

解析：这是一般性结论，用一般现在时，主语是动名词短语，故用第三人称单数。

[例 3] ..., people stepped your feet or 34 (push) you with their elbows (肘部), hurrying ahead to get to a bargain. (2009 高考)

答案: pushed

解析：考查了 push 的过去式，据连词 or 前后的谓语动词时态应保持一致可知，应用一般过去时。

[例 4] Her mother was excited. “Your father has at last decided to stop smoking,” Jane 4 (inform). (2009 高考)

答案: was informed

解析：简被告知，“父亲最后决定戒烟了”，故用 inform 的一般过去时的被动式 was informed。

[例 5] After a four-day journey, the young man 33 (present) the water to the old man. (2010 高考)

答案: presented

解析：据全文的主体时态为一般过去时，年轻人把水赠送给他的老师是过去发生的动作，故用一般过去时 presented。

[例 6] He 19 (pretend) that a tiger toy was real and giving it a voice. (2011 高考)

答案: pretended 或 was pretending

解析：由与之并列的 giving 可知，用过去进行时 was pretending，作者注意到当时他正在把玩具虎当成真的并给它配音。

[例 7] He walked in as if he 17 (buy) the school. (2012 高考)

答案: had bought

解析：as if 引导的状态从句是与过去事实相反的情况，故用 “had bought”。

考点 7：比较等级

近几年来，仅考查了单音节形容词或副词的“比较级”。

[例 1] He was very tired after doing this for a whole day, but he felt very happy since the crop did “grow” 38 (high). (2008 高考)

答案: higher

解析：庄稼确实“长得”比以前更高了。

[例 2] The teacher replied, “You tasted the water. I tasted the gift. The water was simply the container for an act of kindness and love. Nothing could be 39 (sweet).” (2010 高考)

答案: sweeter

解析：否定词 nothing 与形容词比较级 sweeter 构成最高级意义，句意为“没有什么比它更甜的了”。

[例 3] I left it early because I had an appointment 16 (late) that day. (2011 高考)

答案: later

解析：late 是副词，意为“迟，晚”。根据句意，“我早点离开了（那场音乐会）是因为那天的早些时候我有个约会。”可知用其比较级 later。

[例 4] It might have made it a little 21 (hard) for everybody because it meant they had to turn around, but that didn't stop the kids in the class. (2012 高考)

答案: harder

解析：hard 的比较级在句中作宾语补足语。

考点 8：词类转换

[例 1] We drank together and talked 38 (merry) till far into the night. (2007 高考)

答案: merrily

解析：修饰谓语动词 talked，作状语，用副词。

[例 2] This proverb is saying we have to let things go in their 39 (nature) course. (2008 高考)

答案: natural

解析：在名词前作定语，用形容词。

[例 3] But Jane knew from past experience that her 36 (choose) of ties hardly ever pleased her father. (2009 高考)

答案: choice

解析：在形容词性物主代词后用名词。

[例 4] His teacher took a deep drink, smiled 34 (warm), and thanked his student very much for the sweet water. (2010 高考)

答案: warmly

解析：修饰谓语动词 smiled，作状语，用副词。

[例 5] He must be 20 (mental) disabled. (2011 高考)

答案: mentally

解析：修饰其后的形容词 disabled，作状语，用副词。mentally disabled 意为“弱智”。

[例 6] For some reason he sat beside Mary. Mary felt 18 (please), because there were many empty seats in the room.

答案: pleased

解析：在系动词 felt 后作表语，用形容词，表示“高兴的”。

考生知道高考语法填空的八个考点后，就应设法着重复习和掌握这八个方面的语法知识，有了坚实的语法知识和正确的解题方法，才能提高答题的准确率。

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