



《职业高中(中专)同步训练》编委会

高教基本版

# 职业高中(中专)同步训练

# 英语

第二册

Y I N G Y U

浙江科学技术出版社

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# 职业高中(中专)同步训练 英语

第二册

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浙江科学技术出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

职业高中(中专)同步训练.英语.第二册:高教基本版/  
《职业高中(中专)同步训练》编委会. - 杭州:浙江科学技术出版社,2003.8

ISBN 7-5341-2144-2

I. 职... II. 职... III. 英语课-职业高中-习题  
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 057189 号

职业高中(中专)同步训练

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(第二册·高教基本版)

《职业高中(中专)同步训练》编委会

浙江科学技术出版社出版发行

杭州富春印务有限公司印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:6.75 字数:150 000

2003 年 8 月第 1 版

2006 年 1 月第 7 次印刷

ISBN 7-5341-2144-2

定价:9.00 元

责任编辑 章建林

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# 前言



大力推进职业教育改革与发展，是实施科教兴国战略、全面建设小康社会的需要，是加快人力资源开发、全面提高劳动者素质的需要，是促进就业和再就业、增强城市综合竞争力的需要，是推进城乡一体化和有效解决“三农”问题的需要。加快职业教育的改革与发展，前景广阔。

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革、发展新形势的需要，全面推进素质教育，认真贯彻教育部颁发的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神，我们组织了一批具有丰富实践经验、熟悉教学一线实际情况的教研员、骨干教师编写了这套《职业高中（中专）同步训练》，旨在使学生通过随堂同步训练，及时巩固、加强已学的知识，把握教材的知识点，促进学生知识系统化的形成，提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

考虑到中等职业教育教材的多样性，我们选择各地目前使用较多的人民教育出版社基础版和高等教育出版社基础版两套教材，从《语文》、《数学》、《英语》三门学科入手组织编写同步训练册，以供各地学校师生选用。

本套丛书编写中我们力求强化以下几个方面的要求：①反映中等职业教育教学大纲的知识点，紧扣教材基本内容；②根据职校学生的特点和实际水平按层次

进行编写，既要突出学生对基础知识的掌握，又要注重知识面的拓展与学生综合能力的培养。③强调基础性、实用性、针对性、灵活性、趣味性的协调、统一，把握时代脉搏，体现创新精神。希望本套丛书的编写出版能够为各地开展中等职业教育的教学教研活动提供一些帮助，这也是我们组织出版这套丛书的目的所在。

本套丛书的组织编写，得到了浙江省各地职教教研室领导和教研员的大力支持与帮助，陈继泽、张金英、崔瑾三位老师分别任《数学》、《语文》、《英语》三门课的总主编，丁明华、万成荣、王妙娟、王微波、史仁虎、朱克、刘晓全、邱盛、张宇轩、林海燕、郁墅森、金妙珍、闻达人、钱小云、诸葛钧、徐骏、徐毛林、翁源昌、舒连清、谢幼平、潘国立、戴玉珍等（按姓氏笔画为序）参加了丛书各分册的主要组织编写工作。他们为本套丛书的编写付出了辛勤的汗水，在此，我们表示衷心的感谢。由于组稿时间比较紧迫和编者水平所限，丛书中难免存在一些不足，恳请使用本套丛书的广大师生批评指正，以便我们不断改进和完善。

**《职业高中(中专)同步训练》编委会**



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# Unit One Travelling

## 单元重点

### 一、词组和句型

#### 1. 词组

know about	have contact with	learn about	later on
be interested in	continue with sth.		

#### 2. 句型

- (1) The situation did not change until about 1200.
- (2) Their journey to Shangdu took them three and a half years.
- (3) Marco sent someone home to get his notes and diary.

### 二、语法

关系代词 what 引导的宾语从句

1. He wrote down what Marco said. 他把马可所讲的故事写了下来。  
关系代词 what 是宾语从句 Marco said 中 said 的逻辑宾语,译为“……所……的”。
2. Tell me what you did yesterday. 告诉我你昨天干什么了。  
关系代词 what 是宾语从句 you did 中 did 的逻辑宾语。

## 难点突破

1. The situation did not change until about 1200. 这种情况直到 1200 年以后才有所改变。  
until(到……为止)可做介词或连词,在 not...until 句式中,until 含 before 之意,一般可译为“在……之前不……”、“到……时才……”。如:  
(1) Don't get off the bus until it stops. 车停稳之前不要下车。  
(2) It was not until yesterday that I learned about it. 到昨天我才知道这件事。
2. Their journey to Shangdu took them three and a half years. 到上都的旅程花了他们三年半的时间。  
表示“做某事花了多少时间(人力、财力)”时,常用 It takes...to do sth. 句式,其中形式上的主语 it 代表后面“(某人)做某事”这一不定式短语。如:  
(1) It takes about 20 minutes to get to the post office. 到邮局大约要走 20 分钟。  
(2) It will take you only an hour and a half to fly to Beijing.  
你乘飞机去北京只需一个半小时。





3. Marco sent someone home to get his notes. 马可派人回家取来笔记。  
这是“主-谓-宾-宾补”句型, 副词 home 做宾语补足语, 句尾的不定式短语是目的状语。  
如:  
They sent him abroad to study physics. 他们派他出国学物理。
4. Marco Polo was a son of an Italian businessman called Niccolo. 马可·波罗是意大利商人尼可罗的儿子。  
句中 called Niccolo 是过去分词短语, 做后置定语, 与所修饰的词之间有逻辑上的主谓关系, 并含被动意义。如:  
The machine designed in 1938 has now become out of date.  
1938 年设计的那种机器现在已经过时了。
5. We can hardly wait to go back. 我们巴不得马上回家。  
hardly 是半否定词, 意为“几乎不”。如:  
I could hardly understand him. 我不大懂他的意思。  
如果 hardly 放在句首时, 句中的主语和谓语要倒装。如:  
Hardly had we started when it started to rain.  
我们刚出发, 就开始下雨了。

### 自我检测

#### Choice

- Hello. My name is George Goldman. I think you have a room for me.  
- Let me see. Is that \_\_\_\_\_ G-E-O-R-G-E?  
A. spell                      B. spelling                      C. spelled                      D. to spell
- What are the rates for your room?  
- The rate \_\_\_\_\_ a single room is 80 dollars.  
A. on                      B. for                      C. in                      D. of
- It's to your left when you come \_\_\_\_\_ of the elevator.  
A. out                      B. off                      C. about                      D. all
- Hello! 467893.  
- Hello, is that Tom?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, glad to meet you.                      B. Yes, I am.  
C. No, I'm not.                      D. Yes, speaking.
- Yes, sir. Is that Li Jun?  
- That's right.  
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a single room for you.  
A. reserve                      B. reserved                      C. had reserved                      D. have reserved
- The prisoner listened to Marco and wrote down \_\_\_\_\_ Marco said.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. /
- Please just say \_\_\_\_\_ you want to say.





- A. it                      B. them                      C. what                      D. which
8. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ we can master modern science and technology in a short time.  
A. if                      B. that                      C. what                      D. how
9. Give it to \_\_\_\_\_ you think can do the work well.  
A. who                      B. whoever                      C. whom                      D. someone
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the old man's sons wanted to know was \_\_\_\_\_ the gold has been hidden.  
A. That, what                      B. What, where                      C. What, that                      D. What, if
11. They have little \_\_\_\_\_ with us.  
A. concern                      B. contact                      C. wish                      D. talk
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter had come back.  
A. doesn't; until                      B. will; at                      C. didn't; until                      D. would; until
13. The machine \_\_\_\_\_ in 1938 has now become out of date.  
A. designed                      B. being designed                      C. designing                      D. to design
14. \_\_\_\_\_, the notes and diary proved to be very useful to him.  
A. Later on                      B. After                      C. In future                      D. In the future
15. The trade route of the Chinese and Arab traders was called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Silk Road                      B. the Rome Empire                      C. Central Asia                      D. Shangdu
16. Korea is an \_\_\_\_\_ country while France is a \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. eastern; southern                      B. northern; southern                      C. Western; Eastern                      D. Eastern; Western
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ Harvard from a book.  
A. learns of                      B. learns about                      C. learned of                      D. learned about
18. Marco's father and uncle were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. travelers                      B. traders                      C. teachers                      D. prisoners of war
19. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ I am well-educated.  
A. Neither; nor                      B. Both; and                      C. Not; at all                      D. Not; until
20. She hardly speaks to us nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hardly she                      B. hardly not she                      C. does she                      D. doesn't she

### 阅读拓展

#### A. Cloze

East of China are the beautiful islands of Japan. Today, Japan is a 1 country in every way. 2 for more than two hundred years, during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, the Japanese people were 3 cut off from the rest of the world. The Japanese leaders, who 4 the country with an iron hand, were afraid that certain European countries wished to 5 Japan. They were also afraid that foreigners 6 help in starting a revolution 7 the strong government rule. Therefore, foreigners were not 8 to visit Japan, and the Japanese were not allowed to visit any foreign country. Any Japanese person 9 tried to leave Japan was throw



into prison or was 10. It was even against the law to build a ship large enough to sail from Japan to any foreign land.

- |                   |               |              |               |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. new     | B. old        | C. beautiful | D. modern     |
| ( ) 2. A. Yet     | B. So         | C. And       | D. Therefore  |
| ( ) 3. A. partly  | B. completely | C. hardly    | D. wholly     |
| ( ) 4. A. led     | B. guided     | C. helped    | D. ruled      |
| ( ) 5. A. support | B. feed       | C. control   | D. trade with |
| ( ) 6. A. should  | B. must       | C. might     | D. can        |
| ( ) 7. A. about   | B. against    | C. for       | D. of         |
| ( ) 8. A. allowed | B. made       | C. forced    | D. liked      |
| ( ) 9. A. which   | B. who        | C. whom      | D. whose      |
| ( ) 10. A. shot   | B. hanged     | C. murdered  | D. killed     |

### B. Reading Comprehension

A

Once there lived an old man in a town. He always forgot a lot of things. So his wife always said to him, "Don't forget this."

One day he went on a long trip alone. Before he left home, his wife said, "Now you have all these things. They are what you need for your trip. Take care of your things during the trip." He went to the station. He bought a ticket and got the train with it.

About an hour later, the conductor began to see the tickets. He came to the old man and said, "Will you please show me your ticket?" The old man looked for his ticket in all his pockets, but he could not find it. He was very worried. "I can't find my ticket. I really bought a ticket before I got on the train," said the old man.

"I think you are right. I believe you bought a ticket. All right. You don't have to buy another ticket," said the conductor kindly. But the old man still looked worried and said sadly, "You don't know why I'm worried. If I can't remember my station, where am I going?"

1. This time the old man only forgot \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to buy himself a ticket  
B. that he had bought the ticket  
C. when he bought the ticket  
D. where he was leaving for
2. When did the old man buy the ticket?  
A. Before he got on the train.  
B. After he got on the train.  
C. As soon as the conductor told him to buy one.  
D. When he found he had no ticket with him.
3. What did the conductor do in the train?  
A. He saw the old man's ticket.  
B. He checked if everyone had got a ticket.  
C. He started to sell the tickets.  
D. He collected the tickets.
4. At last the conductor told the old man that he didn't need to buy another ticket because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he believed the old man



- B. he thought the old man had no money with him  
C. the old man had shown him the ticket  
D. the old man had paid him some money
5. Which of the following is still unknown to us?  
A. Whether the old man went on the trip with his wife.  
B. Whether the old man had found his ticket.  
C. Whether the conductor was an old man.  
D. Whether the old man had bought another ticket.

**B**

In all the world there is no other city like Venice, Italy. Its streets are *canals* (运河). Its cars are boats.

Venice is built on about 100 small islands. The islands are of soft mud. Big, heavy posts hold up the buildings.

How did a large city come to be built like this? It happened more than a thousand years ago. In the North, there lived people called Huns. No one was safe from them. The people of North Italy got tired of wars with Huns. Many moved to the mud islands. There they began to build a city. There they were safe. In time, Venice grew large and beautiful and strong. It was called the Queen City.

Today, the Queen City is in danger. Every winter, the tides are higher. The seawater is rising. The city is slowly sinking. People everywhere hope that Italy will find some way to save its city in the sea.

6. From the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only Venice was built on many small islands  
B. Venice is like other cities in Italy  
C. there are many cars and canals in Venice  
D. Venice is built on mud and water
7. People in North Italy began to build Venice a thousand years ago because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they were afraid of Huns  
B. there they were safe from Huns  
C. they were very tired  
D. they liked muddy islands
8. The passage doesn't say directly but suggests that Huns \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were very brave  
B. had a very strong constitution  
C. often fought against other people  
D. felt unsafe at that time
9. The word in paragraph 4 that means "the rising and falling of the ocean water" is "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. sink  
B. danger  
C. tide  
D. rise
10. The reason why Venice is going down is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is in danger  
B. the way to save the city has been found  
C. the city is slowly sinking  
D. the winter tides are high and the seawater is rising



### C. A Joke

A man was travelling abroad in a small red car. One day he left the car and went shopping. When he came back, its roof was badly damaged. Some boys told him that an elephant had damaged it. The man did not believe them, but they took him to a circus which was near there. The owner of the elephant said, "I am very sorry! My elephant has a big, round, red chair. He thought that your car was his chair, and he sat on it!" Then he gave the man a letter, in which he said that he was sorry and that he would pay for all the damage.

When the man got back to his own country, the customs officers would not believe his story. They said, "You sold your new car while you were abroad and bought this old one!"

It was only when the man showed them the letter from the circus man that they believed him.

### 写作训练

#### Put the following sentences into English

1. 他们彼此很少联系。
2. 她是班上最优秀的学生,后来上了大学。
3. 他们不喜欢他写的东西。
4. 我所需要的是一名作家。
5. 这是他告诉我们的。



# Unit Two Space

## 单元重点

### 一、词组和句型

#### 1. 词组

in fact	400 times bigger	for hundreds of years	day and night
as...as	much colder	die of	not so...as

#### 2. 句型

- (1) I was wondering if you could tell us how to get to the Hilton.
- (2) The moon looks about the same size as the sun, but the sun is actually 400 times bigger and 400 times farther away.
- (3) One day, or one night, on the moon is as long as two weeks on the earth.

### 二、语法

#### 现在分词短语作后置定语用法

动词的非谓语形式有动词不定式、现在分词和动名词。单个现在分词作定语时,常放在所修饰的名词前面。如:the falling leaves。现在分词短语作定语时,放在所修饰的名词后面。此后置定语与所修饰的词之间有逻辑上的主谓关系,它起一种限定作用,相当于定语从句。如:

There is nothing moving in the sky.

nothing 与后置定语 moving in the sky 就是逻辑上的主谓关系,nothing 是 moving in the sky 的逻辑主语,放在后面起限定作用。该现在分词短语相当于一个定语从句(that is moving in the sky)。如:

Most of the people singing (= who were singing) were students. 在唱歌的人多数是学生。

The boys sitting under the tree are playing chess. 坐在树下的男孩们在下棋。

## 难点突破

1. I was wondering if you could tell us how to get to the Hilton. 请问您是否可以告诉我们怎样去希尔顿酒店。

表示有礼貌地向别人提出请求时,常用 I wonder if you could... 句式,一般译为“请问您是否可以……”。如:

I wonder if you could lend me any books on English.

请问您是否可以借给我几本英语方面的书。



2. In the daytime, the moon is much hotter than the earth. It reaches a temperature of  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The nights are much colder:  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 白天月球要比地球热得多, 温度高达  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 夜间却比地球冷得多, 温度低达零下  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

形容词/副词的比较级前加上 much, still, far 等词, 含强调意义, 可译为“……得多”, 或“远比……要……”。如:

(1) A train runs much faster than a ship. 火车比轮船跑的快得多。

(2) This dress is far more expensive than that one. 这条裙子比那条贵得多了。

3. One day, or one night, on the moon is as long as two weeks on the earth. 在月球上的一天或一夜有地球上的两周那样长。

这是形容词、副词原级的常见比较用法。第一个 as 是副词, 后跟形容词/副词的原级, 第二个 as 是连词, 通常引出比较状语从句(省略式), 省略句中如只有主语代词, 则代词须用主格形式。用 as...as 表示“相当于”。用 not as(so)...as 表示“不及”, 如:

as long as 10 meters 长达 10 米

He doesn't write as well as his sister. 他写的没有他姐姐写的好。

as white as snow 雪一样白

4. The sky is no longer blue. 天空不再是蓝色的。

no longer (= not any longer) 不再; 已不。如:

He is no longer living in Shanghai. 他现在已不住在上海。

### 自我检测

#### Choice

- It's so good to \_\_\_\_\_ that plane!  
A. get of      B. get off      C. take out      D. catch out
- Shall we go to the information desk and ask about taxis or buses?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A. You're welcome. B. Good idea!      C. Make an idea.      D. Not bad, and you?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you could tell me how I could get to the Hilton.  
- The Hilton? It's right in the center of town.  
A. Do you know      B. I didn't know      C. I wonder if      D. How do you know
- How often do the buses run? - \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Every fifteen minutes or so      B. About an hour at least  
C. About an hour at this time of day      D. A forty-minute drive.
- Shall I take a taxi? - \_\_\_\_\_  
A. It doesn't matter      B. That's nothing  
C. Yes, please      D. That's all right
- He has a brother \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai.  
A. lives      B. lived      C. living on      D. living in
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the windows is our monitor.  
A. clean      B. to clean      C. cleaning      D. cleaned





8. Will the people \_\_\_\_\_ the back sit down, please?  
A. stands      B. stood      C. standing at      D. standing by
9. Is that Liu Mei \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. speak      B. speaking      C. speaks      D. spoke
10. Tell the students \_\_\_\_\_ the playground to come back.  
A. playing in      B. playing on      C. playing at      D. playing for
11. Smith looks \_\_\_\_\_ as before.  
A. same      B. the same      C. in the same      D. same as
12. \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of years men want to travel to the moon.  
A. From      B. In      C. For      D. Since
13. The line is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. three times as long as      B. three times so long as  
C. as three times long as      D. so three times long as
14. She writes \_\_\_\_\_ than she did before.  
A. much well      B. well much      C. much better      D. better much
15. The boat usually goes \_\_\_\_\_ the speed of eight miles per hour.  
A. on      B. at      C. in      D. with
16. Running can also help most people lose \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. weight      B. weights      C. weigh      D. weighs
17. \_\_\_\_\_ away an object is, the smaller it seems.  
A. Farther      B. The farther      C. Further      D. The further
18. Up to now, dozens of people \_\_\_\_\_ SARS.  
A. died of      B. dies of      C. died from      D. died in
19. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ I can pass the examination.  
A. that      B. /      C. whether      D. until
20. There \_\_\_\_\_ no trees or flowers, no grass, birds or animals.  
A. is      B. was      C. are      D. were

## 阅读拓展

## A. Cloze

There have been many reports of "UFOs"—unidentified flying objects—over the last few years. Many people believe that these UFOs come from worlds, far away in space. Here is one report from an American newspaper.

On June 14th, in Carmel, Indiana, a woman saw a large bright light moving around in the sky. The woman, Mrs. Dora Gabb, 34, phoned the police and 1 to Patrolman Conrad Brown, 2 came to her house to 3. When he arrived there was nothing to be seen, 4 ten minutes later, Mrs. Gabb's 14-year-old daughter Leslie came into the house 5. Leslie said that she and a girlfriend were riding on motor-bicycles in the woods 6 they saw "a large 7, bigger than a house" directly in front of them, low in the sky. It had a green top, white





sides, a reddish purple tail, and lights of purple, green, gold, red and blue. It 8 a sound. The girls' bicycles stopped working, and the girls 9 strange. The spaceship ran down lower, and 10 for some time about 100 feet above the ground, not moving. Then, with a whistling sound, it left at a high speed.

- |                       |           |                |              |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. called      | B. spoke  | C. said        | D. told      |
| ( ) 2. A. then        | B. that   | C. who         | D. and       |
| ( ) 3. A. study       | B. look   | C. investigate | D. find      |
| ( ) 4. A. but         | B. and    | C. when        | D. in        |
| ( ) 5. A. with scream | B. scream | C. screamed    | D. screaming |
| ( ) 6. A. after       | B. which  | C. where       | D. when      |
| ( ) 7. A. bird        | B. object | C. machine     | D. building  |
| ( ) 8. A. made        | B. heard  | C. with        | D. played    |
| ( ) 9. A. thought     | B. found  | C. felt        | D. believed  |
| ( ) 10. A. fell       | B. stayed | C. kept        | D. stopped   |

### B. Reading Comprehension

A

There is nothing more important to life than the sun. Without the sun all living things on the earth would die.

The sun is a star. In the sky there are thousands of stars like the sun. They are as large as the sun and as hot as the sun. At night you can see many stars, but in the day-time you can only see one star—the sun.

The sun is much nearer to us than any other star. That is why it looks the biggest and brightest of all the stars. The distance of the sun from the earth is as much as 150 million kilometres. Most of the stars are thousands of light years away from the earth.

Do you know the light year? Nothing in the world travels faster than light. It travels 300,000 kilometres a second. And one light year is the distance that light travels in one year.

#### Choose the best answer:

- \_\_\_\_\_ can live without the sun.  
A. People                      B. Animals                      C. Plants                      D. Nothing
- The most important to life is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the moon                      B. the stars                      C. the sun                      D. the sky
- The sun looks the biggest and brightest of all the stars because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's the biggest of all the stars                      B. it's the brightest of all the stars  
C. it's much nearer to us than any other star



- D. it's far away from the earth
4. Light travels \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
A. fastest                      B. slowest                      C. much faster                      D. much slower
5. From the passage we know that light travels \_\_\_\_\_ kilometres per minute.  
A. 600,000                      B. 300,000                      C. 150,000                      D. 18,000,000

**B**

Light travels at a high speed. In one second, light travels about 300,000 km but sound travels only 344 m. You can get some idea of this difference by watching the start of a race. If you stand some distance away from the starter, you can see smoke come from his gun before the sound reaches your ears.

This great speed of light produces some strange facts. Sunlight takes about 8 minutes to reach us. If you look at the light of the moon tonight, remember that the light rays left the moon 1.3 seconds before they reached you. The nearest star is so far away that the light which you can see from it tonight started to travel to you four years ago at a speed of nearly 2 million km per minute.

Thus, if we want to be honest, we can say, "The stars started shining several years ago but their light has only just reached the earth."

6. Light travels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at a speed of 344 m per second  
B. at the speed of 300,000 m per second  
C. a million times faster than the sound does  
D. ten thousand times faster than the sound does
7. If you stand some distance away from the starter, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. see smoke come from his gun before the sound reaches your ears  
B. hear the sound come from his gun before the smoke is seen  
C. see smoke come from his gun and hear the sound at the same time  
D. not see the smoke come from his gun but the sound reaches your ears
8. The distance from the earth to the sun is around \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 300,000 km                      B. 144,000,000 km  
C. 480 times 344 km                      D. 480 times 300,000 km
9. In some cases the light of some faraway stars you see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had left for the earth before you came into this world  
B. started to travel towards you four years ago  
C. started to travel towards you many years ago