

成都树德实验中学

成都树德实验中学 编写

# 英语 作业本



配人教版

天府名校  
独家授权  
首次面世

九年级上



四川出版集团  
四川教育出版社

天府名校作业市

成都树德实验中学  
英语作业本

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# 图书出版

主 编 樊晓彬

副主编 沈 斌

统 稿 郭 洁

编写人员 郭 洁 雷 莺 代星治

周 丹 赵 波

## 出版说明

《天府名校作业本》丛书由成都七中育才学校、成都石室联合中学和成都树德实验中学三所四川省内顶尖初中的名师联合编写而成，是市场上唯一一套由这三所名校联合授权出版的教辅读物，体现了西南地区最高水平学校的教学方法和应试训练方法。各科作业本中还包括三所名校使用的单元检测题、期中、期末考试题等。

本丛书编写的核心思想是：集合最优秀的教学资源，由顶尖的一线教师编写出符合教学规律的、老师好用、学生也好用的同步作业本。努力培养学生形成自主性、研究性、开放性、多样性的综合品质，用最科学的方法和最先进的理念帮助教师和学生用最少的时间和精力达到最大的辅导和学习效果。

本丛书的特点：

1. 紧扣教材，夯实基础
2. 难度分级，梯度训练
3. 点拨精彩，开阔思路
4. 选材新颖，关注升学

本丛书使用说明：

丛书每册均分为三个部分：“作业本”、“测试卷”以及“参考答案”。

“作业本”按课时安排，供平时使用。

“测试卷”与“参考答案”部分可拆，教师可灵活使用。

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# Unit 1

## Section A

### 一、用所给词的适当形式填空,或根据句意及首字母填空。

1. Every morning she reads aloud to practice p \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The students are talking about the ways to improve their English, some of them have many specific s \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I always find watching English movies f \_\_\_\_\_ because the people speak too quickly.
4. Do you learn English by \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) English-language videos?
5. An English-Chinese dictionary is very \_\_\_\_\_ (help) to our English study.
6. The old woman who has a bad \_\_\_\_\_ finds it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ all their names. (memory)
7. Jill was very \_\_\_\_\_ about the \_\_\_\_\_ trip by sea. (excite)
8. Mrs. Green likes having long c \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends over the phone.
9. The students had fun \_\_\_\_\_ (boat) on the lake.
10. Do you ever read the f \_\_\_\_\_ in class?

### 二、短语翻译。

1. 听磁带 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 练习大声朗读 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 提高听力 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 例如 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 记笔记 \_\_\_\_\_
6. ask the teacher for help \_\_\_\_\_
7. join the English club \_\_\_\_\_
8. not... at all \_\_\_\_\_
9. do a survey about \_\_\_\_\_
10. read English magazines \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Talking with native speakers improves my spoken English.  
A. raises  
B. makes... better  
C. develops
- ( ) 2. The problem is so hard that I can't work it out.  
A. very hard that I can't work it out  
B. too hard to solve it  
C. too hard to work it out
- ( ) 3. One of the best \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English is \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A. ways; speak  
B. way; speaking  
C. ways; to speak
- ( ) 4. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ they learn to cook so well? I want to learn from them?  
A. why    B. when    C. how
- ( ) 5. Watching TV shows by Zhao Benshan \_\_\_\_\_ very funny and interesting.  
A. has    B. is    C. are
- ( ) 6. We'll have fun \_\_\_\_\_ this term.  
A. learning    B. to learn





C. learn

- ( ) 7. —How do you study for a test?  
—I study \_\_\_\_\_ looking at the old papers.  
A. by      B. on      C. in
- ( ) 8. The boy was so \_\_\_\_\_ in reading those \_\_\_\_\_ stories that he forgot the dinner time.  
A. interest; interesting  
B. interested; interesting  
C. interesting; interested
- ( ) 9. She can't \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese, but she can \_\_\_\_\_ it in Japanese.  
A. speak; speak  
B. say; speak  
C. speak; say
- ( ) 10. What sport are you \_\_\_\_\_ to-day?  
A. in      B. join  
C. take part in

#### 四、句型转换，一空一词。

1. I learn English songs by listening again and again. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you learn English songs?
2. The boy is too short to reach the apple on the tree. (写同义句)  
The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ to reach the apple on the tree.
3. He's been working in this school since he left college. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ he been working in this school?
4. You have to do your homework every day. (变为否定句)  
You \_\_\_\_\_ to do your homework every day.
5. Jenny can hardly speak Russian, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_? (变为反意疑问句)

#### 五、完形填空。

Mao Zedong was one of the greatest men in Chinese history. His hard work helped him both as a leader and as an English 1. Busy as he was, Mao tried to find extra minutes to study English. He studied immediately after 2 up, before going to bed and before and after dinner. On March 20, 1957, when he was flying from Nanjing to Shanghai on business, he 3 the hour on the plane reading English.

Mao did not stop studying English 4 when he was over 60. He always took 5 an English-Chinese and a Chinese-English dictionary along on his travels. When he came across a new word, he always wanted to know 6; why the word was used here, and 7 to use it himself. He took careful notes and wrote down all the word's 8 meanings. Every page in his notebooks, from first to last, was 9 of entries (条目). Mao would check them and make changes from time to time. He would read the same book several times. Each time he 10 something new to his old notes.

- ( ) 1. A. learning    B. speaker    C. learner  
( ) 2. A. getting    B. got    C. get  
( ) 3. A. took    B. spent    C. passed  
( ) 4. A. even    B. also    C. still  
( ) 5. A. between    B. both    C. all  
( ) 6. A. more    B. many    C. much  
( ) 7. A. how    B. what    C. why  
( ) 8. A. the other  
B. another  
C. other



- ( )9. A. fill      B. full      C. filled  
( )10. A. wrote  
      B. remembered  
      C. added

## Section B

### 一、用所给词的适当形式填空。

- It's a way to improve your \_\_\_\_\_ English by talking with native English \_\_\_\_\_. (speak)
- Our English teacher always asks us to read after the tape to get the \_\_\_\_\_ right. (pronounce)
- Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping with us?
- \_\_\_\_\_ (do) lots of practice is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (secret) of becoming a good learner.
- We decided \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) for Chongqing the next day.
- I was very \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) after reading the \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) news.
- The fish has gone bad, it smells \_\_\_\_\_ (badly).
- They enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home on weekends.
- The passage has few new words in it, we can understand it \_\_\_\_\_ (easy).
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was interested in \_\_\_\_\_ when he was young. (science)

### 二、汉译英。

- 她补充说参加英语俱乐部也是提高英语的一种好方法。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ the English club \_\_\_\_\_ another way to \_\_\_\_\_ your English.
- 随着时间的流逝,友情也会淡漠消失。

Time \_\_\_\_\_, good \_\_\_\_\_ may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- 我也害怕在课堂上发言,因为我以为同学们会笑话我。  
Also I was \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in class, because I thought my classmates might \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 在某些事情上我们越谈越起劲,最后干脆用中文说。  
We get \_\_\_\_\_ something and then \_\_\_\_\_ speaking in Chinese.
- 在老师的帮助下,我们尽力地解决了这个问题。  
\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of our teacher, we \_\_\_\_\_ our best to \_\_\_\_\_ this problem.

### 三、完成对话,一空一词。

- A: Congratulations to you, Lily. You've \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize of the \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ speech contest.
- B: Thanks. I'm glad I've made great progress in studying English. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you know I didn't do well in English at first.
- A: So \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ do you improve your English?
- B: Well, speaking practice is the most important. Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to speak in class. Actually it doesn't matter if you make \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. Teachers may \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- A: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ so. What about \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_? Is it important?
- B: It is sure. Remember to take grammar \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10



#### 四、选方框中的词或词组,用适当的形式填空。

what, how, do, but, and, different, same, easy, learn, help, read, study

Reading for pleasure is the 1 way to become a better 2 in English. It is also the most important way.

Some students say they 3 want to read for pleasure. They say they want to use their time 4 the rules of the language and new words. They say that pleasure reading is too easy.

Many experts (专家) say pleasure reading is very important for learning English. Dr. Stephen Krashen, a famous expert on learning languages, says that pleasure reading 5 you learn many important things about English. Students learn more grammar and more words when they read for pleasure. They also learn more about good writing.

Dr. Krashen tells us that pleasure reading helps each student in a 6 way. Each student needs to learn something different. Pleasure reading makes it possible for each student to learn 7 he or she needs.

Reading for pleasure is not the same as 8. When you read for pleasure, you choose your own books, 9 you don't have to remember everything. There are no tests on your pleasure reading books. Pleasure reading will help you:

- learn 10 English speakers use English
- read faster in English
- find examples of good writing in English

● learn new words

● learn about the cultures (文化) of English speakers

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

#### 五、改错。

( ) 1. He often practices to speak English with foreigners.  
A B C

( ) 2. She's read this book already, isn't she?  
A B C

( ) 3. Reading books are good for your writing.  
A B C

( ) 4. —How soon will your son arrive?  
—After 3 days.  
A B C

( ) 5. I never find playing cards interested, do I?  
A B C

( ) 6. One of the world's most famous actress is Zhang Ziyi.  
A B C

( ) 7. How long has Uncle Wang joined the car club?  
A B C



( ) 8. Look! Can you see someone boat in  
A B C  
the lake?

( ) 9. This kind of paper feels very softly.  
A B C

( ) 10. Under the policeman's help, the  
A B  
old man found the way to the hos-  
C  
pital at last.

## 六、阅读理解。

An artist was traveling in the country. One day he came to a small town. After supper he went out for a walk. In the street he saw two young men carrying a horse. And an officer was following them. He stopped the officer and asked, "What are you carrying the beast for?" "The horse is hungry," answered the officer. "We must feed it now. But his grass is upstairs." Having heard this, the artist couldn't help laughing and said, "How foolish you are. Why not bring his food downstairs?"

The two young men thought the artist was right. But the officer was angry because he thought the artist insulted(侮辱) him. So he put the artist into prison(监狱) and told one of the young men to guard(看守) him carefully. The artist sat in the room and thought hard. At last he found a way. "Hey," he shouted to the young man. "I'm very hungry. Here are a few coins and go to buy some cakes for me." After the guard had left, the artist went out of the prison, rode his horse and quickly ran away. But he

lost his way at night, he was soon caught and put into the room again. The next morning the artist really felt hungry. He said to the young man, "Buy some food for me. I'm hungry now." "Don't fool me any longer," the guard said angrily. "I've been punished. And I have to watch the room carefully. If you want to eat something, you go to the shop yourself."

( ) 1. The artist went to the small town

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on foot  
B. by bus  
C. by bike  
D. on horseback

( ) 2. The artist couldn't help laughing because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he waited to insult the officer  
B. he was going to make the officer angry  
C. he thought the three men were foolish  
D. he heard some fun

( ) 3. The officer put the artist into prison because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he had said wrong  
B. he was spying on his town  
C. he looked on them as fools  
D. he hadn't said hello to him

( ) 4. The artist gave a few coins to the guard in order that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he could buy something to eat for him  
B. he would run away when he went to the shop  
C. he could set him free  
D. he could take good care of him

( ) 5. The guard refused to buy some-





thing for the artist the next morning because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was not a fool any more
- B. he was clever after he had been

punished

- C. he was too tired to do that
- D. he was ordered not to leave the room



## Unit 2

### Section A

#### 一、用所给词的适当形式填空,或根据句意及首字母填空。

1. Amy used to have long s \_\_\_\_\_ hair, but now she has short curly hair.
2. The shy little girl turns into an o \_\_\_\_\_ young lady now.
3. This story is much \_\_\_\_\_ (funny) than that one.
4. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (terrify) of the dark, so I always go to sleep with my bedroom light on.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in the zoo for 3 hours last Sunday.
6. Great c \_\_\_\_\_ have taken place in China in the last few years.
7. That girl doesn't like talking to other people, she is very shy and q \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We always go to that cinema, because it has the \_\_\_\_\_ (friendly) service(服务) in our town.
9. "What is your f \_\_\_\_\_ subject?"  
"Math. I like it best."
10. Jim is new in our class. He knows little Chinese, so he is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in front of us.

#### 二、短语翻译。

1. 曾经,过去常常 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 等一下 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 弹钢琴 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 对……感兴趣 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 在游泳队 \_\_\_\_\_
6. fly in an airplane \_\_\_\_\_
7. speak in front of a group \_\_\_\_\_
8. in the past \_\_\_\_\_
9. stay alone \_\_\_\_\_
10. worry about \_\_\_\_\_

#### 三、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. The twins used to be short, now they are both tall.  
A. was                      B. were  
C. were used to being
- ( ) 2. The baby was afraid of being left alone at home.  
A. terrified      B. sad      C. happy
- ( ) 3. —Is your mother a bus driver?  
—Well, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. used to      B. use to be  
C. used to be
- ( ) 4. He often goes to bed with the bedroom window \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. opened      B. open  
C. opening
- ( ) 5. The old man lives \_\_\_\_\_, but he never feels \_\_\_\_\_.





A. alone; alone

B. alone; lonely

B. lonely; alone

- ( ) 6. Singing English songs makes me \_\_\_\_\_ in learning English.

A. interested B. be interested

C. interesting

- ( ) 7. —You didn't use to play soccer, did you?

—\_\_\_\_\_. Though I had so much homework to do.

A. No, I didn't

B. Yes, I use

C. Yes, I did

- ( ) 8. This pair of socks in the box \_\_\_\_\_ new. Those socks on the bed \_\_\_\_\_ old.

A. are; are B. is; are

C. are; is

- ( ) 9. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the radio \_\_\_\_\_? The baby is sleeping.

A. turn; on B. turn; off

C. turn; up

- ( ) 10. My mother used to ask me to cross the street \_\_\_\_\_.

A. as careful as I could

B. so carefully as possible

C. as carefully as I could

#### 四、句型转换，一空一词。

1. Her sister used to practice reading English under that big tree. (改为否定句)

Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ to practice reading English under that big tree.

2. Kathy is still afraid of spiders and other

insects now. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Kathy still afraid \_\_\_\_\_ now?

3. It took me half an hour to walk to the city hospital. (改为同义句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ to the city hospital.

4. There used to be many old buildings in our neighborhood, \_\_\_\_\_?

(补充反意疑问句)

5. We used to go fishing on weekends. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_?

#### 五、完形填空。

A seeing-eye dog is a dog which helps 1 people walk along the streets and do many other things. We call these dogs "seeing-eye" dogs. 2 the dogs are the "eyes" of the blind man and they help him to "see". These dogs generally (通常) go to special schools for several years to learn 3 blind people.

One day a seeing-eye dog and a blind man were 4 a bus. The bus was full of people and there were no 5. One man, however, soon got up and left his seat. The dog took the blind man to 6, but there was little space. The dog began to push the people on each side 7 his nose. He pushed and pushed 8 the people moved down and finally there was enough space for 9 man. The blind man then sat down and the dog got up on the seat 10 the blind man.



- ( ) 1. A. ill                      B. old  
                    C. young                      D. blind
- ( ) 2. A. if                      B. because  
                    C. when                      D. so
- ( ) 3. A. to teach                      B. to visit  
                    C. to help                      D. to see
- ( ) 4. A. up                      B. down  
                    C. on                      D. off
- ( ) 5. A. chairs                      B. seats  
                    C. the driver                      D. place
- ( ) 6. A. the chair                      B. the seat  
                    C. the driver                      D. the people
- ( ) 7. A. by                      B. in  
                    C. with                      D. through
- ( ) 8. A. until                      B. after  
                    C. not until                      D. before
- ( ) 9. A. a                      B. an  
                    C. the                      D. the blind
- ( ) 10. A. at the foot of                      B. at the side of  
                    C. in front of                      D. on the foot

## Section B

### 一、用所给词的适当形式填空。

- They used to \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) to school, but now they are used to \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bus.
- Her little dog's \_\_\_\_\_ (die) made her very sad.
- Parents always ask us not to spend so much time \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV every day.
- My life \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a lot in the last few years.
- He is from a poor family, and his parents can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for his college education.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (fortunate), Martin still failed in the exam this time.
- In the end, she made a \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go all the way by herself.
- Jim felt good about \_\_\_\_\_ (he) and became a top student in his class at last.
- Our teacher always says that she is \_\_\_\_\_ of us, and we are the \_\_\_\_\_ of her. (pride)
- Never give up \_\_\_\_\_ (try) and you can make it.

### 二、汉译英。

- 她过去留着短头发,现在长长了。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ short hair and now she \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我几乎没有时间去音乐会。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ have time \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我努力想让母亲更多地注意到我。  
I've \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ my mother \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
- 李叔叔搬到另一座城市去了,我非常想念他。  
Uncle Li has \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ city. I \_\_\_\_\_ him very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 幸运的是,他的母亲很有耐心,并且从不放弃对他的帮教。  
\_\_\_\_\_, his mother was very \_\_\_\_\_, and didn't \_\_\_\_\_ trying to help him.





### 三、完成对话，一空一词。

A: Hi, Annie! Long time to see. How are you?

B: Fine. Wow, you look 1. You 2 to be short, didn't you?

A: Yes, I did. Now I'm tall. And 3 are you.

B: That's true. But you seem 4 than I. And you used to 5 glasses. But now.

A: You have a great memory. Now I wear contact lenses.

B: Oh, wait a minute! Did you 6 to play the piano?

A: Yes. But now I am 7 interested in sports. I swim a lot and I'm on the school swim 8.

B: Have you ever been 9 any matches?

A: Yes, I won the second prize for teenagers' group last year.

B: Wow! People sure 10.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

### 四、选方框中的词或词组，用其适当的形式填空。

ask, like, for, cut, soon, have, pass, past, why, meet, if, agree

A barber(理发师) was working when a tall man came in with a boy of about ten after him. The barber was 1 to give him a shave(刮脸) and the child a haircut(理发).

After the man had his shave, he told the barber that he would 2 to go down the street 3 a drink while the barber 4 the boy's hair. The man also promised the boy that he would be back 5.

It took the barber long to give the boy a haircut. Another half an hour 6 and the boy was still kept waiting. In the end the barber asked the boy 7 his father was away so long.

The small boy told the barber that the man was not his father at all. He said he 8 him in the street and was asked 9 he would like to have a haircut. He 10 and followed the man here for a haircut.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

### 五、改错。

1. There used to have many tall trees on  
A B  
both sides of the road.  
C

2. China changed a lot during the  
A B  
last 10 years.  
C

3. The little girl is terrified to the dark.  
A B C

4. The Greens are used to have a walk  
A B





after supper.  
C

5. Li Lei spent all night to play computer  
A B  
games with his friends online.  
C

6. Air pollution has changed our every day  
A B  
life.  
C

7. Martin is a fifteen-years-old boy, he  
A  
used to be a problem child.  
B C

8. At the end, she made a difficult  
A  
decision to send him away.  
B C

9. He is always the best student  
A  
in his class, all his teachers are pride of  
B C  
him.

10. To our surprises, this phone call  
A  
changed his life.  
B C

#### 六、阅读理解。

Editor: Today our topic is part-time jobs. Are they good for school children or not?

Headmaster: Certainly not. Children have got two full-time jobs already, grow-

ing up and going to school. Part-time jobs make them so tired that they fall asleep in class.

Mrs. White: I agree. I know school hours are short, but there is homework, too, and children need a lot of sleep.

Mr. White: Young children perhaps, but some boys stay at school until they are eighteen. A part-time job can't do harm to them. In fact, it is good for them. They get their pocket money. If the pupils from poor families didn't take part-time jobs, they couldn't stay at school.

Businessman: I think so. Part-time jobs can help the students from poor families and can make the students from rich families know that it is not easy to make money.

Editor: Well, two of you agree and two don't. What do our readers think?

- ( ) 1. The headmaster thinks that students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can take part-time jobs  
B. should not take part-time jobs  
C. can grow up if they take part-time jobs
- ( ) 2. Who have the same idea?  
A. Mr and Mrs White.  
B. Editor and Mr White.  
C. Headmaster and Mrs White.
- ( ) 3. Mrs. White thinks the young children need to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a lot of sleep  
B. have some pocket money