; significant; abnormal; specific; vivid; end up; put up with; discourage …from;  |

1. Education should not be restricted to any one **specific** age group. ( particular) 特定的
2. Can you be a little more **specific** in your description? (exact, clear) 明确,具体的
3. Do these symbols have any particular **significance**? 含义;意义
4. The new drug has great **significance** for the treatment of the disease. 重要性
5. I've got **vivid** memories of that summer. 记忆犹新;新鲜的
6. Through all this distance of time, I remember most **vividly** her face. 清晰地
7. It was no **hardship** to walk home on such a lovely evening. 困难
8. His parents suffered great **hardship(s)** during the war. (受)苦难
9. The word is French in **origin**. 源自
10. This particular custom has its **origins** in Wales. 起源
11. She has risen from humble **origins** to immense wealth. 出身
12. The social problems had their **origin** in the decline in the economy. 起因
13. They went back to more **conventionally** acceptable ways of life. (accepted as normal and right by most people in a particular society) 习俗/世俗地
14. We have no difficulty coping with a **conventional** exam paper. (traditional) 传统的
15. His style of teaching has certainly shocked those **conventionally** educated students. 传统地
16. I can't **figure** **out** why he quit his job**.** 理解
17. Brad is one of the kids who used to **tease** me at school. 戏弄
18. You have to **put** **up** **with** a lot of pollution if you want to live in a big city. 忍受
19. Aches are easier to **put** **up** **with** than sharp pain. 忍受
20. I always **stand** **for** what is right. (to support) 支持/主张
21. We won’t **stand** **for** any more of your rudeness. (put up with) 忍受
22. BBC **stands for** British Broadcasting Corporation. (be the abbreviation of) 代表/缩写
23. He **ended up** as head of the company. 结果成为
24. The boot will squeeze your foot and you’ll **end up** with foot problems. 以..告终
25. Whenever I talk to him, I always **end up** having an argument with him. 以..告终
26. The young painter had the example of Picasso to **inspire** and guide him. 激励/鼓舞
27. Many poets and artists draw their **inspiration** from nature. 灵感
28. The street is **named after** the famous South African leader, Nelson Mandela. 命名
29. My father is a lawyer, and he **discouraged** me **from** entering the field. 劝阻/阻止

**IV. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. 我不能容忍我那吵闹的室友们

I cannot put up with my noisy roommates.[file:///C:/Program Files/Youdao/Dict/resultui/queryresult.html](file:///C%3A%5CProgram%20Files%5CYoudao%5CDict%5Cresultui%5Cqueryresult.html)

 2. 如果我是你的话, 我就不会太相信他的承诺.

If I were you, I wouldn’t count too much on his promise.

 3. 每个人都遇到过似乎无法解决的那类问题.

Everyone has come across the sort of problem which seems impossible to solve.