**Language Second Trimester**

1. **Present Perfect Tense**
* A condition that has existed in the past and is still going on now
* An action which may not occur again in the future
* An action that was completed before the moment of speaking about it (using the words: since, for, just, already, yet, lately, ever, and etc.)

*Equation:* Has (singular)/ Have (plural) + Participle Verb Form

*Examples:* She has been eating barbeque

1. **Past Perfect Tense**
* An action was completed before a certain past action was done

*Equation:* had + past participle + time expression (before, after, or when)

*Examples:* She had hidden her food before eating it

1. **Future Perfect Tense**
* It states that an action will be completed before a specific time in the future

*Equation:* shall have /will have + past participle

*Examples:* I will have bent my leg a minute ago

**Prepositions**

 These are linking verbs. These words connect the relationship of the subject to its direct-object

*Example:* The glass was placed inside the cabinet.

“*Inside”* Shows the relationship between “the glass” and “The cabinet”

**Adverbs**

Adverbs are used to describe verbs, adjectives, nouns, and other adverbs.
HOW TO FORM AN ADVERB
You can either add +ly, +wise, and +ward
LY - is used for emotions or adjectives
ex. Happily, Quickly, or Joyfully
WISE - it is usually joined with a noun
ex. Clockwise
WARD - is to give direction
ex. Forward

**TYPES OF ADVERB**

**- ADVERB OF FREQUENCY**this shows how often you a specific action
ex. She goes to school always
      He drinks milk rarely

This answers to the question "how many" (use the examples from above)
ex. When does she go to school? always

- **ADVERB OF PLACE**
this shows the location on where the verb is being held
ex. She swims in her house
      They read everywhere

This answers to the the question "where" (use the examples from above)
ex. Where does she swim? Her house

-**ADVERB OF MANNER**
this shows how the verb is being done (usually by adding +ly)
ex. She runs slowly
      She eats beastly

This answers to the question "how" (use the examples from above)
ex. How does she run? Slowly

**\*ADVERB OF TIME**
this shows when the verb is being done
ex. She will run tomorrow
       He is going to dance next week

This answers to the question "when" (use the examples from above)
ex. When will she run? Tomorrow

**NOTES:
NEGATIVE ADVERBS**
Never, Hardly, or Seldom
ex. She hardly touched her food, maybe because she got food poisoning yesterday
      They never give food to the poor, instead throws it out.
      He seldom visits
REMEMBER YOU CANNOT USE "NOT" AS A NEGATIVE ADVERB
ex. She does not eat
but if you look closer
"SHE DOES NOT EAT”
“DOES” IS A POSITIVE ADVERB, SO NOT CANNOT BE USED AS A NEGATIVE ADVERB.

**VERBALS**:

* Verb form
* It is use for adjectives, adverbs, noun, and parts of a predicate.
* **Infinitive:** These are verbal’s which can be for verbs and nouns.
* **Verbs:** adding “to” to the sentence helps.

*Examples:* I love to eat

* **Noun:**

 *Examples:* eating is what I love to do.

* **Participle:** It is a verb with a suffix depending on past/ present/ future.
* **Gerund:** A verb which ends –ing. This is the topic in the sentence.

**PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS**

* *Passive Voice:* if the subject is the receiver of the action expressed. NEEDS THE WORD “BY” IN THE SENTENCE.

*Example:*The workers were supervised by the owner = “The workers” are the subject. “the owner” is the direct object. And “the workers” is the one receiving the action “supervised”

* *Active Voice:* The subject is the one doing the subject

*Example:* The man killed the frog.

**DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT CLAUSE**

*Clause:* A clause is not the same as a phrase. A phrase as either a subject or a predicate, but a clause has both of them

* *Dependent Clause:* A dependant clause is cannot stand by itself. It doesn’t give the entire idea of the sentence. These have subordinating conjunction.

*Example:* because she fell

* *Independent Clause:* an independent clause Is a clause with both a subject and a predicate. (It can stand by itself)

*Example:* Trisha died because she fell.

***TYPES OF “DEPENDENT CLAUSE”:***

* *Noun Clause:* It functions as a verb, subject, object, and a compliment. It can be introduced through: that, who, what, which, and etc.

*Example:* Bea, who just came from the mall, bought a shirt. = Subject

* *Adjectival Clause:* It describes a pronoun or a noun.

*Examples:* Gabby, that pretty girl, is buying a new car tomorrow.

* *Adverbial Clause:* It modifies a verb and an adjective

*Examples:* Dana loves hiking, which Sofia hates. (It describes “hiking”)