

学校的理想装备

电子图书·学校专集

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英语脑筋急转弯


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前言

在英语国家中，有不少类似于我们中国人爱做着玩儿的脑筋急转弯问答题。这些问题要么非常寻常而回答出其不意；要么非常古怪而回答笨拙老实，但都能达到让人会心一笑的效果。笑过之余，你还会对自己的思维定势有所意识，所以做这类问答题，不仅会让人轻松好笑，同时也锻炼了我们思维的灵活性。

试试下面两道题：

1. When can you go as fast as a racing car?
(什么时候你能像跑车一样快?) 回答是: When you're in it. (当你坐在跑车里的时候。)
2. Where does afternoon come before morning in the world? (世界上哪个地方下午比早上先到?)
回答是: In the dictionary (在字典里)。

正如我们中国很多脑筋急转弯题目是在谐音上做文章一样，英语脑筋急转弯也广泛采用了谐音 (homonyms) 和双关 (puns)，问此而答彼，导致诙谐的效果。做这样的题目，需要对英语中的一词多义或一语双关比较熟悉；也就是说，做这类题目，你还会增加更多的语言知识。让我们再看两例：

1. What stays hot even if put in a fridge? (什么东西就是放在冰箱里也是热的?) 回答是: Pepper (辣椒)。
2. Which side is the left side of a pie? (哪边是馅饼的左边?)
回答是: The side that is not eaten, yet. (还没有吃的那一边)。

为什么这样回答？已经会心微笑的读者朋友会告诉还是一脸迷惘的读者：hot 有两个意思：热的；辣的。用第二个意思去理解原题，答案自然是 pepper (辣椒) 了；the left side of a pie 有两层意思：饼的左边；饼剩下没吃的那一边。问题和回答也是利用了这两种截然不同的意思。

在收集编译本书时，我们对各种语言难点，尤其是谐音双关都配有注释和解答，使读者在开心阅读的同时积累英语知识，提高学习英语的兴趣。本书适合于中学生、大学低年级学生及广大英语学习爱好者。编者水平有限，疏漏之处难免，敬请各位读者指正。

陈希茹

1997年3月于华东师大

Part I Homonyms & Puns

第 1 篇 谐音及双关类

Questions :

1. Who is closer to you , your mom or your dad ?
爸爸和妈妈谁和你更亲 ?
2. Can you go to the Cinema With your watch broken ?
你手表坏了 , 可以去看电影吗 ?
3. Why is the comet like Micky Mouse ?
为什么说彗星像米老鼠 ?

Keys :

1. Mom is closer , because dad is farther .
妈妈更亲 , 因为爸爸更远。
2. Of course not , for I don ' t have the time .
当然不行 , 因为我没有时间。
3. It ' s a star with a tail .
因为它是带着一根尾巴的星星。

Notes :

1. father 父亲 , 音似 farther / ' fa : J / 更远
2. I don ' t have the time 有两种理解 : 我没有时间 ; 我没戴表或我的表坏了 , 不知道时间。
3. comet / ' k&mit / n . 彗星
Micky Mouse / ' miki maus / 米老鼠
tail / teil / n . (动物的) 尾巴 ; 彗 (星) 尾

Questions :

1. What ' s the largest room in the world ?
世界上最大的房间是什么房间 ?
2. What ' s the poorest bank in the world ?
最没有钱的银行是什么银行 ?
3. When is coffee like the surface of the earth ?
咖啡什么时候像地球表面 ?
4. What month do soldiers hate ?
当兵的不喜欢几月份 ?

Keys :

1. The room for improvement .
改进的空间。
2. The river bank .
河堤。
3. When it ' s ground .
被碾成粉末时。
4. March .
三月。

Notes :

1. room . 房间；空间，余地
2. bank n . 银行；堤岸
3. ground n . 地面，它也是 grind/grind/v . 磨碎，碾碎的过去分词形式。
4. march n . 行军

Questions :

1. When is a person not a person ?
什么时候人不是人？
2. When is a door not a door ?
什么时候门不是门？
3. When are boys not boys ?
什么时候男孩不是男孩？
4. When is a clock dangerous ?
什么时候时钟是危险的？

Keys :

1. When he is a little cross .
当他有点恼怒时。
2. When it ' s ajar .
当它虚掩时。
3. When they ' re bare-footed .
当他们赤脚时。
4. When it runs down the stairs and strikes one .
当它滚下楼梯敲响一点钟时。

Notes :

1. cross adj . 烦恼，恼火； n . 十字架
2. ajar /+ ' DN : /adj . (门)虚掩着，露了一条缝的
音似 ajar (一只壶)。
3. bare-footed 赤脚，音似 bear-footed，脚和熊一样。
4. strikes one 另一层意思是：击中一个人

Questions :

1. Why is tennis so noisy ?
打网球为什么很吵？
2. If a cabbage and a carrot raced , which one would win ?
如果卷心菜和胡萝卜赛跑，谁会赢？
3. How many feet are there in a yard ?
一码有多少英尺？

Keys :

1. Each player raises a racket .
因为每个运动员都拿着球拍。
2. The cabbage , because it ' s always ahead .
卷心菜，因为它总是领先在前。
3. It depends on how many people stand in the

yard .

这要看院子里站了多少人。

Notes :

1. racket/ ' r\$kit/n . (网球等的) 球拍 ; 喧哗 , 喧闹
raise a racket 大吵大闹
2. cabbage/ ' k\$biDN/n . 卷心菜
carrot/ ' k#+r+t/n . 胡萝卜
a head of cabbage 一颗卷心菜
3. feet n . 英尺 ; 脚 (pl .)
yard n . 院子 ; 码

Questions :

1. When are people like glasses ?
什么时候人像眼镜 ?
2. What beam is lighter than all the other beams ?
什么梁最轻 ?
3. What animal eats with its tail ?
什么动物用尾巴吃东西 ?

Keys :

1. When they make spectacles of themselves .
当他们出洋相的时候。
2. lightbeam.
光线。
3. All animals do . No one takes off its tail while eating .
所有的动物 , 没有任何一种动物在吃东西时要取下尾巴。

Notes :

1. spectacle/ ' spekt+kl/ n . 眼镜
make a spectacle of oneself
使自己出丑 , 出洋相
2. beam/bi : m/ n . 梁 ; 光线
3. with prep . 用...做事 ; 带着 , 有...

Questions :

1. How can you make a slow horse fast ?
怎样能使慢马跑得快 ?
2. What is heavier in summer than in winter ?
什么东西夏天比冬天重 ?
3. What clothing is always sad ?
什么衣服总是伤感的 ?

Keys :

1. Don ' t give it anything to eat for a while .
暂时别给它吃东西。
2. Traffic to the beach .
去海滩的人流。

3. Blue Jeans .
蓝色牛仔服。

Notes :

1. fast adj . 快的 ; v . 绝食
2. heavy adj . 重的 ; 交通量大的 , 繁忙的
3. jeans/DNi : nz/ n . 牛仔衣 , 牛仔裤
blue adj . 蓝色的 ; 伤感的

Questions :

1. How many legs do horses have ?
马有几条腿 ?
2. When are people smartest ?
什么时候人最聪明 ?
3. I have a tree in my hand . What kind of tree is it ?
我的手上有棵树 , 是什么树 ?

Keys :

1. six legs—— forelegs in front and two in back .
有六条腿 , 前面有前腿 , 后面有两条腿。
2. When it ' s sunny , beacuse everything ' s brighter then .
当天气晴朗的时候 , 因为这时候万物都更明亮。
3. It ' s a palm .
是你的手掌。

Notes :

1. forelegs/ ' f&::legz/ n . 前腿 , 音似 four legs (四条腿)
2. bright adj . 办明亮 ; 聪明
smart/sma : t/adj . 聪明
3. palm/pa : m/ n . 棕榈树 ; 手掌

Questions :

1. Can you explain what is free speech ?
你能说说什么是言论自由吗 ?
2. If the green house is on the right side of the road , and the red house is on the left side of the road , where is the white house ?
假设绿房子在马路右边 , 红房子在马路左边 , 请问白房子在哪儿 ?
3. What fruit is never found singly ?
什么水果永远不会是单个的 ?

Keys :

1. Your talking on someone else ' s phone .
用别人的电话打电话。
2. In Washington , D . C .
在华盛顿。

3. A pear .

是梨。

Notes :

1. free adj . 自由的 ; 免费的

2. The White House 白宫

3. pear/p#+/ n . 梨 , 音似 pair/p#+/ n . 一对

Questions :

1. Why is the bride unhappy on her wedding day ?

新娘新婚为何不开心 ?

2. What time must it be when the escaped hungry wolf ate the paymaster ?

逃跑了的饿狼吃掉出纳员是什么时候 ?

3. What will you break once you say it ?

什么东西说出来就碎了 ?

Keys :

1. Because she didn ' t marry the best man .

因为她没有嫁给最好的人。

2. 8p . m .

下午 8 点。

3. Silence .

沉默。

Notes :

1. bride/braid/n . 新娘

bridegroom/ ' braidgrum/n . 新郎

best man 男宾相 ; 最好的男人

bridesmaid/ ' braidsmeid/ n . 女宾相

2. 8 P . m . 音似 ate P . m . , 而 P . m . 是 paymaster 的缩写。

paymaster n . (发放薪饷的) 出纳员

3. break the silence 打破沉默

Questions :

1. What kind of clothes lasts the longest ?

什么衣服穿得最久 ?

2. Why are farmers cruel ?

为什么农夫是残酷的 ?

3. Why are babies like hinges ?

为什么说婴儿像门铰链 ?

Keys :

1. Underwear , because it ' s never worn out .

是内衣 , 因为它永远不会穿在外面。

2. They pull corns by the ears .

因为他们揪着玉米耳朵掰玉米。

3. Because they are things to adore .

因为他们是受宠爱的。

Notes :

1. worn out 穿坏，磨损；穿在外面
2. ear 耳朵；一穗（玉米）
pull corns by the ears 另一种理解是“一穗一穗地掰玉米”。
3. adore/ 'd&::/ v. 喜欢，宠爱，音似 a door。
hinge /hinDN/ n. 门铰链
things to a door 门上的东西

Questions :

1. If a driver drives too fast he 'll get a ticket .
What will happen to a Poet if he writes too fast ?
司机如果车开得太快就会被罚款，那么诗人如果诗写得很快，会怎么样呢？
2. Why is an empty purse always the same ?
空钱包为什么总是老样子？
3. Why do little birds in the nest agree with each other ?
巢里的小鸟为什么意见总是一致？

Keys :

1. His poetic licence will be taken away .
他的写诗执照就会被没收。
2. There 's no change in it .
因为里面没有零钱。
3. Because they would fall out if they didn ' t .
因为如果意见不合，它们就会摔出鸟巢。

Notes :

1. poetic licence 诗的破格（如不遵从语法规则等）
2. change n. 零钱；变化
3. fall out 摔出去；争吵

Questions :

1. Why is an argument like a pen ?
为什么说论据就像一支钢笔？
2. When will the wind improve its image ?
风什么时候能改进自己的形象？
3. Why is learning English like a light gentle wind to a smart student ?
为什么对聪明的学生来说，学英语就像一阵微风？

Keys :

1. No good Without a point .
没有笔尖就没有用处。
2. When it turns over a new leaf .
当它把一片刚落的叶子吹翻过来时。

3. It's a breeze to them.
因为对他们来说学英语轻而易举。

Notes :

1. argument/ ' %:gjum+nt/ n. 论据, 说理
point n. 尖, 顶端; 论点, 要点
2. turn over a new leaf 真正的涵义是: 改过自新
3. breeze/bri : z/ n. 微风, 和风; 轻而易举的事

Questions :

1. What has four wheels and flies?
什么东西有四个轮子还会飞?
2. What's even harder to catch if you run faster?
什么东西你跑得越快越难追上,
3. What time is it when a man is chased by ten dogs?
什么时候十条狗追一个人?
4. How can you tell a clock is shy?
你怎么知道时钟害羞呢?

Keys :

1. A garbage truck.
垃圾车。
2. Your breath.
你的呼吸。
3. It's ten after one.
是一点过十分。
4. It has its hands over its face.
因为它用手遮着脸蛋。

Notes :

1. what has four wheels and flies?
另一种理解是: 什么东西既有四个轮子又有许多苍蝇?
2. catch one's breath 恢复正常呼吸(尤指剧烈运动后)

Questions :

1. Why does time fly?
时间为何飞逝。
2. Why does an invisible man tend to go crazy?
隐形人为何容易发疯?
3. Where can a dog get another tail?
狗去哪里可以再弄到一条尾巴?
4. What bow can never be tied?
什么结不能打?

Keys :

1. To get away from all those who are trying to kill it.

- 为的是甩掉所有要谋杀它的人。
2. Out of sight , out of mind .
看不见就变疯了。
 3. At a retail store .
在零售商店。
 4. A rainbow .
彩虹。

Notes :

1. kill time 消磨时间
2. Out of sight , out of mind 眼不见为净
3. 前缀 re-表示“再一次”，“又...”。

Questions :

1. Why do carpenters think there ' s no such thing as gold in this world ?
木匠为什么不相信世上有金子这种东西？
2. Why do you think doctors are mean ?
你为什么认为医生很吝啬？
3. What do you think of the Grand Canyon ?
你觉得大峡谷如何？

Keys :

1. They never saw it .
因为他们从未锯过金子。
2. Everytime they treat me they make me pay for it .
因为他们每次请我吃饭都让我来付帐。
3. Just gorges .
不过是峡谷罢了。

Notes :

1. saw n . 锯，也是 see (看见) 的过去式。英文中讲 seeing is believing . (眼见为实) ”
2. treat / tri : t / v . 请客；治疗，处理
mean / mi : n / adj . 小气，吝啬
3. gorges 是 gorge (峡谷) 的复数形式，音似 gorgeous / ' g & : s / adj . 宜人的，好的，美丽的
Just gorgeous ! 太棒了！太美了！

Questions :

1. How do you punctuate the following sentence ?
I saw a \$ 100 bill on the ground
你看到下面这个句子怎么给它加上标点？
我看见地上有一张百元美钞
2. How do you know a photographer is always progressive ?
你怎么知道摄影师总是在进步？
3. What roof never keeps out the wet ?
什么屋顶不挡雨？

Keys :

1. Make a dash after it.
后面加个破折号。
2. They are always developing .
他们总是在冲 (胶卷)。
3. The roof of the mouth .
上颚。

Notes :

1. make a dash after it 另一种理解是：冲上去拿呀
punctuate v. / ' p)RkCMueit/加标点
2. develop v. 发展；冲 (胶卷)
3. roof n. 屋顶；上颚

Questions :

1. Does any child like going to school ?
有没有小孩子喜欢上学？
2. Why is a peacock the best story-teller ?
为什么说孔雀最擅长讲故事？
3. Why is a crazy person equal to two ordinary people ?
为什么说一个疯子抵得上两个正常人？

Keys :

1. Every child likes going to school . Most of them
Just hate staying there before going home .
每个孩子都喜欢去学校，大部分的孩子只不过不喜欢在回家之前呆在那儿罢了。
2. Because it always has a beautiful tale .
因为它总是有一个美丽的故事。
3. Because he is a man beside himself .
因为他在自己的旁边还有一个人。

Notes :

1. go to School 有两种理解：
在学校读书，上学；
去学校，上学校
2. tale/teil/ n. 故事，音似 tail (尾巴)。
3. beside oneself 真正的意思是：发狂，忘形。

Questions :

1. What coat is always Wet When it ' S put on ?
什么衣服穿上的时候总是湿乎乎的？
2. Why did the band have a smash hit in the performance ?
这支乐队何以演出取得巨大成功？
3. Why is Sunday the strongest day in a week ?
为什么说星期日是一周里最强壮的一天？

Keys :

1. A coat of paint .
一层油漆。
2. They had the audience glued to their seats .
他们请人把听众粘在椅子上了。
3. The rest of the days are weak days .
因为其余的日子都很弱小。

Notes :

1. coat n. 衣服；涂层，一层（漆）
2. smash hit 很成功的新剧、电影等
have someone glued to one's seat 真正的意思是：使某人喜欢得不忍离座，直到看完（表演）为止。
3. weak adj. 弱的，音似 week
weekdays 指不包括星期日的那些天
但是，目前流行的看法是：weekdays 指周一至周五，而 weekends 包括周六和周日。

Questions :

1. Why are giraffes the cheapest to feed?
为什么养长颈鹿最不花钱？
2. Why are dogs afraid to sunbathe?
狗为什么害怕日光浴；
3. Why are mules helpless in dancing?
骡子为什么在跳舞方面一塌糊涂？
4. Why is the pig always eating?
猪为什么没完没了地吃？

Keys :

1. They make a little food go a long way .
因为它们脖子长，一点点食物都要走很长的路才能咽下去。
2. They don't want to be hot-dogs.
因为它们不想成为热狗。
3. They have two left legs .
因为它们有两条左腿。
4. He's making a hog of himself .
它想成为一只肉猪。

Notes :

1. go a long way 维持很长一段时间
3. have two left legs (跳舞等) 笨手笨脚
4. make a pig of oneself 像猪一样吃得很多（贬义）
hog /h&g/n. 肉用肥猪

Questions :

1. What kind of shoes are made of banana skins?
什么鞋是用香蕉皮做的？
2. How do you like your school?

你觉得你们学校怎么样？

3. Why are politicians no longer concerned with snowball fights?

政客们为什么不再关注打雪仗了？

Keys :

1. Slippers .

拖鞋。

2. Closed .

关闭。

3. The cold war is over .

冷战结束了。

Notes :

1. slipper/ 'slip+/ n. 拖鞋

Slip/Slip/ v. 滑, 跌交

2. How do you like your school? 有两种理解:

你觉得你们学校怎么样?

你希望你们学校是什么样子,

3. cold war 冷战

Questions :

1. Why are watches fragile?

手表为什么容易坏?

2. What's put on the table, cut, but never eaten?

什么东西摆在桌上, 切好以后却不能食用?

3. Why don't women get bald as soon as men?

为什么总是男人比女人先秃头?

Keys :

1. Because their hours are numbered .

因为它们有数字标明时间。

2. A deck of cards .

一副扑克牌。

3. Because women wear hair longer .

因为女人头发留得长。

Notes :

1. fragile/ 'fr\$ail/ adj. 易碎的, 易坏的

“Their hours are numbered” 源于 “One's days are numbered” 意思是 “某人在世之日屈指可数, 寿命不长了”。

2. cut the cards 洗牌

3. wear hair longer 有两层意思:

留着更长的头发;

头发留得更长久

Questions :

1. How can you make the door last?

怎样能使门经久耐用?

2. Why shouldn't you lose your temper?
为什么不该发脾气?
3. What makes the Tower of Pisa lean?
比萨塔为什么是斜的?
4. What book has the most stirring chapters?
什么书中有最动人的篇章?

Keys :

1. Make other things first.
先做其他的东西。
2. No one else wants it.
没人愿意要。
3. It never eats.
因为它从不食人间烟火。
4. A cook book.
烹饪书。

Notes :

1. make the door last 另一种理解是：最后做门
3. lean v. 倾斜；adj. 瘦的
4. stirring adj. 动人的
Stir v. 搅和，搅拌

Questions :

1. What's the most difficult train to catch?
赶什么火车最不容易?
2. What trees do fortune tellers like to look at?
算命先生喜欢看什么树?
3. How do people feel after taking a ferryboat?
乘渡船之后人们有什么感觉?

Keys :

1. The 12:50 train, because it's ten to one if you catch it.
是12点50分的火车，因为赶上它只有10比1的概率。
2. Palms.
棕榈树。
3. They feel vexed, for the ferryboat made them cross.
他们觉得烦恼，是因为渡船使然。

Notes :

1. ten to one 1点差10分；10比1
2. palm n. 棕榈树；手掌
fortune teller 算命先生，预言将来的人
palmist n. 看手相者
3. cross v. 过去，渡过，穿过
adj. 暴躁的，易怒的

Questions :

1. What can pierce one's ears without a hole?
什么东西不用打洞就可以在耳朵上穿孔?
2. If you had 5 dollars and gave away one quarter, and another quarter, and then still mother quarter, how much would you have left?
假设你有 5 美元, 拿走四分之一, 再拿走四分之一, 接着又拿走四分之一, 你还剩多少钱?
3. What bird lifts heavy things?
什么鸟可以举起重物?

Keys :

1. Noise.
噪音。
2. \$ 4.25.
还有 4 美元 25 美分。
3. A crane.
鹤。

Notes :

1. pierce/p!+s/v. 刺穿, 刺破
piercing/ ' p!+siR/adj. 刺耳的
2. quarter/ ' kw&:t/n. 四分之一; 二十五美分
3. crane/krein/n. 鹤; 起重机

Questions :

1. What's the difference between the North Pole and the South Pole?
北极和南极的区别是什么?
2. What makes naughty boys long to work in a clock factory?
淘气的男孩子为什么盼望到钟表厂工作?
3. What can I do to avoid falling hair?
怎样防止头发脱落?

Keys :

1. The whole world.
整个世界。
2. People make faces there.
因为那儿人们做鬼脸。
3. Get out of the way where the hair's falling.
别站在头发掉下来的地方就行了。

Notes :

1. A world of difference 天壤之别
2. make faces 做鬼脸; 做钟面
3. avoid falling hair 有两种理解:
防止头发脱落;
避开(从上面)掉下来的头发

Questions :

1. What do girls find the easiest to part with?
女孩子们发现什么东西最舍得放弃?
2. What kind of running means walking?
什么样的跑步意味着走路?
3. What do elephants use to communicate with each other?
大象用什么交谈?
4. What makes fish the smartest animal in the world?
鱼为什么是世界上最聪明的动物?

Keys :

1. A comb .
梳子。
2. Running out of gas .
汽油用完了。
3. Big Words .
大个的词。
4. No one can pull its leg .
它没有腿给人拉。

Notes :

1. part with 放弃 (尤指不自愿地) ; 用...分头路或发缝
2. big words 真正的涵义是 : 比较正式的大词
4. pull one ' s leg 真正的涵义是 : 使...上当受骗

Questions :

1. What made the little strawberry worried?
什么事让小草莓忧心忡忡?
2. Something went Wrong with the second hand of my watch . Where can I have it replaced?
我手表上的秒针坏了 , 请问哪儿有换的?
3. Why are Writers like postmen?
为什么作家与邮递员相似?

Keys :

1. It ' s afraid to be in a jam .
它害怕被做成果酱。
2. In a second-hand store .
在旧货店里。
3. They are all men of letters .
他们都是文人。

Notes :

1. jam/ DN\$ m/ n . 果酱 ; 塞车
2. second hand adj . 二手货的 , 旧的
second hand n . 秒针

3. men of letters 文人

letter n. 字母；信件

Questions :

1. Why are chickens kept away from children?
为什么孩子们不能和鸡呆在一起？
2. Why do people go to bed?
人们为什么睡觉？
3. Why shouldn't we have t_{ete}-à-t_{ete} e in the country?
我们为什么不能在乡间密谈？

Keys :

1. Chickens use fowl language.
因为鸡用的是禽语。
2. Because the bed won't come to us.
因为床不会走向我们。
3. Because the corn have ears.
因为玉米有耳。

Notes :

1. fowl language 音似 foul language (脏话)
2. go to bed 另一种理解是：走向床，走到床跟前
3. t_{ete}-à-t_{ete} / 'teit%: 'teit/n. 私下密谈
corns have ears 源于 walls have ears 隔墙有耳
ear n. 耳朵；一穗(玉米)

Questions :

1. What's the best thing to take when you run-down?
身体不适时吃什么最好？
2. What stays hot even if put in a refrigerator?
什么东西就是放在冰箱里也是热的？
3. What is the best year for a kangaroo?
什么是袋鼠的幸运年？

Keys :

1. The license number of the car that hit you.
要记下撞你的那辆车的车牌号码。
2. Pepper.
辣椒。
3. Leap year.
是闰年。

Notes :

1. take v. 吃(药等)；记下来
be run-down 身体不适，音似 be run down (被...
撞倒)
licence/ 'lais+ns/ n. 执照，特许证
2. pepper/ 'pep+/ n. 胡椒粉，辣椒
hot adj. 热的；辣的

3. kangaroo/k\$Rg+ ' ru : /n . 袋鼠
leap/li : p/跳跃 ; leap year 闰年

Questions :

1. What surprising things happen everywhere every day?
什么怪事随时随地都发生?
2. What can ' t be used unless broken?
什么东西不碎就不能用?
3. Why do People wear watches when they cross
the desert?
人们穿越沙漠为什么要戴手表?

Keys :

1. Day breaks without falling ; night falls without
breaking .
天不摔下来就破晓 ; 夜幕降临却不碎掉。
2. Eggs.
是鸡蛋。
3. Because watches have springs in them .
因为手表里面有弹簧。

Notes :

1. fall v. 摔下来 , 跌下来 ; 降临
break 破碎 ; daybreak n . 破晓 , 拂晓
2. break v. 打 (鸡蛋) ; 打碎
3. spring/spriR/ n . 泉水 ; 弹簧

Questions :

1. How does the sun affect weight?
太阳如何影响重量?
2. What makes opening piano so hard?
为什么钢琴盖不好打开?
3. What ' s the best way to prevent infection caused
by biting insects?
什么办法预防咬人昆虫引起的感染最好?

Keys :

1. It makes the daylight .
它带来白昼。
2. All the keys are inside .
所有的琴键都在里面。
3. Don ' t bite any .
别咬昆虫。

Notes :

1. makes the day light 使白天变轻
2. key n . 琴键 ; 钥匙
3. biting insects 咬人的昆虫 (biting 用来修饰
insects) ; 咬昆虫 (biting 的宾语为 insects)
infection/in ' fekM+n/n . 感染

Questions :

1. What two words contain thousands of letters?
哪两个单词包含了所有的字母?
2. What 's the easiest way to catch a fish?
最便捷的钓鱼办法是什么?
3. What kind of dog doesn ' t bite or bark?
什么狗不咬人也不叫?
4. What do you get if you cross stereo and fridge?
把音响和冰箱混合在一起可以得到什么?

Keys :

1. Post Office.
邮局。
2. Have someone throw it to you .
叫别人扔给你。
3. Hot dog .
热狗。
4. Very cool music .
很棒的音乐。

Notes :

1. letter n. 信件 ; 字母
4. cool adj. 冷的 , 凉的 ; 棒的 , 美的

Questions :

1. Is it better to write your homework on a full stomach or on an empty one?
肚子饱的时候写作业好 , 还是空肚子的时候写作业好?
2. What goes up every time the rain comes down?
每当雨点落下时什么东西会上去?
3. Which is easier to spell Riddle-de-dee or Riddle-de-dum?
Riddle-de-dee 和 Riddle-de-dum 哪一个更好写?

Keys :

1. It ' s better to write it on your exercise book .
写在练习本上好。
2. An umbrella .
是雨伞。
3. It ' s Riddle-de-dee , because it ' s spelled with more e ' s .
是 Riddle-de-dee , 因为它写出来 e 比较多。

Notes :

1. on a full/empty stomach 肚子饱/饿的时候 ; 在饱饱的/空空的肚子上
2. go up 上升 ; (伞) 撑起来
3. e ' s 音似 ease (容易)

with more ease 更容易做...

Questions :

1. Why is the sweating boy sitting in the sun?
那个男孩子大汗淋漓为什么还坐在太阳下面?
2. Upon leaving the Cafe, one boy paid his bill, while his friend handed the cashier a slip of paper with the number 1004180 on it. The Cashier smiled and let him pass without paying. Why?
离开咖啡屋的时候, 一个男孩付了帐, 他的朋友却递给收银员一张纸条, 上面写着一串数字 1004180, 收银员笑了笑, 让他不付钱通过了。奥妙何在?

Keys :

1. For sundry reasons.
有很多不同的原因。
2. 1004180 means "I owe nothing; for I ate nothing." 1004180
意思是: "我什么没吃, 所以不欠什么。"

Notes :

1. Sundry/ 's)ndri : /adj . 各种各样的, 形似 sun-dried 晒太阳晒干 (身上的汗水)
2. cashier/ k\$>M!+/n . 收银员
1004180 读作 "I 0 nothing four I eight nothing",
意思是 "I owe nothing for I ate nothing" .

Questions :

1. Which state in the United States is round at both ends and high in the middle?
美国哪个州两头圆, 中间高?
2. My hen laid a five-pound egg, can you beat it?
我家的母鸡生了一个五磅重的鸡蛋, 你比得过吗?
3. What sense do you lose when you are sick?
生病时会失去哪种感觉,

Keys :

1. Ohio .
俄亥俄州。
2. Sure, with an egg-beater .
当然, 用打蛋器就行了。
3. Your sense of touch, for you don't feel well .
触觉, 因为你感觉不对头。

Notes :

1. Ohio 两头是 O, 中间是 hi, 音似 high.
2. beat v. 胜过, 比过; 打 (蛋)
Can you beat it? 另一层意思是 "你会打这个蛋吗?"

3. feel well 身体好；触觉良好

Questions :

1. What animals are well-educated?
什么动物受的教育好？
2. What's the smallest room in the World?
世界上什么房间最小？
3. Why are young men unwilling to date the daughter of the Fortunes?
年轻人为什么都不愿和费群家的小姐约会？

Keys :

1. Fish, because they go around in schools.
是鱼，因为它们总是成群地游来游去。
2. A mushroom.
是蘑菇。
3. Because she is Miss Fortune.
因为她是费群小姐。

Notes :

1. school n. 一群(鱼)；学校
2. mushroom/ 'm)Mrum/n. 蘑菇
3. Miss Fortune 音似 misfortune/mis>f&:CM+n/ n.
不幸

Questions :

1. What has nothing but a head and a tail?
什么东西只有脑袋和尾巴？
2. As a large horse is getting on in age, why should he always stay in cold and wet?
当一匹马日渐衰老，为什么总呆在又湿又冷的地方？
3. If you stand with your back to the north and face south, what would be on your left hand?
假设你站着时前面是南，后面是北，那么左手是什么方向？

Keys :

1. A coin.
是硬币。
2. So that he could catch cold and become a little hoarse.
这样他就可以着凉，嗓子就可以有些嘶哑。
3. Fingers.
是手指。

Notes :

1. head 头；钱币的正面(指有人头像的一面)
tail 尾巴；钱币的反面
2. hoarse/h&:s/adj. 嘶哑的，音似 horse

a little horse 一匹小马

3. on one's left hand 可以指左手方向，也可以指在左手上面

Questions :

1. What kind of water should people drink in order to be healthy?
为了健康应该喝什么水？
2. Why is $10 \times 10 = 1000$ like your left eye?
为什么说 $10 \times 10 = 1000$ 就像你的左眼？
3. What do you still keep after giving it to someone else?
什么东西给了别人自己却还留着？

Keys :

1. Drink well water .
喝井水。
2. It's not right .
它不是右眼。
3. Your word .
你的话。

Notes :

1. well n. 井 ; adj. 健康的
2. It's not right 另一层意思是 : 它不对
3. give one's word 允诺 , 答应
keep one's word 信守诺言
keep one's word after giving it 真正的意思是 :
答应别人的事一定要做到

Questions :

1. Are cats bigger in the morning or at night?
猫是早晨大还是夜晚大？
2. What did the big chimney say to the little chimney while working?
工作时大烟囱对小烟囱说些什么？
3. What is a sleeping child?
睡觉的孩子是干什么的？

Keys :

1. At night , because they're let out in night time and taken in in the day time .
夜晚的猫大 , 因为它们晚上出动 , 白天收兵。
2. " You're too young to smoke . "
" 你还年轻 , 不该抽烟。 "
3. A kidnapper .
是个绑匪。

Notes :

1. let out 放出去 ; 改长 , 改宽 (尤指改衣服)

take in 收回；改短，改小（尤指改衣服）

2. smoke v. 抽烟；冒烟

3. kidnapper/ 'kidnəpə/n. 绑匪

kid/kid/ n. 小孩

nap/nəp/v. 打瞌睡

Questions :

1. Who is lazier, the tall man or the short man?

高个子和矮个子的人谁更懒惰？

2. When did the driver stop to have lunch?

司机什么时候停下来吃午饭？

3. Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I remain the same. What am I?

拿走我的第一个字母，第二个字母，拿走我所有的字母，我还是我，请问我是谁？

Keys :

1. The tall one, because he's longer in bed.

高个子懒，因为他在床上的时间更长。

2. When he came to a fork in the road.

当他开到三叉口的时候。

3. A postman.

邮递员。

Notes :

1. longer adv. (时间) 更长；(距离, 身高等) 更长

2. fork n. 三叉口；叉子

3. letter n. 字母；信

Questions :

1. Will it rain for several days continuously?

会不会连续几天阴雨连绵？

2. Who can raise things without lifting them?

什么人不用举就能把东西抬起来？

3. What did the king cloud say to the rest of the clouds?

云中之王对芸芸众生说什么？

4. Who is married to the First Lady?

第一夫人嫁给了谁？

Keys :

1. Never, because there're nights in between.

永远不会，因为白昼之间有黑夜隔开。

2. Farmers.

农民。

3. "I'm the one who should rain here."

“我要在这里降雨。”

4. Adam.

是亚当。

Notes :

1. day n. 一天；一个白昼
continuously/k+n>tinju+sli/ adv. 连续不断地
2. raise 举起，抬起；饲养，种植
3. rain v. 下雨，音似 reign/rein/v. 统治
4. the First Lady 第一夫人，总统夫人
the first lady 第一位女士，指夏娃

Questions :

1. What does the man who just had his face shaved resemble?
刚刚修过胡须的男人像什么？
2. Why did the farmer take his chicken to task?
农夫为什么训斥小鸡？
3. How do we know the ocean is friendly?
人们如何知道海洋是友好的呢？

Keys :

1. A bear.
像熊。
2. Because they use foul language.
因为它们说脏话。
3. It waves.
它总是招手致意。

Notes :

1. resemble/ri>zembl/ v. 与...相像
bear n. 熊，音似 bare adj. 光秃秃的，无遮盖的
bare-faced 面孔干干净净，没有胡须的
bear-faced 脸和熊一样的
2. foul adj. 脏的，音似 fowl n. 家禽
3. wave v. 起波浪；招手致意

Questions :

1. How did the hangman get married?
绞刑吏是怎么结婚的？
2. Why did little Tom put his brother's guitar in the refrigerator?
小汤姆为什么把他哥哥的吉他放在冰箱里？
3. Why is the inside of everything so mysterious?
为什么说凡事内部都神秘莫测？

Keys :

1. He tied a knot.
他打了一个结。
2. Because he enjoyed cool music.
因为他爱听美妙的音乐。
3. Because you can never make them out.

因为你永远也不能弄懂它们。

Notes :

1. hangman/ 'h\$Rm\$n/ n. 绞刑吏, 刽子手
tie a knot 打一个结; 缔结良缘
2. refrigerator/ri 'friDN+reit+/ n. 电冰箱(也可写作 fridge 或者 icebox)
cool adj. 凉的, 冷的; 棒的, 超级的, 美妙的
3. make them out 有两层意思: 把它们变到外面来; 弄懂它们, 看清它们
mysterious/?mis>t!+r!+s/adj. 难理解的, 神秘的

Questions :

1. Why is a coward like a leaky faucet?
为什么说胆小鬼和漏水的笼头一样?
2. Why should we never ask balloons for advice?
为什么我们绝不向气球征求意见?
3. What band can 't play music?
什么乐队不会演奏音乐?

Keys :

1. They both run.
因为它们都会溜走。
2. They are full of hot air.
因为它们里面全是热空气。
3. Rubber band.
橡皮筋。

Notes :

1. coward/ 'kau+d/n. 懦夫, 胆小鬼
faucet/ 'f&:sit/ n. 水笼头
leaky/ 'li:ki/ adj. 漏的, 有漏洞的
run v. 跑, 溜走; 流动, 流(水)
2. hot air 热空气; 吹牛, 胡说
3. band n. 乐队, 吹奏乐队; 带子, 绳子
rubber band 橡皮筋

Questions :

1. Do audience ever steal anything?
听众会偷东西吗?
2. What will the farmer grow in his garden if he doesn 't mind working hard?
假如一个农夫不在乎劳动有多辛苦, 他会在园子里种什么?

Keys :

1. Yes, when they take the floor.
当他们发言时就会这样做。
2. He will grow tired.
他会累的。

Notes :

1. audience/ˈɔːnjəns/ n. 听众, 观众
take the floor 有两种理解: 词组真正的含义是“发言”; 在答案中可理解为“拿走地板”。
2. grow v. 种植; 变得...

Questions :

1. Can you tell me when was the Iron Age?
能告诉我铁器时代是什么时候吗?
2. Why did the rooster refuse to fight?
公鸡为何不应战?
3. What king belongs to a student?
什么国王属于学生?

Keys :

1. Before the drip-dry era.
在滴干成衣时期之前。
2. Because it's a chicken.
因为它是一只鸡。
3. A ruler.
一把尺。

Notes :

1. iron n. 铁器, 铁; 熨斗
drip/drip/ v. 滴水
drip-dry adj. (指衣服) 滴干免熨的
2. rooster/ˈruːstə/ n. 公鸡, 也作 cock
chicken n. 鸡, 包括 hen (母鸡), rooster/cock (公鸡), Chick (小鸡); 胆小鬼, 懦夫
3. ruler n. 统治者; 尺

Questions :

1. Why didn't the baseball catcher meet Cinderella?
棒球队的接球员为什么没有见到灰姑娘?
2. What would happen if the rock heard a most funny joke?
要是石头听了一个非常好笑的笑话会怎么样?

Keys :

1. Because he missed the ball.
因为他没有接住球。
2. He would crack up.
他会笑破肚皮。

Notes :

1. baseball/ˈbeɪsbɔːl/ n. 棒球赛, 棒球队队员
有 catcher (接球员), batter (击球员) 和 pitcher (投球员)。
Cinderella 是童话中的人物, 原名叫 Ella, 因为继

母让她整天呆在厨房里，身上的衣服都是灰 (cinder)，所以大家叫她灰姑娘 (cinderella)。

cinder/ 'sɪnd+ / n. 余烬，煤块烧剩下的煤核

ball n. 球；舞会

miss the ball 另一层意思是：错过了舞会

2. crack up (引起) 哄堂大笑，笑痛肚子

crack/ 'kr\$ k/ v. 破裂，敲破

The rock would crack up 另一层意思是：石头会裂开的

Questions :

1. Why do you put your head on the piano?

你为何把头放在钢琴上？

2. Why do you put your bed in the fireplace?

你为何把床放在壁炉里？

3. Why does the liar stay in his room all day?

撒谎的人为何成天呆在家里？

Keys :

1. I want to play piano by ear .

因为我想用耳朵弹琴。

2. I want sleep like a log .

因为我想像木头一样睡觉。

3. So that nobody can find him out .

这样任何人都不会在外面发现他。

Notes :

1. play (piano) by ear 真正的涵义是：不用乐谱演奏 (钢琴曲)

2. sleep like a log 真正的涵义是：睡得很沉很香
fire place 壁炉

3. find...out 真正的涵义是：发现真相，使真相大白

Questions :

1. How long is a shoe , usually?

一般鞋有多长？

2. What ten-letter word starts with gas?

什么单词是由 gas 开头的 10 个字母组成？

3. What is black and white and red all over?

什么东西全身黑、白、红相间？

Keys :

1. A little more than a foot long .

一英尺多一点。

2. Automobile .

汽车。

3. Newspaper .

报纸。

Notes :

1. foot n. 英尺；脚

“A little more than a foot long” 实指“比脚长点点”。

2. automobile/ 'tmabi:l/ n. 汽车

start v. 以...开始；发动，启动（尤指汽车）

3. red 音似 read (read 过去分词)

read all over 从头读到尾

Questions :

1. What has a tongue but can't talk?

什么东西有舌头却不能讲话？

2. What has a ear but can't bear?

什么东西有耳朵却听不见？

3. What has a head but can't think?

什么东西有头脑却不会思考？

4. What has a foot but can't walk?

什么东西有脚却不会走路？

Keys :

1. An envelope .

一个信封。

2. An ear of corn .

一穗玉米。

3. A nail .

一颗钉子。

4. A bed .

一张床。

Notes :

1. tongue n. 舌头；舌状物

3. head n. 头；顶端

4. foot n. 脚；底部

the foot of a bed 床脚处

Questions :

1. Books always claim to be kings , why?

书本都自诩为国王，为什么？

2. Is a hen who seldom lay eggs a good layer?

不常下蛋的鸡是好蛋鸡吗？

3. How do you feel today?

今天你感觉怎么样？

4. Why are schools haunted?

学校为什么闹鬼？

Keys :

1. They all have a lot of pages .

因为它们都由很多页组成。

2. Yes , as long as it doesn't lay bad eggs .

是的，只要它下的蛋不是坏蛋。

3. With my hands, of course.

自然是用双手呀。

4. They have the school spirit.

因为它们都有学校团队精神。

Notes :

1. page n. 页；侍从

3. How do you feel today? 另一种理解是：今天你怎样触摸？

4. spirit n. 幽灵，鬼魂；精神，活力

Questions :

1. What has four legs but only one face?

什么东西有四条腿，却只有一只脚？

2. What has many tails but no head?

什么东西有许多尾巴，却没有一个脑袋？

3. What has three hands but only one face?

什么东西有三只手，却只有一张脸？

4. What has its heart in its head?

什么东西的心在脑袋里面？

Keys :

1. A bed.

是床。

2. A book of stories.

是故事书。

3. A clock.

是时钟。

4. A lettuce.

是生菜。

Notes :

1. the foot/head of a bed

床尾(床脚处)/床头

2. tail 音似 tale (故事)

3. hand n. 手；指针

4. ahead of lettuce 一颗生菜

Questions :

1. Which can move faster, heat or cold?

冷和热谁跑得快？

2. What coat has no collars, no sleeves, no pockets and no buttons?

什么衣服没领没袖，没有口袋也没有钮扣？

3. What weather do mice and rats fear?

老鼠害怕什么天气？

4. Who always finds things dull?

谁总觉得什么事都无聊？

Keys :

1. Heat , because you can catch cold .
热跑得快 , 因为你追得上冷。
2. A coat of paint .
一层油漆。
3. When it ' s raining cats and dogs .
下滂沱大雨的时候。
4. A knife-sharpener .
磨刀师傅。

Notes :

1. cold n. 冷 ; 感冒
catch cold 追上冷 ; 患感冒
2. coat n. 衣服 ; 一层 (油漆 , 灰尘等)
4. dull adj. 无聊 , 没劲 ; 钝

Questions :

1. What kind of ribbons do politicians use ?
政客们用什么样的带子 ?
2. When does a doctor get angry ?
医生什么时候会生气 ?
3. Who always drives his customer away ?
谁总是把顾客撵走 ?
4. Who makes a million dollars a day ?
谁每天挣一百万美元 ?

Keys :

1. Red tape .
红色的带子。
2. When he loses his patients .
当他的病人不来找他看病的时候。
3. A taxi-driver .
出租汽车司机。
4. People who work in a mint .
在造币厂工作的人。

Notes :

1. red tape 真正的含义是 : 繁文缛节 , 官僚作风
2. patients 音似 patience
lose one ' s patience 不耐烦 , 发脾气
3. drive... away 另一种理解是 : 用车把...接走
4. nt/mint/ n. 造币厂

Questions :

1. Can you tell me how fast light travels ?
你能告诉我光速有多快吗 ?
2. What ' s the hardest in the world ?
世界上最难的谜语是什么 ?
3. What ' s the smallest bridge in the world ?

世界上最小的桥梁是什么？

Keys :

1. The same way as slow light travels .
和慢的光线一样传播。
2. Life , because everyone has to give it up .
生命 , 因为每个人都有生命终止的一天。
3. The bridge of a nose .
鼻梁。

Notes :

1. travel / ' trʌvəl / v . 传播 , 运行
“ how fast light travel ” 有两种理解 : 光速有多快 ; 快的光线如何传播
2. give...up (努力不成之后) 放弃 ; 终止
3. bridge n . 桥 ; 鼻梁

Questions :

1. Can I try on that dress in the window ?
我可以试穿橱窗里那件连衣裙吗 ?
2. When is a secret like a dress ?
什么时候秘密像衣服 ?
3. What comes before six ?
六前面是什么 ?

Keys :

1. You can use the dressing room .
你可以在试衣室里试穿。
2. When it ' s let out .
当它泄露以后。
3. The milkman .
送牛奶的人。

Notes :

1. “ Can I try on that dress in the window ? ”
另一种理解是 : 我能在橱窗里试那件连衣裙吗 ?
2. let out (秘密) 泄露 ; (衣服) 改大
3. “ What comes before six ? ”
另一种理解是 : 什么在六点钟之前来 ?

Questions :

1. What ' s the difference between a woman and an umbrella ?
女人和伞的区别是什么 ?
2. What sport do waiters and waitresses excel in ?
服务员最擅长什么运动 ?
3. What has four legs and flies ?
什么东西有四条腿还可以飞 ?

Keys :

1. You can shut up an umbrella .

你可以把伞收起来。

2. Tennis. They really know how to serve.
打网球。因为他们熟谙发球。
3. A dead horse.
一匹死马。

Notes :

1. shut up 关起来，收起来；（使）闭嘴，住嘴
you can shut up an umbrella” 的含义是：
you can't shut up a woman（你可没法叫一个女人住嘴）
2. serve v. 发球；服务，侍候
3. flies v. 飞（fly 单数第三人称形式）
n. 苍蝇

Questions :

1. Will liars be honest after they die?
撒谎的人死后会诚实吗？
2. Why are people always tired on April Fool's Day?
愚人节这天人们为什么总是疲惫不堪？
3. What driver never speed?
什么司机从不超速开车？

Keys :

1. No, they won't. They lie still after they die.
不会，他们死后还是撒谎。
2. Because they've just had a long March.
因为他们刚刚结束一次漫长行军。
3. A screwdriver.
螺丝刀。

Notes :

1. lie Still 静躺，静卧；仍旧撒谎
2. March 三月；march n. 行军，行进
3. screwdriver/ 'skru:draiv+/n. 螺丝刀

Questions :

1. Why is the heart of a tree like the end of a dog's tail?
为什么说树心像狗尾巴梢？
2. Why is the airplane pilot like the escaping prisoner?
为什么说飞机驾驶员与在逃囚犯相似？
3. When is a horse the heaviest?
什么时候马最重？

Keys :

1. Because it's the farthest place from the bark.
因为它离树皮最远。
2. They both want safe flights.

因为他们都希望飞行安全。

3. When it ' s led.
当有人牵它的时候。

Notes :

1. bark/b%:k/ n. 树皮 ; 狗吠
the end of a dog ' s tail 狗尾巴梢 , 离狗的嘴最远
2. flight/flait/ n. 飞行 ; 逃亡 , 逃跑
safe flight 安全飞行 ; 安全出逃
3. led : lead (牵引) 的过去分词 , 音似 lead/led/n .
铅

Questions :

1. What vegetable do people have if they want privacy ?
人们在需要旁人避开时总是选什么蔬菜 ?
2. What do you do with your shoes after you wear them out ?
你的鞋子穿破以后你怎么处理它们 ?
3. Why do you think 10 points are no less than 100 points ?
你为什么说 10 分和 100 分差不多 ?

Keys :

1. Lettuce alone .
只要莴苣。
2. Wear them back in .
当然是穿回家。
3. Because the difference between them is just nothing .
因为它们之间的区别仅仅是零。

Notes :

1. Lettuce alone 音似 let us alone (让我们单独呆一会儿)
privacy/ ' praiv+si/ n. 隐私
2. wear...out 把...穿破 , 穿坏 ; 把...穿着到外面

Questions :

1. Who will be your real friend , a poor friend or a rich one ?
贫穷的朋友和富贵的朋友 , 谁会成为你真正的朋友 ?
2. Why don ' t you buy a vacuum cleaner ?
你为什么买个真空吸尘器 ?
3. What ' s the most contradictory sign in a library ?
图书馆里最自相矛盾的标牌是什么 ?

Keys :

1. A poor friend , because a friend in need is a friend indeed .

贫穷的朋友，因为患难之交是真情。

2. I don't have any vacuum to clean.
我没有真空要打扫。
3. To speak aloud is not allowed.
大声讲话是不允许的。

Notes :

1. a friend in need 患难之交
in need 需要帮助，需要资助，穷困的
2. vacuum/ 'v\$kjʊ:m/ n. 真空
3. contradictory/、k&ntr+ 'dikt+ri/adj. 互相抵触的
To speak aloud is not allowed 音似 to speak
aloud is not aloud. (大声讲话不是大声)

Questions :

1. Is there anything that you can't get over?
有没有你无法释怀淡忘的事?
2. Why did the hippies remind one of a coal miner
in the old days?
嬉皮士为何使人联想起旧时代的矿工?
3. DO people fish with a permit in this area?
在这个地方钓鱼必须要有特许证吗?

Keys :

1. Lots of. The sun, the moon, and lots of buildings.
很多。太阳，月球，还有许多高大建筑。
2. Because they're fond of saying: "I dig."
因为他们喜欢说，“我来挖”。
3. NO, We fish with a bait.
不，我们用鱼饵钓鱼。

Notes :

1. get over 淡忘，痊愈（不愉快的经历、感受等）；越
过
2. "I dig" 真实涵义是：我喜欢
3. with 持有；用...做某事
permit/ 'p+:mit/n. 许可证，执照

Questions :

1. Why is jaywalking tiring?
乱穿马路为什么很累?
2. Why are giraffes considered intelligent?
人们为什么认为长颈鹿是有智慧的?
3. Why are horses considered talented in painting?
人们为什么认为马在绘画方面有天赋?

Keys :

1. Because it may make one have a rundown feeling.
因为它有可能让人觉得身体情况不佳。
2. Because it's the highest form of animal life.

因为它是动物的最高形态。

3. Because they draw a lot of things .

因为它们拖很多很多东西。

Notes :

1. run-down adj . 身体不好的 , 音似 run down (被车撞倒)

jaywalk/ ' DNeiw&k/ v . 乱穿马路

2. high adj . 高的

the highest form 最高级形态

3. draw v . 拖 , 拉 ; 画

Questions :

1. What job will make people look up to you ?

干什么工作人们会敬仰你 ?

2. Why is an empty matchbox the thing to

have in the world ?

为什么说一个空火柴盒是世界上最好的东西 ?

3. Why do smart students refuse to write about the king as their subject ?

聪明的学生为什么不把国王作为写作的课题 ?

Keys :

1. Window-washing on high-rises .

给高层建筑擦窗户的工作。

2. Because it ' s matchless .

因为它没有火柴。

3. Because the king is not a subject .

因为国王不是臣民。

Notes :

1. look-up to 向上看 , 抬头望 ; 敬仰 , 敬佩

2. matchless/ ' m\$CMIis/adj . 无可匹敌的 , 举世无双的

-less 后缀 , 意思是 : 没有...的 , 所以 matchless 又可理解为 : 没有火柴的

3. subject/ ' s)bdNikt/n . 话题 , 主题 ; 臣民 , 国民

Questions :

1. Why did the banker keep looking up at the sky

银行家为什么老是抬头看天 ?

2. When do dogs refuse to follow their owners ?

什么时候狗不愿跟随主人 ?

3. Do astronauts ever get hungry once they are in outer space ?

宇航员在太空里会觉得饿吗 ?

Keys :

1. To see if there ' s any change in the sky .

看看天上有没有变化。

2. When their owners go to the flea market .

当他们的主人去跳蚤市场时。

3. Never , for they had a big launch .

不会，因为他们经历了火箭发射。

Notes :

1. change n. 变化；零钱

2. flea market 跳蚤市场，卖旧物或小东西的市场

flea n. 跳蚤

3. launch /l&: CM/n. 发射（尤指火箭），音似 lunch

/l)nCM/ n. 午餐，也作 luncheon。

Questions :

1. Henry was sent by his mother to see how old

Mrs. Smith was but was scolded by the old lady , why ?

亨利听母亲的话去探望史密斯老太太，却被老太

太训斥，这是为什么呢？

2. Mr. White followed a parking sign but was given a ticket

by the policeman . Can you guess what that sign reads ?

怀特先生按停车指示牌停车，却被警察开票罚款。你猜得出指示牌

上的内容吗？

Keys :

1. Old Mrs. Smith thought it was her privacy how old she was .

因为史密斯太太认为年龄属于个人隐私。

2. It reads , " Fine for parking . "

上面写着，“可以停车”。

Notes :

1. how old Mrs. Smith is 有两种理解：

史密斯老太太身体怎么样；

史密斯太太有多大年纪

2. " Fine for parking " 另一种理解是：“停车罚款”。

fine adj. 好的； n. 罚款

Questions :

1. When is a football team like a scrambled egg ?

足球队什么时候像炒鸡蛋？

2. What ' s the difference between a fly and a mosquito ?

苍蝇与蚊子的区别何在？

3. How can you keep your friend ' s friendship ?

怎样保持朋友对你的友情？

Keys :

1. When it ' s beaten .

当它输了球时。

2. You can ' t sew a zipper on a mosquito .

不可能在蚊子身上缝一根拉链。

3. By not returning it .

不要还给朋友就行了。

Notes :

1. beat v. 击败, 打输; 打(蛋)
scramble/ 'skr\$mbI/ v. 把蛋白蛋黄搅拌在一起
2. fly n. 苍蝇; (裤子)前边的开口
mosquito/m+s>ki:t+u/ n. 蚊子
3. keep v, 保持; 保存, 留住

Questions :

1. What color is the wind?
风是什么颜色?
2. Why can a bride hide nothing?
新娘为何藏不住东西?
3. What kind of people are most extravagant about their clothes?
什么人穿衣服最奢侈?
4. Why is the library the highest building?
为什么说图书馆是最高的建筑?

Keys :

1. Blue.
蓝色。
2. Because some one will give her away.
因为有人会揭发她。
3. Those who wear their clothes out the first day.
那些第一天就穿着新衣服出门的人。
4. It has the most stories.
因为图书馆里故事最多。

Notes :

1. The wind blew 风在吹
2. give...away 揭发; 在婚礼上把新娘交给新郎
3. extravagant/ik>str\$vig+nt/ adj. 奢侈的
wear...out 穿到外面; 穿破, 用坏
4. story n. 故事; (楼)层

Questions :

1. When are your eyes not your eyes?
什么时候你的眼睛不再是你的眼睛?
2. Does this road go to the zoo?
这条路是去动物园的路吗?
3. Why do people never feel hungry on a beach?
为什么在沙滩上的人永远不会觉得饿?
4. Why don't you take the bus home?
你为什么不乘车回家?

Keys :

1. When the wind makes them water.
当风沙进去, 眼泪汪汪的时候。
2. Well, you' ll have to go there yourself.

不，你得自己去（路是不会去的）。

3. Because of the sand which is there .

因为那儿有沙子。

4. Because my home is not that big .

因为我家不够大。

Notes :

1. water v. 流口水，流眼泪

3. the sand which is there 音似 the sandwiches there (那里有三明治)。

4. take the bus home 另一种解是：把车带回家。

Questions :

1. What kind of cats are good for mice ?

用什么样的猫对付老鼠好？

2. Why is mother so tired ?

妈妈为什么这么累？

3. Why did the skeleton refuse to go the ball ?

骷髅为什么拒绝参加舞会？

4. Two wrongs don ' t make a right , but what do two rights make ?

两个错也不算对，那么两个对算什么？

Keys :

1. Cats who don ' t eat mice .

不吃老鼠的猫。

2. She makes beds every day .

因为她每天都要制床。

3. He has no body to dance with .

他没有身体可以跳舞。

4. The first airplane .

第一架飞机。

Notes :

1. be good for mice 对老鼠好；用来对付老鼠好

2. make beds 真正的意思是：铺床

3. He has nobody to dance with 没有人和他跳舞

4. two rights 音似 two Wrights (发明第一架飞机的怀特两兄弟)

Questions :

1. What do you call a girl who has three boy friends named william ?

三个男朋友都叫威廉的女孩叫什么？

2. What is lighter than a feather , but you can ' t hold it for even 10 minutes ?

什么东西比羽毛还轻，但是拿着它你却坚持不了十分钟？

3. Mary kissed her aunt good-bye but her aunt didn ' t kiss her back . Why ?

玛莉吻了姑姑再见，可是姑姑却没有吻玛莉，为什么？

Keys :

- 1 . A Bill collector .
收帐单的人。
- 2 . Your breath .
你的呼吸。
- 3 . Her aunt kissed her face .
她姑姑亲了她的脸。

Notes :

- 1 . Bill collector 另一层意思是 : 搜集比尔的人 (Bill 是 William 昵称)
- 2 . hold one ' s breath 屏住呼吸
- 3 . kiss her back 回吻她 ; 吻她的背

Questions :

- 1 . What is the longest word in the English language ?
英语里最长的单词是什么 ?
- 2 . Why is Willie such a perfect idiot ?
威利为什么是个十足的傻瓜 ?
- 3 . Does your watch tell the time ?
你的手表显示时间吗 ?
- 4 . Why did the boy make his dog sit in the sun ?
这个男孩为什么让他的狗晒太阳 ?

Keys :

- 1 . “ Smiles ” , because there ' s a mile between the begining and the end of it .
是 “ 微笑 ” 这个单词 , 因为这个单词从首字母到末尾字母之间是一英里。
- 2 . He practises a lot .
他时常练习。
- 3 . No , you ' ll have to look at it .
不 , 你得自己看。
- 4 . He wanted a hot dog .
他想要个热狗。

Notes :

- 2 . practice makes perfect 熟能生巧
- 3 . tell v . 显示 ; 告诉 , 对...讲

Questions :

- 1 . What is the best thing to make in a hurry ?
急匆匆的时候做什么最好 ?
- 2 . What does the falling of the barometer mean ?
气压计下降意味着什么 ?
- 3 . What ' s wrong with the dog chasing its tail ?
追着自己尾巴跑的狗怎么了 ?

Keys :

- 1 . Make haste .

赶紧。

2. It means whoever nailed the barometer did a poor job .
它说明把气压计钉上去的人没有钉牢它。
3. It 's having some difficulty making ends meet .
它很难使尾巴与脑袋碰到一起。

Notes :

1. make haste 抓紧，赶紧
2. the falling of the barometer 有两层意思：
气压计上的气压下降；
气压计本身掉下来了
barometer/b+ ' r&mit+/ n. 气压计，晴雨表
3. make ends meet 真正的意思是：使收入和支出维持平衡，不致于入不敷出

Part Letters of the Alphabet

第 2 篇 字母类

Questions :

1. Why is the letter E so sad?
字母 E 为什么伤心不已?
2. Why is the letter E so important?
字母 E 为什么至关重要?
3. Why are the letter Grand the letter Sin "gloves" close to each other?
为什么说在 "gloves" 这个单词中字母 G 和字母 S 关系密切?

Keys :

1. Because it 's always out of cash and always in debt.
因为它总是缺钱花, 又总是债务缠身。
2. Because it 's the begining of everything .
因为它是万物的开端。
3. Because there is love between them .
因为它们有 "爱" 牵系着。

Notes :

1. out of cash 没有现款
in debt 欠债
3. glove/gl)v/ n. 手套

Questions :

1. What letter is an animal?
什么字母是一种动物?
2. What letter is a vegetable?
什么字母是一种蔬菜?
3. What letter is a question?
什么字母是一个问题?
4. What letter is a part of the head
什么字母是头的一部分?

Keys :

1. The letter B .
字母 B。
2. The letter P .
字母 P。
3. The letter Y .
字母 Y。
4. The letter I .
字母 I。

Notes :

1. Bee 蜜蜂
2. Pea/pi : / n. 豌豆

3. Y 音似 Why

4. I 音似 eye

Questions :

1. What letter is most precious for a deaf old lady?

什么字母对于耳背的老太尤其珍贵?

2. What do we learn in primary schools?

我们在小学里学什么?

3. What has four eyes but can't see?

什么有四只眼却看不见?

Keys :

1. The letter "A", for it makes her hear.

是字母 A, 因为它使老太耳聪。

2. ABCs.

是基本常识。

3. The Mississippi.

是密西西比河。

Notes :

1. precious/ 'preM+s/ adj. 宝贵的, 珍贵的

2. ABC/ 'eibi: 'si:/ n. 基础知识, 复数形式为 ABC's 或 ABCs.

3. Mississippi 单词中有四个 "i" (four eyes)。

Questions :

1. What part of London is in France?

伦敦哪个部分在法国?

2. What makes a road broad?

什么使马路变宽?

3. What letter stands for the ocean?

什么字母代表海洋?

4. What letter is to be avoided if you want to borrow money?

要想借钱, 就得避开什么字母?

Keys :

1. The letter "N".

字母 N。

2. The letter "B".

字母 B。

3. The letter "C".

字母 C。

4. The letter "A", because it makes men mean.

是字母 A, 因为它使人变得吝啬。

Notes :

3. C 音似 sea (大海)。

4. mean/mi:n/adj. 小气, 吝啬

Questions :

1. What three letters turn a boy into a man?

哪三个字母可以男孩子变成男人?

2. What is written with three letters but is pronounced like one letter?

什么写出来是三个字母，读出来却像一个字母？

3. What starts with T, ends with T, and can be full of T?

什么开始是T，结尾是T，还可能全是T？

4. How can you change a pear into a pearl?

怎样可以把梨变成珍珠？

Keys:

1. A-G-E.

是A-G-E。

2. Eye.

是眼睛。

3. Teapot.

是茶壶。

4. Add the letter L.

加上字母L。

Notes:

1. A-G-E 拼出来是 age (年龄)。

3. teapot/ 'ti:p&t/n. 茶壶

Questions:

1. Why is the letter B like fire?

字母B为什么跟火一样？

2. Why is the letter D like a sailor?

字母D为什么跟海员一样？

3. Why is the letter T like a boat?

字母T为什么跟船一样？

Keys:

1. It makes the oil Boil, too.

因为它也可以让油沸腾。

2. It follows the C.

因为它跟在字母C后面。

3. It's in the midst of water, too.

因为它也在水中间。

Notes:

1. fire (火) 可以加热 oil (油) 至沸腾，B 加在 oil 前也可使之变成 Boil (沸腾)。

2. follow the C 音似 follow the sea (跟寻大海)。

3. in the midst of 在...中间

Questions:

1. Why is the letter K like flour?

字母K为什么与面粉相似？

2. Why is the letter A like high noon?

字母A为什么与正午相似？

3. Why are farmers surprised by the letter G?

农民为何对字母 G 惊叹不已？

4. What's the end of the world?
世界末日是什么样子？

Keys :

1. You can't make a cake without it.
没有它你做不成蛋糕。
2. It's also in the middle of the day.
它也在一天的正当中。
3. It turns oats into goats.
它能把燕麦变成山羊。
4. The letter "d".
就是字母 d。

Notes :

1. flour/flau+/ n. 面粉
2. high noon 正午

Questions :

1. What is the significance of the letter "B" to the growing up of children?
字母 B 对于儿童的成长有何重大意义？
2. What is the origin of eternity?
永恒的起源是什么？
3. What letter separates Europe from Africa?
哪个字母把欧洲和美洲隔开？

Keys :

1. It made them bolder as they grow older.
它使得他们随着年龄增长而变得胆大而勇敢。
2. The letter "E".
字母 E。
3. The letter "C".
字母 C。

Notes :

1. bold/ 'bɒld/ adj. 大胆, 勇敢
significance/ 'sɪgnɪfɪkəns/ n. 重要, 意义, 价值
2. origin/ 'ɒrɪn/ n. 起源, 源头
eternity/ ɪ 'tɜːnɪti/ n. 永恒
3. C 音似 sea (海洋)。

Questions :

1. What eight-letter word has only one letter in it?
什么单词拼出来有 8 个字母, 里面却只有一个？
2. What five-letter word has only one left once you take two away?
什么单词拼出来有 5 个字母, 拿走 2 个, 却只剩下一个？
3. What seven-letter word has only three letters?
什么单词拼出来有 7 个字母, 却只用 3 个字母？

4. What nine-letter word has seven left if you take four away?

什么单词拼出来有9个字母，拿走四个，却还剩下七个？

Keys:

1. Envelope.

信封。

2. Stone.

石头。

3. Barbara.

芭芭拉(人名)。

4. Seventeen.

十七。

Notes:

1. letter n. 字母；信

Questions:

1. Can you spell jealousy with two letters?

你能用2个字母把“嫉妒”这个词拼出来吗？

2. Can you spell donkey with one letter?

你能用一个字母把“驴子”拼出来吗？

3. Can you end a game of hide-and-seek with three letters?

你能用三个字母结束捉迷藏的游戏吗？

4. Can you turn an odd number into even by removing one letter?

你能拿走一个字母，把奇数变成偶数吗？

Keys:

1. N.V.

是N.V，音似envy(嫉妒)。

2. U.

字母U，音似You(你)。

3. I—C—U.

字母I—C—U，音似I see you(我看见你了)。

4. Sure. You can get “even” if you remove the first letter from “seven”, which is an odd number.

当然，从“七”这个奇数单词中拿走第一个字母，就得到了偶数。

Notes:

4. even/ 'i:vin/n. 偶数

Questions:

1. Why are girls afraid of the letter C?

女孩为什么害怕字母C？

2. Why are painters fond of the letter R?

油漆工为什么青睐字母R？

3. How many peas are there in a pint?

一品脱有多少粒豌豆？

4. What are the most sensible letters?

什么字母最明智？

Keys :

1. Because it makes fat fact .
因为它使肥胖成为现实。
2. Without it , varnish would vanish .
没有它 , 清漆就会消失。
3. One .
一粒。
4. The Y ' s .
是字母 Y。

Notes :

2. varnish/ ' va : niM/ n. 清漆
vanish/ ' v\$niM/v. 消失
3. pea 音似 P。
4. Y ' s 音似 wise (睿智)。

Questions :

1. If Sally goes to school in Sydney and Sally ' s sister has supper in a scenic spot near the sea , how many S ' s are there in all ?
假如莎莉在悉尼上学 , 莎莉的妹妹在海边风景区吃晚饭 , 请问总共多少个 S 字母出现 ?
2. What occurs once in every minute , twice in every moment , but not once in a hundred years ?
什么事每分钟一次 , 每片刻两次 , 可是一百年也不遇 ?
3. What letter do most people fear most ?
大多数人最害怕什么字母 ?

Keys :

1. None . There ' s no " s " in " all " .
一个也没有 , all 这个单词不用 s。
2. The letter M .
是字母 M。
3. The letter E , because it ' s the end of life .
是字母 E , 因为它是 " life " 这个单词末尾的字母。

Notes :

3. " It ' s the end of life . " 另一种理解是 : 它是生命的结束。

Questions :

1. What letter is a kind of drink ?
什么字母是一种饮料 ?
2. Why is the letter R absolutely necessary to friendship ?
为什么说字母 R 对于友谊至关重要 ?
3. What are a banker ' s favourite vowels ?
银行家最喜欢的元音是什么 ?

Keys :

1. The letter " T " .

是字母“T”。

2. Without it, a friend will become a fiend.
没有它，朋友就成了恶魔。
3. I—O—U.
是三个元音 I-O-U。

Notes :

1. T 音似 tea (茶)。
2. absolutely/?'bs+>lu:tli/ adv. 完全地，绝对地
fiend/fi:nd/n. 恶魔，魔鬼
3. favourite/ 'feiv+rit/ adj. 喜爱的，偏爱的，也可写作 favorite。
vowel/vau+l/ n. 元音，元音字母
I - O - U 音似 “I owe you” (我欠了你的)。
IOU n. 借据，也写作 I . O . U。

Questions :

1. Why is U the jolliest letter?
为什么说U是最开心的字母?
2. What is the difference between here and there?
这里和那里的区别是什么?
3. Thirteen different letters are hidden in this design. Please find them.
有13个字母躲藏在此图内，你能找出来吗?

Keys :

1. Because it 's in the midst of fun.
因为它在开心的当中。
2. The letter “T” .
是字母T。
3. E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, T, V, X, Y, Z

Notes :

1. jolly/ 'DN&li/ adj. 欢乐的，快活的
midst/ 'midst/ n. 中间，中部，当中
in the midst of fun 有两层意思：
字母u是单词fun 其中的一个字母；
字母u在欢乐的当中，当然最开心。

Part Miscellaneous

第3篇 其他类

Questions :

1. How can you make a rope shorter without cutting or winding it?

不能剪也不能卷，怎样使一根绳子变短？

2. How can you throw a ball and have it return to you without hitting anything or having anyone throw it back to you?

把球扔出去，不能碰任何物体，不能让别人扔回来，怎样使球乖乖地回到你手里？

3. Why are you wearing two watches at the same time?

你为何同时戴两块表？

Keys :

1. Take a longer rope and compare with it.

拿一根长点的绳子比一比就行了。

2. Just throw it up in the air.

往上抛。

3. To see if the other one keeps good time.

互相监督是否走时准确。

Notes :

1. 与更长的绳子相比，原来那根绳子肯定是更短了 (shorter)。

Questions :

1. What is visible only in winter time?

什么东西冬天才能看见？

2. What do you have that you can't lend to others?

什么东西属于你而且不能借给别人？

3. Why don't boys need to watch out for worms when they're eating apples?

男孩子吃苹果时为什么不用当心苹果里的虫？

Keys :

1. Your breath.

你的呼吸。

2. Your shadow.

你的影子。

3. The worms have to watch out for themselves.

因为虫子必须自己当心 (不被吃掉)。

Notes :

1. visible/ 'vizibl/adj. 看得见的

3. watch out 当心，注意，留神

Questions :

1. If two swallows are sitting on a twig and you wish to

get the twig without disturbing the swallows , what shall you do ?

假如两只燕子停在一枝小树枝上，你想弄到那枝小树枝，却不想惊动燕子，怎么办？

2 . If you find three sparrows on the roof and you shoot one , how many are left ?

假如你看见屋顶上有三只麻雀，射掉一只，还有几只？

3 . If a burglar was informed all the exits were guarded , what could he do to escape ?

假如强盗得知所有的出口都有人站岗，那么他怎么才能逃出去？

Keys :

1 . Wait till the swallows fly away .

等燕子飞走了以后去弄。

2 . None . The others fly away .

一只不剩，其余都飞走了。

3 . He could go out of the entrance .

he可以从入口出去。

Notes :

1 . swallow/ ' sw&l+u/n. 燕子

twig/twig/ n . 小枝，细枝

2 . sparrow/ ' sp\$r+(/ n . 麻雀

Questions :

1 . Why do people wish for something they haven ' t got ?

人们为什么总是想得到没有得到的东西呢？

2 . Why do people always find what they are looking for in the last place they look ?

人们找东西时为什么总是在最后一个寻找的地方才找到？

3 . What does everybody know about the emperors of China ?

关于中国的皇帝每个人都知道的是什么？

Keys :

1 . What else is there to wish for ? You cease to wish for it once you get it .

除此以外你还想要得到什么？一旦得到，你就用不着想得到了。

2 . No one would keep looking once they find what they are looking for .

一旦人们找到他们寻找的东西后，没有人还会找下去。

3 . They ' re all dead .

他们都作古了。

Notes :

1 . cease to do something 停止做某事，与 cease doing something 意思相同。

Questions :

1 . How to put you left hand where your right hand can ' t reach it ?

- 把你的左手放在哪儿，使你的右手无论如何也够不到？
2. How can you tell the weather with a rope?
只有一根绳子，如何知道天气？

Keys :

1. Put your left hand on your right elbow.
把你的左手放在右肘上。
2. Take it in the open. If it swings, it's windy; if it's wet, it's raining.
拿到室外，如果它摇晃，说明有风；如果它湿了，说明有雨。

Notes :

1. elbow/ˈelb+(/ n. 肘，肘部
2. in the open 在户外，在野外

Questions :

1. If you take half from a half dollar, how much is left?
如果从一个半块美元里拿走半块，还剩多少？
2. How long should your legs be?
你的腿应该有多长？
3. Why is the woolen sweater marked "cotton" ?
为什么羊毛衫上却标着“棉制品”？
4. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you?
如果你舅舅的妹妹不是你阿姨，请问她是你什么？

Keys :

1. A dollar is left.
还剩一个美元。
2. Long enough to reach the ground.
够得着地就行了。
3. To fool the moths.
是用来瞒着蛀虫的。
4. Your mother.
是你的母亲。

Notes :

3. moth/mɒt/ n. 蛾，蛀虫
woolen/wuːlɪn/ adj. 羊毛的，呢绒的
也可写作 woollen

Questions :

1. Tommy Tucker took two strings and tied two turtles to two tall trees. How many T's are there in that?
汤姆·塔克拿了两段绳子，把两只乌龟拴在两棵大树上。请问这句话中有多少个“T”？
2. It usually takes 8 hours to travel from New York to Chicago by train. Then why hasn't the train leaving the Big Apple more than ten hours ago arrived yet?
通常从纽约到芝加哥坐火车只要 8 小时，可是这列火车离开纽约已

经超过 10 小时了，为什么现在还没有到芝城呢？

Keys :

1. There are two T ' s in " that " .
有两个“T”。
2. The train was not for Chicago .
这列火车不是开往芝加哥的。

Notes :

2. The Big Apple 指纽约。

Questions :

1. Whose eyes never close ?
谁的眼睛从来不闭？
2. What is a fish net made of ?
鱼网是什么做的？
3. What walks all day on its head ?
什么东西整天用头走路？
4. What ' s the difference between a monkey and a flea ?
猴子和跳蚤的区别是什么？

Keys :

1. A needle ' s eye .
针眼。
2. Little holes tied together with strings .
用绳子系起来的小洞洞。
3. A nail on a horse .
马蹄铁上的钉子。
4. A monkey can have fleas but a flea can ' t have monkeys .
猴子可能长跳蚤，跳蚤不可能生猴子。

Notes :

3. the head of the nail 钉子头
4. flea /fli : /n. 跳蚤

Questions :

1. What can you tell from Peter ' s record card with extremely poor grades ?
彼得糟糕透顶的成绩单说明什么问题？
2. What would George Washington be most famous for if he were alive today ?
如果乔治·华盛顿今天还活着，那么他最为著名的是什么？
3. What does everybody do at the same time ?
所有的人同时在做同一件事情？
4. What resembles half a pie ?
什么东西像半块饼？

Keys :

1. He didn ' t cheat .
他没有作弊。
2. Old age .

高寿。

3. Grow old .

变老。

4. The other half .

饼的另一半。

Notes :

1. record card 成绩单

Questions :

1. My uncle hasn't slept for many days but he isn't tired at all. What's his secret?

我叔叔很多天没有睡觉，却一点也不累，奥妙何在？

2. What has a bed but never sleeps, a mouth but never speaks?

什么东西有床不睡，有口不说？

3. What has four fingers and a thumb but no flesh and bone?

什么东西有五指却没有骨肉？

Keys :

1. He sleeps at night .

他晚上睡觉。

2. A river .

河流。

3. A glove .

手套。

Notes :

2. the bed of the river 河床

the mouth of the river 河口（河入海的地方）

3. thumb /l)m/ n. 拇指

此外有 forefinger（食指）， middle finger（中指）， ring finger（无名指），和 little finger（小拇指）。

Questions :

1. The farmers in this village used modern methods but harvested no apples this year. Why?

今年这个村落的农民们运用了现代新技术，却没有收获到一只苹果。为什么？

2. The injured dog had some difficulty going home. Every step he took, he slipped back two. However, he still manage to get home. How did he do it?

受了伤的小狗回家无比艰难，他每向前走一步，就得向后滑两步，但是就是这样他还是回家了，请问他是怎样做到的？

Keys :

1. They planted peach trees .

他们种的是桃树。

2. He walked in the other direction .

他朝与回家相反的方向走。

Notes :

1. harvest/ ' ha : vist/ v . 收获 , 收割
peach/pi : t/ n . 桃子
2. Slip/ ' Slip/ v . 滑 , 溜 , 跌交
manage/ ' m\$niDN/ v . 成功地做了某事

Questions :

1. What falls often but never gets hurt?
什么东西经常摔下来却毫无损伤?
2. Why do cowboys ride their horses to town?
牛仔们为什么骑马去城里?
3. Who goes around all day in a car with his bag full of money?
谁整天坐着车到处逛, 包里满是钞票?
4. Why does Jim wish he had enough money to buy an elephant?
吉姆为何希望有足够的钱买一头大象?

Keys :

1. Snowflakes .
雪花。
2. It ' ll take much longer if they walk their horses there .
因为牵着马走去花的时间太长了。
3. A bus conductor .
汽车售票员。
4. He just wishes he had that much money .
他就想有那么多的钱。

Notes :

2. cowboy/ ' kaub&i/ n . 牛仔 , 牧童

Questions :

1. How did the pick-pocket spot the plain-clothes cop in the woman ' s disguise?
小偷怎么识别出装扮成女人的便衣警察?
2. Which month has 28 days?
哪个月有 28 天?
3. What is it that everyone wants to have and get rid of , too?
什么东西人人都想拥有却又都想甩掉?

Keys :

1. He passed by a cosmetics store without looking in the window .
因为他路过一家化妆品商店却看都不看橱窗里的东西。
2. Every month has at least 28 days .
每个月都至少有 28 天。
3. One ' s appetite .
人的胃口。

Notes :

1. pick-pocket n . 扒钱包的人 , 小偷 plain-clothes adj . 便衣的
disguise/dis>gaiz/ n . 伪装

3. get rid of one's appetite 满足胃口，吃饱喝足

Questions :

1. Where did the egg floating down the Mississippi River come from?

飘在密西西比河上的鸡蛋是从哪儿来的？

2. Lucky Mouse fell off a 1000-step stair and was not hurt. Why?

幸运鼠从 1000 级的台阶上摔下来却安然无恙，为什么？

3. Why do giraffes have long neck?

长颈鹿的脖子为什么那么长？

4. What travels around the earth without using any fuel?

什么东西不用燃料绕着地球转？

Keys :

1. From a hen .

是母鸡生下来的。

2. He fell off the last step .

他是从最后一个台阶上摔下来的。

3. Because their heads are far from their bodies .

因为它们的头离身子远。

4. The moon.

是月亮。

Notes :

4. fuel/fju : +l/n . 燃料

Questions :

1. What number has nothing left if you take a half from it?

什么数字拿走一半就什么都不剩了？

2. What number is like a peacock?

什么数字像孔雀一样？

3. What room has no walls , no doors , no windows , and no one to live in?

什么房间没有墙，没有门窗，也没有人住？

Keys :

1. The number is 8 , because only 0 is left whether you take away the top half or the bottom half .

是数字 8，因为不管你拿掉它的上面一半还是下面一半，剩下的都是零。

2. The number is 9 , because it ' s 0 without its tail and likewise , a peacock is nothing without its tail .

是数字 9，因为 9 没有尾巴就成了零，同样，孔雀没有尾巴也一无是处。

3. A mushroom .

是蘑菇。

Notes :

2. peacock/ ' pi : k&k/ n . 雄孔雀 (雌孔雀为 peahen)

Questions :

- 1 . How can you make 6 out of three 7 ' s ?
怎样使得 3 个 7 等于 6 ?
- 2 . How can you make 6 out of three 5 ' s ?
怎样使得 3 个 5 等于 6 ?
- 3 . How can you make 1000 out of eitht 8 ' s ?
怎样使得 8 个 8 等于 1000 ?
- 4 . What time is it when the clock stikes sixteen ?
时钟敲 16 下时是什么时候 ?

Keys :

- 1 . Easy . $7 - \frac{7}{7} = 6$
很简单。 $7 - \frac{7}{7} = 6$
- 2 . Easy . $5 + \frac{5}{5} = 6$
很简单。 $5 + \frac{5}{5} = 6$
- 3 . Easy . $8 + 8 + 8 + 88 + 888 = 1000$
很简单。 $8 + 8 + 8 + 88 + 888 = 1000$
- 4 . Time to have the clock fixed .
是修时钟的时候。

Notes :

- 4 . strike / > straik / v. 敲 , 击
fix / fiks / v. 修理

Questions :

- 1 . Who works only one day in a year but never gets fired ?
谁一年只上一天班却不会被开除 ?
- 2 . When do people have two mouths ?
什么时候人有两张嘴 ?
- 3 . What grows sharper the more it ' s used ?
什么东西越用越锋利 ?
- 4 . Why do lions eat raw meat ?
狮子为何吃生肉 ?

Keys :

- 1 . Santa Claus .
圣诞老人。
- 2 . When there ' re two of them .
有两个人时。
- 3 . The tongue .
舌头。
- 4 . They don ' t know how to cook .
它们不会烹饪。

Notes :

1 . Santa Claus />s\$nt+?kl&z/ 圣诞老人，也作 Father Christmas.

Questions :

1 . What ' s the birth rate in this area ?

这个地区的出生率是多少？

2 . What has a mouth but never speaks ?

什么有嘴不说话？

3 . What has everybody seen before but will never be seen again ?

什么东西人人见过却永不再见？

4 . What does everyone have and overlook ?

什么东西人人都有却总是忽视。

Keys :

1 . Once per person .

每人一次。

2 . A jar .

水壶。

3 . Yesterday .

昨天。

4 . One ' s own nose .

自己的鼻子。

Notes :

4 . overlook /?+uv+>luk/v. 忽略，看漏

Questions :

1 . If you had ten apples and ate eight , how many would you have ?

如果你有十个苹果，吃了八个，还有几个？

2 . Why did the ex-chauffeur lie under the mule ?

从前做过私人司机的那个人干嘛躺在骡子下面？

3 . Why is Jim praying Chicago to be made capital of New Jersey ?

吉姆为何祈祷芝加哥变成新泽西州的首府？

Keys :

1 . Ten . Two outside and eight inside .

十个。两个在外面，八个在里面。

2 . To see why the mule didn ' t go .

看看骡子为什么不走？

3 . That ' s the answer he gave on his Geography paper .

他在地理试卷上这样写的。

Notes :

2 . chauffeur />M+uf+ / n . 私人雇佣的汽车司机 ex- 加在某些名词前相当于中文的“前...”，eg ex-wife (前妻)，ex-president (前总统)，ex-cop (前任警官)，etc .

Questions :

1 . Can you name the capital of every state in the U . S . in

ten seconds ?

你能用 10 秒钟说出美国所有州的首府吗？

- 2 . A motorist ran into a motorcyclist , yet the motorcyclist was not hurt while the motorist was badly injured . Why ?
一个汽车司机撞上了一个骑摩托车的人，骑摩托车的人安然无恙，汽车司机却受了重伤。这是怎么回事？
- 3 . A police officer had a brother , but the brother had no brother . How could that be ?
警官有个哥哥，哥哥却没有弟弟，为什么？

Keys :

- 1 . Washington , D . C .
是华盛顿。
- 2 . The motorist was walking .
汽车司机正在走路。
- 3 . The police officer was a lady .
警官是位女士。

Notes :

- 2 . motorcyclist / ?m+ut+>saik+list / n .
骑摩托车的人

Questions :

- 1 . Why does the Statue of Liberty stand in New York harbour ?
自由女神为何矗立在纽约港湾？
- 2 . Why is Mr . Polite teaching his children foul language ?
礼貌先生为何教他孩子脏话？
- 3 . Why does a cat look first to one side and then to the other side when it enters a room ?
猫进房间时为何先朝一边看看又朝另一边看看？

Keys :

- 1 . Because it can ' t sit down .
因为它不能坐下来。
- 2 . He ' s teaching them what not to say .
他在教他们什么话不能说。
- 3 . Because it can ' t see both sides at once .
因为它不能同时两边看。

Notes :

- 1 . statue / >st\$tju : / n . 雕像，雕塑
liberty / >lib+ti / n . 自由
harbour / >ha : b+ / n . 港湾

Questions :

- 1 . Where was the Declaration of Independence signed ?
独立宣言是在哪里签的？
- 2 . Who usually tries to make you smile ?
谁总是让你笑口常开？

Keys :

1 . At the bottom .

在文件末尾。

2 . A photographer .

摄影师。

Notes :

2 . photographer / f + > t & gr + f + / n . 摄影师

Questions :

1 . On the way to the bank , Mr . Green met three of his friends . Each of them had his wife with him and each of the ladies had two babies in her arms . How many people are going to the bank ?

格林先生在去银行的路上碰到三个好朋友，每人都带了太太，每个太太怀里都抱着两个孩子，请问共有多少人前往银行？

2 . My mother and my father had a baby . It wasn ' t my brother nor my sister . Who was it ?

我父母生有一个孩子，既非我兄弟亦非我姐妹，这个孩子是谁呢？

3 . Why do birds fly south ?

鸟为何往南飞？

Keys :

1 . Only Mr . Green . The other people may not be going to the bank .
只有格林先生一人，其他的人不一定去银行。

2 . It was me .

是我。

3 . It ' s too far to walk .

走去太远了。

Questions :

1 . What would you like , 1/2 of an orange or 6/12 of an orange ?
1/2 个桔子和 6/12 个桔子，你要哪一份？

2 . Why is doing nothing tiring ?

为什么无所事事也累？

3 . A young man drove his father ' s car all the way from his school in New York to his home in Florida , without knowing his car had a puncture . How could it be ?

一个年轻人开着父亲的车从纽约他上学的地方一直开到佛罗里达的家中，浑然不知他的车车胎破了。这是怎么回事？

Keys :

1 . I ' d like 1/2 of an orange , for 6/12 of an orange would have had much juice lost .

我想 1/2 个桔子，因为 6/12 个肯定失掉了很多果汁。

2 . Because you can ' t possibly stop and rest .

因为你停不下来，也就没法歇下来。

3 . It was his father ' s car that he was driving .

他开的是父亲的车。

Notes :

3. puncture />p)RkCM+/ n. 刺孔, 穿孔 (尤指车胎)

Questions :

1. If you throw a stone into the Red Sea ,what will it become ?
假如你把一块石头扔进红海, 它会变得怎么样?
2. If two ' s company and three ' s a crowd , what ' s four and five ?
假如两个是伴, 三个一伙, 那么四个和五个呢?
3. If you took three big apples from a basket or ten apples , how many apples would you have ?
假如你从盛有 10 个苹果的篮子里拿走 3 个大苹果, 那么你有多少个苹果?

Keys :

1. Wet .
会变湿。
2. Nine.
是九。
3. You took three apples and you would certainly have three apples .
你拿了三个苹果, 当然就有三个。

Notes :

2. company />k)mp+ni/ n. 伴侣, 伙伴
Four and five is nine 四加五等于九

Questions :

1. A boat turned over and the two men on board fell in the water. But only one man got his hair wet . Why ?
船翻了, 船上的两个人掉到水里, 可是只有其中一人头发湿了, 这是为什么?
2. Mother wants to give the three apples in her basket to her three girls so that each girl gets one whole apple and there ' s still one in her basket . How can she manage to do that ?
妈妈想把篮子里的三个苹果分给三个女儿, 每个女儿一个完整的苹果, 同时篮子里也有一个苹果。她如何做到这一点?

Keys :

1. The other man was bald .
其中另一人秃头。
2. Give two girls an apple each and give the third girl her apple in the basket .
其中两个女儿每人一只苹果, 另外一个女儿得一只篮子, 篮子里放着第三只苹果。

Notes :

1. on board 在船上, 在交通工具上
bald /b&ld/ adj. 秃头的, 光头的

Questions :

1. On April 1st , 1990 , 160 people walked out of the best

cinema in Chicago . What happened ?

1990年4月1日，160人从芝加哥最好的影院出来。发生了什么事？

- 2 . It usually takes a man two days to travel from San Francisco to New York by car . But Mr . Black left San Francisco on Friday and arrives on the same Friday . How could he do it ?

从旧金山到纽约开车一般需要2天时间，可是布莱克先生星期五离开旧金山，当天就到了纽约。他怎样做到的？

- 3 . What ' s too much for one and just right for two ?

什么东西对一个人来说太多，对两个人来说正好？

Keys :

- 1 . The film was over .

电影散场了。

- 2 . He took a plane .

他坐的是飞机。

- 3 . A secret .

秘密。

Notes :

- 3 . 英语中“ Just between you and me ”意即“ keep it a secret ”（仅限于你我之间，请保守秘密）。

Questions :

- 1 . What animal has a head like a cat , feet like a cat , a tail like a cat but isn ' t a cat ?

什么动物脑袋像猫，脚像猫，尾巴也像猫，就是不是猫？

- 2 . What has teeth but never eats anything ?

什么东西长了牙齿却不吃东西？

- 3 . What do you drop when you need it and take back when you don ' t ?

什么东西你需要它的时候扔掉，不需要时才收回来？

- 4 . What do you have that others use far more often than you do ?

什么东西属于你，而别人用的次数却比你多得多？

Keys :

- 1 . A kitten .

小猫。

- 2 . A comb .

梳子。

- 3 . An anchor .

锚。

- 4 . your name .

你的名字。

Questions :

- 1 . What word can be made shorter by adding something to it ?

什么单词加长后更短？

2. What is full of holes but still holds water?
什么东西千疮百孔却可以盛水?
3. What is both over and under the water but doesn't touch the water?
什么头上脚下都是水, 却滴水不沾?
4. What is smaller than a humming-bird's mouth?
什么比蜂鸟的嘴小?

Keys :

1. The word "short" .
是“短”这个单词。
2. A sponge .
是海绵。
3. A girl crossing a bridge with a pail of water on her head .
头上顶着一桶水过桥的女孩。
4. Anything it eats.
任何它吃的东西。

Notes :

1. short 加上-er 变成 shorter , 拼写长了, 意思却是“更短”。

Questions :

1. How many times can you take 6 apples out of a cart with 8,888 apples?
从装有 8,888 只苹果的货车里取走 6 只苹果, 可以取多少次?
2. What has many a tooth but never a mouth?
什么东西有无数牙齿却没有嘴巴?
3. What has cities but no houses , roads but no cars , and rivers but no water?
什么东西有城无房, 有路无车, 有河无水?
4. What is higher without a head than with a head?
什么东西无头反比有头高?

Keys :

1. Only once . After that there aren't 8,888 apples in the cart .
只能取一次, 因为接下去车里就没有 8,888 只苹果了。
2. A saw .
锯子。
3. A map .
地图。
4. A pillow .
枕头。

Questions :

1. How many sides does a circle have?
一个圆圈有几面?
2. Why is eternity like a circle?
永恒为何似圆圈?
3. What animal can jump as high as a tree?

什么动物可以和树跳得一样高？

4. How can you be completely sleepless for seven days and still lack no rest?

怎样能保持七天不睡仍旧精神焕发？

Keys :

1. Two. The inside and the outside.

两面，里面和外面。

2. Because it has neither beginning nor ending.

因为它无始无终。

3. All animals, for trees can't jump.

所有的动物都能，因为树根本不会跳。

4. Sleep at night.

晚上睡觉。

Notes :

2. eternity/i>t+ : niti/n. 永恒

Questions :

1. Where does afternoon come before morning in the world?

世界上哪个地方下午比早上先到？

2. A doctor had a brother who went out west. But the man who went out west had no brother. How can this be?

医生有个哥哥去了西部，可是去了西部的这个人没有弟弟，这是怎么回事？

3. How do you know policemen are strong?

为什么说警察很健壮？

Keys :

1. In the dictionary.

在字典里。

2. The doctor was a lady doctor.

医生是女的。

3. Because they can hold up traffic with just one hand.

因为他们一只手就能让车辆停住。

Notes :

3. hold up 使停顿，受阻

Questions :

1. With which hand do you write?

你用哪只手写字？

2. What must you do before you return a book to the library?

把书还到图书馆里之前必须做什么？

3. What should you do if you are faced with a hungry tiger?

如果面对一头饥饿的老虎，你该怎么做？

4. What makes more noise than a pig caught under a fence?

比一头夹在篱笆下面的猪更吵的是什么？

Keys :

1. Neither. I use a pen.

我不用手而是用笔写字。

2. Borrow the book from the library .

从图书馆借这本书。

3. Move to the next cage .

参观下面一个笼子。

4. TWO pigs .

两头猪。

Questions :

1. What goes on four legs in the morning , on two at noon , and on three in the evening ?

什么走路早上用四条腿，中午用两条腿，晚上用三条腿？

2. What do we get if We Cross a woodpecker with a homing pigeon ?

把一只啄木鸟和一只识途的鸽子融合在一起，会得到什么？

3. What question can never be answered by " Yes " ?

什么问题永远也不能回答说“是的”？

Keys :

1. People . They crawled when they were babies and walked with two legs before they had to rely on a crutch in old age .

是人，他们刚生下来时用四肢爬行，后来用双腿走路，老年时又不得不依靠拐杖走。

2. A bird that knocks on the door when delivering messages .

将得到一只送信时会敲门的鸟。

3. " Are you asleep ?

" 你睡着了吗？ "

Notes :

2. woodpecker />wudpek+/n. 啄木鸟

Questions :

1. What gets larger the more you take away ?

什么东西你拿走越多，反而越大？

2. What becomes less the more you learn ?

什么东西你学得越多，变得越少？

3. What has no length , width or depth and can still be measured ?

什么东西没有长度、宽度和深度，但还是可以测量？

4. Where can you always find money ?

哪儿总是能找到钞票？

Keys :

1. A hole .

洞。

2. What you haven ' t learned .

你没有学的东西。

3. Temperature .

温度。

4. In the dictionary .

在字典里。

Notes :

3. three dimensions 三维 : length (长度) , width (宽度) , depth (深度)。

Questions .

1. Iron will rust if put in the open . Then what if gold is put there ?

铁放在外面会生锈 , 那么金子呢 ?

2. What is a pimple ?

什么是青春美丽豆 ?

3. Do planes of this make crash very often ?

这种牌子的飞机经常坠毁吗 ?

Keys :

1. It ' ll be taken away .

会被人拿走。

2. It ' s a dimple going the other way .

是方向长错了的酒窝。

3. No , only once .

不 , 只会坠毁一次。

Notes :

1. rust / r)st / v. 生锈

2. pimple / >pimpl / n 丘疹 , 脓疱
dimple / >dimpl / n . 酒窝 , 笑窝

3. make n . 牌子 , 产品
crash / >kr\$M / v. 坠毁 , 撞毁

Questions :

1. When can you have something and nothing at the same time in your pocket ?

什么时候你的口袋里既有东西又没有东西 ?

2. What can run and whistle but can ' t walk or talk ?

什么东西能跑不能走 , 会吹哨不会说话 ?

3. Why can ' t the world come to an end ?

世界为何不会末日临头 ?

4. Where ' s the biggest city in the world ?

全世界最大的城市在哪儿 ?

Keys :

1. When there ' s a hole in it .

当口袋里有个洞的时候。

2. A locomotive .

火车头。

3. Because it ' s round .

因为它是圆的。

4. On the map .

在地图上。

Notes :

2. locomotive/ 'l+uk+?m+utiv/ n. 火车头

3. The world is round 地球是圆的, 因此没有 beginning (开始), 也没有 end (结束)。

Questions :

1. "Railroad crossing, Look out for the cars."

Can you spell it without any R's?

"铁路道口, 当心火车。" 你能不用 "R" 把它拼写出来吗?

2. Can you read "Madam, I'm Adam." without pronouncing any M's?

你能不发 "M" 的音, 把 "尊敬的女士, 我是亚当。" 读出来吗?

3. Can you say "Richard and Robert had a rabbit." without pronouncing any R's?

你能不发 "R" 的音, 把 "理查得和罗伯特有只兔子" 说出来吗?

Keys :

1. Sure. I-t.

当然能, I-t。

2. Of course, I can sure read without pronouncing anything.

当然, 我会默读。

3. Dick and Bob had a bunny.

迪克和鲍勃有只兔子。

Notes :

1. car n. 汽车, 火车, 缆车

3. Dick 和 Bob 分别是 Richard 和 Robert 的昵称, bunny 是 rabbit 的儿语词, 也作 bunny rabbit。

Questions :

1. Should you say 28 and 37 are 55 or 37 and 28 are 55?
你说是 28 加 37 等于 55 还是 37 加 28 等于 55?

2. What can a baby do that an adult can't do?
什么事婴儿能做而成人不能做?

3. Why's giving up smoking such an easy thing for a chain-smoker?

对于烟瘾君子来说为什么戒烟易如反掌?

4. Can you tell me something about the great scientists of the 18th century?

你能告诉我一些 18 世纪伟大科学家的事吗?

Keys :

1. 28 and 37 are 65.

28 加 37 等于 65。

2. Sleep in a cradle.

在摇篮里安睡。

3. He has done it many times.

他已经做过很多次了。

4. They ' re all dead .

他们都已过世。

Notes :

1. cradle/>kreidl/ n. 婴儿的摇篮

3. chain-smoke v. 一支接一支地抽烟

Questions :

1. When a pregnant woman got on a bus no one gave up his seat to her . Why ?

一位孕妇上车后，没有人给她让座，为什么？

2. Why do fish live in water ?

鱼为什么在水里生活？

3. Which is right , the white of the eggs are yellow or the whites of the eggs are yellow ?

下面哪种说法正确：鸡蛋的蛋白（单数）是黄的，还是鸡蛋的蛋白（复数）是黄的？

Keys :

1. There ' re vacant seats on the bus .

车上有空座。

2. Cats can ' t swim .

因为猫不会游泳。

3. The whites are never yellow .

蛋白不黄色的。

Notes :

1. pregnant/>pregn+nt/adj. 怀孕的

give up one ' s seat to someone 让座给某人

vacant/>veik+nt/ adj. 空着的

3. white n. 蛋白，蛋清

yolk/j+ulk/n. 蛋黄

Questions :

1. Which will burn longer , the candles in the good old days or the candles of today ?

以前的蜡烛和现在的蜡烛，哪个烧得更长？

2. Which American has had the largest family ?

哪个美国人拥有最为庞大的家族？

3. A little girl was 6 years old on her last birthday , and will be 8 on her next birthday . How can this be ?

一个小女孩上一个生日才 6 岁，下一个生日就 8 岁了，这是怎么回事？

Keys :

1. Neither . Candles don ' t burn longer but burn shorter .

哪个都烧不长，蜡烛都是越烧越短。

2. George Washington , " father of the nation . "

乔治·华盛顿，“美国之父”。

3. It ' s her 7th birthday .

今天她 7 岁生日。

Notes :

1. the good old days 过去的好时光

Questions :

1. A horse was tied to a rope five feet long, and wanted to eat the hay nine feet away. Could he manage that?
一头马被一根五英尺长的绳子拴着, 想吃九英尺开外的干草, 它够得着吗?
2. Why are artists so careful in signing the pictures?
艺术家在画上签名为何如此认真?
3. Why don't you advertise for your lost dog?
你的狗丢了为什么不登广告呢?
4. What kind of party do prisoners like?
囚犯喜欢什么样的晚会?

Keys :

1. Sure. The rope wasn't tied to anything.
当然可以, 因为绳子并没有拴在其他什么东西上。
2. So that people can tell the top from the bottom.
这样人们才知道哪是上边哪是下边。
3. The dog can't read.
因为狗不识字。
4. A going-away party.
送别晚会。

Questions :

1. What time is it when you start your old car in vain?
当你怎么也发动不了你那辆老爷车时, 该是什么时候了?
2. What word is the first word on page 100 in your English-Chinese dictionary?
你的英汉辞典第 100 页第一个单词是什么词?
3. Why do people seldom suffer from hunger in the Sahara desert?
人们为什么在撒哈拉沙漠中不太受饥饿折磨?

Keys :

1. Time to have it repaired.
是修车的时候了。
2. An English word.
是英语单词。
3. They suffer from thirst first and always.
因为他们总是饱尝口渴的折磨。

Notes :

1. in vain 徒劳无益, 白费功夫

3. thirst /l+ : st/ n. 渴

Questions :

1. When does a student's brain stop working in class?

学生在课堂上什么时候大脑停止工作？

2. When can Mother stop worrying about her delicate vase?
母亲什么时候才不会担心她那只精致细巧的花瓶？
3. What can't talk but can speak the truth?
什么东西不会讲话却会以实相告？
4. What's full when it's used and empty when it's at rest?
什么东西用时满，闲时空？

Keys :

1. When they're called on to answer questions.
当叫到他们回答问题时。
2. When it's broken.
摔破以后。
3. A mirror.
镜子。
4. A shoe.
鞋子。

Questions :

1. How can you buy eggs and be certain there are no chickens inside them?
怎样在买蛋时确保蛋里没有未孵出的小鸡？
2. Which has more legs, a cow or no cow?
一头牛和没有牛，谁的腿多？
3. What are you doing in front of the mirror and with your eyes shut?
你闭着眼睛在镜子前面干什么？

Keys :

1. Buy duck eggs or goose eggs.
买鸭蛋或鹅蛋。
2. No cow. A cow has only four legs but no cow has five legs.
没有牛，因为一头牛有四条腿，没有牛有五条腿。
3. I'm trying to see what I look like when I'm asleep.
我在看我睡着是什么样子。

Notes :

1. goose/gu : s/n . 鹅

Questions :

1. Two mother and daughters are planning to go to London by train. How many tickets should they buy?
两对母女计划乘火车去伦敦，请问要买几张票？
2. Where have I seen your face before?
我以前在哪儿见过你这张面孔？
3. What always enters the house through the keyhole instead of the front door?
什么东西不从前门而从钥匙孔进屋？
4. What's the best cure for insomnia?

治疗失眠最好的药方是什么？

Keys :

1. Three , for they ' re daughter , mother and grandmother .
三张 , 因为这两对母女由女儿 , 母亲 , 外婆组成。
2. Where it is now.
就在目前这个位置。
3. A key .
钥匙。
4. A good night ' s sleep .
好好睡一夜。

Notes :

4. insomnia/?in>smni+/n . 失眠

Questions :

1. What makes the skin specialist select that branch of medicine ?
皮肤科医生为什么选择皮肤科？
2. If you were given the choice of how to die , What manner of death would you choose ?
如果可以选择死亡的方式 , 你愿意用什么方式结束生命？

Keys :

1. There are three perfectly good reasons ; His patients never get him out of bed at night , they never die from his treatment ; and they never get well .
有三条过硬的理由 : 他的病人不会半夜三更地让他出诊 ; 也绝不会因皮肤治疗而死亡 ; 而且他们的皮肤病永远不会被治好。
2. I would choose to die of old age .
我愿意老死。

Notes :

1. skin specialist 皮肤科专家
a branch of medicine 医学的一门分枝学科

Questions :

1. How many great People have been born in America ?
在美国有多少伟人出生？
2. What can be put in a bottle of milk to make it less heavy ?
在一瓶牛奶里放入什么可以使它重量减轻？
3. What would you have if you took thirty-two , divided by 15 , multiplied by 13 and minus 14 ?
请问 32 除以 15 , 再乘以 13 , 再减去 14 , 将得到什么？

Keys :

1. None . Only babies are born there .
一个也没有 , 因为只有婴儿出生在那儿。
2. A hole .
一个洞。
3. A wrong answer .

一个错误的答案。

Notes :

3. multiply />m)ltiplai/v. 相乘
miuns />main+s/V. 减去

Questions :

1. Where were you when the power was cut off?
停电时你在哪儿?
2. Can I wear this genuine leather jacket in the rain without spoiling it?
我穿着这件皮夹克在雨里走会不会把夹克弄坏?
3. When is a chain-smoker most painful?
烟瘾君子什么时候最痛苦?

Keys :

1. In the darkness.
在黑暗中。
2. Have you ever seen a cow carrying an umbrella?
你见过牛撑伞吗?
3. When he has a packet of cigarettes but no light.
当他有一盒香烟却没有火的时候。

Notes :

1. Cut off 切断 (电源等)
2. genuine />DNenjuin/ adj. 地道的, 真正的
leather />leJ+/n. 皮革
Spoil /sp&iil/ V. 弄坏, 宠坏
3. cigarette /?sig+>ret/ n. 香烟
light /lait/ n. 点火物, 引火物

Questions :

1. What is it that no one wishes to have, yet no one wishes to lose?
谁也不想要, 可是谁也不想不要的东西是什么?
2. What's the biggest thing in the world?
世界上最大的东西是什么?
3. How can two people stand two inches apart only, yet not being able to touch each other?
两个人怎样站才能在相距仅两英寸的情况下无法碰到对方?

Keys :

1. A bald head.
秃头。
2. Eyelids. They can cover everything in the world once you shut your eyes.
眼皮, 因为眼睛一闭, 世上所有的东西都被眼皮盖住了。
3. Shut the door between them.
关上他们中间的门。

Notes :

1. bald/b&ld/ adj . 秃头的
2. eyelid/ailid/ n . 眼皮
3. apart/ +>pa:t/ adj . 分开 , 离开

Questions :

1. When can you get water With a net ?
什么时候能用网兜水 ?
2. What is neither in the house nor out of the house , yet is a part of the house ?
什么东西既不在屋里也不在屋外 , 又是屋子的一部分 ?
3. What do elephants have that no other animals is have ?
什么东西别的动物都没有 , 只有大象有 ?
4. What do we have in December that we never have in other months ?
什么东西别的月份都没有 , 只有十二月有 ?

Keys :

1. When water is turned into ice.
当水结成冰以后。
2. A window .
窗户。
3. Baby elephants .
小象。
4. The letter " D " .
是字母 " D " 。

Questions :

1. What ' s better than the presence of mind in case of a serious accident ?
出现严重事故的时候 , 比保持理智更好的出路是什么 ?
2. Why is Fatty sleeping With his mouth open ?
胖子睡觉为什么嘴巴张着 ?
3. Punctuate : It was and I said not but .
加标点符号 : It was and I said not but .

Keys :

1. Absence of body .
身体不在场。
2. Because his skin is so short that when he shut his eyes his mouth opens .
因为他的皮肤绷得紧 , 眼皮一闭 , 嘴皮就要张开。
3. It was " and " I said , not " but " .
我说的是 " 和 " , 不是 " 但是 " 。

Notes :

1. presence of mind : 直译是 " 思想在场 , 理智在场 " 。比保持理智更好的出路是人不在场 , 即 " absence of body " , 与 " presence of mind " 逐字相对。

Questions :

1. What makes you believe that the moon is closer to us than Egypt?

什么使你相信月亮比埃及离我们要近?

2. Can you name five things that contain milk?

你能说出五样含有牛奶的东西吗?

3. Where do you think are ammunition most dense in a battlefield?

你认为战场上子弹最稠密的地方是什么地方?

Keys:

1. You can see the moon but you can't see Egypt.

因为我们可以看见月亮,却看不见埃及。

2. Butter and cheese, ice-cream and two cows.

黄油,乳酪,冰淇淋和两头奶牛。

3. In an ammunition truck.

在弹药车里。

Notes:

2. butter />k)t+ / n. 黄油

cheese /CMi:z / n. 奶酪

3. ammunition /?smju>niM+n / n. 弹药,军火

battlefield />b\$tl?fi:ld / n. 战场,战地

Questions:

1. The strangest thing: whoever has it doesn't tell it, who ever takes it doesn't know it, and who ever knows it doesn't want it. What is it?

什么东西这么奇怪,你若有它也不会说出来,你若接受肯定不知道,你若知道肯定不会要?

2. When can you go as fast as a racing car?

什么时候你能像跑车一样快?

Keys:

1. Counterfeit money.

伪钞。

1. When you're in it.

当你坐在跑车里时。

Notes:

1. counterfeit />kaunt+fit / adj. 伪造的,假冒的

2. racing car 跑车,赛车

Questions:

1. Why was the baby raised on dog milk?

这个婴孩为何吃狗的奶长大?

2. When do horses have eight legs?

什么时候马有八条腿?

3. When a boy falls into the water, what's the first thing he does?

当一个男孩掉到水里,第一件事是什么?

4 . Where can you always find happiness ?

在哪儿总是能找到幸福？

Keys :

1 . He ' s a baby dog .

它是狗的婴孩。

2 . When there ' re two of them .

当有两匹马时。

3 . Get wet .

打湿了。

4 . In the dictionary .

在字典里。

Questions :

1 . What ' s the difference between a presidential candidate and an overworked clerk ?

总统候选人与工作过度的办事员的区别是什么？

2 . What ' s the difference between electricity and lightning ?

电和闪电的区别是什么？

3 . What ' s the difference between a sailor and six broken clocks ?

一个水手和六只破钟的区别是什么？

Keys :

1 . One can ' t wait to get into office and the other can ' t wait to get out of the office .

一个迫不及待想就任（总统），另一个迫不及待想下班。

2 . You don ' t have to pay for lightning .

闪电不要钱。

3 . The sailor goes to sea while the clocks cease to go .

水手出海，时钟出故障。

Notes :

3 . the clocks cease to go 时钟不走了

Questions :

1 . A man and a woman with a baby in her arms were under an umbrella , but none of them got wet . How could they do it ?

一个男人和一个怀抱婴儿的女人共撑一把伞，没有一个人淋湿，他们是怎么做到的？

2 . A doctor and a salesman fell in love with the same girl . The salesman had to leave for a week on business and so he gave the girl seven apples . Why ?

一个医生和一个推销员同时爱上了一个姑娘，推销员得出差一个星期，因此他送给姑娘七个苹果。为什么？

Keys :

1 . It wasn ' t raining .

没有下雨。

2. Because an apple a day keeps the doctor away .

因为一天一个苹果就不用看医生了。

Notes :

2. leave...on business 出差

“An apple a day keeps the doctor away”是西方谚语，人们相信一天吃一个苹果有益于健康，医生也不用看。

Questions :

1. Can anyone be safe if a man-eating lion is at large ?

如果吃人的狮子无人看管逍遥笼外，有没有人安然无恙？

2. To whom does everyone always take off his hat ?

对谁每个男人都会摘下自己的帽子？

3. Where does harvest come before work ?

在哪儿可以先收获，尔后劳作？

4. What has four legs and one back but can't walk ?

什么东西有四条腿，一个背，却不会走路？

Keys :

1. Women and girls.

女人和女孩。

2. A barber .

理发师。

3. In the dictionary .

在字典里。

4. A chair .

椅子。

Notes :

1. be at large 无人看管，逍遥（尤指危险的人或动物）

Questions :

1. What is black when it's clean and white when it's dirty ?

什么东西干净时是黑的，弄脏了反而是白的？

2. What can you place in your right hand that you can't place in your left hand ?

什么东西只能放在右手不能放在左手？

3. What will get smaller if you turn it upside down ?

什么东西倒过来会变小？

4. What is taller sitting down than standing up ?

什么东西坐着比站着高？

Keys :

1. A blackboard .

黑板。

2. Your left elbow .

你的左肘。

3. lots , 9 , 99 , 991 , 999...

很多，如 9 , 99 , 991 , 999...

4. A dog .
一条狗。

Notes :

3. up side down 上下颠倒

Questions :

1. Imagine you 're about to take a bath in a soundproof bathroom .There are no windows .There 's only one door , and it locks automatically from outside when shut . You shut the door , turn on the water in the bathtub . Suddenly you discover something wrong with the faucets .You can 't turn off the water !What to do ? If you call for help no one will hear you because of the soundproof walls .You can 't get out because the door is locked from the outside . How can you keep from drowning ?

假设你准备在一间隔音的浴室里洗澡，浴室没有窗户，只有一扇门，门一旦关上就自动锁起来，从外面才能打开。你关上门，打开浴缸的水笼头。突然你发觉笼头不对劲，怎么关也关不上！怎么办？高声呼救，没人听得见，因为墙壁都是隔音的；出也出不去，因为门是从外面锁住的，你怎样做才不会被淹死？

Keys :

1. Pull out the stopper of the drain .
把排水处的塞子拔起来就行了。

Notes :

1. soundproof />saundpur:f/ adj . 隔音的此外还有 : waterproof (防水的) , shockproof (防震的) 等等。

Questions :

1. Why do dogs bark ?
狗为什么汪汪地叫？

2. Why don 't you write poems any longer ?
你为什么不再写诗了？

3. Why do we have skin ?
人为什么有皮肤？

4. Why are grandpa 's false teeth like stars ?
为什么说爷爷的假牙像星星？

Keys :

1. They don 't know how to talk .
因为它们不会说话。

2. They 're long enough now .
它们已经够长了。

3. To keep us in .
把我们装在里面。

4. They come out at night .
它们晚上才出来。

Notes :

2. Why don't you write poems any longer?
另一种理解是：为什么不把诗写得更长一些呢？

Questions :

1. Do stutterers always stammer?
结巴是不是一直都结巴？
2. What do every couple have in common?
每对夫妻都拥有的共同点是什么？
3. What always goes up and never goes down?
什么东西只升不降？
4. Why do you buy books?
你为何买书？

Keys :

1. No. They stammer only when they talk.
不是，他们只在说话时才结巴。
2. They're married on the same day.
他们是在同一天结婚的。
3. Your age.
你的年龄。
4. I can't get them for nothing.
我不可能不花钱得到它们。

Notes :

1. stutterer/(>st)t+r+/n. 口吃者，结巴
stammer/(>st)m+/ v. 结巴

Questions :

1. How many bricks can you put into an empty box 3 feet square and 3 feet high?
一个3英尺见方3英尺高的空盒子可以装多少块砖？
2. Why isn't the husband fixing the leaky roof?
丈夫为什么不打算修补漏雨的屋顶呢？
3. Did you have any difficulty with your German in Germany?
在德国你的德语有困难吗？
4. What betrayed the peddler who claimed to sell real diamonds?
自称卖真钻石的小贩是怎样露馅的？

Keys :

1. Only one brick, because after that the box won't be empty anymore.
只能放一块砖，因为之后盒子就不再是空盒子了。
2. Because he can't fix it if it rains and needn't if it isn't.
因为下雨他不能修，不下雨又用不着修。
3. No, but the German did.
没有，反而是德国人有困难。

4. He tried to assure me that he wouldn't lie just for one dollar's sake.

他向我保证他不会为了一美元而讲假话。

Questions :

1. How come the new jeans Sally is wearing are tighter than her skin?

莎莉身上新买的牛仔服为何比她的皮肤还要紧身?

2. What word is pronounced wrong, even by the best of scholars?

什么字就是最有学问的人也会读错?

3. What word is pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it?

什么单词加一个音节反而读得更快?

Keys :

1. Because she can sit down in her skin, but not in those tightly-fit jeans.

因为她的皮肤允许她坐下来, 紧身牛仔可不行。

2. The word "wrong".

就是“错”这个字。

3. It's "quick".

就是“快”这个单词。

Notes :

1. jeans/DNi:nz/ n. 牛仔裤, 工装裤

2. scholar/>sk&l+/ n. 学者, 有学问的人

3. syllable/>sil+bl/ n. 音节

Questions :

1. Jim is in the lake and the water is only up to his ankles. However, his life is in great danger. Why?
吉姆在湖水里, 湖水只齐到他的脚踝, 他的生命却已处在危险之中, 为什么?

2. What will make more noise in your house than a dog?
什么东西在家里比一条狗更吵?

3. How do you quiet down a noisy dog?
怎样使乱叫的狗安静下来?

Keys :

1. He's upside down.

他倒着身子在水里。

2. Two dogs.

两条狗。

3. Put him in a "No Barking" zone.

把它放在“禁止狗吠”区域。

Notes :

3. zone/z+un/n. 区, 区域

“No Barking” (禁止狗吠) 源于“ No Smoking ”

(禁止吸烟)及“ No Spitting ” (禁止随地吐痰)。

Questions :

- 1 . Tom has been living in Stockholm ever since he was born ,
But When asked if he ' d lived there all his life , his
answer is “ No ” . Why ?
汤姆生下来就一直住在斯德哥尔摩 , 可是有人问他是不是在那儿住
了一辈子的时候 , 他却回答说 “ 没有 ” 。为什么呢 ?
- 2 . How can you make money out of a gift drum ?
别人送你一只鼓 , 你怎样用它去赚钱 ?
- 3 . How can you describe an elevator ?
如何描述电梯 ?

Keys :

- 1 . His life didn ' t come to an end .
他一辈子还没过完呢。
- 2 . Play it hard so that you mother will give you 20 cents a day
to keep you away from that drum .
使劲击鼓 , 你妈妈就会给你每天 20 美分 , 让你不要击了。
- 3 . An elevator is a little room and when the door shuts the upstairs
comes down or the downstairs comes up .
电梯是一个小小的房间 , 房门一关 , 楼上就往下跑 , 楼下就往上跑。

