



义务教育教科书

八年级

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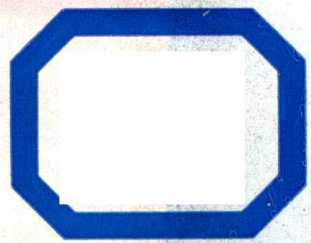
英语

Go
for
it!



人民教育出版社

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(中国) 人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所
英语课程教材研究开发中心 编著
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·北京·

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致同学

同学们，你们好！欢迎你们进入新学期的英语学习！

本套教材是根据你们的心理特点、认知水平和兴趣爱好来编写的。相信教材的以下特点会继续帮助你们学好英语：

1. 教材不仅要帮助你们学习英语语言知识，更重要的是要帮助你们发展语言运用能力，让你们学会用英语表达思想、与人交流。

2. 教材充分考虑了你们的生活实际和学习需求，教材的内容和活动都与你们的生活和兴趣紧密相连，目的是让你们在英语学习中不感到枯燥乏味，而是有话可说、有话想说、有话能说。

3. 教材在重视培养你们的语言运用能力的同时，更加重视培养你们的语言学习策略和技能。这些策略和技能是帮助你们进一步学好英语的基础。

4. 教材为你们设计了许多具有交际意义的任务或活动，目的是让你们在英语课堂上“活”起来、“动”起来。英语课堂教学需要你们的充分参与，英语学习需要你们与老师合作、与同学交流。通过参与和互动，你们的英语水平才会得到不断提高。

5. 教材进一步丰富了文化教学的内容，包括我们的民族文化、英语国家的文化和非英语国家的文化。通过文化内容的学习，你们的视野会更开阔，思想会更丰富，思维会更活跃，交流会更得体。

要想学好英语，光靠课本是不够的，你们还需要继续接触更多的英语学习资源。学习英语没有捷径，只有多听、多说、多读、多写、多记、多用才是最有效的办法。因此，你们要充分利用各种资源和机会来学习英语。

同学们，继续努力吧！祝你们英语学习取得更大进步！

编者

2013年5月



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Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>What's the matter? I have a stomachache.</p> <p>What's the matter with Ben?</p> <p>He hurt himself.</p> <p>Does he have a toothache? Yes, he does.</p> <p>What should she do?</p> <p>She should take her temperature.</p>	<p>foot, knee, neck, stomach, throat, matter, cough, fever, headache, stomachache, toothache, nurse, blood, rest, X-ray, situation, spirit, trouble, death</p> <p>hit, hurt, lie, rest</p> <p>have a cold, take breaks, get off, right away, get into, cut off, give up</p>	<p>arm, back, ear, eye, hand, head, leg, mouth, nose, tooth</p> <p>temperature, dentist, medicine, doctor, hospital</p> <p>Modal verb <i>should</i></p> <p><i>If</i> clause</p>
<p>I'd like to help homeless people.</p> <p>You could ask hospitals to let you visit the kids and cheer them up.</p> <p>She volunteers there once a week to help kids learn to read.</p> <p>I'm making some signs to put up around the school.</p>	<p>feeling, interest, difficulty, kindness, satisfaction</p> <p>disabled, blind, deaf, lonely, strong, clever</p> <p>clean up, cheer up, give out, hand out, give away, care for, fix up, put off, come up with, call up, take after, try out, set up</p>	<p>job, time, money, city park, old people's home, animal hospital</p> <p>visit, teach, tell stories, spend, help, decide</p> <p>put up, help out, give up, run out</p> <p>Infinitives as object</p>
<p>Could I go out for dinner with my friends? Sure, that should be OK.</p> <p>Could we get something to drink after the movie?</p> <p>No, you can't. You have a basketball game tomorrow.</p> <p>Could you please take the dog for a walk? OK, but I want to watch one show first.</p>	<p>floor, mess, neighbor, rubbish, shirt, waste, stress</p> <p>fold, sweep, throw, pass, borrow, lend, hate, depend, develop, provide, drop</p> <p>fair, unfair</p> <p>all the time, as soon as, in order to, depend on, take care of</p>	<p>dish, bed, clothes, room, home, work, job, homework, housework, parent, child, kid, teenager</p> <p>clean, tidy, comfortable</p> <p>take out, go out, stay out, help out, help with</p> <p>Modal verbs <i>can</i> and <i>have to</i></p>
<p>What should I do?</p> <p>Why don't you forget about it? Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal.</p> <p>What should he do?</p> <p>He should talk to his friend so that he can say he's sorry.</p> <p>Maybe you could go to his house.</p> <p>I guess I could, but I don't want to surprise him.</p>	<p>communication, relation</p> <p>allow, argue, cause, communicate, compare, compete, continue, copy, explain, guess, offer, push, return</p> <p>wrong, quick, clear, crazy, nervous, proper, typical, usual</p> <p>instead, perhaps, secondly</p> <p>look through, work out, get on with, compare ... with, in one's opinion</p>	<p>parent, homework, advice, grade, test, fight</p> <p>study, write, call, talk, help, hang out, relax, agree, disagree</p> <p>enough, tired, sorry, angry, lonely</p> <p>What's the matter?</p> <p>Modal verbs <i>should</i> and <i>could</i></p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
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<p>6</p> <p>An old man tried to move the mountains.</p> <p>Page 41</p>	<p>Legends and stories</p>	<p>Tell a story</p>	<p>Conjunctions <i>unless</i>, <i>as soon as</i> and <i>so ... that</i></p>
<p>7</p> <p>What's the highest mountain in the world?</p> <p>Page 49</p>	<p>Facts about the world</p>	<p>Talk about geography and nature</p>	<p>Large numbers</p> <p>Comparatives and superlatives with adjectives and adverbs</p>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>What were you doing at eight last night? I was taking a shower.</p> <p>What was he doing when the rainstorm came? He was reading in the library when the rainstorm came.</p> <p>What was Jenny doing while Linda was sleeping? While Linda was sleeping, Jenny was helping Mary with her homework.</p>	<p>date, area, storm, wind, light, match, silence</p> <p>beat, begin, realize, report, rise</p> <p>strange, asleep</p> <p>completely, suddenly, heavily, recently</p> <p>go off, pick up, fall asleep, die down, have a look, make one's way, take down, at first</p>	<p>weather, news, neighbor, TV, radio, history</p> <p>happen, remember, start, forget</p> <p>at nine o'clock, at 7:00 a.m., yesterday morning, last night, 10 minutes ago</p> <p>Days of the week, dates and times</p> <p>Simple past tense</p>
<p>How does the story begin? Once upon a time, there was a very old man ...</p> <p>What happened next? As soon as the man finished talking, Yu Gong said that his family could continue to move the mountains after he died.</p> <p>Why was Yu Gong trying to move the mountains? Because they were so big that it took a long time to walk to the other side.</p>	<p>god, couple, husband, wife, object, gold, silk, stick, stone, tail, voice, ground</p> <p>remind, fit, hide, lead, marry, shine, smile, cheat</p> <p>brave, stupid, silly, weak, Western, magic</p> <p>once upon a time, turn ... into, fall in love, get married, a little bit, instead of</p>	<p>story, mountain, fight, problem, opinion, side</p> <p>interesting, different, famous, favorite</p> <p>Simple present tense</p> <p>Simple past tense</p> <p>Past progressive tense</p>
<p>What's the highest mountain in the world? Qomolangma.</p> <p>How high is Qomolangma? It's 8,844.43 meters high. It's higher than any other mountain.</p> <p>Did you know that China is one of the oldest countries in the world? Yes, I did. It's much older than the US.</p>	<p>nature, desert, ocean, square, meter, bamboo, adult, illness, force, population, condition, government, research, protection, achievement, excitement</p> <p>achieve, include, protect, succeed, weigh</p> <p>deep, wide, wild, thick, huge, ancient, endangered</p> <p>feel free, take in, walk into, fall over, or so, as far as I know, in the face of, at birth, up to</p>	<p>mountain, kilometer, size, world, lake, river, sea, panda, elephant, country, scientist, fact</p> <p>high, long, big, famous, popular, strong</p> <p>Making comparisons</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>8</p> <p>Have you read <i>Treasure Island</i> yet?</p> <p>Page 57</p>	<p>Literature and music</p>	<p>Talk about recent events and experiences</p>	<p>Present perfect tense with <i>already</i> and <i>yet</i></p>
<p>9</p> <p>Have you ever been to a museum?</p> <p>Page 65</p>	<p>Fun places</p>	<p>Talk about past experiences</p>	<p>Present perfect tense with <i>been</i>, <i>ever</i> and <i>never</i></p>
<p>10</p> <p>I've had this bike for three years.</p> <p>Page 73</p>	<p>Living environment</p>	<p>Talk about possessions and things around you</p>	<p>Present perfect tense with <i>since</i> and <i>for</i></p>
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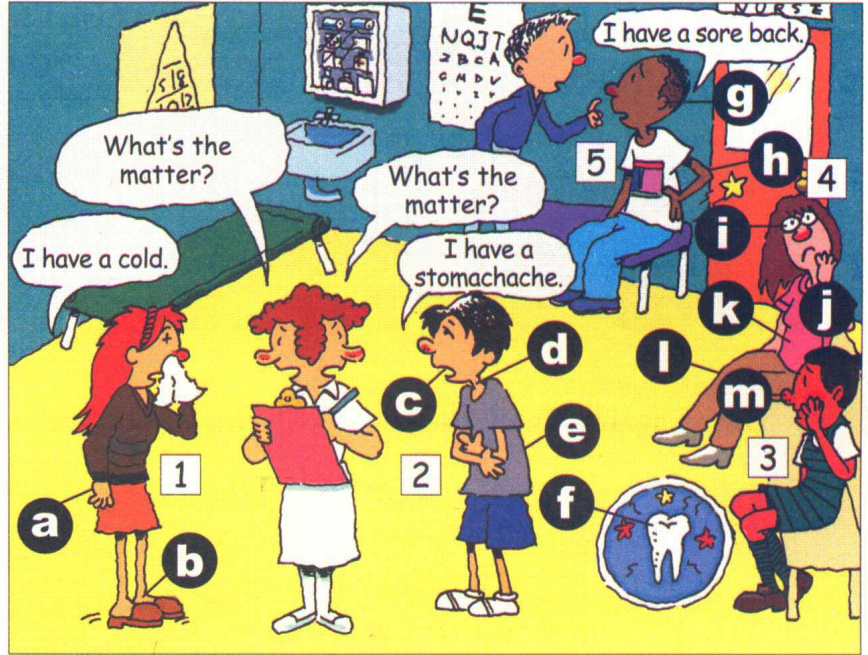
Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>Have you read <i>Little Women</i> yet? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.</p> <p>Has Tina read <i>Treasure Island</i> yet? Yes, she has. She thinks it's fantastic.</p> <p>Have you decided which book to write about yet? Yes, I have. I've already finished reading it. It was really good.</p>	<p>page, fiction, pop, fan, million, record, line, success, beauty, technology</p> <p>treasure, island, ship, sand, land, mark, gun, tool</p> <p>introduce, belong</p> <p>forever, abroad</p> <p>full of, hurry up, ever since, one another</p>	<p>book, writer, library, music, song, singer, musician, CD</p> <p>read, finish, listen, feel fantastic, interesting, boring, favorite, famous, popular, successful</p> <p>Simple present tense</p> <p>Simple past tense</p> <p>Simple future tense</p>
<p>Have you ever been to a science museum? No, I've never been to a science museum.</p> <p>Have you ever visited the space museum? Yes, I have. I went there last year.</p> <p>I've never been to a water park. Me neither.</p>	<p>camera, toilet, province, spring, fox</p> <p>collect, encourage, fear, progress</p> <p>rapid, peaceful, perfect, safe, unbelievable, unusual, social</p> <p>whenever, whether</p> <p>a couple of, thousands of, on the one hand ... on the other hand ..., all year round</p>	<p>art, space, history, science, nature, computer, tea, museum, park, zoo, holiday</p> <p>visit, try, camp</p> <p>recently, yesterday, last year, in April, next week, tomorrow</p> <p>Present perfect tense</p>
<p>How long have you had that bike over there? I've had it for three years.</p> <p>How long has his son owned the train and railway set? He's owned it since his fourth birthday.</p> <p>Have you ever played football? Yes, I did when I was little, but I haven't played for a while now.</p>	<p>yard sale, soft toy, bread maker, scarf, board game, hometown, memory, childhood</p> <p>own, search, hold, regard, consider</p> <p>certain, soft, sweet, truthful</p> <p>according to, to be honest, as for, check out, part with, no longer, close to</p>	<p>sale, bike, book, magazine, clothes, place, school, tree</p> <p>sell, give away, lose, need, keep, decide, raise, change, appear, build, become, feel</p> <p>old, favorite, useful, special, sad, understanding</p> <p>Present perfect tense</p>

UNIT 1

Section A

What's the matter?

Language Goals:
Talk about health problems and accidents;
Give advice



1a Look at the picture. Write the correct letter [a-m] for each part of the body.

<u>h</u> arm	___ back	___ ear	___ eye	___ foot
___ hand	___ head	___ leg	___ mouth	
___ neck	___ nose	___ stomach	___ tooth	

1b Listen and look at the picture. Then number the names [1-5].

Nancy ___ Sarah 1 David ___
Ben ___ Judy ___

1c Look at the picture.
What are the students'
problems? Make
conversations.

A: What's the matter with Judy?
B: She talked too much yesterday and didn't drink enough water. She has a very sore throat now.

2a Listen and number the pictures [1-5] in the order you hear them.



2b Listen again. Match the problems with the advice.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. fever | a. lie down and rest |
| 2. stomachache | b. drink some hot tea with honey |
| 3. cough and sore throat | c. see a dentist and get an X-ray |
| 4. toothache | d. take your temperature |
| 5. cut myself | e. put some medicine on it |

2c Make conversations using the information in 2a and 2b.

A: What's the matter?
 B: My head feels very hot.
 A: Maybe you have a fever ...
 B: ...

2d Role-play the conversation.

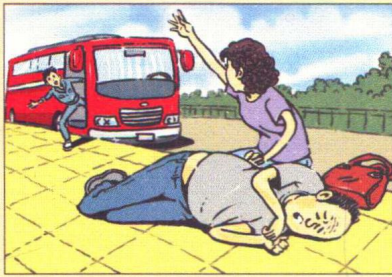
Mandy: Lisa, are you OK?
 Lisa: I have a headache and I can't move my neck. What should I do? Should I take my temperature?
 Mandy: No, it doesn't sound like you have a fever. What did you do on the weekend?
 Lisa: I played computer games all weekend.
 Mandy: That's probably why. You need to take breaks away from the computer.
 Lisa: Yeah, I think I sat in the same way for too long without moving.
 Mandy: I think you should lie down and rest. If your head and neck still hurt tomorrow, then go to a doctor.
 Lisa: OK. Thanks, Mandy.

- 3a** Read the passage. Do you think it comes from a newspaper or a book? How do you know?

Bus Driver and Passengers Save an Old Man

At 9:00 a.m. yesterday, bus No. 26 was going along Zhonghua Road when the driver saw an old man lying on the side of the road. A woman next to him was shouting for help.

The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping, stopped the bus without thinking twice. He got off and asked the woman what happened. She said that the man had a heart problem and should go to the hospital. Mr. Wang knew he had to act quickly. He told the passengers that he must take the man to the hospital. He expected most or all of the passengers to get off and wait for the next bus. But to his surprise, they all agreed to go with him. Some passengers helped Mr. Wang to move the man onto the bus.



Thanks to Mr. Wang and the passengers, the man was saved by the doctors in time. "It's sad that many people don't want to help others because they don't want any trouble," says one passenger. "But the driver didn't think about himself. He only thought about saving a life."

- 3b** Read the passage again and check (✓) the things that happened in the story.

1. _____ Wang Ping was the driver of bus No. 26 at 9:00 a.m. yesterday.
2. _____ Bus No. 26 hit an old man on Zhonghua Road.
3. _____ The old man had a heart problem and needed to go to the hospital right away.
4. _____ The passengers on the bus did not want to go to the hospital, so only Wang Ping went with the woman and old man.
5. _____ Some passengers helped to get the old man onto the bus.
6. _____ The old man got to the hospital in time.

- 3c** Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. Why was Wang Ping surprised that the passengers agreed to go to the hospital with him?
2. Did the passengers think Wang Ping did the right thing? How do you know?
3. Do you agree that people often do not help others because they do not want to get into trouble? Why or why not?

Grammar Focus

What's the matter?	I have a stomachache.	You shouldn't eat so much next time.
What's the matter with Ben?	He hurt himself. He has a sore back.	He should lie down and rest.
Do you have a fever?	Yes, I do./No, I don't./I don't know.	
Does he have a toothache?	Yes, he does.	He should see a dentist and get an X-ray.
What should she do?	She should take her temperature.	
Should I put some medicine on it?	Yes, you should./No, you shouldn't.	

4a Fill in the blanks and practice the conversations.

- A: I hurt _____ when I played basketball yesterday. What _____ I do?
B: You _____ see a doctor and get an X-ray.
- A: _____ the matter?
B: My sister and I _____ sore throats. _____ we go to school?
A: No, you _____.
- A: _____ Mike _____ a fever?
B: No, he _____. He _____ a stomachache.
A: He _____ drink some hot tea.

4b Circle the best advice for these health problems. Then add your own advice.

- Jenny cut herself. She should (get an X-ray / put some medicine on the cut).
My advice: _____.
- Kate has a toothache. She should (see a dentist / get some sleep).
My advice: _____.
- Mary and Sue have colds. They shouldn't (sleep / exercise).
My advice: _____.
- Bob has a sore back. He should (lie down and rest / take his temperature).
My advice: _____.

4c One student mimes a problem. The other students in your group guess the problem and give advice.

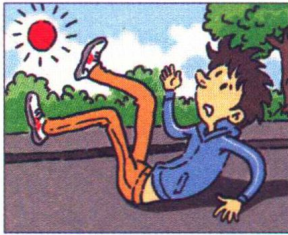
Name	Problem	Advice
Liu Peng	fall down	go home and rest

A: What's the matter? Did you hurt yourself playing soccer?
B: No, I didn't.
C: Did you fall down?
B: Yes, I did.
D: You should go home and get some rest.

Section
B

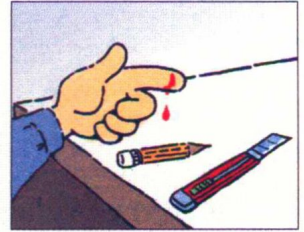
1a

When these accidents happen, what should you do? Put the actions in order.



- ___ Go to the hospital.
- ___ Get an X-ray.
- ___ Rest for a few days.

- ___ Put a bandage on it.
- ___ Run it under water.
- ___ Put some medicine on it.



- ___ Press the sides of your nose.
- ___ Put your head down.
- ___ Clean your face.

1b

Listen to the school nurse. Check (✓) the problems you hear.

Problems	Treatments	Problems	Treatments
Someone felt sick.	✓ b, c	Someone had a nosebleed.	
Someone cut his knee.		Someone hurt his back.	
Someone had a fever.		Someone got hit on the head.	

1c

Listen again. Write the letter of each treatment next to the problems you checked in the chart above.

- a. put a bandage on it
- b. took his temperature
- c. told him to rest
- d. put some medicine on it
- e. took him to the hospital to get an X-ray
- f. told her to put her head down

1d

Role-play a conversation between the nurse and the teacher. Use the information in 1b and 1c.

- A: Who came to your office today?
 B: First, a boy came in. He hurt himself in P.E. class.
 A: What happened?
 B: ...

2a Accidents or problems can sometimes happen when we do sports. Write the letter of each sport next to each accident or problem that can happen.

A = soccer B = mountain climbing C = swimming

___ fall down ___ have problems breathing ___ get hit by a ball
 ___ get sunburned ___ cut ourselves ___ hurt our back or arm

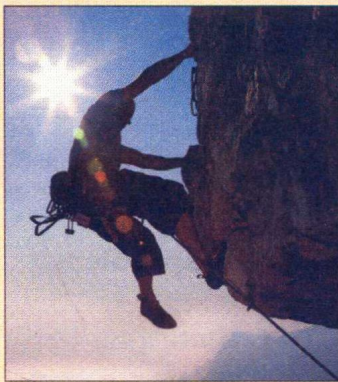
2b Read the passage and underline the words you don't know. Then look up the words in a dictionary and write down their meanings.

He Lost His Arm But Is Still Climbing

Finding the Order of Events

Writers describe events in a certain order. Finding the order of the events will help you understand what you are reading.

Aron Ralston is an American man who is interested in mountain climbing. As a mountain climber, Aron is used to taking risks. This is one of the exciting things about doing dangerous sports. There were many times when Aron almost lost his life because of accidents. On April 26, 2003, he found himself in a very dangerous situation when climbing in Utah.



On that day, Aron's arm was caught under a 360-kilo rock that fell on him when he was climbing by himself in the mountains. Because he could not free his arm, he stayed there for five days and hoped that someone would find him. But when his water ran out, he knew that he would have to do something to save his own life. He was not ready to die that day. So he used his knife to cut off half his right arm. Then, with his left arm, he bandaged himself so that he would not lose too much blood. After that, he climbed down the mountain to find help.

After losing his arm, he wrote a book called *Between a Rock and a Hard Place*. This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of. In this book, Aron tells of the importance of making good decisions, and of being in control of one's life. His love for mountain climbing is so great that he kept on climbing mountains even after this experience.

Do we have the same spirit as Aron? Let's think about it before we find ourselves "between a rock and a hard place", and before we have to make a decision that could mean life or death.

Words	Meanings

2c Read the statements and **circle** *True, False or Don't Know*.

1. Aron almost lost his life three times because of climbing accidents.	TRUE	FALSE	DON'T KNOW
2. Aron had a serious accident in April 2003.	TRUE	FALSE	DON'T KNOW
3. Aron ran out of water after three days.	TRUE	FALSE	DON'T KNOW
4. Aron wrote his book before his serious accident.	TRUE	FALSE	DON'T KNOW
5. Aron still goes mountain climbing.	TRUE	FALSE	DON'T KNOW

2d Read the passage again and answer the questions.

1. Where did the accident happen on April 26, 2003?
2. Why couldn't Aron move?
3. How did Aron free himself?
4. What did Aron do after the accident?
5. What does "between a rock and a hard place" mean?

2e Put the sentences in the correct order. Then use them to tell Aron's story to your partner. Try to add other details from the reading.

- ___ On April 26, 2003, he had a serious mountain climbing accident.
- ___ Aron loves mountain climbing and doesn't mind taking risks.
- ___ Aron did not give up after the accident and keeps on climbing mountains today.
- ___ He wrote a book about his experience.
- ___ Aron lost half his right arm from the 2003 accident.

3a Imagine you are the school nurse and a student just had an accident or a health problem. Make notes about what he/she should and shouldn't do.

Accident or health problem	He/She should	He/She shouldn't