



经全国中小学教材审定委员会2004年初审通过
义务教育课程标准实验教科书

英语

Project English

(七年级起始)

STUDENTS' BOOK

九年级 上册

北京市仁爱教育研究所 编著



北京教育出版社

仁爱版英语（七年级零起点）是由北京市仁爱教育研究所于2002年3月依据《英语课程标准》在教育部成功立项、依据《英语课程标准》编写、于2003年9月第一次送教育部审查就获得通过的七年级零起点英语教材。

特色如下：

● 全国第一套严格按照教育部新课标教材编写程序：**先立项通过—后编写教材—送审教材—教育部审查通过**的七年级零起点英语教材。

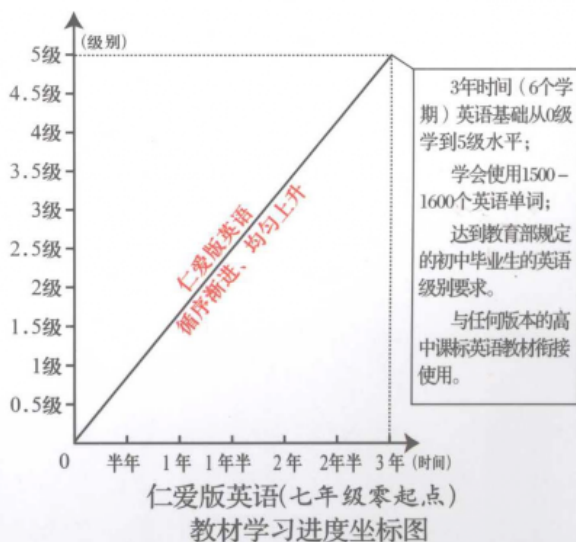
● 全国第一套于2001年7月《英语课程标准》颁布之后依据《英语课程标准》编写的七年级零起点英语教材。

● 加拿大英语专家和北京市仁爱教育研究所的中国英语专家及中国大陆最优秀的一线英语教师等依据《英语课程标准》、针对中国大陆七至九年级学生的英语学习现状而专门为中国大陆七至九年级学生设计、编写的七年级零起点英语教材。

● 起点低、循序渐进，方便初学者培养英语

学习兴趣，从而很快进入英语学习状态。三年六册学完之后，均可达到《英语课程标准》之要求——五级水平，可以与任何版本的高中英语课标教材衔接使用。

● 仁爱版英语（七年级零起点）教材学习进度坐标图。



适用对象：七年级英语基础为零的学生或七年级英语基础未达到2级水平要求的学生。

仁爱版英语教材包括：

- 教科书（黑白）
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- 多媒体互动电子教科书（上、下册合订本）（三片）
- 教师教学用书
- 仁爱英语原配课堂（同步辅导DVD）（上、下合订本）（十片）
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- 教科书领读与听力录音带（上、下册合订本）（六盒）
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- 中考总复习模拟试卷（配录音带三盒）
- 2010年中考试题分析及2011年中考应试对策
- 中考考前冲刺模拟试卷（配录音带三盒）



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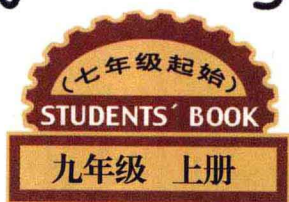
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出版说明

仁爱版英语教材是北京市仁爱教育研究所的数十位教材编写专家历时6年呕心沥血、耗费数千万巨资研究的成果。仁爱版英语教材的著作权为北京市仁爱教育研究所独家享有。

仁爱版英语教材包括：经全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过的义务教育课程标准英语教科书及原配英语产品。

仁爱版英语教科书及原配英语产品均标有“北京市仁爱教育研究所编著或研制”字样及“”商标，凡没有以上两种标志的其他任何单位开发的配仁爱版英语教科书的点读笔、学习机、录音带、教辅等产品均属于盗版、侵权产品（盗版及虚假宣传电子、纸质产品，无法下载或提供内容与教材不相配套，诱导师生犯错，降低学习成绩，无法正常使用）。

仁爱版英语教材有如下一些特点：

1. 零起点，针对性强：教材针对中国大部分地区7~9年级英语学习者的特点而编写，起点为零。从26个字母开始学习，重视语音、语调，以图文结合的形式呈现教学内容；教材内容体系的安排由浅入深、由简单到复杂逐步过渡；重视新旧知识的结合和语言现象的复现，话题环环相扣。因此，单词、句型再现率特别高，使学生的词汇量和语言知识像滚雪球一样不断循环滚动，逐渐增大，学生的英语水平呈螺旋式逐步提高。

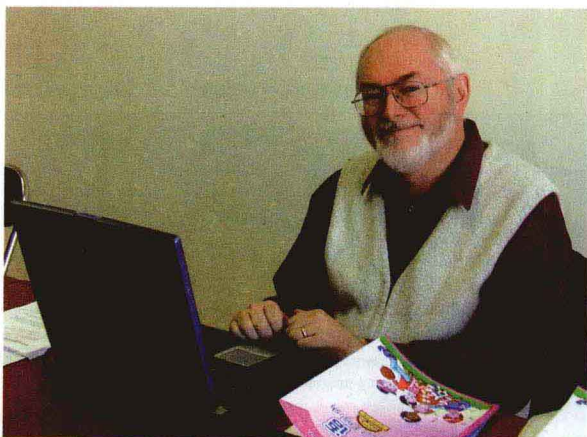
2. 体例、体系新：教材创造了国内最新的新课标英语教材编写体例、体系，以康康等四个小主人公相识、相知、成长、学习、生活的故事情节为主线贯穿教材始终，生活气息浓厚。整套教材共六册，每册由四个模块单元组成。每个模块由单元——话题——功能——任务构成，编写思路清晰，符合学生认知发展规律。单元按语言功能意念项目编排，话题按相关教学任务编排，每一话题四个小节(section)按听、说、读、写的语言技能编排。

3. 语言地道：本套书的加拿大主编 Jim Greenlaw 先生是加拿大著名英语教育专家，不列颠哥伦比亚大学教育学博士。他所率领的加拿大编写团队中的每位成员均为ESL教育专家，具有丰富的教材编写经验，保证了教材语言的纯正、地道、原汁原味。

中方主编王德春教授是博士生导师，中国修辞学会会长、中外语言文化比较学会副会长，享受国务院特殊津贴的国家级突出贡献专家。

4. 好教易学：教材充分体现了新课标的指导思想，把任务型教学与交际教学法灵活地运用于英语课堂。课题(project)探究活动构成了每个单元的核心，旨在让学生综合运用在本单元所学的语言知识、语言技能，提高用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析和解决问题的能力。

5. 原配英语产品配备齐全：为了让广大师生更好地使用仁爱版英语教材，教材主编及原创设计人员花费了大量时间、精力为广大师生创作设计了丰富完备的近30种仁爱版英语教材的多媒体互动电子教科书、原配课堂（同步辅导DVD）、原配音标课堂、原配教辅等产品。



(1) 功能完备、使用方便的原配电子、音像产品
多媒体互动电子教科书、原配课堂（同步辅导DVD）、原配音标课堂、教科书录音带等教育电子产品是唯一合法授权使用的原配电子音像产品，由教材主编及原创设计人员亲自研制，唯一能按课本教学时间顺序同步配套使用教材学习内容，能让中国学生迅速摆脱“哑巴英语”和“方言英语”的困扰，帮助广大学生快速掌握正确的英语发音，开辟英语学习的第二课堂，营造全方位的英语学习环境，使学生能够真正地把英语当做一种交流的工具来学习。

(2) 品种齐全的原配纸质助学产品
唯一合法授权、教材主编及原创设计人员自己编著的《**仁爱英语报**》《**英汉互动讲解**》《**教材讲解**》《**同步练习册**》《**同步练习与测试**》《**同步整合方案**》《**同步听力训练**》《**同步阅读训练**》《**同步活页 AB 卷**》《**专用词典**》《**同步语法**》《**中考总复习用书**》等20多种原配教辅资料分别从不同角度、不同层次对教材内容进行补充、完善和拓展延伸。

(3) 丰富的网络课程资源
专为广大师生免费提供教学服务的仁爱教育网站 (<http://www.renai-edu.com>)，除了配有供广大一线教师和教研员免费下载的同步多媒体教学课件、优质示范课、教学案例设计之外，还为广大一线师生及教研员提供更加丰富实用的其他相关教学课程资源和最新的教育资讯。

作为一套真正的七年级零起点英语教科书，本套书最适合从七年级开始学习英语（小学未学过英语）的学生使用。对于小学已学过英语的学生，由于全国各地小学英语教师有相当部分为非英语专业、课时较少（每周2~3节课）以及小学英语考试很少等等诸方面的因素，使得小学阶段虽然开设了英语课程，但相当多的学生小学毕业时，其英语水平均未达到小学毕业之二级水平要求。因此，本套书也非常适合这部分英语水平在小学毕业时未达到二级英语水平要求的七年级学生使用。

北京市仁爱教育研究所
2010年6月

Guide to Project English

使用指南

TOPIC 3



1a Listen, read and say

Maria: What are you reading, Jane?
 Jane: I'm reading a newspaper from Canada. Martin showed me an interesting article. It is about a program that helps homeless people.
 Maria: Are there homeless people in Canada?
 Jane: Oh, yes. Many countries have homeless people. The article says one city has a wonderful program. Since it started, it has helped hundreds of people return to work and live a normal life.
 Maria: That sounds great! How do they manage it?
 Jane: Well, once they find people in need, they decide on suitable ways to help them.
 Maria: Can the homeless people get enough food and medical treatment?
 Jane: Yes. And it's not only that. The program also provides them with houses. It trains them so that they can find jobs again.
 Maria: I think it is important for these people to feel good about themselves.
 Jane: You are right. The world has changed for the better.



1b Work alone

Fill in the blanks according to 1a.
 According to the conversation above, we know there is a wonderful program that helps _____ people in Canada. The program not only _____ enough food, _____ and houses for the homeless people, but also _____ them in order to help them _____ again. Thanks to the program, the homeless people feel _____ about themselves.

2a Group work

Look carefully. Then discuss in groups and tell the differences between the two sentences.

Bobby left the park two hours ago/at 8 o' clock.



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图文并茂，轻松活泼地呈现教学内容，把语言学习和实际生活紧密结合起来，培养学生的听说能力。

通过开展各种任务型活动，巩固所学语言知识。鼓励学生通过思考、体验、参与、合作等方式来学习，培养学生独立思考的良好习惯以及口语表达和合作学习的能力。

阅读内容题材新颖、语言鲜活，能够激发学生浓厚的学习兴趣。通过阅读训练，提高学生的英语理解能力和语言运用能力。培养学生根据不同的阅读任务，运用适当的阅读策略获取信息的本领。

TOPIC 3



1a Read and understand

1. Look up these words in a dictionary. Then understand the meanings further by reading the passage.

power acid rain nuclear renewable electric efficient

2. Choose the right picture for each paragraph.



In many countries, people produce power from coal, but it is very dirty and causes acid rain. Some countries use nuclear energy to produce power. However, nuclear power can be very dangerous. To solve the energy problem, people all over the world are looking all the time for new ways to produce power.

_____ China is one of the first countries in the world to use biogas technology. Farmers recycle straw, grass and animal waste to make biogas. This renewable energy is used in people's everyday life.

_____ Electric vehicles were developed in the 1990s. Now there are electric vehicles in many countries. They are very efficient and cost very little to run. Although electric vehicles produce no pollution, there will be an increase in electricity needs if they are widely used.

_____ In China, the best-known maglev train is the German-built one in Shanghai. It takes people just 7 minutes to go to the airport 30 km away. The train can reach a top speed of 431 km per hour. It is quiet and quick. There is no wheel noise, because there are no wheels. Maglev trains are very energy-efficient and do not pollute the air. However, maglev guide paths are much more expensive than traditional steel railways.

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1c Pair work

1. Read 1a again and find the sentences showing the future by present continuous.
2. Make conversations after the example.

Example:

A: When are you leaving for Disneyland?

B: I'm leaving this afternoon.



leave for Disneyland this afternoon



travel to Canada tomorrow



get home in twenty minutes



start at 7 o'clock



go to Shanghai next week

2a Work alone

Look at these gestures that are common in the U.S.A. Match the gesture with its meaning below.

① 	② 	③
④ 	⑤ 	⑥
___ Good luck.	___ It's a secret.	___ Calm down.
___ I'm puzzled.	___ I'm just kidding.	___ Have a victory.

2b Group work

Do you know any other gestures? Act and guess in groups.

形式多样的写作练习，既能培养学生的想象力，又能提高学生的写作技巧。

及时总结语法和日常用语，巩固所学语言知识，使学生对语言功能的认识由感性上升到理性。

在培养学生听、说、读、写语言技能的基础上，开展综合探究活动，进一步拓展学生的语言知识，提高学生的语言技能。

结合贴近生活的图片学习目标语言，在“学中用，用中学”，使学生能在现实中的不同场合综合运用所学到的语言知识。

了解英语交际中常用的体态语，鼓励学生借助手势、表情等非语言手段来提高交际效果，从而培养学生的文化意识和跨文化交际能力。

2 Group work

Maybe there are aliens living on another star or planet. Would you like to make friends with them? Please introduce the earth to them. Discuss in groups and then give a report to the class.

3a Grammar focus

Passive voice (III)

... I don't think aliens can be found in space.

More satellites must be sent into space.

Other planets may be visited in the future.

It should be repaired first.

3b Useful expressions

What fun!

I won't believe there are aliens until I see them with my own eyes.

Its diameter is 53% as wide as that of the earth.

4 Project

1. Work in groups of four or five. Each student will write one or two quiz questions on space or science. (You may need to do some research first.) Write the correct answers on a separate piece of paper.
2. Exchange your questions with your group members to make sure they are written correctly.
3. Hand in your questions to your teacher. Each group will have a chance to answer some questions. Hold a contest and choose the best group.

Example:

A: Who is China's first astronaut to travel into space?

B: Yang Liwei.



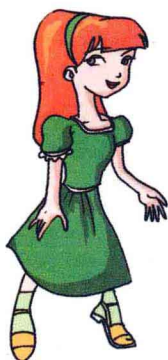
Yukio



Sally



Helen



Mr. Lee



Miss Wang



Li Ming



Steve



Maria



Jane

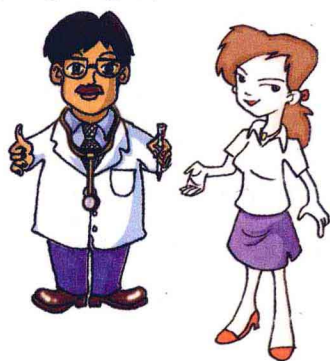
Kangkang

Michael

Wang Junfeng



Kangkang's father and mother



Ms. Jones



Maria's father and mother



Jane's father and mother



Li Xiang



Zhou Weilun



Scope and Sequence

Unit	Title	Topic	Functional Items
1 Page 1	The Changing World	1. My hometown has become more and more beautiful. Page 1	Talking about the children's vacation experiences Talking about changes and their effects on society
		2. China has the largest population. Page 9	Talking about population growth Talking about country life and city life
		3. The world has changed for the better. Page 17	Talking about social services
2 Page 25	Saving the Earth	1. Pollution causes too many problems. Page 25	Expressing blame and complaint Talking about different kinds of pollution
		2. All these problems are very serious. Page 33	Talking about the harm caused by pollution
		3. Would you like to be a greener person? Page 41	Talking about environmental protection Giving advice
Page 49	Review 1		



Structures	Target Language	Vocabulary
Present perfect (I) <i>have/has done ...</i> <i>have/has been to ...</i> <i>have/has gone to ...</i>	Where have you been, Jane? I have been to Mount Huang with my parents. She has gone to Cuba to be a volunteer ... Have you cleaned rooms for the disabled children? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	proper, bell, shut, rope, granny, describe, education, develop, communication, quick, sort, rapid, progress, succeed, consider, tool
Present perfect (II) <i>already, yet, just, ever, never</i>	I have just called you ... I've never been there before ... Have you found him yet? ... China has developed a lot already.	probably, European, population, recent, policy, neither, increase, difficulty, percent, unless, couple, market, excellent, relation
Present perfect (III) <i>for, since</i> Word formation	You have been in New York for a long time. ... the city has improved a lot since I came here a few years ago.	discover, direct, invention, medical, provide, conversation, engineer, dead, fire, stairs, skill, purpose, mention, war, social, abroad
Direct speech and indirect speech	Mrs. Zhou said, "I'm feeling even worse." Mrs. Zhou said that she was feeling even worse.	bee, waste, stream, breathe, influence, weak, produce, chest, anyway, coal, deaf, print, disturb, rubbish, create, industry, blood
Indefinite pronoun and adverb	None of us likes pollution. Don't spit anywhere in public. Everyone should care for wild animals and plant more trees.	behavior, sand, prevent, although, law, period, rise, level
Compound sentence <i>or, and, while, but</i>	About 35% of the garbage in Hong Kong can be recycled every year while the rest can't. ... people produce power from coal, but it is very dirty and causes acid rain.	plastic, suppose, nod, agreement, shake, action, technology, electric, wheel, steel, towel, offer

Review of Units 1-2



Scope and Sequence

Unit	Title	Topic	Functional Items
3 Page 53	English Throughout the World	1. English is used more and more widely around the world. Page 53	Talking about English around the world
		2. English is spoken differently in different countries. Page 61	Talking about sign language and body language Discussing the differences in English around the world
		3. Could you give us some advice on how to learn English well? Page 69	Talking about language learning strategies
4 Page 77	Amazing Science	1. Spaceships are mainly controlled by computers. Page 77	Learning about popular science Discussing the use of computers
		2. When was it invented? Page 85	Expressing hopes and wishes Learning about new technology and inventions Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of new inventions
		3. I don't think aliens can be found in space. Page 93	Talking about aliens Talking about flying to Mars and outer space Expressing possibility and impossibility
Page 101		Review 2	



Structures	Target Language	Vocabulary
Passive voice (I) <i>am/is/are + past participle</i>	Disneyland is enjoyed by millions of people from all over the world. Is English spoken as the official language in Cuba? English is widely spoken throughout the world.	language, translate, company, general, besides, whenever, divide, tongue, state, speaker, communicate, conference, tourist, position
Showing the future by present continuous	I'm flying to Disneyland tomorrow. When are you leaving for Disneyland? I'm leaving this afternoon.	Australian, difference, autumn, victory, pronounce, pronunciation, force, cent, accent
<i>Wh- + to do</i>	I don't know what to do. Could you give us some advice on how to learn English well? I don't know where to find a pen pal.	dare, grammar, copy, repeat, aloud, ability, toothpaste, discussion, review, method, whom, wise, complete, text
<i>Verb + object + complement</i>	Tiny computers inside patients' bodies can keep their hearts beating normally. They are also making the workplace safer and better. Mr. Lee told us not to spend too much time playing games.	hero, prove, achieve, master, introduction, expect, dry, doubt, tiny, cancel, connect, screen, reply, search
Passive voice (II) <i>was/were + past participle</i>	Where was it developed? It was developed in Korea. When were they invented? They were invented in 1985.	metal, toothbrush, ink, recorder, clone, experiment, servant, housework
Passive voice (III) <i>modal verb + be + past participle</i>	I don't think aliens can be found in space. Other planets may be visited in the future. More satellites must be sent into space.	research, basic, coach, storm, beyond, separate

Review of Units 3–4



UNIT 7 The Changing World

Topic 1

My hometown has become more and more beautiful.



1a Look, listen and say



(After a long holiday, Kangkang is happy to see his friends.)

Kangkang: Hi, Jane. Did you have a good summer holiday?

Jane: Yes. What about you?

Kangkang: Not bad. Rita, you have just come back from your hometown. How was your trip?

Rita: Great. I went to many places near my home in India. Great changes have taken place there and my hometown has become more and more beautiful. Where have you been, Jane?

Jane: I have been to Mount Huang with my parents.

It's a beautiful place. But there were so many people that I couldn't find a proper place to take photos. And where have you been, Kangkang?

Kangkang: I have been to an English summer school to improve my English. By the way, where's Maria?

Jane: She has gone to Cuba to be a volunteer and she will be back tomorrow.

Rita: Listen! There goes the bell.



1b Work alone



Complete the table according to 1a. Then say something about the children's vacation experiences, using *has been/gone to* ...

Name	Rita	Jane	Kangkang	Maria
Place	India			

Example:

Rita has been to India.

1c



Pair work

Read 1a again and make similar conversations after the examples.

Example A:

A: Where have/has ... been?

B: ...

A: What did ... do?

B: ...

Example B:

A: Where is/are ...?

B: ... have/has gone ...

A: When will ... come back?

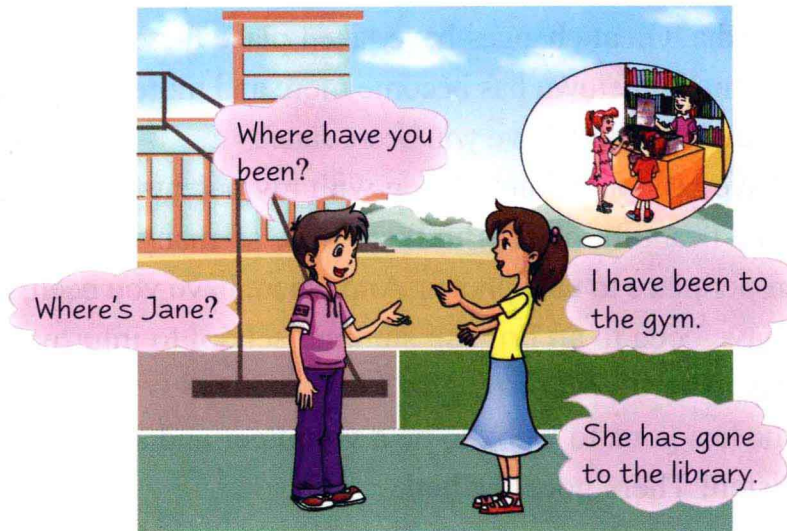
B: ...

2



Work alone

Look at the following picture and find out the differences between *have/has been to ...* and *have/has gone to ...*. Then fill in the blanks.



1. A: Where _____ you _____?
B: I _____ to my grandpa's home.

2. A: I don't feel well. I have a cold.
B: _____ you _____ to the hospital?
A: Yes, I have.

3. A: Where is our chairwoman? I have something to tell her.
B: She _____ to the airport.

4. A: Where is your grandson? I haven't seen him for a long time.
B: He _____ to New York.



Section B

1a Listen, read and say



Kangkang: Hi, Maria! You have taken part in some volunteer activities during the summer holidays, haven't you?

Maria: Yes. I have been a volunteer in a disabled children's home.

Kangkang: Cool! Have you cleaned rooms for the disabled children?

Maria: Yes, I have.

Kangkang: Have you ever fed them?

Maria: No, I haven't. But I have cooked for them.

Kangkang: What a wonderful experience!

Maria: Yes, it really was. I've learnt a lot from it. Though I had no time to travel, I still felt very happy.



1b Pair work



Fill in the blanks with the different forms of the verbs. Make a survey about your classmates' vacation experiences. Then make conversations with your partner.

Activity	Name	Ann	Zhang Yang	...
clean	_____			
jump	jumped	✓		
_____	chatted	✓		
have	_____	×		
do	did			
am/is/are	was/were			
shut	_____			
...	...			

Example:

A: Have you cleaned rooms?

B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

A: Has Ann ... ?

B: Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

2a



Listen, read and say

Rita: Kangkang, I'd like to write an article about teenagers around the world. Could you please tell me something about Chinese teenagers in the past?

Kangkang: Sure. My granny told me that most children had a hard life before.

Rita: Is that so? Can you describe it in detail?

Kangkang: Well, in the past, many families were big and poor. Parents couldn't afford an education for their children.

Rita: Oh, then how did most children spend their childhood?

Kangkang: In order to help support their families, they had to be child laborers. They worked day and night and never had enough food to eat.

Rita: What about teenagers nowadays?

Kangkang: Now our country has developed rapidly. The government gives support to poor families, so children can get a good education.

Rita: Oh, they're lucky.



2b



Work alone

Fill in the blanks according to 2a.

Kangkang told Rita about the hard life of most _____ in the past. He described _____ how they spent their _____. At that time, most children couldn't get an _____. They didn't have enough food to eat. And they had to work to _____ their families. Luckily, with the development of China, many things have _____, and children can get a good education now.

2c



Work alone

Listen to the tape and complete the table.

	Food	Clothes	Education	Leisure activity
In the past	___ food	___ warm clothes	___ to go to school	very few
Nowadays	a balanced diet	___ kinds of clothes	good	more kinds, like drawing, ___, playing musical instruments and ___ some other training



1a **Read and understand**



Try to infer the main idea of Kangkang's report from the key words and the pictures of Beijing in the past and at present. Then compare your idea with Kangkang's.



roads — narrow
houses — small, dark



living conditions —
hard



communications —
simple, slow



ring roads — wide
buildings — tall, bright



living conditions —
comfortable



communications —
more kinds, quick, easy

My Report on Beijing

Hi! I'm Kangkang. My granny has lived in Beijing for more than forty years. She has seen the changes in Beijing herself.

In the 1960s, the roads were narrow and there weren't many ring roads. The living conditions in the city were poor. Usually, a big family were crowded in a small house. Many families couldn't get enough food and only a few children had the chance to receive a good education. Life was so hard that people had no time or money to enjoy leisure activities. People kept in touch with their friends and relatives far away mainly by letter or telegram.