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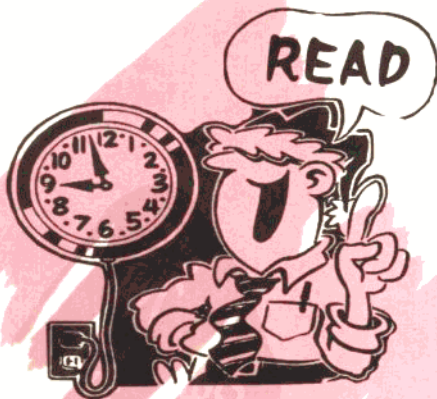
Learn English

101 Nights With Joy

开心 英语101夜

高一适用

主 编 夏清祥
编 写 张 力
孙宝石
秦彦芳



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内容提要

本书是《开心英语 101 夜》系列丛书中的一种。是特别为高一水准的学生编写的课外英语读物。

全书共有 101 篇英语小短文。内容涉及政治、经济、历史、文化、生活、科学等各个方面。选编的文章有传记、历史故事、科学小品、幽默笑话、社会热点评论等。每篇短文均设有生词、英文原文、中文对照三部分，可以帮助读者较准确地理解阅读材料。每两篇短文后面附有一篇“英语小知识”，可以增进学生对欧美国家风土人情和文化背景的了解。

全书编排新颖，配有大量妙趣横生的漫画，为读者创造了一种轻松愉悦的阅读环境，体现了素质教育的要求。

想轻松学习英语，提高你的英语水平吗？那么，请翻开这本书吧，它会带你去领略这 101 天的奇妙英语阅读之旅。

前 言

我们编写这套《开心英语101夜》，旨在为在校中学生和相当水准的读者创造一种轻松愉悦的英语阅读环境，为他们提高英语学习水平，提供广泛的阅读参考资料，是掌握知识、提高能力、发展智力、减轻负担的捷径，也是素质教育大背景下对英语学习的一种新探索。

丛书共6本，内容由浅入深，分成一至六个等级，相当于学校英语教育初一到高三各个年级。

书中每一篇短文前均附有生词表，将短文中有一定难度的单词列举出来，以利于阅读者学习，加深印象。每一篇短文后面都有中文对照，可以帮助学生更好地理解原文，对于中英文互译也提供了很好的范例。

学习语言，要多读、多看、多写，尤其需要多读、多看外文报刊。本套丛书中的短文大多数选自英美报刊，体裁多样、语言丰富、趣味性强；从内容上看，知识面非常广，有幽默笑话，有历史地理故事，还有许多生活类的趣文，涉及到政治、经济、历史、文化、生活、科学等各个方面。

此外，每两篇短文后面附有一篇“英语小知识”，通过这些小知识，可以增进学生对欧美国家风土人情和文化背景的了解，建立起良好的语感，触类旁通。

《开心英语101夜》每本101篇。为什么选择101这个数字呢？这里还有一段有趣的故事。前一阵子，有一部日本电视剧热播。它讲述的是一个相貌非常丑陋的小伙子，通过101次求婚，终于找到了自己的幸福。我们希望选取这样一个吉祥的数字，祝愿所有英语学习者，通过一次又一次不懈的努力，在英语学习中取得突飞猛进的效果。

由于编者水平有限，加之编写时间仓促，书中错误与不足之处在所难免，敬请广大专家、读者指正。

编者

2001年11月

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Thanksgiving

生
词

- Thanksgiving [θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ]
n. 感恩节
- date [deɪt] n. 日期
- settler ['setlə] n. 征服者
- celebrate ['seləbreɪt] vt. 庆祝
- feast [fi:t] n. 宴会
- survive [sə'vaɪv] vt. 生存
- invite [ɪn'vaɪt] vt. 邀请
- colonist ['kɒlənɪst] n. 殖民地居民



Thanksgiving is an American holiday that takes place the last Thursday of November. On that date in 1621, the European settlers in Plymouth, Massachusetts gave their thanks to God for letting them survive their first year in the New World. They celebrated by having a large feast or dinner. The Indians who had helped them were invited to that feast.

Nowadays, Thanksgiving is a family holiday. On that day, members of the same family who live far away get together for a big dinner. This traditional dinner reproduces the food the Plymouth colonists served in 1621: turkey, sweet potatoes and so on.



感恩节

十一月的最后一个星期四是感恩节，它是美国的节日。在1621年的那一天，在马萨诸塞州的普利茅斯定居的欧洲人感谢上帝让他们度过了在新大陆的第一年，于是他们举行大型宴会庆祝，并邀请帮助过他们的印第安人参加宴会。



现在，感恩节是一个家庭节日。在这一天，相距遥远的家庭成员会欢聚一堂。传统食品延袭了1621年普利茅斯殖民地的人们的菜谱：火鸡，甜马铃薯以及其他种种。

2 What Do You Mean By This

生词

- mean [mi:n] *vi.* 意指
- once [wʌns] *adv.* 一次
- upon [ə'pɒn] *prep.* 在（某时）
- later ['leɪtə] *adv.* 之后
- marry ['mæri] *vt.* 结婚
- twice [twais] *adv.* 两次
- age [eidʒ] *n.* 年龄



Once upon a time, there was a man with a two-year-old daughter. His friend had a four-year-old son. One day his friend said to him, "How about, later on, marrying your daughter to my son?"

So the first man asked his friend, "How old is your son?"

"Four years old," his friend answered.

Hearing this, the man got very angry and said, "How can that be! Do you want my daughter to marry an old man?"

His friend was surprised and asked him, "What do you mean by this?"

"Your son is four years old, but my daughter is only two," he said. "So your son is twice as old as my daughter. when my daughter is 20, your son will be 40 years old. If my daughter



marries your son at the age of 25, your son will be 50. Doesn't this mean to let my daughter marry an old man?"



你这是什么意思？

从前，有一个人有个两岁的女儿。他的朋友有一个四岁的儿子。一天他的朋友对他说：“以后让你女儿和我儿子结婚怎么样？”

于是第一个人问他的朋友：“你儿子多大了？”

“四岁。”他朋友回答。

听到这些，这人非常生气地说：“那怎么可以！你想让我女儿嫁给一个老头子吗？”

他的朋友非常惊奇，便问他：“你这是什么意思？”

“你儿子四岁，可我女儿只有两岁，”他说。“所以你儿子的年龄是我女儿的两倍。我女儿20岁时，你儿子就40岁了。如果我女儿25岁时嫁给你儿子，你儿子那时是50岁。这难道不是让我女儿嫁给老头子吗？”

英语小知识

Thomas Hardy 托马斯·哈代

哈代(1840~1928)是英国著名小说家和诗人，他的作品具有很强的幽默感，其代表作品有《卡斯特桥市长》、《德伯家的苔丝》、《无名的裘德》等。后两篇是其代表作。《德伯家的苔丝》还曾被拍摄成电影，受到观众的喜爱。哈代大部分作品的主题是人类与外力的抗争及痛苦中的麻木。他的作品反映了资本主义深入农村后农村所产生的巨大变化，小农经济和农民阶级的灭亡及农民阶级的悲惨命运，对资产阶级道德作了深刻的揭露和讽刺。

《德伯家的苔丝》主要描写苔丝坎坷的遭遇。苔丝被德伯家的儿子亚雷奸污并生下了一个孩子，遭到周围人们的蔑视。后在大农场做工时得到牧师之子安琪·克莱的爱。新婚之夜，苔丝坦白了自己的过去，遭到安琪的遗弃。在万般无奈的情况下，苔丝只得接受亚雷的保护。最后苔丝杀死了毁了她一生的亚雷。安琪也后悔当初的做法，回到苔丝身边。但他们的幸福是短暂的，因为苔丝没能逃脱死刑。



8 New Year

生词

- midnight ['mid,nait] *n.* 半夜
- fill [fil] *vi.* 充满, 填充
- flock [flok] *vi.* 聚集
- main [mein] *adj.* 主要的
- strike [straik] *vt.* 敲, 打
- grape [greip] *n.* 葡萄
- noodle ['nu:dl] *n.* 面条
- sunrise ['sʌnraiz] *n.* 日出



At midnight on New Year's Eve, people in Rome, Italy, throw out all the things they no longer want. The streets are filled with old chairs, beds, clothes and dishes. In Madrid, Spain, the new year comes in more quietly. People flock to the main square. Each holds a bag of grapes. As the clock strikes twelve, the people eat the grapes — one for each stroke.

In Tokyo people eat noodles on New Year's Eve. This food is said to bring long life. Early the next morning, some Japanese families climb Mount Fuji. There they watch the first sunrise of the new year.



新年

在新年前夕的午夜, 意大利首都罗马的人会把他们不再需要的东西都扔掉。大街上堆满了旧椅子、床、衣服、盘子。在西班牙的马德里, 新年到来得更安静些。人们聚集在最大的广场上, 每个人都拿着一袋葡萄。十二点的钟声敲响时, 人们开始吃葡萄——每敲一下就吃一个。



在东京，人们在新年前夜吃面条。据说这种食物可以使人们长寿。第二天一大早，一些日本家庭会全家一起爬上富士山。在那里人们会看到新年的第一个日出。

4 A Strange Dream

生词

- lazy ['leizi] *adj.* 懒惰的
- rub [rʌb] *vt.* 揉
- murmur ['mɜ:mə] *vt.* 咕哝
- emperor ['empərə] *n.* 皇帝
- nonsense ['nɒnsəns] *n.* 胡说
- shout [ʃaʊt] *vt.* 叫
- impatiently [im'peɪfəntli] *adv.* 不耐烦地



"Get up, lazy — one!"

Still rubbing his sleepy eyes, Mingming had to rise.

"I worked till far into the night," murmured, half to himself.

"Daddy, I was dreaming a strange dream. I was an emperor..."

"A pupil, who always can't finish his homework, wants to be an emperor?"

"Why not? The Minister of Education just knelt in front of me. I ordered him to give those parents who are teachers many many exercises, much much homework!"

"Nonsense!" shouted the man impatiently, "Have breakfast, then go on with your lessons!"

"But it's Sunday, Daddy."



奇怪的梦

“快起床，懒孩子！”

明明不得不揉着惺松的睡眼起了床。

他咕哝着，也像是自言自语：“我学到深夜。爸爸，我做了一个奇怪的梦。我成了皇帝……”

“一个学生，经常不完成作业，还想要当皇帝？”

“为什么不呢？教育部部长跪在我面前。我命令他给那些当老师的父母布置更多的练习，更多的作业！”

“胡言乱语！”父亲不耐烦地喊道，“吃早饭去，然后去上课。”

“可是今天是星期日，爸爸。”

英语小知识

Independence Day 独立日

1775年4月18日波士顿(Boston)掀起了反英武装斗争。同年5月10日在费城(Philadelphia)召开第2次大陆会议。1776年6月7日，弗吉尼亚(Virginia)代表团提出美殖民地脱离英国的决议案，大陆会议选出以托马斯·杰斐逊为首的五人委员会负责起草《独立宣言》(Declaration of Independence)。7月4日大陆会议通过并发布《独立宣言》。

《独立宣言》中的一些不朽名言至今仍被传诵：“我们认为下面这些真理是不言而喻的：人人生而平等，造物主赋予他们若干不可剥夺的权利，其中包括生命权、自由权和追求幸福的权利。”

《独立宣言》宣告了一个新的国家的诞生。从此7月4日成为美国的国庆节，也称独立日。

节日这天，人们举行游行、燃放烟火及升旗仪式等各种庆祝活动。这一天也标志着暑假的开始。



6 She Can Speak

生词

- salesgirl ['seilz,gə:l] *n.* 女售货员
- still [stil] *adv.* 安静地
- counter ['kauntə] *n.* 柜台
- notice ['nəutis] *n.* 注意
- request [ri'kwest] *n.* 要求
- raise [reiz] *vt.* 提高
- plastic ['plæstik] *n.* 塑料
- shout [ʃaut] *vi.* 叫喊



An old woman walked into a clothes shop. She asked the salesgirl to let her have a look at a new dress, but the girl stood still behind the counter, taking no notice of the request. The old woman spoke to the girl again, raising her voice a bit, but still received no answer. The old woman looked at the girl and nodded to herself, "I am too old to see well. I can't even tell a plastic model from a real girl!"

On hearing this, the salesgirl shouted to the old woman, "What? Did you call me a plastic model?"

The old woman was greatly surprised. "Oh, dear me," she said. "The model can speak!"



她会说话

一个老妇人走进了一个服装店，她让售货员给她拿一条新裙子看一看。可是售货员一动不动地站在柜台后面，无视她的要求。老妇人提高了她的嗓门，又说了一遍，但仍没得到回答。老妇人看了看那售货员，自言



自语道：“我太老了什么都看不清楚了，甚至不能分清塑料模特和真人。”

听到这句话，那个售货员冲老妇人喊道：“什么？你敢说我是一个塑料模特？”

老妇人非常惊异。“啊，天哪！”她说，“模特竟然会说话！”

6 Reason For Being Late

生词

- entrance ['entrəns] *n.* 入口
- employee [ˌemplɔɪ'i:] *n.* 雇员
- sign [saɪn] *vt.* 签名
- reason ['ri:zən] *n.* 原因
- fog [fɒg] *n.* 雾
- delay [di'lei] *vt.* 延迟
- same [seɪm] *adj.* 相同的
- usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *adj.* 通常的



At the entrance to a big office in London there was a book in which all employees had to sign their names when they arrived each morning. At nine o'clock, the manager's secretary, who lived in a small room above the office, had to draw a red line under the last name in the book, and anyone who came after that had to give the reason for being late.

Whenever there was a thick fog in the city, the first person that arrived late usually wrote "Delayed by fog" below his name and then everyone else who came after that just put "The Same".

But one foggy morning, the first late man wrote "My fog". More than twenty people who came after him put "The Same" below as usual.