

ENGLISH HUMOUR 800

英语幽默 800

ENGLISH HUMOUR 800



★伍刚中
编著

湖南
科学技术
出版社

ENGLISH HUMOUR 800

008 英语口语

英语幽默 800

伍刚中 编

湖南科学技术出版社

英语幽默 800

编 著:伍刚中

责任编辑:刘宏伟

出版发行:湖南科学技术出版社

社 址:长沙市展览馆路 11 号

印 刷:长沙鸿发印务实业公司

厂 址:长沙县高桥镇

邮 编:410145

(印装质量问题请直接与本公司联系)

经 销:湖南省新华书店

出版日期:1997 年 4 月第 1 版第 1 次

开 本:850mm×1168mm 1/32

印 张:11

插 页:4

字 数:252,000

印 数:1—4,100

征订期号:地科 204—09

书 号:ISBN 7-5357-2039-0/H·74

定 价:17.00 元

(版权所有,翻印必究)

序 言

英语是世界上最优美的语言之一，它的词语极其丰富多彩，表达能力极强。英语幽默是英语宝库中的一颗灿烂的明珠，闪烁着英语语言艺术的光芒。我读完“英语幽默 800”的书稿后，觉得该书文情并茂，妙趣横生，引人入胜。它有以下几个特点：

一、雅俗共赏，老少咸宜

本书的读者对象主要是初、中级英语阶段的学习者，特别是高中、中专和大学低年级学生。对英语功底较深或年事稍高的读者来说，利用茶余饭后的时间，每日读上几则，当然也是一件赏心悦目的趣事。

二、妙语连珠，趣味性强

本书所收幽默不仅具有浓郁的生活气息，寓意深刻，且诙谐滑稽，耐人寻味。读读它，使人忍俊不禁，笑口常开。

三、语言洗炼，用语地道

英语幽默是英、美人民现实生活中创造出来的，又为人民所喜闻乐道的一种语言艺术形式。本书的语言简洁、优美、诙谐、地道，是读者学习英语口语的极好的辅助材料。

四、内容丰富，知识面广

本书所收幽默，除了日常生活范围的笑料外，还涉及到自然科学、文学、艺术、历史、体育、名人轶事诸方面。它可以开扩读者眼界，了解异国风情，扩大读者的知识面。

总之，这本书不仅有助于提高读者的英语水平，而且能起到使读者“笑一笑，十年少”的作用，有益于身心健康。

廖世翘

1997年4月

编 者

英 语 幽 默 8 0 0 ENGLISH HUMOUR 8 0 0

的

编者的话

为了帮助初、中级英语阶段的学习者欣赏英语语言中英语幽默这颗五光十色的明珠，扩大英语知识面，提高英语口语表达能力，编者收集了英语幽默八百余则，编成这本书。

本书所选幽默，按其内容分成十三个部分。每一部分篇数不一。为了便于读者阅读和理解，对每篇幽默的难词或关键词句，作了简要注释和说明。读者在读完每篇幽默正文之后再看看注释，可以验证自己的理解能力。

本书所收幽默，就其形式而言，大致可分为幽默对话和幽默小故事两类。考虑到本书主要阅读对象是初、中级英语阶段的学习者，所以对幽默对话中出现的一些较为偏僻的英语单词，用常用词作了替代；对幽默小故事，也进行了压缩删减，力求简明扼要，但风趣仍存。

本书承蒙廖世翘教授悉心审阅，谨此致谢。

编者学识谫陋，不当或错误之处，敬请读者指正。

伍刚中

1997年4月

CONTENTS

- Part 1 School Humour 校园幽默 (1)
- Part 2 Parents and Children 父母与子女... (47)
- Part 3 Husbands and Wives 丈夫和妻子... (77)
- Part 4 Love and Courtship 爱情与求爱... (100)
- Part 5 Art and Artists 艺术和艺术家 (119)
- Part 6 Doctors and Patients 医生和病人... (137)
- Part 7 Customers and Shop Assistants
顾客和店员 (160)
- Part 8 Daily Life 日常生活 (169)
- Part 9 Athletic Sports 体育运动 (230)
- Part 10 Traffic 交通 (255)
- Part 11 Puns 双关 (275)
- Part 12 The Subjunctive Mood 虚拟语气... (309)
- Part 13 Famous Persons 名人幽默 (319)

校

园

英语幽默 800 ENGLISH HUMOUR 800

幽

默

Part 1 School Humour

1

Teacher: "Tommie, what do you know about the Dead Sea?"

Tommie: "I didn't even know it was ill."



2

Teacher: "Here is a world map. Who can show us America?"

(Tom goes to the map and finds America on it.)

Teacher: “Now, tell me, boys, who found America?”

Pupils: “Tom.”



3

A boy was wondering about a photograph in a newspaper. It showed a group of happy and cheerful children carrying schoolbags with the caption at the bottom: “On Their Way to School”.

“I think it’s a mistake. They must be on their way home after class, I’m sure!” the boy concluded.

caption [ˈkæpʃən] *n.* 解说词

bottom [ˈbɒtəm] *n.* 底部

conclude [kənˈkluːd] *vt.* 断定

4

Geog. teacher: “What is the consequence of the breaking up of the former Soviet Union?”

Student: “It means that we have more names of new countries to remember.”

consequence [ˈkɒnsɪkwəns] *n.* 后果

the former Soviet Union 前苏联

5

Math. teacher: “Now remember, class, statistics don’t lie. For example, if twelve men could build a house in one day, one man could build the same house in 12 days. Do you understand what I mean? Jack, give me an example.”

Jack: “You mean that if one boat could cross the ocean in six days, six boats could cross the same ocean in one day.”

statistics don’t lie 统计数字靠得住

ocean [ˈəʊʃən] *n.* 海洋

6

Biology teacher: “Johnnie, can you give a familiar example of the human body that adapts itself to changed conditions?”

Johnnie: “Yes, ma’am. My aunt gained 50 pounds in a year, and her skin never cracked.”

human body 人体

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* 使适应

crack [kræk] *vi.* 裂开

7

Teacher: "Can you give me a good example of how heat expands things and cold contracts them?"

Student: "Well, the days are much longer in the summer than in winter."

expand [iks'pænd] *vt.* 使膨胀

contract ['kɒntrækt] *vt.* 使缩短

8

Mary has been going to primary school for a week. At the end of the first week her father asked her:

"Which period do you like best at school, dear?"

Mary thought for a while and answered:

"I like the break period best."

period ['piəriəd] *n.* 课时; 期间

the break period 课间休息时间

9

During the final examination, some pupils were so eager to answer the questions that they forgot to fill in the blanks for the class, name, date, etc. on the front page of the examination paper. The teacher considered it necessary to remind them of filling all the blanks. She declared:

"Now, attention please! Fill in all the blanks before you do the questions."

“Shall I fill the blank for the marks?” one pupil asked.

remind sb. of doing sth. 提醒某人做某事

mark [mɑ:k] *n.* 分数

10

A teacher was asking a pupil in her class, “Tommie, how many persons are there in the classroom?”

“Forty-one, including you, ma’am,” Tommie answered.

“Then, how many are left when I go out?” the teacher asked again.

“None, madam.”

11

“What do you think of the relationship between ‘deceit’, ‘failure’ and ‘success’?” the 1st pupil asked the 2nd pupil.

“I think deceit will lead to failure,” the second answered.

“Yes,” the first pupil went on, “but failure is the mother of success.”

“So no deceit, no success,” concluded the 1st pupil.

deceit [di'si:t] *n.* 欺骗

failure ['feiljə] *n.* 失败

success [sək'ses] *n.* 成功

lead to 导致

12

Teacher: "Why are you often late for school?"

Student: "Because the sign said: School Zone, Go Slow!"

sign [sain] *n.* 指标牌 (交通标志牌)

zone [zəun] *n.* 地区

"School Zone, Go Slow!" 学校区域, 慢行!

13

Phys. teacher: "Which travels faster, heat or cold?"

Student: "Heat. You can catch cold."

You can catch cold. 1. 你会得感冒。(本意) 2. "冷" 你可以捕捉得到。(另意。)

14

Math. teacher: "Now we find that X is equal to zero."

Student: "Gee! All that work for nothing!"

equal [i:kwəl] *a.* 相等的 *vt.* 等于

gee [dʒi:] *int.* 哎呀 (表示惊奇、兴奋等)

15

Chem. teacher: "Can you tell me anything about the great chemists of the 19th century?"

Student: "They are all dead, sir."

chemist [ˈkɛmɪst] *n.* 化学家

century [ˈsɛntʃəri] *n.* 世纪; 百年

16

Music teacher: “Who is the famous tenor in our city? And who is the famous bass?”

Student: “When my father denounces me, he is a famous tenor. When he speaks to my mother, he is a bass.”

tenor [ˈtenə] *n.* 男高音

bass [beɪs] *n.* 男低音

denounce [diˈnaʊns] *vt.* 斥责, 痛骂

17

“Who was the first President of the United States?” a history teacher asked one of her student.

The student thought for a long time, but didn't say anything. Then the teacher got angry and shouted, “George Washington!”

The student began to walk towards his seat.

“Come back!” the teacher said, “I didn't tell you to go.”

“Oh, I'm sorry,” the student said, “I thought you called the next student.”

president [ˈprezɪdənt] *n.* 总统

George Washington [dʒɔːdʒ ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] *n.* 乔治·华盛顿 (1732—1799), 曾于 1789—1797 年任美国第一任总统

18

Medical prof.: “What would you do in the case of a person eating poisonous mushrooms?”

Stud. : “Recommend a change of diet.”

poisonous [ˈpɔɪznəs] *a.* 有毒的

mushroom [ˈmʌʃrʊm] *n.* 蘑菇

recommend [rekəˈmend] *vt.* 建议, 推荐

diet [ˈdaɪət] *n.* 食物, 饮食

19

Literature prof. : “Tell me one or two things about John Milton.”

Stud. : “Well, he got married and he wrote ‘Paradise Lost’. Then his wife died and he wrote ‘Paradise Regained’.”

John Milton [dʒɒn ˈmɪltən] *n.* 约翰·密尔顿

(1608—1674) 著名英国诗人

“Paradise Lost” [ˈpærədəɪz ˈlɒst] “失乐园”

(约翰·密尔顿所写的一部叙事诗)

“Paradise Regained” [ˈpærədəɪz ˈriːgeɪnd] “复乐园”

(约翰·密尔顿所写的另一部叙事诗)

20

English prof. : “What is the difference between an active verb and a passive verb?”

Stud. : “An active verb shows action and a passive verb shows passion.”

active [ˈæktɪv] *a.* 1. 主动的 2. 有活动力的

passive [ˈpæsɪv] *a.* 1. 被动的 2. 缺乏活动力的

action [ˈækʃən] *n.* 动作, 行动

passion [ˈpæʃən] *n.* 感情, 激情

21

Grammar teacher: “A noun is the name of a person or a thing. Now, who can give me a noun?”

First pupil: “A cow.”

Teacher: “Very good. Another noun?”

Second pupil: “Another cow.”

noun [naun] *n.* 名词

cow [kau] *n.* 母牛, 奶牛

22

Prof.: “Before we begin the examination are there any questions?”

Stud.: “What’s the name of this course?”

course [kɔ:s] *n.* 课程

23

First student: “Did the music teacher actually say your voice was heavenly?”

Second student: “Well, she did say it was unearthly.”

actually [ˈæktʃuəli] *ad.* 实际上, 确实

heavenly [ˈhevnli] *a.* 天的, 天上的

your voice was heavenly 你的嗓子好上了天

unearthly [ʌnˈɜ:θli] *a.* 非尘世的, 地上没有的

She did say it was unearthly.

她真的说了我的嗓音在地上找不到。

24

First student: “Which is the longest word in the English

Language?”

Second student: “I don’t know. Would you like to tell me what it is?”

First student: It’s “smiles”.

Second student: “That isn’t very long. Only six letters.”

First student: “But there is a mile between the first and the last letters.”

smiles [smaɪlz] (smile 的第三人称单数现在式) 笑, 笑声

letter [ˈletə] *n.* 字母

mile [maɪl] *n.* 英里

25

Teacher: “Can you tell me what a fish-net is made of?”

Pupil: “A lot of little holes tied together.”

fish-net [fɪʃnet] *n.* 鱼网

hole [həʊl] *n.* 洞, 孔眼

tie [taɪ] *vi. & vt.* 系、扎、拴

26

Once two pupils were talking about the sun and the moon.

“Which of them is more useful?” asked one of them.

The other answered, “Oh, I know. The moon is. The moon is in the sky at night when it is dark, but the sun is in the sky in the daytime when nobody wants it.”

daytime [ˈdeɪtaɪm] *n.* 日间, 白天