

Class Recap

- SAT Practice 20 第 20 题 (To do so ...): 先删 modifier (修饰语), 再找 subject (主语) 和 verb (动词)。
- SAT Practice 30: 30 题全对。
- Warm-Up: 两句句子分析, subject-verb agreement (主谓一致) 找核心主语; IC, so IC。
- Grammar · Verb Groups and Verb Forms 第 1 部分: helping verb (助动词) 决定后面 verb 的 form (形式); -ing 前面要有 be; not / never 不在 verb phrase 里; 一个 subject 带两个 verb。
- 课后作业: SAT Practice 30 · Verb Forms and Sentence Structure; Grammar · Principal Parts and Regular Verbs。

Homework Corrections

SAT Practice 20 · Question 20

In modern plays, actors typically won't acknowledge the audience. **To** do so breaks the fourth wall, a metaphorical barrier between actors and audiences that allows viewers to suspend the knowledge that they're watching a staged performance.

- 逗号后面这一长串先删 modifier: that 引导的 clause 修饰 audiences; between actors and audiences 是 prepositional phrase (介词短语); metaphorical 是 adjective (形容词)。
- 删完只剩 noun (名词) barrier, 没有 verb, 所以它不是 clause, 而是解释 the fourth wall 的 noun phrase (名词短语)。
- breaks 带 -s, 只有 verb 才有这种形式; breaks 前面需要 subject, To do so 就是它的 subject。To do so breaks the fourth wall 是 IC。
- 空格前 actors typically won't acknowledge the audience 也是 IC。两个 IC 用 period (句号) 分开。

✗ ...acknowledge the audience, to do so breaks the fourth wall...

两个 IC 只用 comma (逗号) 连接 = comma splice。

✗ ...acknowledge the audience. As to do so breaks the fourth wall...

As 让后面变成 DC, DC 不能单独成句。

Warm-Up

Find the Head of the Subject

The **girls** on the volleyball team **have** not **lost** a game this season.

- verb phrase (动词组) 是 have lost, main verb (主要动词) 是 lost; not 不算。
- 用 have 不用 has, 是因为 subject-verb agreement: 去掉 prepositional phrase on the volleyball team, subject 的核心词是 girls (复数)。
- prepositional phrase 都是 modifier: at home、on the table、in the house、of the book。找 subject 前先把它们拿掉。
- a game 是 object (宾语): lost 什么? a game。这是 S + V + O。

The **box** of old photos **is** in the closet.

核心词 box (单数) → is; of old photos 是 prepositional phrase。

IC, so IC

The library closes at five, **so** we usually study at home.

- 两个 subject (the library、we), 两个 verb (closes、study) → 两个 IC, 用 comma + FANBOYS (so) 连接。
- usually 是 frequency adverb (频率副词), at five、at home 是 prepositional phrase: 都是 modifier, 删掉不影响主干。

Verb Groups and Verb Forms

Helping Verb + Form

- helping verb 决定后面那个 verb 的 form。helping verb 主要管时态、能力、可能性这些功能, 句子的实际意思在 main verb 上。

helping verb

can, will, should, must ... (modal verb, 情态动词)
have, has, had
am, is, are, was, were
am, is, are, was, were
do, does, did

后面的 form

base form (原形)
past participle (过去分词)
-ing (present participle, 现在分词)
past participle (被动: “被……”)
base form

example

Our coach **can explain** the new rule.
The team **has practiced** every afternoon.
The players **are practicing** now.
The field **was cleaned** after the game.
The new player **did not miss** a practice.

The team **has practiced** every afternoon.

present perfect (现在完成时): 到现在为止一直有练习的习惯。

The team **practiced** every afternoon.

只说过去练习过。

Four Forms of a Verb

base form	present participle	past	past participle
practice	(is) practicing	practiced	(has) practiced
clean	(is) cleaning	cleaned	(was / has) cleaned
take	(is) taking	took	(has) taken
be	(is) being	was, were	(has) been

- regular verb 的 past 和 past participle 都加 -ed; irregular verb (如 take、be) 要单独记。

-ing Needs Be

- ing 前面没有 be, 就不是完整的 verb phrase, 句子是 fragment (不完整句)。
- be 的形式: 现在 am, is, are; 过去 was, were。

✗ The players practicing after school yesterday.

没有 be, practicing 不能单独做 verb。

The players **were practicing** after school yesterday.

The players **practiced** after school yesterday.

Not and Never

- not、never 不属于 verb phrase。变成肯定句时只把 not / never 去掉。
- do / did 是 auxiliary verb (助动词), 平常只在否定句和疑问句里出现; 肯定句里去掉 did, 时态回到 main verb 上。
- 只有 verb 能带时态: missed 带过去时, player 不能。

Our team **has never lost** at home.

肯定句: Our team has lost at home.

The new player **did not miss** a practice.

肯定句: The new player missed a practice.

✗ The new player did miss a practice.

肯定句里不要保留 did。

One Subject, Two Verbs

- 一个 subject 做两个动作: S + [V1 + O1] and [V2 + O2]。and 前不加标点, and 后面的 verb 也要是 finite verb (限定性动词), 和第一个 verb 同一个 form。
- 先找 subject: subject 在 verb 前面, 是 noun。checked 的 object 是 the field, called 的 object 是 the players。

The **captain checked** the field **and called** the players.

✗ The captain checked the field and calling the players.

calling 不是 finite verb。

Our school band **has performed** at three games this year.

has + past participle。

Review Tips

- 看到一个空格在 verb 位置：先看前面有没有 helping verb，再按上面的表选 form。
- 找 subject 时先删 prepositional phrase，剩下的核心 noun 决定 verb 用单数还是复数。
- 长句先删 modifier，再判断每一边有没有自己的 subject 和 verb，最后选标点。
- 做作业不查字典、不用 AI 工具，记下用时；有疑问的题在旁边标出来，上课一起看。