



Level 3

Learn English

101 Nights With Joy

开心 英语101夜

初三适用

主编 夏清祥
编写 孙 颐
商 岷



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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。是特别为初三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。选编的文章有人物传记、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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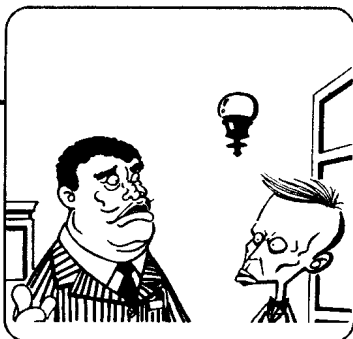


1

A Rich Father

生
词

- well-known ['wel'nəʊn] *adj.* 著名的
- millionaire [ˌmɪljə'neɪ] *n.* 百万富翁
- mean [mi:n] *adj.* 吝啬的
- sum [sʌm] *n.* 金额
- choose [tʃu:z] *vt.* 选择



John D. Rockefeller, the well-known millionaire was very mean about small sums of money.

One day he went to stay at a hotel in New York and asked for the cheapest room in it.

He said, "I am staying here alone and only need a small room."

The manager looked at him up and down but said nothing. Then he showed him into a room and said, "This is our smallest and cheapest room," and added, "but why do you choose a poor room like this? When your son stays here, he always has our most expensive room; yours is our cheapest."

"Oh! Yes," said Rockefeller with a smile. "But his father is a rich man; mine isn't."



有钱的父亲

著名的百万富翁，约翰·D·洛克菲勒，他本人在钱财上非常节俭。有一天，他去纽约的一家旅馆，要了旅馆里最便宜的房间。

他说：“我一个人住在这儿，只需要一个小房间。”

旅馆经理上下打量了他一通，但是什么也没说。然后他领他到一个房间里，说：“这是我们这里最小最便宜的房间。”接着又说，“可是你为什么选这么差劲的房间呢？你儿子每次住在我们这里，都要住最贵的房间，而你却住最便宜的。”

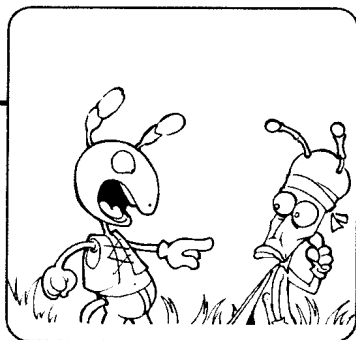
“啊！是这样，”洛克菲勒微笑着说，“他的父亲是个有钱人，而我的父亲不是。”



2 Ants And Grasshopper

生词

- perish ['perɪʃ] *vt.* 毁灭
- famine ['fæmɪn] *n.* 饥饿
- enquire [ɪn'kwaɪə] *vt.* 询问
- treasure ['treʒə] *vt.* 珍惜
- derision [de'riʒən] *n.* 嘲笑



The Ants were employing a fine winter's day in drying grain collected in the summer time. A Grasshopper, perishing with famine, passed by and earnestly begged for a little food. The Ants enquired of him, "Why did you not treasure up food during the summer?" He replied, "I had not leisure enough. I passed the days in singing." They then said in derision, "If you were foolish enough to sing all the summer, you must dance supperless to bed in the winter."



蚂蚁和蚱蜢

一个明朗的冬日，蚂蚁们正忙着将夏季收藏的谷子晒干。一只正被饥饿折磨着的蚱蜢经过，很诚恳地向他们讨一些吃的。蚂蚁问他：“你为什么不在夏天时储存一些食物？”他回答：“我没有时间，我每天都要唱歌。”蚂蚁们嘲笑他道：“如果你愚蠢到整个夏天都在唱歌，你就必须为无餐而寝在整个冬天跳舞了。”

英语小知识

The Perfect Food—Potato 美食——土豆

在欧美人的餐桌上，土豆占有相当的比重，就像中国人吃米饭、馒头一样。欧美一些国家每年人均消费土豆达250公斤左右，可见是“家常便饭”。

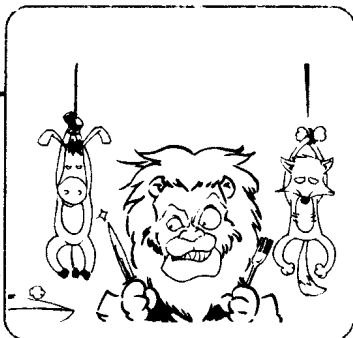


8

Ass, Fox And Lion

生
词

- ass [æs] *n.* 驴
- partnership ['pɑ:tnəʃɪp] *n.* 合伙
- mutual ['mju:tʃuəl] *adj.* 共同的
- contrive [kən'traɪv] *vt.* 图谋, 设法
- pledge [pledʒ] *n.* 保证, 抵押品



The Ass and the Fox having entered into partnership together for their mutual protection, went out into the field to hunt. They had not proceeded far, when they saw a Lion. The Fox, seeing the imminency of the danger, approached the Lion, and promised to contrive for him the capture of the Ass, if he would pledge that his own life should not be endangered. On his assuring him that he would not injure him, the Fox led the Ass to a deep pit, and contrived that he should fall into it. The Lion, seeing that the Ass was secured, immediately clutched the Fox, and then attacked the Ass at his leisure.



驴，狐狸和狮子

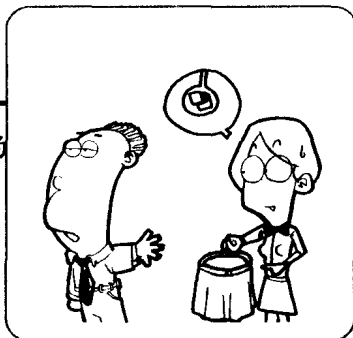
驴和狐狸到田里捕猎。为了他们共同的安全，驴和狐狸达成共识，相互照应。他们并没有走太远，就看到了一头狮子。狐狸感到这逼近的危险，他靠近狮子并许诺，如果狮子不伤及他本人的生命，他会设法帮狮子抓住驴。得到了狮子不会伤害他的保证后，狐狸就把驴引到了一处很深的陷阱，制造出驴掉进去的假象，而狮子看到驴很安全，就立刻抓住了狐狸，接着趁驴不备袭击了他。



4 It Made No Difference

生词

- suburban [sə'bʌ:bən] *adj.* 郊区的
- purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] *vt.* 购买
- shirtwaist ['ʃə:twɛɪst] *n.* 女衬衫
- display [dis'pleɪ] *vt.* 展示
- prefer [pri'fɜ:] *vt.* 更喜欢



Mr. Barton lived in a suburban town. His wife asked him to purchase a shirtwaist for her while in New York. After telling the salesgirl what he was after, she displayed a number. "Here are some very pretty ones. What colour do you prefer?" "It doesn't make many difference," replied Mr. Barton. "Doesn't make any difference!" exclaimed the salesgirl. "Why, don't you think your wife would like a certain colour?" "No, it makes no difference what colour I get or what size. I shall have to come back tomorrow to have it changed."

**都一样**

巴顿先生住在城郊的一个镇上。他的太太叫他在去纽约时帮她买件衬衫。他告诉女服务员他想买女衬衫，女服务员就拿出好几件给他挑。“这几件都很漂亮。你喜欢什么颜色的？”巴顿回答说：“都一样。”“都一样！”女服务员有点惊讶，“难道你不知道你太太比较喜欢哪种颜色吗？”“不是的，不管我买的是什么颜色或者什么尺寸，结果都一样，因为我明天非得回来换。”



英语小知识

Obesity in US 美国人的肥胖症

美国是世界经济大国,美国人也确实是“全世界身体最强壮的人”。凡到过美国的人就会感到自己的瘦小,因为你随处可见比你高大肥胖的人。全美三分之一的人体重超过健康标准,3500万人口患有肥胖症(obesity),许多美国人的体重超过125公斤,90%的人自认为太胖。

身体过胖容易引发许多疾病,包括气喘(asthma)、糖尿病(diabetes)、高血压(hypertension)、心脏病(heart disease)等。

近年来美国儿童患肥胖症的比例上升了40%。在洛杉矶,有一个女孩子叫帕特夏里,刚刚10岁,但体重却达100公斤,身高1.47米。在11~17岁的青少年中,有11%患肥胖症。有关专家说,肥胖症对儿童的危害比任何疾病都要严重。造成肥胖症的原因主要是遗传、缺乏营养教育、缺乏运动和锻炼、吃快餐食品过多等。

由于美国胖子过多,美国的医疗行业也“大发肥财”。减肥医疗、减肥药物、减肥器械堪称世界一流。即便如此,至少有三分之二的减肥病人对减肥效果大失所望。

在美国有许多减肥俱乐部,还成立了“帮助美国肥胖者全国协会”(NAAFA),其任务就是帮助肥胖者解决困难,唤起全社会对肥胖者的关心。比如解决电影院和音乐厅的座位不能使肥胖者入座、公共厕所的马桶使肥胖者不敢问津等问题。

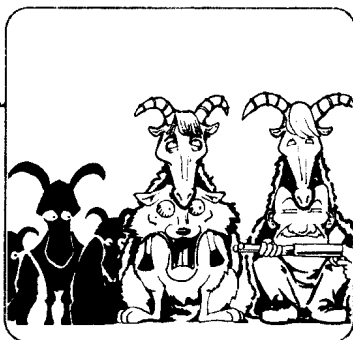
另外,美国还出版了专门为肥胖者创办的杂志。尽管如此,一些肥胖者认为,关键不在于胖瘦,而在于全社会应该面对事实接受他们。



3 Wolf In Sheep's Clothing

生词

- disguise [dis'gaiz] *vt.* 掩藏
- stint [stint] *n.* 定量、限制
- pasture ['pɑ:stʃə] *vi.* 吃草
- beguile [bi'gail] *vt.* 欺骗、欺诈
- fold [fəuld] *n.* 围栏



Once upon a time a Wolf resolved to disguise his nature by his habit, that so he might get food without stint. Encased in the skin of a sheep, he pastured with the flock, beguiling the shepherd by his artifice. In the evening he was shut up by the shepherd in the fold; the gate was closed, and the entrance made thoroughly secure. The shepherd coming into the fold during the night to provide food for the tomorrow, caught up the Wolf, instead of a sheep, and killed him with his knife in the fold. Harm set, harm get.



披着羊皮的狼

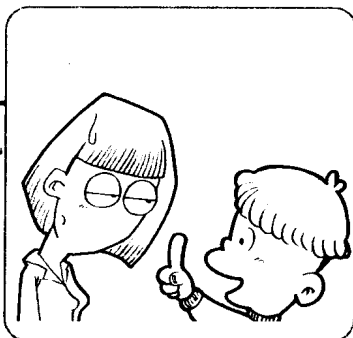
从前，有一只狼，他决定掩盖起自己的本来面目，这样他就可以没有限制地得到想要的食物。他披了一张羊皮，和羊群一起在牧场吃草，用诡计欺骗了羊倌。晚上他被羊倌关在围栏里，门是关着的，入口把守严密。为了准备明天的食物，羊倌半夜进围栏，他抓住了那只狼而不是一只羊，在围栏里用刀子杀了他。害人必害己。



6 Who Was The First Man?

生词

- promptly ['prɒmptli] *adv.* 迅速地
- indulgent [in'dʌldʒənt] *adj.* 宽容的
- hold [həʊld] *vi.* 保持
- widow ['wɪdəʊ] *n.* 寡妇
- ahead [ə'hed] *adv.* 在前面地



A teacher said to her class, "Who was the first man?" "George Washington," a little boy shouted promptly. "How do you make out that George Washington was the first man?" asked the teacher, smiling indulgently. "Because," said the little boy. "He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." But at this point a larger boy held up his hand. "Well," said the teacher to him. "Who do you think was the first man?" "I don't know what his name was," said the larger boy. "But I know it wasn't George Washington, ma'am, because the history book says George Washington married a widow. So, of course, there must have been another man ahead of him."



谁是第一人?

有个老师问班上的学生：“谁是第一人？”“乔治·华盛顿。”一个小男孩当即叫道。“你为什么认为乔治·华盛顿是第一人呢？”老师宽容地笑着问道。小男孩说：“因为他是战时第一，平时第一，国人心中第一。”这时一个大点儿的男孩举起手来。“那么，”老师对他说，“你认为谁是第一人呢？”“我不知道他的名字，”大点儿的男孩说，“但我知道不是乔治·华盛顿，老师，因为历史书上说，乔治·华盛顿娶了一个寡妇，所以在他前面肯定还有一个男人。”



英语小知识

Noah 诺亚方舟

你听说过诺亚方舟的故事吗?据《圣经》记载:上帝创造了人类之后,人们繁衍生息,过着富足的生活。然而,随着生活的奢侈,人的本性开始堕落,奸淫烧掠无恶不做。上帝非常伤心,后悔创造了人类,决定洪水灭世。

然而在人类中间还有一个崇信上帝、善良的人,他的名字叫诺亚。上帝不忍害他,把洪水即将来临的消息告诉了他,令他建造方舟(Noah's Ark),将其家人及种种动物(雌雄各一对)带入船中。当诺亚在旱地造船时,众人皆嘲笑他,不信其言。一年后,大船造成。他的家人及各种动物都上了船,并备足食物。他们安顿完毕后,天开始下暴雨。暴风雨持续了40天,地面上所有的生物都被毁灭了,但是乘坐在方舟上的诺亚及其家人,还有各种成对的动物都逃过了这场灾难。于是诺亚就成为新的人类祖先。