# 趣味英语学习

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*第一篇：趣味英语学习非谓语动词ing用法的顺口溜国展 英语组 张雪峰完成实践值得忙（finish, practice, be worth, be busy）保持习惯别放弃(keep,keep on,be used to,give up)考...*

**第一篇：趣味英语学习**

非谓语动词ing用法的顺口溜

国展 英语组 张雪峰

完成实践值得忙（finish, practice, be worth, be busy）

保持习惯别放弃(keep,keep on,be used to,give up)

考虑建议不禁想(consider,suggestadvise,can’t help,feel like)

思念盼望并介意(miss,look forward to, mind)

故事情节：一个男孩子为了追女孩子，写情书送花，完成实践值得忙，美女不好追啊，所以保持习惯别放弃，这样也不好追别人给他一些建议，但是他还是忍不住想女孩的美貌，温柔，才华，日日思念，盼望与她相见，心中不知道女孩子介意他吗？

**第二篇：小学生趣味英语学习经典广告词**

小学生趣味英语学习经典广告词 还记得那些经典的英语广告语吗

学习英语就应该从平时生活中积累，以下是一些经典的英文广告语，一起来学习积累吧。1.Live well, snack well.美好生活离不开香脆的饼干。(斯耐克威尔士饼干)2.The taste is great.味道好极了。（雀巢咖啡）3.Obey your thirst.服从你的渴望。(雪碧)4.Take time to indulge． 尽情享受吧！（雀巢冰激凌）5.Can\'t beat the real thing.挡不住的诱惑。(可口可乐)Things go better with Coco-Cola.(Coco-Cola)饮可口可乐，万事如意。(可口可乐)6.The choice of a new generation.新一代的选择。(百事可乐)7.Good to the last drop.滴滴香浓,意犹未尽。(麦氏咖啡)8.Good teeth, good health.牙齿好,身体就好。(高露洁牙膏)9.To me，the past is black and white，but the future is always color． 对我而言，过去平淡无奇；而未来，却是绚烂缤纷。（轩尼诗酒）

10.Started Ahead.成功之路,从头开始。(飘柔洗发水)11.Tide\'s in, dirt\'s out.汰渍到,污垢逃。(汰渍洗衣粉)12.Just do it.跟着感觉走。(耐克运动鞋)13.Ask for more.渴望无限。(百事流行鞋)14.Nobody is perfect.没有一个人的身材是十全十美的。(苗条健身器材)15.The Globe brings you the world in a single copy.一册在手,纵览全球。(《环球》杂志)16.We\'re the dot.in.com.我们就是网络。(太阳微系统公司)17.Focus on life.瞄准生活。(奥林巴斯相机)18.A Kodak moment.就在柯达一刻。(柯达胶卷)Share moments.Share life.(柯达胶卷)19.Make yourself heard.理解就是沟通。(爱立信手机)20.Intelligence everywhere.2 智慧演绎,无处不在。(摩托罗拉手机)21.We integrate, you communicate.我们集大成,您超越自我。(三菱电工)22.The relentless pursuit of perfection.不懈追求完美。(凌志轿车)23.Poetry in motion, dancing close to me.动态的诗,向我舞近。(丰田汽车)Where there is a way, there is a Toyota.有路就有丰田车.(丰田汽车)24.Our wheels are always turning.我们的车轮常转不停。(五十铃汽车)25.Not all cars are created equal.并非所有的汽车都有相同的品质。(三菱汽车)26.Let\'s make things better.让我们做得更好。(飞利浦电器)27.Apple thinks different.苹果电脑,不同凡“想”。(苹果电脑)28.Feel the new space.感受新境界。(三星电子)29.Anything is possible.没有不可能的事。(东芝电子)Take TOSHIBA, take the world.拥有东芝，拥有世界。（东芝电子）

30.The world smiles with Reader\'s Digest.3 《读者文摘》给全世界带来欢笑

31.No business too small, no problem too big.没有不做的小生意,没有解决不了的大问题。(IBM公司)32.The new digital era.数码新时代。(索尼影碟机)33.We lead.Others copy.我们领先，他人仿效。（理光复印机)34.Impossible made possible． 使不可能变为可能。（佳能打印机）

35.Come to where the flavor is． Marlboro Country． 光临风韵之境——万宝路世界。（万宝路香烟）36.From Sharp minds, come sharp products.来自智慧的结晶。（夏普产品）37.Mosquifo bye bye bye.(RADAR)蚊子杀、杀、杀。(雷达牌驱虫剂)38.Connecting People.(Nokia)科技以人为本。(诺基亚)39.Ideas for life.为生活着想。（松下电子）

40.Time is what you make of it.(Swatch)天长地久(斯沃奇手表)

**第三篇：趣味英语**

1.大家都知道，如果路边的小屋上写有w.c.的字样，那大概就是一个可以方便的地方。请问w.c.的完整英语形式是怎样的？

a.washing roomb.washing casec.water closetd.water caster

2.许多同学都有自己的电子邮箱，如 chqdjy@163.com 等。请问其中的@表示什么意思，该怎么读？

a.@ 的意思是“电脑”，读作“a 外一个圈”。

b.@ 的意思是“邮箱”，读作“圈内一个 a”。

c.@ 的意思是“为”，读音与介词for相同。

d.@ 的意思是“在”，读音与介词 at 相同。

3.你给一个手机关机的人打电话，你在电话中听到的英语是：

a.sorry，the phone you waited is powered off.b.sorry，the person you dialed is powering off.c.sorry，the subscriber you dialed is powered off.d.sorry，the subscriber you liked is powering off.4.2024年北京奥运会的英文口号是 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.a.one world，one dream

b.new beijing，great olympics

c.great china welcome you

d.faster，higher，stronger

5.许多商品的商标上都标有英语字母“tm”或一个带圈的大写字母r，你知道它们是什么意思吗？

a.tm 表示注册商标，带圈的r表示准注册商标

b.tm 是商标符号，r 是商标注册符号

c.tm 是进口商品的商标符号，r 是国内商品的商标符号

d.tm 表示驰名商品的商标，r 表示非驰名商品的商标

「答案与解析」

1.答案选c.即w.c.是由water closet的首字母缩略而来的。它主要用于英国英语，指有抽水设备的厕所，但在美国，人们几乎不用它。英语中表示“厕所”的其他表达还有：toilets，ladies‘ room，men’s room，comfort station，public convenience，restroom，lavatory，washroom 等。

2.答案选d.@ 在此相当于英语中的介词at，意为“在”，故读作“[at]”，如 chqdjy@163.com 的意思就是“位于在163.com 网站上的一个名叫 chqdjy 的邮箱”。

3.答案选c.subscriber的意思是“用户”，dial 用作动词的意思是“拨（电话号码）”，power off 是个短语动词，本意为“切断动力”，这里指“关机”。句中的 you dialed 是定语从句，用以修饰其前的先行词 the subscriber.顺便说一句，假若你拨打一个正在通话的手机，你在电话中听到的英语将是：sorry，the subscriber you dialed is busy now.please redial later.4.答案选a.2024年北京奥运会的英文口号是one world，one dream.选项b（new beijing，great olympics）是北京申办奥运会的口号，其意为“新北京，新奥运”；而选项c（faster，higher，stronger）则是奥林匹克格言。

5.答案选b.即tm 是商标符号，是英文trade mark（商标）的简写；r 是商标注册符号，取的是英文registration（注册）的首字母。tm作为商标符号它只表示该商标已经向商标局登记（申请注册），并不表示商标局已核准注册，另外，有些商标持有者要想声明自己是某商标的拥有者，也可在商标上标明tm，还有的商标上标注的tm可能只是想表示它是商标，而不是商品名称。但是，r则不同，它作为商标注册符号，它不仅表示已经向商标局登记，而且表示商标局已核准注册。换个角度说，标有tm的商标还不受法律保护，而标有r的商标则受法律保护。

中国特色手工艺】clay figurine 泥人；Chinese knot 中国结；shadow puppet 皮影；Four Treasures of the Study 文房四宝；embroidery 刺绣；blue and white porcelain 青花瓷；paper-cut 剪纸；shadow show 皮影戏；keepsake/souvenir 纪念品

【中式早点词汇】烧饼 Clay oven rolls；油条 Fried bread stick；韭菜盒 Fried leek dumplings；水饺 Boiled dumplings；蒸饺 Steamed dumplings；馒头 Steamed buns；饭团 Rice and vegetable roll；蛋饼 Egg cakes；皮蛋 100-year egg；咸鸭蛋Salted duck egg

【颜色】blue 蓝色；turquoise blue 土耳其玉色；cobalt blue 钴蓝色, 艳蓝色；navy blue 藏青色, 深蓝色, 天蓝色；aquamarine blue 蓝绿色；red 红色；scarlet 绯红, 猩红；mauve 紫红；wine red 葡萄酒红；purple, violet 紫色；lavender 淡紫色；lilac 浅紫色；antique violet 古紫色

【各种“店”】restaurant 饭店；hotel 酒店；coffee shop 咖啡店；

bookstore/bookshop 书店；snack bar 小吃店；department store 百货商店；bakery 面包店；laundry 洗衣店；drugstore 药店；barbershop 理发店；grocery 杂货店；clothing store/clothing shop 服装店

【各种灯泡】chandelier, pendant lamp 吊灯；fluorescent lamp 日光灯；desk lamp 台灯；bedside lamp 床头灯；floor lamp 落地灯；wall lamp 壁灯；lampshade 灯罩；bulb holder 灯头；bulb 灯泡；screw-type bulb 罗口灯泡；bayonet-type bulb 卡口灯泡；frosted bulb 磨砂灯泡

【各种椅子】ofa, settee 长沙发；easy chair 安乐椅；armchair 扶手椅；wicker chair 藤椅；folding chair 叠椅；swivel chair 转椅；rocking chair 摇椅；stool 凳子；stool 凳子；bench 条凳；tea table 茶几；desk 书桌 【常见昆虫】mosquito 蚊子；cockroach 蟑螂；bee 蜜蜂；snail 蜗牛；ant 蚂蚁；earthworm 蚯蚓；spider 蜘蛛；centipede 蜈蚣；beetle 甲虫；butterfly 蝴蝶；dragonfly 蜻蜓；cricket 蟋蟀；wasp 黄蜂；firefly 萤火虫；locust 蝗虫；mantis 螳螂；cicada 蝉；termite 白蚁

【五险一金的英文表达】1.endowment insurance（养老保险）；2.medical insurance（医疗保险）；3.unemployment insurance（失业保险）4.work-related injury insurance（工伤保险）5.childbirth insurance（生育保险）6.housing accumulation funds（住房公积金）

对于那些患有数字13恐惧症的人们来说，今年可真是难熬的一年。

This is going to be a very trying year for people with Triskaidekaphobia, also known as the fear of the number 13.对于那些患有数字13恐惧症的人们来说，今年可真是难熬的一年。

While the superstitious folks afflicted with this problem can easily stay home on Friday the 13th, it’s going to be a lot harder to stay inside for another 362 days。

以往迷信的人可以在家躲过每个13号的周五，但剩下362天难道也在家宅过去吗？

Why is 13 considered unlucky, anyway?

那么为什么13会被认为是不吉利的数字呢？

There were 13 people at the Last Supper。

最后的晚餐有13个人

It\'s said that Judas Iscariot and the one who betrayed Jesusthe death of a bunch of gods, a slew of natural disasters, and the eradication of everything on earth save for two human survivors.There\'s a lot more to the story than that, but you get the general idea。

洛基杀了其中一个神引发了一系列事件，最终导致世界毁灭：众神的死亡、自然灾害和地球上一切的消亡(仅幸存2名人类)。这个故事远没有这么简单，但你能差不多明白个大概。

Traditionally, there used to be 13 steps leading up the gallows。传统中通往绞刑台有13个阶梯。

There\'s also a legend that a hangman\'s noose traditionally contained 13 turns, but it\'s actually more like eight。

还有传说称刽子手的纹索上有13个曲纹，但实际上似乎是8个

猫有好几个爱称,譬如puss和kitty.Puss是来自荷兰语(Dutch)和德国南部(Low German)的方言,是模仿猫的呼噜声(imitative of the spitting noise of a cat)的拟声词.到16世纪时puss才成了猫的爱称.pussycat值得是”非常讨人喜欢的人”(a very amiable, likable person)

kitty来自中世纪的荷兰语(medieval Dutch),意思是“罐，容器”（jug or vessel）。

猫猫的万种风情

1． fat cat 肥猫，指“为竞选出钱的富翁；享有特权或谋取特权的人；有钱有势的人，大亨。”

2． cool cat 酷猫，指“时髦人（尤指嗜好冷爵士乐的人）；嗜好摇滚乐的人；做出孤傲冷漠的样子的人”。

3． hepcat 迷恋爵士乐的猫，指“爵士（或摇摆舞）音乐迷；爵士（或摇摆舞）乐队乐师。

4． copy cat 好模仿的猫，指“盲目的模仿者（通常为儿童之间的用语）”。

5． hell cat 好发脾气的猫，指“泼妇，巫婆”。关于hell cat 是巫婆的说法要追溯到中世纪，那是迷信的人认为魔鬼撒旦（Satan，the Devil）常以黑猫的样子出现。巫婆抱着一只黑猫，骑着一把扫帚，在夜空游荡。所以，黑猫象征着“厄运”。“不要让黑猫从你面前走过”Don\'t let a black cat across your path是西方人众所周知的禁忌。

6． the scaredy-cat/ fraidy-cat 恐惧的猫，指“胆小鬼”。

莎士比亚在哈姆雷特里有一句台词：

Let Hercules himself do what he may, The cat will mew and dog will have his day.你知道是什么意思吗？

莎士比亚这句话的意思是说: 该发生的必然会发生，一切应顺其自然”(让大力士做他想做的，猫会叫狗也会笑。)

另外还有一个习语put the cat among the pigeons 这又是什么意思呢？ 猫是食肉动物，不仅爱吃老鼠，还爱吃鱼，鸟之类的小生物，把猫放进鸽子群里无异于把狼关进羊群，势必要造成鸽子的极大恐慌。所以，put the cat among the pigeons 表示“惹出乱子，引起轩然大波”。

最后附上一首小诗，《雾》，你知道它和猫有什么关系吗？

Fog

The fog comes

on little feet

It sits looking

Over harbor and city

On silent haunches

And then moves on.—— Carl Sandburg

**第四篇：趣味英语**

绕口令

A big black bear sat on a big black bug.A big black bug bit a big black bear and made the big black bear bleed blood.I wish you were a fish in my dish p She said she should sit.She sells sea shells on the seashore.The seashells she sells are seashells she is sure.The sun shines on shop signs.The peasant’s parents’ presents are pleasant.A big black bug bit a big black bear, made the big black bear bleed blood.大黑虫咬大黑熊，大黑熊流血了！A tidy tiger tied a tie tighter to tidy her tiny tail.只爱干净的老虎系了一个领带更紧些为了使她的小尾巴整洁

Nancy didn’t fancy doing fancy work.But Nancy’s aunty did fancy Nancy doing fancy work.How many cookies could a good cook cook If a good cook could cook cookies? A good cook could cook as much cookies as a good cook who could cook cookies.一个好厨师能和一个会做小甜饼的好厨师做一样多的小甜饼。如果一个好厨师能做小甜饼，那么他能做多少个小甜饼呢？ Mike likes to write by the bright light at night.麦克喜欢夜晚在一盏明亮的灯下写作 笑话

Ivan came home with a bloody nose and his mother asked,”What happened?” “A kid bit me,”replied Ivan.“Would you recognize him if you saw him again?”asked his mother.“I’d know him any where,”said Ivan.”I have his ear in my pocket.” 他的耳朵在我的衣兜里

伊凡鼻子流着血回到家里。他妈妈问，“发生了什么事？” “一个男孩咬了我一口。”伊凡说。“再见到他你能认出来吗？”妈妈问。

“他走到哪里我都能认出他，”伊凡说，“他的耳朵还在我的衣兜里。” Teacher: Here are two birds, one is a swallow, the other is sparrow.Now who can tell us which is which? Student: I cannot point out but I know the answer.Teacher: Please tell us.Student: The swallow is beside the sparrow and the sparrow is beside the swallow.两只鸟

老师： 这儿有两只鸟，一只是麻雀。谁能指出哪只是燕子，哪只是麻雀吗？ 学生：我指不出，但我知道答案。老师：请说说看。

学生：燕子旁边的就是麻雀，麻雀旁边的就是燕子。

精彩继续 老师在黑板上写了一句：Time is money.并让同学们翻译。有名学生答道：“汤姆是玛丽。” 小明上英文课时跟老师说：May I go to the toilet? 老师说：Go ahead.小明就坐了下来。过了一会儿，小明又跟老师说：May I go to the toilet? 老师说：Go ahead.小明又坐了下来。他旁边的同学于是忍不住问：你不是跟老师说要上厕所吗？怎么不去？ 小明说：你没听老师说「去你个头」啊！

英语笑话

（二）某日刘洪涛遇到外宾，上前搭话曰：I am hongtao liu，外宾曰：我TM还是方片七呢！

英语笑话

（三）江青会见外宾，要求翻译要严格按她的意思翻，不许走样。外宾一见到江青，立刻拍马屁道：“Miss Jiang, you are very beautiful.” 翻译照翻，江青心花怒 放，嘴上还要谦虚一下：“哪里，哪里”。翻译不敢怠慢，把江青的话翻成英文：“Where? Where?” 外宾一愣，还有这样的人，追问哪里漂亮的，干脆马屁拍到底：“Everywhere, everywhere.” 翻译：“你到处都很漂亮。”江青更高兴了，但总是要客气一下：“不见得，不见得”。翻译赶紧翻成英文：“You are not allowed to see, you are not allowed to see.”

英语笑话

（五）某人刻苦学习英语，终有小成。一日上街不慎与一老外相撞，忙说：I am sorry.老外应道：I am sorry too.某人听后又道：I am sorry three.老外不解，问：What are you sorry for? 某人无奈，道：I am sorry five.英语笑话

（六）一位来自日本的旅客，坐出租车去机场的路上，看到一辆汽车经过，就说：“oh，TOKOTA！Made in Japan!It is very fast！”又有一辆经过，他又说： “oh，NISSAN！Made in Japan!It is very fast！”司机有点不高兴，觉得他太吵了！当第三辆经过时，他还是说：“oh，HONDA！Made in Japan!It is very fast！” 后来到了机场，那个日本人就问：“How Much？”出租车司机说：“1000！” 日本人惊奇的问司机：“为什么那么贵？”出租车司机回答说：“oh，mileometer（计 程表）！Made in Japan!It is very fast！”

英语笑话

（七）英语老师问一个学生，“How are you是什么意思” 学生想how是怎么，you 是你，于是回答“怎么是你？” 老师生气又问另一个同学：“How old are you ?是什么意思？” 这个同学想了想说：“怎么老是你。”

英语笑话

（八）A：What’s on your hand？ B：Watch.A：How to spell that？ B：T-H-A-T~

英语笑话

（十二）女：say“i love you”，say it，come on！say it！男：it！A Good Boy Little Robert asked his mother for two cents.“What did you do with the money I gave you yesterday?” “I gave it to a poor old woman,” he answered.“You\'re a good boy,” said the mother proudly.“Here are two cents more.But why are you so interested in the old woman?” “She is the one who sells the candy.” 好孩子 小罗伯特向妈妈要两分钱。“昨天给你的钱干什么了？” “我给了一个可怜的老太婆，”他回答说。“你真是个好孩子，”妈妈骄傲地说。“再给你两分钱。可你为什么对那位老太太那么感兴趣呢？” “她是个卖糖果的。”

Mrs.Brown: Oh, my dear, I have lost my precious little dog!

Mrs.Smith: But you must put an advertisement in the papers!

Mrs.Brown: It\'s no use, my little dog can\'t read.我的狗不识字 布朗夫人：哦，亲爱的，我把珍爱的小狗给丢了！史密斯夫人：可是你该在报纸上登广告啊！布朗夫人：没有用的，我的小狗不认识字。” 经典谚语30句 1． Pain past is pleasure.（过去的痛苦就是快乐。）[无论多么艰难一定要咬牙冲过去，将来回忆起来一定甜蜜无比。

2． While there is life, there is hope.（有生命就有希望/留得青山在，不怕没柴烧。）3． Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand.（脑中有知识，胜过手中有金钱。）[从小灌输给孩子的坚定信念。] 4． Storms make trees take deeper roots.（风暴使树木深深扎根。）[感激敌人，感激挫折！] 5． Nothing is impossible for a willing heart.（心之所愿，无所不成。）[坚持一个简单的信念就一定会成功。] 6． The shortest answer is doing.（最简单的回答就是干。）[想说流利的英语吗？那么现在就开口！心动不如嘴动。] 7． All things are difficult before they are easy.（凡事必先难后易。）[放弃投机取巧的幻想。] 8． Great hopes make great man.（伟大的理想造就伟大的人。）9． God helps those who help themselves.（天助自助者。）

10． Four short words sum up what has lifted most successful inpiduals above the crowd: a little bit more.（四个简短的词汇概括了成功的秘诀：多一点点！）

[比别人多一点努力、多一点自律、多一点决心、多一点反省、多一点学习、多一点实践、多一点疯狂，多一点点就能创造奇迹！] 11． In doing we learn.（实践长才干。）

12． East or west, home is best.（东好西好，还是家里最好。）13． Two heads are better than one.（三个臭皮匠，顶个诸葛亮。）

14． Good company on the road is the shortest cut.（行路有良伴就是捷径。）

15． Constant dropping wears the stone.（滴水穿石。）

16． Misfortunes never come alone/single.（祸不单行。）

17． Misfortunes tell us what fortune is.（不经灾祸不知福。）

18． Better late than never.（迟做总比不做好；晚来总比不来好。）

19． It\'s never too late to mend.（过而能改，善莫大焉；亡羊补牢，犹未晚也。）

20． If a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well.（如果事情值得做，就值得做好。）

21． Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.（无热情成就不了伟业。）

22． Actions speak louder than words.（行动比语言更响亮。）

23． Lifeless, faultless.（只有死人才不犯错误。）

24． From small beginning come great things.（伟大始于渺小。）

25． One today is worth two tomorrows.（一个今天胜似两个明天。）

26． Truth never fears investigation.（事实从来不怕调查。）

27． The tongue is boneless but it breaks bones.（舌无骨却能折断骨。）

28． A bold attempt is half success.（勇敢的尝试是成功的一半。）

29． Knowing something of everything and everything of something.（通百艺而专一长。）

30． Good advice is beyond all price.（忠告是无价宝。）英语谜语脑筋急转弯

1.What will you break once you say it?（什么东西一说出来就打破？）Silence.（沉默）3.What always goes up and never goes down?（什么东西只升不降？）Your age.（你的年龄）

4.Why did the boy make his dog sit in the sun?（男孩为什么让他的狗坐在阳光下？）.He wants to have a hot dog.（他想要一条热狗。）9.What makes naughty boys long to work in a clock factory? 淘气的男孩为什么想去钟表厂工作？）.They want to make faces.(make face 做鬼脸，做钟表面)1.What month do soldiers hate?--March(三月，行军)2.How many feet are there in a yard?--It depends on how many people stand in the yard.(码，院子)3.Why is an empty purse always the same?--There is no change in it.(零钱，变化)5.What kind of dog doesn\'t bite or bark?--Hot dog.(热狗)8.How do we know the ocean is friendly?--It waves.(起波浪，招手致意)9.Which can move faster, heat or cold?--Heat, because you can catch cold.(追上冷，患感冒)11.What table is in the field?--Vegetable 12.What is the only thing you can break when you say its name?--silence 13.What is there in your house that ought to be looked into?--mirror 14.What is that which you have never seen, heard or felt, which never existed and still has a name?--nothing 16.What question can never be answered by \'Yes\'?--Are you asleep? 19.Where can you always find money?--In the dictionary 21.Where does afternoon come before morning in the world?--In the dictionary 22.What is the smallest bridge in the world?--the bridge of a nose 23.What letter makes a road broad?--letter B 26.What match can\'t be put in a match-box?--Football match, basketball match, etc.27.When do 2 and 2 make more than 4?--When they make 22.28.I have cities but no houses, forests but no trees, rivers without water.What am I?--A map 34.What is easy to get into but hard to get out of ?--Trouble 35.What is black When it is clean and white when it is dirty?--A blackboard 2.What is smaller than an insect\'s mouth? Anything it eats.4.What\'s too much for one, just right for two, but nothing at all for three? A secret.5.What person tried to make you smile most of the time? A photographer.9.What do you know about the kings of France? They are all dead.10.What question can you never answer \'yes“ to” Are you asleep? 11.Why do some old people never use glasses? They must prefer bottles to glasses.13.What two words have thousands of letters in them? Post office.15.What 5-letter word has 6 left when you take 2 letters away? Sixty.16.When do you go as fast as a racing car? When you are in it.17.How many sides does a house have? Two-inside and outside.19.Where did Columbus stand when he discovered America? On his feet.20.When the boy fell into the water, what\'s the first thing he did? He got wet first of all.21.Who isn\'t your sister and isn\'t your brother, but is still a child of your mother and father? I myself.25.Name five days of the week without saying: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.The day before yesterday, yesterday, today, tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow.26.What animal eats and drinks with its tail? All do.No animal takes off its tail when eating and drinking.27.What has a soft bed but never sleeps, a big mouth but never speaks? A river.28.What kind of dog never bite? A hot dog.29.Why does the Statue of Liberty stand in New York Harbor? Because it can\'t sit down.31.What wears a cap but has no head? A bottle.32.What rises in the morning and waves all day? A flag.34.How can you tell clocks and watches are shy? Because they always have their hands in front of their faces.36.What comes after the letter “A”? All the other letters.37.What starts with a T, ends with a T, and is full of T? Teapot.38.What word can you make shorter by adding to it? Short.40.Why does the boy carry a ladder to the school? Because he wants to go to high school.41.What can you swallow that can also swallow you? Water.42.What\'s the difference between a hill and a pill? A hill is hard to get up and a pill is hard to get down.43.Why is it useless to send a letter to Washington? Because he\'s dead.44.A doctor and a lawyer loved the same girl.The lawyer went away for a week and gave the girl seven apples before he left.Why? Because an apple a day keeps the doctor away.45.What will you do if a man-eating tiger is running after you? Nothing.Because I\'m a woman.46.What always travels on foot? A shoe.47.Where can happiness always be found? In the dictionary.48.What is higher without a head than with a head? A pillow.(枕头)49.Why don\'t you advertise for your lost dog? He can\'t read.50.On which side does a bird have the most feathers? The outside.52.What is never used until it\'s broken? An egg.54.What is dark but made by light? A shadow.55.What can you break with only one word? Silence.56.What stays indoors no matter how many times you put it out? The light.57.A policeman saw a truck driver going the wrong way down a one-way street, but didn\'t give him a ticket.Why? Because the truck driver was walking.58.Where can milk be best stored? In a cow.59.Which can move faster, heat or cold? Heat, because you can catch cold easily.60.What\'s the hardest thing about learning skating? The ice.61.What has cities with no houses, rivers without water and forests without trees? A map.64.Why is writing called handwriting? If people wrote with their feet, we would have to call it footwriting.65.If there were only three girls in the world, what do you think they would do? Two of them would get together and talk about the other one.66.How many great men have been born in London? None.Only babies.67.When can you have an empty pocket and still have something in it? When you have a hole in your pocket.69.The more you take away, the bigger I become.What am I? A hole.10个经典英语脑筋急转弯

1.Why are people tired on April Fool’s Day?(愚人节人们为什么疲倦?)

答：Because they have just had a long March.(因为他们刚过了长长的三月。March 三月;行军)

2.What weather do mice and rats fear?(老鼠害怕什么天气?)

答：When it’s raining cats and dogs.(下大雨。rain cats and dogs 下大雨))

4.What question can never be answered by “yes”?(哪个问题永远不能回答“是的”?)

答：Are you asleep?(你睡着了吗)

6.When can you get water with a net?(什么时候可以用网兜装水?)

答：When water is turned into ice.(当水结成冰时)

7.Why is the pig always eating 猪为什么没完没了地吃?

答：He’s making a hog of himself.它想成为一只肉猪。

8.What’s the longest word in the world 世界上最长的单词是什么? 答：Smiles.Because there’s a mile between the letter ’s’.微笑。因为两个字母S中间隔了一里。

9.What question is that to which you must always answer “yes”? 什么问题你只能回答“yes”?

答：“What does y-e-s spell?”(当别人问你)“yes”怎么拼?

10.Where were you when the power was cut off? 当停电的时候你在哪?

答：In the darkness.在黑暗中

**第五篇：趣味英语搜集研究性学习报告**

研究性学习课题报告

随着英语的漫长发展，趣味英语由语法口语中演变而来。还有在各种以英语为母语的国家的地方方言融入了现代英语形成了趣味英语。而我们这次的课题，便是对趣味英语的收集。

这次的“趣味英语收集”的研究性学习，使得我们在课堂英语学习的基础上，进一步明确英语学习的目的，发展自主学习和合作学习的能力，形成有效的英语学习策略，并且丰富英语学习的兴趣。我们发现英语在我们身边无处不在，广布于电视、大街、广告牌、网络上，与我们息息相关。由趣味英语的收集所开展的各式活动使我们有机会通过联想、推理和归纳等思维发现趣味英语并带来无限乐趣。

同时在现有的收集资料与活动过程中，我们发现了英语教学上规律与不足。首先是中学英语的教学规律——现行的高中英语教学中语法知识多以直接描述的方法呈现，且同一知识点分散于几个单元，体现了循序渐进、高复现率中加深印象的教学方法。但是，接触时对学生的不求甚解便可的要求无疑加重了学生的机械记忆的负担，从而减弱学生学英语的兴趣。而这次研究性学习，除了锻炼我们的实践，探索能力以外，也使我们能根据已有的初步知识自己去总结英语学习方式从而培养兴趣。

兴趣对于自主学习来说十分重要。瑞士著名教育家皮亚杰说过“所有智力方面的活动都要依赖于兴趣，兴趣是人们力求认识某种事物或爱好某种活动并伴有积极情绪色彩的心理倾向。”浓厚的兴趣可以培养学生的求知欲，激发学生强大的学习动力，促使他们顽强拼搏，努力学习。根据我们的调查表明，随着年级的升高，学生的英语学习兴趣水平下降兴趣的丧失导致部分学生失去继续学习英语的动力，从而产生厌学的倾向。可见，在英语教学中，要想使学生学得积极主动，并取得好的学习效果，培养学生的兴趣至关重要，甚至可以说这是学习英语的前提和保证。那么，应如何激发学生学习英语的兴趣，充分调动学生学习英语的积极性呢？事实上，趣味英语对学生学习兴趣的激发，就有着重大意义。

例如一些特殊意义的用语：turkey farm，在这短语中Turkey是火鸡，farm是农场。

但是，turkey farm合在一起作为俗语却和农场毫无关系。那么，什么是turkey farm？——在每个政府机构或者私营公司里总会有一些工作能力低或者是不愿勤恳工作的人；但是，由于种种原因，领导又没有办法解雇这些人。为了使工作不受影响，这些机构的领导往往把这些人调到一个地方，就像打入冷宫一样。实际上也就是把他们养在那里，而这种地方就叫作——turkey farm。像这样的趣味含义无疑为单词的理解创造了条件，也为英语的学习提供了兴趣。

我们小组通过活动分析问题和解决问题，获得了经验还增强自信提高了能力。在满

足自身的同时，更希望每个同学都能在学习英语知识，发展语言技能和提高语言实际运用能力的同时，促进英语学科与其它学科间的相互渗透和联系，使我思维能力、想象力、协作和创新精神等综合素质得到提高。我们相信只要细心发掘，从自己的学习兴趣出发，倡导体验、实践、参与、合作与交流的学习方式，就能为我们独立学习留有空间和时间，总之，在高中英语教学中，本着研究性学习的特点，我们应多创设各种激发学习

兴趣的活动，使同学们培养自身学英语的兴趣和自信心，在提高听、说、读、写能力的同时，养成自主学习的习惯和锻炼的思维，从而为成为二十一世纪的主人奠定基础。

部分成果展示

一．通过简单易懂的单词组成有趣的歇后语或词组

hit the books 撞书（用功）

hit the hay 倒在稻草上（睡觉、就寝）

hang somebody out to dry 把„„晾起来了（把„„坑苦了）

in the lime light 站在聚光灯圈里（出风头）

it\'s Greek to me 希腊文（天书）

joined at the hip 连体婴（死党，从不分开的两个人）

just what the doctor ordered 正是大夫说的（对症下药）

kick the bucket 踢水桶（翘辫子）

kiss up to 讨好

kitty corner 小猫的角落（斜对角）

last straw 最后一根稻草

monkey on one\'s back 背上的猴子（难以摆脱的负担）

music to my ears 爱听的话

my old man 我的老头（我父亲）

neck and neck 马脖子靠着马脖子（齐头并进，不分轩轾）

no sweat不出汗（没什么大不了）

二．利用英语的单词的词性以及单词的多种意思组成的趣味英语句子.(1).Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.麻烦没来找你，就别去自找麻烦。

(第一、四个trouble是动词，第二、三个trouble是名词。)

(2).I think that that that that that student wrote on the blackboard was wrong.我认为那个学生写在黑板上的那个“that”是错的。

第一个that是连词，引起宾语从句；第二、五个that是指示代词“那个”；第三个that在这儿相当于名词；第四个that是关系代词，引起定语从句。

(3).We must hang together, or we\'ll be hanged separately.我们必须团结在一起，否则我们将被一个个绞死。

双关语,前面的hang together是“团结一致”的意思，后面的hanged是“绞死”的意思。

(4).The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.那只敏捷的棕色狐狸跳过了一只懒惰的狗。

句中包含了英语中的26个字母。

(5).Was it a bar or a bat I saw?

我看到的是酒吧还是蝙蝠？

回文句，顺着读和倒着读是一样的。

(6).2B or not 2B, that is a ？

文字简化,意思是：To be or not to be, that is a question.生存还是毁灭，那是一个问题。

三．趣味英语笑话

1． The notorious cheap skate finally decided to have a party.Explaining to a friend how to find his apartment, he said, “Come up to 5M and ring the doorbell with your elbow.When the door open, push with your foot.”

“Why use my elbow and foot?”

“Well, gosh,” was the reply, “You\'re not coming empty-hangded, are you?”

一个出了名的吝啬鬼终于决定要请一次客了。他在向一个朋友解释怎么找到他家时说：“你上到五楼，找中间那个门，然后用你的胳膊肘按门铃。门开了之后，再用你的脚把门推开。” “为什么要用我的肘和脚呢？”

“你的双手得拿礼物啊。天哪，你总不会空着手来吧？”吝啬鬼回答。

2． Mrs.Smith: But you must put an advertisement in the papers!

Mrs.Brown: It\'s no use, my little dog can\'t read.布朗夫人：哦，亲爱的，我把珍爱的小狗给丢了！

史密斯夫人：可是你该在报纸上登广告啊！

布朗夫人：没有用的，我的小狗不认识字。”

四．趣味英语谚语·顺口溜

(1)谚语

1.The pot calls the kettle black.五十步笑百步。

2.The world is a ladder for some to go up and others to go down.世界如阶梯，有人上有人下。

3.The world is but a little place, after all.海内存知己，天涯若比邻。

4.To err is human.人非圣贤，孰能无过。

5.Tomorrow never comes.我生待明日，万事成蹉跎。

6.Touch pitch, and you will be defiled.常在河边走，哪有不湿鞋。

7.Troubles never come singly.福无双至，祸不单行。

8.When wine is in truth, wit is out.酒后吐真言。

9.Where there is a will, there is a way.有志者事竟成。

10.Where there is life, there is hope.留得青山在，不怕没柴烧。

11.Walls have ears.小心隔墙有耳。

(2)顺口溜

1.bloke\'s back bike brake block broke.一个家伙的脚踏车后制动器坏了。

2.box of biscuits, a batch of mixed biscuits.一盒饼干，一炉杂饼干。

3.flea and a fly flew up in a flue.Said the flea, “Let us fly!” Said the fly, “Let us flee!” So they flew through a flaw in the flue.一只跳蚤和一只苍蝇飞进烟道里。跳蚤说：「让我们飞吧！」苍蝇说：「让我们逃跑吧！」就这样，它们就飞越了烟道里的一条裂纹。

4.idy tiger tied a tie tighter to tidy her tiny tail.一只老虎将领带系紧，清洁它的尾巴。

五.趣味英语脑筋急转弯

1.Who isn\'t your sister and isn\'t your brother,but is still a child of your mother and father?

2.What has teeth but can\'t eat?

3.What kind of man can raise things without lifting them?

4.Which candle burns longer:a black one or a white one?

5.Why does a cook wear a high,white hat?

6.What kind of dog never can bite and bark?

7.What has a soft bed but never sleeps,a big mouth but never speaks?

8.Four girls have a basket with four apples in it.How can you pide the apples so that each girl gets a whole apple and one still remains in the basket?

9.hich eight-letter word has one letter in it?

Keys ：

1.You yourself are.2.A comb.3.A farmer.He can raise pigs, chickens and so on without lifting them.4.Neither.Because all candles burn shorter.5.To cover his head.6.A hot dog.7.river.8.Give three girls an apple each,and give the fourth girl her apple in the basket.9.elope.注：（成果选自部分整理材料

总体收集以网络书籍为主）

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