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英语新干线

NEW ENGLISH EXPRESS

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学习指导

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专项训练

语言逻辑 —— 短文改错的核心

高考模拟

2006年高考英语模拟试题（四）



山东友谊出版社

2006年山东省 高考全真模拟试题

山东省2006年高考自主命题研究小组 编写

丛书特点

1. 与山东高考配套。模拟题紧紧围绕着2006年高考命题要求来命制，较好地体现和把握了命题精神和要求。
2. 权威性高。模拟题由山东省内高水平的、对高考命题颇有研究的教研员、命题专家和一线教师命制。
3. 题型与高考完全一致。题型、题量、难度和高考完全一致，每套都是高质量的仿真试题。

2006年山东省
高考全真模拟试题

英语听力

2006年山东省
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语、数、外
高考必备

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各栏目内容设置详见封四介绍。为配合学生进行高中英语新课改学习, 2006-2007 学年度本刊 12 辑将根据新高考方案, 配合高三一、二轮复习的进程, 统筹安排语法项目、词汇及高考各专题的辅导与训练。各专题训练及高考模拟试题均须附有答案简析。随 2006 年第 11 辑至 2007 年第 6 辑将刊登 8 套山东省新课改 2007 年高考模拟试题, 将出版听力录音带 3 盘, 每盘定价 6 元。

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NEW ENGLISH EXPRESS



Animal Rights Groups Decry Bear Wrestling

在人权日益得到尊重的今天,动物保护组织也在为动物们的权利奔走呼号。日前国内的“虐猫事件”再度引发了人们对这个问题的关注,人们普遍希望人类能与动物和谐共存。在看了下面的故事后,也许你对人类与动物的关系会产生新的看法。

Lance Palmer, a 140-pound high school wrestler(摔跤选手) and four-time state champ, taps into his substantial skills whenever he takes on Ceaser Jr. Skill comes in handy when your opponent is a 650-pound black bear.

Palmer recently wrestled Ceaser at the annual Cleveland Sport, Travel & Outdoor Show, pinning the animal on its back.

Although he says he never hurts the bear, Palmer and the bear's owner have been criticized by animal rights groups.

Norfolk, Va.-based *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* (PETA) has sought to make owner Sam Mazzola a focal point of its national efforts to ban bear wrestling.

PETA is demanding that the U.S Department of Agriculture revoke Mazzola's license to exhibit exotic animals. For a small fee, Mazzola allows people to wrestle the bear or have a picture taken inside a cage with his other bears or a tiger.

"Sam Mazzola continues to flout federal regulations and expose the public to very real danger," said Debbie Leahy, PETA director. "Bear wrestling is as ludicrous as it sounds, and it's high time that it was *relegated* (转移) to the dustbin of history."

PETA said bear wrestling is banned in 20 states, but not in Ohio.

Mazzola said bear wrestling has been part of his business — World Animal Studios Inc. — for over 20 years and he has no intention of stopping now. Most of his shows are at county fairs in Ohio.

"To be able to bring an animal out into the public and do what we do is not easy. I mean we're

talking about a bear! Do you even realize how much work, time and love we put into that? It's like nobody stops to realize that," Mazzola said.

Randy Coleman, a USDA inspector, attended Saturday's wrestling match but declined comment.

Palmer, 19, a senior at St. Edward High School in the Cleveland suburb of Lakewood, has been wrestling bears since he was four years old. His father is an animal trainer for Mazzola.

Palmer, who gets paid by Mazzola, said animal rights activists are, in his view, misguided.

"Bears are probably eight times stronger than people," said Palmer, who is headed to Ohio State as a collegiate wrestler. "If they wanted to, they could do a whole lot of damage to people. But if they are having fun, like Ceaser was, then they will play with you all day."

"To them it's just fun, because they are not using all of their strength," he said. "Maybe I might use all of my strength to pin him, but he's just playing around."

Palmer said he's had a few scratches and bruises wrestling bears, but no serious injuries. He views it as another training method, even if there's potential for danger.



Ceaser doesn't wear a muzzle during the wrestling matches with Palmer.

"It helps the bear out to not have to keep his mouth closed the whole time," Palmer said. "It's kind of unfair to the bear to keep him muzzled. We want it to be fun. We don't want it to be a sport. That's why the animal activists don't know what they are doing when they come out here and try and go against what we do."

AFTER READING:

1. When Mazzola said "To be able to bring an animal out into the public and do what we do is not easy". What did he mean?
2. What's your opinion about the relationship of mankind and animals?
3. Can you find a word in place of "decry"?

(秦玉霞 供稿)



What caused Philippine's landslide?

二月上旬,连续两周的降雨使菲律宾东部的雷蒂岛(Leyte Island)发生了大面积的山体滑坡,造成了重大的人员伤亡。请来自英国广播公司的报道。

Landslides, such as the one which has buried an entire community in the central Philippines, are often blamed on logging.

This is because forest cover can play a vital role in maintaining land stability—both by absorbing the rain that can cause it to slip, and by securing soil and other vegetable matter to the bedrock (根底) with tree roots.

"Loss of forest cover does have a serious impact (影响)," said Beatrice Richards, head of forest trade and policy at the WWF(World Wildlife Fund).

Logging was blamed for a similar disaster in December 2003, and Philippines President Gloria Arroyo (阿罗约) banned logging in December 2004.

Hugh Speechly, a forestry consultant who lived in the Philippines for 12 years, said that in fact much of the logging in the country had already taken place.

"The Philippines has gone from a major timber(木材) producing country to one where they import timber," he said, adding that in the 1930s, before it began serious logging, the nation had several million hectares (公顷) of forest cover, compared with only about 600,000 untouched hectares today.

"Certainly in Leyte, a lot of the forest cover has gone," he said.





"Because of population pressures, people push more into the upland areas to grow food and to do this they clear land."

In the case of Friday's events in Guinsaugon, Southern Leyte province, it seemed unlikely that logging was to blame.

Local officials and eyewitnesses said the surrounding area was well forested, and the governor's office said deforestation (森林砍伐) was not the causal factor this time, despite having admitted that was the case in a devastating (破坏性的) landslide in Leyte in December 2003.

But Philippines Congressman Roger Mercado, who represents Southern Leyte, has blamed the disaster, to some extent, on mining and logging in the area three decades ago, Reuters news agency reported.

What experts did agree on was the probable impact of heavy rain in the area for up to two weeks before the landslide.

"All these extreme disasters are multicausal but there's usually some single trigger at the last minute," said Hazel Faulkner, senior research fellow at the Flood Hazard Research Centre at Middlesex University, London.

The area received about 200cm of rain in the last 10 days, officials said.

Heavy rain storms are frequent in the Philippines, and was also thought to be the trigger for the December 2003 landslide.

But Mr Speechly said he was surprised by such weather in February.

He said that severe storms normally ran between June and December.

Prof Dave Petley, professor at the International Landslide Centre, Durham University, agreed. "This sort of rainfall and landslide action in the Philippines at this time of year is quite unusual," he said.

The Philippines weather bureau has said adverse conditions since November might be linked to La Nina (拉尼娜) — a natural cyclical meteorological phenomenon which strikes South East Asia in cer-



tain years, bringing heavy rainfall.

Prof Petley said the landslide statistics in the region this year suggested 2006 was a La Nina year.

The month of January in a typical year would normally see 60 landslide deaths worldwide, whereas January this year saw 283 landslide fatalities (恶性事故), many in Asia, he said.

A mild 2.6 magnitude earthquake which struck the area just before the landslip may also have contributed to it, although it did not appear strong enough to have triggered it on its own, experts said.

"The area could have really been ready for a landslide because of the amount of rainfall and if there was a minor earthquake, it might have hastened (加速) it," Rene Solidum, head of the Philippines government vulcanology (火山学) office told reporters.

Another contributory (促成) factor could have been coconut trees in the area, which have only shallow roots, the daughter of Governor Rosette Lerias told the BBC.

Ms Faulkner said she did not know the exact impact of such a crop on the area.

But she said that it could be argued that a more shallowly rooted tree would not be as effective at counter-acting (抵消) the gravitational pull of the rainfall, and yet would contribute to the weight on a slope (斜坡).



AFTER READING:

1. Guess the meaning of the underlined words in the passage.
2. The Philippines Congressman Roger Mercado thought the landslide was caused by mining and logging. When did this happen?
A. Three months ago. B. Three years ago. C. Thirty years ago. D. Centuries ago.
3. Do you know how many people lost their lives in the landslide this time?
4. BBC is short for _____.

(梅淑花 供稿)



状语从句各考点精

徐在学

一、考点点拨

状语从句根据意义,可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、比较、方式和让步等九类。

近几年高考每年都涉及对状语从句的考查。主要是通过对连接词的考查测试考生对状语从句句法特点的全面理解和把握。近几年高考命题时,常将并列连词、从属连词、关系代词、关系副词放在同一题中考查,并故意设置干扰项,增加了试题难度。所以在备考复习中,要特别注意:1. when, where, as, before, unless, in case 等连接词的运用;2. 主从句的时态一致;3. “no matter + 疑问词”与“疑问词 + ever”的用法区别;4. 状语从句和定语从句及名词性从句的区别等。要注意培养自己分析交际语境的能力和理解句子之间、段落之间的逻辑关系的能力。

二、考点聚焦

(一) 考查连接词的正确选用

1. Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion. [NMET 2004 上海]

A. when B. while C. since D. once

【简析】A. 考查 when 作并列连词的用法。when 连接后面的并列分句,相当于 and at the time (moment) “就在这(那)时”。一般情况下,当前一分句的谓语动词为 was / were doing..., was about to do..., had (not) done... 等结构时,后一分句常用 when 来连接。

2. You must keep on working in the evening, _____ you are sure you can finish the task in time. [NMET 2005 安徽]

A. as B. if C. when D. unless

【简析】D. 考查 unless 引导条件状语从句的用法。根据句意,如果你不能确定你能按时完成任务,你晚上就必须加班工作。unless 相当于 if...not..., 如果把上面的条件句改写成 if you are not sure you can finish the task in time, 就好理解多了。

3. I always take something to read when I go to the doctor's _____ I have to wait. [NMET 2005]

A. in case B. so that C. in order D. as if

【简析】A. in case (万一) 引导条件状语从句。句子大意是:去诊所的时候我总是带点读的东西,以防在那儿等候。

4. Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter. [NMET 2004]

A. because B. so that C. even if D. as

【简析】B. 考查状语从句连接词的选用。分析句意可知,该句为目的状语从句,应选 so that 连接主从句,也可转换成 in order that。

【简析】D。考查名词性从句与状语从句的用法区别。a story 为句子的主语，后面的从句是用来解释主语的内容，起同位语的作用，故应选 that 连接同位语从句。A story goes that... 是一个相对固定的句型。

2. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree. [NMET 2004]
A. why B. where C. what D. how

【简析】B。考查特殊疑问词引导表语从句和状语从句的区别。选项所连接的从句为表语从句，从句中谓语动词 disagree 为不及物动词，故不可使用 what 作其宾语。选项 A、D 不符合句意。句意为：你说人人都应该平等，这就是我们的意见分歧之处。

3. After Yang Liwei succeeded in circling the earth, _____ our astronauts desire to do is walk in space. [NMET 2004 上海春]
A. where B. what C. that D. how

【简析】B。考查主语从句中连接词的选用和状语从句的区别，what 连接主语从句，意为“……的东西”。由于从句中动词 do 为及物动词，后面缺少宾语，故要选用 what 作宾语。不能因为前面是 the earth，而后面选 where，把它误认为状语从句甚至定语从句。

4. Anyway, that evening, _____ I'll tell you more about later, I ended up staying at Rachel's place. [NMET 2004 浙江]
A. when B. where C. what D. which

【简析】D。考查定语从句和状语从句的区别。该题考查 which 引导定语从句在从句中作宾语的用法。而不能误把它当作时间状语从句选 when。

(三) 考查状语从句中的时态、语态、语气、语序

1. — What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
— We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready. [NMET 2005]
A. rain B. rains C. will D. is raining

【简析】B。考查状语从句中的时态。在时间状语从句、条件状语从句和让步状语从句中，要用一般现在时代替一般将来时，同时要注意使用正确的语态。

2. The number of the deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vitamins.
A. persuade B. will persuade C. be persuaded D. are persuaded

【简析】D。同上。

3. _____, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week. [NMET 2004 上海春]
A. However the story is amusing B. No matter amusing the story is
C. However amusing the story is D. No matter how the story is amusing

【简析】C。考查让步状语从句中语序的排列。分析选项可知，本题为由 however 和 no matter how 引导的让步状语从句，句中用作表语的形容词 amusing 在这一结构中必须置于 however 或 no matter how 之后，而且主语与助动词不能倒置，故选 C。

三、备考难点提示：

❶ 难点一：so...that 和 such...that 的区别：

1. so 是副词，它修饰的中心词必须是形容词或副词，such 是形容词，它修饰的中

心词必须是名词，担任定语成分。试比较：

He made such rapid progress in English that his teacher praised him in class. (句中 such 修饰名词 progress.)

His English pronunciation is so good that everyone in the class admires him. (句中 so 修饰形容词 good)

2. 当修饰的名词是可数名词单数时，既可以用表 such...that 示，也可以用 so...that 表示，但语序不同。试比较：

Jim is such a naughty boy that few people in the class like him. 也可以说：Jim is so naughty a boy that few people in the class like him.

It was such a fine day that they decided to go swimming. 也可以说：It was so fine a day that they decided to go swimming.

但形容词修饰不可数名词时，只用 such...that 结构。如上面句子中的 day 改为 weather，则只能说：It was such fine weather that they decided to go swimming.

3. 如果名词前有 many, much, few, little 等词修饰时，结果状语从句只能用 so...that 结构。如：

Mrs. White received so little education that she could not take the job. 怀特夫人接受的教育太少，所以不能从事这份工作。

He has experienced so many failures that this trouble can not stop him going on with the experiment. 他经历了太多挫折，所以这点困难不能阻止他继续这项实验。

4. so that 引导目的状语从句和引导结果状语从句的区别：

so that 引导目的状语从句时，表示“为了，以便”等意，从句中通常用情态 may/might 或 could 等，而引导结果状语从句时，表示“结果是，结果”等意，从句中对情态动词没有要求。试比较：

He had little time to review his lessons so that he failed in the final examination. 他没时间复习，所以期末考试没能及格。(结果状语从句)

He worked very hard to review his lessons so that he could pass all the final examinations. 他努力复习功课以便能通过期末考试。(目的状语从句)

难点二：as, though 引导让步状语从句的用法：

1. 引导让步状语从句时，as 意为“虽然，尽管”，通常从句要倒装，倒装的方法是将从句的表语或状语放在 as 之前，而用 though 引导让步状语从句时句子则不必倒装（口语中也可倒装）。如：

Young as the boy is, he knows a lot of things. 尽管他还是个孩子，他知道很多事情。

Heavily as it was raining outside, they started out very early. 尽管外面大雨倾盆，他们还是早就出去了。

2. 用 though/although, as 引导让步状语从句时，句中不能用 but 表示转折语气。如：错误：Though he looks weak, but he is healthy.

正确：Though he looks weak, he is healthy. 或 He looks weak, but he is healthy.

难点三：比较状语从句中 than 后面的代词用主格还是宾格。

1. 如果主语从句谓语是不及物动词或系动词 be 时，than 后面的人称代词用主格或宾格均可，且意义无区别。如：

He runs faster than I (me).

His brother is taller than he (him).

He runs faster than us all. (人称代词后有 all 时, 多用宾格。)

2. 如果主句谓语是及物动词, 且 than 后面的名词或代词又与动词连用时, than 后面的人称代词用主格。如: She has written more articles than I have.

3. 如果主句谓语是及物动词, 特别是 like, love, hate 等及物动词时, than 后面的人称代词用主格或宾格均可, 但意义有区别。在逻辑上, 这些及物动词既能与人称代词构成“主谓关系”, 又能构成“动宾关系”。因此, 用主格时, 后面省去了主句的谓语和宾语; 用宾格时省去了主句的主语和谓语。如:

I like music better than he. (I like music better than he likes music.) 我比他更喜欢音乐。

I like music better than him. (I like music better than I like him.) 我喜欢音乐胜过喜欢他。

❧ 难点四: whatever/whoever 和 no matter what/no matter who 的用法区别。

whatever/whoever 等既可引导名词性从句, 也可引导让步状语从句; 而 no matter what/no matter who 等只可以引导让步状语从句。如:

He will do whatever (≠ no matter what) his parents tell him to. (宾语从句)

He will do as his parents tell him to, whatever (=no matter what) happens. (让步状语从句)

Whoever (≠ No matter who) leaves the classroom last should turn off the lights. (主语从句)

No matter who (= Whoever) breaks the law, he should be punished. (让步状语从句)

❧ 难点五: 定语从句与状语从句用法比较。

定语从句同结果状语从句, 地点状语从句等极易混淆。一般说来, 如果连接从句的连词在从句中指代先行词并充当某一成分, 即为定语从句; 反之, 即为状语从句。试比较下列两组句子:

1. Would you please put the book back in the place where it should be? (定语从句)

Would you please put the book back where it should be? (地点状语从句)

2. It is such a modern machine that few of the workers know how to operate it. (结果状语从句)

It is such a modern machine as few of the workers know how to operate. (定语从句)

I Wasn't Asleep

When a group of women got on the car, every seat was already occupied. The conductor noticed a man who seemed to be asleep, and fearing he might miss his stop, he nudged him and said: "Wake up, sir!"

"I wasn't asleep," the man answered.

"Not asleep? But you had your eyes closed."

"I know. I just hate to look at ladies standing up beside me in a crowded car."

状语从句 考点链接

林殿再



下面对状语从句中常用的连词及其引导的常用句型、易混句型进行归纳总结。

1. since (自从) 和 before (在……之前) 引导时间状语从句时, 都可以用于 “it+系动词+一段时间+时间状语从句” 这一句型, 很容易混淆, 近几年高考时有涉及。其区别如下:

since 句型:

1) It is/has been+一段时间+since 从句: 该从句必须用一般过去时态, 表示自从过去一个行为发生以来, 到现在为止多长时间了。如:

• It is /has been three years since he joined the army. (到现在为止)

2) It was+一段时间+since 从句: 该从句必须用过去完成时态, 表示自从过去一个行为发生以来, 到过去一个时间点为止多长时间了。如:

It was three years since he had joined the army. 他参军三年了。(到过去为止)

before 句型:

1) It was +一段时间+ before 从句: 该从句用一般过去时态, 用来陈述一个过去的事实。如:

He graduated from the university in 1990. It was three months before he found a job as an engineer. 他毕业于 1990 年。三个月后他找到了一份工程师的工作。

2) It will be +一段时间+ before 从句: 该从句用一般现在时态或情态动词表示将来意义, 用来陈述一个将要发生的事实。如:

It will be two months before we take the final exam. 两个月后我们就要参加期末考试了。

【高考链接】

(1) That was really a splendid evening. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much. [NMET 2005 安徽]

A. when B. that C. before D. since

(2) — What was the party like?

— Wonderful! It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much. [NMET 1993]

A. after B. before C. since D. before

- (3) Scientists say it may be five years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.

[NMET 2004 福建]

- A. since B. after C. before D. when
- (4) It was some time _____ we realized the truth. [NMET 2005 山东]
- A. when B. until C. since D. before
- (5) The American Civil War lasted four years _____ the North won in the end. [NMET 2005 广东]
- A. after B. before C. when D. then
- (6) Several weeks had gone by _____ I realized the painting was missing. [NMET 2004 甘肃]

A. as B. before C. since D. when

【注意】 before 引导时间状语从句时字面意思为“在……之前”，根据不同语境常翻译为“……之后，才……”，“还没来得及……就……”，“不知不觉就……”。如：

It was dark before I knew it. 不知不觉天就黑了。

He put down the telephone before I said goodbye. 我还没说再见他就挂断了电话。

2. while 和 when 的用法：

while 和 when 都可引导时间状语从句。while 引导的从句中的谓语动词必须是延续性的。when 引导的从句中的谓语动词既可以是短暂性的，也可以是延续性的。如：

While he was eating, I asked him to lend me his book.

Edison was not a good student when he was a young boy.

When I came home my wife was cooking dinner.

此外 while 和 when 引导状语从句还各有其他用法。while 还可用来引导让步状语从句，意为“在……同时，虽然”。这一用法在近几年的高考中经常考查。如：

While the grandparents love the children, they are strict with them.

虽然祖父母们爱这些孩子，但却对他们要求严格。

when 还可引导条件状语从句，含有“既然，如果”的意思。如：

How can they learn anything when they spend all their time watching television?

【高考链接】

- (1) He transplanted the little tree to the garden _____ it was the best time for it. [NMET 2005 上海]
- A. where B. when C. that D. until
- (2) _____ modeling business is by no means easy to get into, the good model will always be in demand. [NMET 2004 浙江]
- A. While B. Since C. As D. If
- (3) Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed. [NMET 2003]
- A. unless B. since C. although D. when
- (4) Why do you want a new job _____ you have got such a good one already?