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于佩安
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八年級

(上册)

初中英语

同步描摹字帖



Middle School English



上海交通大学出版社

万卷字帖书系

初中英语同步描摹字帖

八年级(上)

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出版者的话

随着我国加入世贸组织,对外开放程度进一步加大,国际联系也日益频繁,人们在生活、学习和工作中常常需要使用英语进行书面交流。对于 21 世纪的中学生来说,学好英语与学好汉语同样重要。英文在我国运用广泛,但很多人对于跟语言文字密切相关的书法却知之甚少,而欧美国家于上世纪初,最迟到 50 年代也都已建立了全国性的英文书法研究组织,我国在这方面还处于萌芽阶段。英文中书法(calligraphy)的英文解释为(the art of producing)beautiful writing by hand,它的关键就是要写得 beautiful。现在,广大中学生都比较喜欢书写英文,写好英文不仅有助于提高学习英文的兴趣,也会带动自己写好中文。

我们一直在努力尝试让学生把课余练字与课堂学习有机结合起来,寓学于练,在练字的过程中轻轻松松地巩固课堂知识。鉴于此,我们推出了这套《初中英语同步描摹字帖》。由长期在中学教学一线的英语特级教师根据国家教育部最新制订的全日制义务教育英语课程标准,结合多年教学经验精心编写而成。全套分为《七年级上》、《七年级下》、《八年级上》、《八年级下》、《九年级上》、《九年级下》6 本,与最新版的初中英语教材同步,同学们可以配套使用。

本套字帖的书写者于佩安先生从事英语专业书写十余年,书艺精湛。特别注重于英语书写的标准化、国际化的研究和探索,堪称为英语书法家。

期待本套字帖在帮助同学们写出一手标准、漂亮的英语书法的同时,也使你的英语成绩得到巩固,英语水平得到进一步提高。

Unit 1 Welcome back

第一单元

欢迎回来

I. Phrases:

一、短语:

welcome back to school

欢迎回学校

the first lesson

第一课

have fun learning and speaking English

学说英语很有趣

call your name

叫你的名字

this term

这学期

on time

准时

be on duty

值日

Teachers' Day

教师节

think about

考虑

with our best wishes

致以我们最好的祝福

give a talk

作演讲

good ideas

好主意

talk about

谈论

for example

例如

the difference between Chinese and English name

中国名字与英国名字之间的差别

the full name

全名

the given name

所取的名字

think of

想出

the meaning of a name

名字的意义

be different from

与……不同

be short for

简称

have no idea

不知道

welcome to

欢迎

by something for

为……买东西

make a card

做一张卡片

be friendly

友好

not... any more

不再

a waste of time

浪费时间

many times

多次

II. Sentences:

二、句子:

Please say "here" when I call your name.

当我叫到你的名字时,请说:“到。”

I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

对不起,我迟到了,因为交通拥挤。

Here is a card for you with our best wishes.

这儿是一张我们向你表示最好祝福的卡片。

In English we always put our family names last.

在英语中我们总是把姓放在最后。

What's the meaning of this word?

这个单词的意思是什么?

I think this is different from Chinese name.

我认为这与中国人名字不同。

My name is James, but Jim is short for James.

我的名字是詹姆斯,但是杰姆是詹姆斯的简称。

Our teacher wants me to give a talk in class.

我们老师想让我在班上做报告。

To many people, the meaning of a name is important.

对许多人来说,名字的意义很重要。

Tammy is going to buy something for his parents.

托米将为他的父母买东西。

Why don't you make him a card?

你为什么不为他做一张卡片?

We are all very friendly to the new student.

我们对新来的学生非常友好。

He is asking his friends to help him think of a name.

他要他的朋友们帮他起一个名字。

I would like a Chinese name like yours.

我想要一个像你一样的中国名字。

One of the given names is from Japanese.

其中一个所取的名字来自日语。

III. Passage:

三、短文:

No one knows how man learns to make words.

没有人知道人类是如何创造词语的。

Maybe he begins by making sounds. As time goes by,

也许是通过发音开始的。

随着时间的流逝,

he makes more and more sounds and more and more

人们发出越来越多的声音创造越来越多的词语。

words. This is what we call languages.

这就是我们所说的语言。

People in different countries make different kinds

不同国家的人创造出不同种类的词组,

of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred

今天在世界上大约有一千五百种不同的语言。

different languages in the world.

Some animals also have their languages. When a

一些动物也有它们的语言,

bee finds some food, it goes back to its home. It

当蜜蜂找到一些食物,它回到它的家,

wants to tell other bees where the food is. But it can't

它想告诉其他蜜蜂食物在哪里?

但是它不会说话,

speak, so it does a little dance in the air. In this

因此它在空中翩翩起舞。

way it tells other bees where the food is.

它用这种方法告诉其他蜜蜂食物在哪里?

Some animals show how they feel by making

一些动物显示它们如何通过发出声音来表达感情,

sounds. We know a dog is angry when it barks.

我们知道当狗叫的时候,它在生气。

Unit 2 What are we going to do ?

第二单元

我们将干什么？

I. Phrases:

一、短语：

go on the first field trip

第一次野外旅行

study about it

研究它

be good at fishing

擅长钓鱼

many different kinds of

许多不同种类

go boating

去划船

go fishing

去钓鱼

go to the mountain

去爬山

go hiking

去徒步旅行

the day after tomorrow

后天

last night

昨晚

the top of the mountain

山顶

have a picnic

野餐

trip over his shoes

被他的鞋子绊倒

watch a football game

观看一场足球比赛

do some shopping

购物

get to the market

到集市

go on a picnic

野餐

hurry up

赶快

next Saturday

下周六

be tired

疲劳

a big round fruit

又大又圆的水果

sleep well

睡好

the coming field trip

即将来临的野外旅行

a new kind of fruit

一种新的水果

go the wrong way

走错路

Terra Cotta Warriors

兵马俑

start to carry the bag

开始拎包

have a fun field trip

有趣的野外旅行

II. Sentences:

二、句子：

Are you going to do some shopping next Sunday?

下个星期日你将买东西吗?

Let's go fishing. That is going to be more fun.

让我们去钓鱼,那将更有趣。

The twins are trying their shoes now.

双胞胎在系鞋带。

"Hurry up! The class is going to start soon."

“快点! 快要开始上课。”

There is going to be a meeting this weekend.

这个周末将有一个会议。

Jim can't hike quickly because he is too tired.

杰姆不能很快地旅行因为他太累。

Let's discuss how we are going to get there.

让我们讨论我们将如何到那儿。

Is the teacher going to get his class to the top?

老师将带他的班级到达山顶吗?

I want to be the first one to the top of the hill.

我想第一个到山顶。

Look, what are they doing in the classroom?

看! 他们在教室做什么?

This pair of trousers is for you. Put them on!

这条裤子是你的,

穿上!

My friends are going to fly kites on a cold afternoon.

在一个寒冷的下午我的朋友们将去放风筝。

Jim is very tired and he wants to have a rest.

杰姆很疲劳,他想休息一下。

Shall we go on a picnic next Monday morning?

下周一早晨我们将去野餐吗?

We usually start our class with a dialogue.

我们通常用对话开始上课。

III. Passage:

三、短文:

A little boy was playing with a ball in the street.

一个小男孩正在街上玩一只球。

He kicked it hard and broke the window of a house

他用劲踢,把一座房子的窗户打坏。

and the ball fell inside. A lady came to the window

球落进去了。

with the ball and shouted at the boy, so he ran away.

一位女士带着球来到窗户边,对男孩大声吼叫,

因此他逃跑了。

but he still want his ball back. A few minutes later

但是他仍然想把球要回来。

几分钟后他回来了。

he returned and knocked at the door of the house

敲敲房子的门,

and when the lady answered it, he said, "My father

当那个女士回话时,

is going to fix your window very soon." After a

他说:"我父亲很快会修理你的窗户。"

more minutes a man came with tools, so the lady

又过了几分钟一个男士带着工具来了,

let the boy have the ball back. When the man

因此那位女士让男孩把球拿回来。

finished the window, he said to the lady, "That will

当那个男士修好窗户,

他对那位女士说:"那要花费你十元钱。"

cost you ten yuan." The lady asked in surprise.

那女士惊讶地问,

"Aren't you the boy's father?"

"难道你不是那男孩的父亲吗?"

Unit 3 Mid-autumn Festivals

第三单元

中秋节

I. Phrases:

一、短语:

Mid-autumn Festival a big dinner be free

中秋节

一顿丰盛的饭

空闲

many different kinds of mooncakes come over to

许多不同种类的月饼

过来

something sweet tomorrow evening at the store

一些甜的东西

明天晚上

在商店

would like to buy at this time of year

想买

每年这个时候

buy mooncakes for friends in the open air

为朋友买月饼

在户外

thank you for your help want to know more

谢谢你的帮助

想知道更多的事

get together come in September or October

聚会

在九月或十月到来

on that day look brighter and rounder

在那天

看起来更亮、更圆

the Harvest Moon talk about tell the story

丰收的月亮

谈论

讲故事

have a taste the moon-cakes with nuts and meat

尝一尝

带果仁、肉的月饼

not...any more the nicest of all much bigger

不再

所有中最好的

大得多

make a pumpkin pie Thanksgiving dinner

做一块南瓜饼

感恩节的正餐

see you tomorrow celebrate the harvest the same

明天见

庆祝丰收

一样

II. Sentences:

二、句子:

On Mid-autumn Day we usually eat mooncakes.

在中秋节那天我们通常吃月饼。

Many stores sell mooncakes at this time of year.

每年的这个时候许多商店卖月饼。

Would you and Lily like to come over to my home?

你和莉莉愿意来我家吗?

In China families get together to celebrate the festival

在中国家家户户聚在一起庆祝节日。

Thank you very much for helping me carry the box.

谢谢你帮我拎盒子。

I'm not full. May I have another piece of bread?

我没饱,我可以再吃一块面包吗?

To make a pumpkin pie for Thanksgiving dinner.

为感恩节的正餐做一块南瓜饼。

I think this one is bigger and cheaper than that one.

我认为这块比那块更大、更便宜。

Why do you call it dinner when we are eating at noon?

当我们在中午吃的时候,你为什么叫它正餐?

Helen wants to help her mother with the homework.

海伦想帮她妈妈做家务。

What nice weather it is today!

今天多好的天气!

The moon looks like a big plate at night sometimes.

有时在夜晚月亮看起来像一只大盘子。

This basket of apples is a little heavier than that one.

这篮子苹果比那篮子苹果重一点。

The kind of bags is the cheapest in the bag-shop.

在包店里这种包最便宜。

III. Dialogue :

三、短文:

Son: *look, Dad! How bright and near the moon*

儿子: 看,爸爸!今晚的月亮看起来多么亮,多么近!

looks tonight!

Father: *But it isn't as near as it looks.*

父亲: 但是它并不如看起来那么近。

Son: *I know it's far away from the earth.*

儿子: 我知道他离地球很遥远。

Father: *It's three hundred and eighty thousand*

父亲: 它有三十八万公里远。

kilometres away.

Son: *How far is that?*

儿子: 那有多远?

Father: *Well, it takes more than three days to get*

父亲: 乘宇宙飞船要花三天多的时间。

there by spaceship.

Son: *A spaceship flies very, very fast, doesn't it?*

儿子: 宇宙飞船飞得很快,很快,不是吗?

Father: *Yes, it flies at about eleven kilometres a*

父亲: 是的,它一秒钟飞行大约十一公里。

second. In 1969 two Americans got to the

在1969年两个美国人乘宇宙飞船到达月球。

moon by spaceship. That was one of the most

那是那年最激动人心的事件之一。

exciting moments of that year.

Son: *They didn't find any living things there.*

儿子: 他们在那儿没有找到任何有生命的东西,是吗?

did they?

Father: *No, they didn't. It's too hot in the day and*

父亲: 不,不是。 白天太热。

too cold at night. And there's no air or

晚上太冷。 那儿没有空气也没有水。

water there. Nothing can live on the moon.

在月亮上没有生命。

Son: *I hear walking on the moon is more difficult.*

儿子: 我听说在月球上走路更困难。

It's like jumping and flying. Is that so?

在月球上走路像在跳和飞,真是这样吗?

Father: *Yes, isn't that interesting! Everything is much*

父亲: 是的,难道那不是很有趣!

lighter on the moon. You can jump much

在月球上一切都轻得多。

higher on the moon than on the earth.

在月球上比地球上跳得更高。

Son: *I wish I could fly to the moon in a*

儿子: 我希望有一天我能乘宇宙飞船飞到月球上。

spaceship one day. It must be great fun.

它一定很有趣。

Unit 4 On the farm

第四单元

在农场

I. Phrases:

一、短语:

walk with you *have to* *feed the animals*

和你一起走

不得不

喂动物

live on a farm *meet my family* *eat dinner with us*

住在农场

会见我家人

和我们一起吃饭

be more interesting *something about a Chinese farm*

更有趣

关于中国农场的一些事情

grow rice and wheat *use animals to do farm work*

种水稻和小麦

用动物去干农活

work faster and better *look at the blue sky*

工作得更快、更好

看蓝天

hear birds singing and sheep bleating *agree with*

听鸟歌唱羊咩叫

同意

the most delicious *listen to the animals* *go on*

最美味的

听动物叫声

继续

go fishing in summer *go skating in winter*

在夏天去钓鱼

在冬天去滑冰

play with his dog *a very interesting dog* *in town*

和狗一起玩

一条很有趣的狗

在镇上

get up the earliest of all *talk about* *go to college*

在所有人中起来得最早

谈论

上大学

after picking corn *leave school* *ask a question*

在摘棉花后

毕业

问一个问题

learn more about farming *in our big farm*

学更多的关于农业的知识

在我们的大农场

II. Sentences:

二、句子:

I live on a farm. My job is to feed the animals.

我住在农场,我的工作 是养动物。

Now my work is going to be more interesting.

现在我的工作将更有趣。

Today they use a tractor. It works faster and better.

今天他们用一台拖拉机,它工作得更快、更好。

He likes to look at the blue sky and the green hills.

他喜欢看蓝天、青山。

He thinks the country is more beautiful than the city.

他认为乡下比城里更美丽。

When we stop, he stops. When we walk, he walks.

当我们停下时,他停下。当我们走路时,他走路。

Which do you like better, the city or the country?

城里、乡下你更喜欢哪一个?

Come and help me feed the animals. They are hungry.

来帮我喂养动物,它们很饿。

It's very interesting to play with a little dog.

玩小狗很有趣。

In the future we can use computers to do housework.

将来我们能用电 脑做家务。

My aunt is richer than the other member of family.

我的阿姨比家庭其他成员更富有。

The weather in Beijing is much colder than that in Shanghai.

北京的天气比上海的天 气冷得多。

The people in my family like to go out for a walk.

我家人喜欢出去散步。

It's polite to let the old people to get on the train first.

让老年人先上火车是有礼貌的。

After he leaves school, he is going to college.

他毕业后,将上大学。

III. Passage:

三、短文:

Mrs Brown is very fat. "Don't eat meat or cakes."

布朗夫人很胖,

“不要吃肉或蛋糕。”

her doctor says to her. "I'm going to stop her eating

他的医生对她说,

“医生,我将阻止她吃这些东西。”

them, doctor." her husband says.

她丈夫说。

The next morning. Mrs Brown makes a nice cake.

第二天早晨,

布朗夫人做了一个很好吃的蛋糕,

and her husband eats half of it. After he goes out.

她的丈夫吃了其中一半。

当他出去后,

Mrs Brown cuts a very small piece of the cake and

布朗夫人切了一小块蛋糕吃了起来。

eats it. It is very good. She cuts a bigger piece and

它很好吃。

她切了一大块然后吃起来,

eats it. In a few minutes she finishes the cake. "My

几分钟后她吃完了蛋糕。

husband is going to be very angry." She says. "What

“我丈夫会很生气,”

她说,

am I going to do?" She makes another cake very

“我该怎么办?”

她很快又做了另一块蛋糕,

quickly. eats half of that. and leaves half on the

吃了其中一半,

留了一半在桌子上,

table. Her husband comes back later. He sees the

她丈夫回来后,

half of the cake on the table and he is very

他看到桌上有半块蛋糕,非常高兴。

happy.