

## Class Recap

- 作业讲评：Extra Grammar 的 B15、B16；Week 0 语法作业里的主语 (subject) 和谓语 (predicate)。
- Joining Clauses：两个 IC 的三种连接方法、comma splice、一个主语带两个动词；Review 1–3。
- Vocabulary：habitat、organism、adaptation。
- 课后作业：Grammar 新练习 (Simple and Complete Subjects / Predicates) 和 SAT 20 题。

## Homework Corrections

### B15 · There + be

- There is / There are / There was / There were / There will be：表示“某处有某物”。真正的主语在 be 后面。

**There were** all kinds of wooden toys.

S（完整句）：主语 all kinds of wooden toys，动词 were。

**There is** a student in this classroom.

主语 a student，动词 is。

### B16 · That / Which Clauses

- that、which 开头的分句是 DC，不能单独成句，要连到前面的主句上。
- built 后面还缺“建了什么”，意思也不完整。

**✗ That the mysterious man had built.**

F（不完整）。

The mysterious man had built **a building**.

补上宾语，成为完整句。

There were all kinds of wooden toys **that the mysterious man had built**.

和上一句合并：that 从句修饰 wooden toys。

### Subject and Predicate

- 主语回答“谁 / 什么”。谓语从动词开始，包括动词和后面的宾语等：Predicate always includes the verb.
- 先找动词，再问“谁做这个动作”，就能找到主语。

**The building's design** | was chosen after a contest in 1791.

主语是 The building's design；was chosen（被动）是动词，谓语从这里开始。

**The Irish American architect James Hoban** | won five hundred dollars for his design.

won（动词）+ five hundred dollars（宾语）= 谓语；for his design 是介词短语。

**The flag's thirteen stripes** | stand for the nation's original thirteen colonies.

stand for = 代表，是动词。

**I am shopping** at the store.

be + doing 是谓语；这里 shopping 是动词“购物”，不是名词。my（On my list）是 possessive pronoun，不是名词。

### Prepositional Phrases

- 介词 + 名词 = 介词短语，表示时间、地点、原因等，是修饰成分：不是主语，也不是宾语，去掉后句子仍完整。
- 常见介词：in, on, at, for, from, to, with, by, of, after, before。

**After the fire**, painters whitewashed the new mansion.

After the fire 是介词短语；主语 painters；谓语 whitewashed the new mansion。

### Questions and Inverted Sentences

- 疑问句：先改回陈述语序，再找主语和谓语。
- 倒装：主语放到了动词后面，要按意思找“谁做这个动作”。

Can **any of you** explain the symbolic meaning of the flag's fifty stars?

→ Any of you can explain ... 主语 any of you；谓语 can explain ...

Covering smoke stains were **several coats of white paint**.

→ **Several coats of white paint** were covering the smoke stains. 真正的主语是 several coats of white paint (几层白漆)。

## Joining Clauses

- 两个 IC 只有三种连法：句号；分号；逗号 + FANBOYS。分号只能放在两个 IC 之间。

The sensor failed. The team repeated the test.

IC. IC.

The sensor failed; the team repeated the test.

IC; IC.

The sensor failed, **so** the team repeated the test.

IC, FANBOYS IC.

✗ The sensor failed, the team repeated the test.

comma splice: 只有逗号，不能连接两个 IC。

- FANBOYS (并列连词): for 因为 · and 和 · nor 也不 · but 但是 · or 或者 · yet 然而 · so 所以。
- 一个主语带两个动词: and 前不加逗号。

The team **repeated** the test and **checked** the results.

and checked the results 没有自己的主语，是 phrase；两个动词共用主语 The team。

✗ The team repeated the test, and checked the results.

逗号多余: and 后面不是 IC。

The team repeated the test, and **the results changed**.

and 后面有新的主语 the results 和动词 changed: IC, and IC。

- 做题顺序: 选项代回 → 找空格前后的主语和动词 → 判断 IC / DC / phrase → 再选标点。
- Review 1-3 答案: C、D、C。三题空格两边都是 IC; B 选项都只有一个逗号，是 comma splice。

Local residents donated the materials. **Volunteers installed** the sign during the summer.

Review 3: Volunteers installed ... 有自己的主语和动词，是 IC，不是 DC。

## Animals and Habitats

The wetland is a **habitat** for frogs, turtles, and many insects.

habitat n. 栖息地: 动植物天然的家。environment 意思更宽，指周围的一切条件。

Even the smallest **organism** in the pond needs clean water.

organism n. 生物; 有机体。

Thick white fur is an **adaptation** that keeps arctic foxes warm.

adaptation n. (生物) 适应性特征; 近义 adjustment。

This film is an **adaptation** of the novel of the same name.

adaptation n. (电影、小说) 改编作品。

- 例句要读熟，不只背中文意思。

## Review Tips

- 选标点前，先说出空格两边的主语和动词，再判断 IC / DC / phrase; 不要凭第一感觉选。
- 看到 there is / there are: 主语在 be 后面。
- 看到 that、which、because、although 开头的分句: 先想它要连到哪个主句上。
- 找谓语时先找动词; 介词短语 (after the fire、for his design) 先放在一边。
- SAT Practice 30 错的 6 题 (Q1、Q4、Q5、Q8、Q18、Q30) 都是 IC / DC 连接: 3 题是 because 从句放在主句后面 (不加分号，也不加 and)，2 题是 DC 在前 (While / When ..., IC)，1 题是两个 IC。