**English Reviewer**

**Personal Journal**

* Special place to write, to practice writing and handwriting, explore your experiences, and many others.
* You may also want to explore a reflection, goal or idea, or delve into answering a journal prompt you found.
* It is a record of your observations, feelings, and reflections.

**Benefits of Writing a Personal Journal:**

* **Keeps your thoughts organized –** A valuable tool organizing our thoughts and make them more accessible and understandable.
* **Improve your writing** – Helps train your writing skills.
* **Helps achieve your goals** – Powerful tool for goal setting and tracking progress.
* **Record ideas on-the-go** – Ability to record your ideas in one centralized place irrespective of time and location.
* **Reduces stress and anxiety** – Acts as an emotional outlet, serving as a stress relief mechanism known as “Brain Dump”.
* **Allow yourself to self-reflect** – Allows us to pause, stop, and reflect on ourselves.
* **Boost memory and cognitive skills** – Writing things down improves memory retention.
* **Inspires creativity** –Journaling taps into your creative side, allowing you to explore new ideas, perspective, and solutions.
* **Preserves memories and experiences** – Writing can be therapeutic, helping to relieve stress and anxiety.
* **Fosters gratitude and positivity** – You can cultivate a habit of gratitude by regularly writing down on your journal.

**Types of Journals:**

* **Dialogue Journal** – Written dialogue between 2 people.
* **Learning Log** – Used to investigate the topics, facts, and ideas covered in a certain subject like Math and Science.
* **Reader Response** – A record of your reactions to the works you have read.
* **Specialized Journal** – Logbook of specialized events and experiences, such as expressing your ideas and feelings.
* **Travel Log** – Journal of your memories while on vacation or travelling.

**Verb Tenses**

* **Tense** - Time that indicates the time of an action.
* **Verb** – Shows when an action took place, as well as how long in occurred.

**Main Verb Tenses:**

* **Past** – Represents actions that happened.
* **Present** – Represents actions that is happening.
* **Future** – Represents actions that will happen.

**Aspects of Verb Tenses:**

* **Simple** - This aspect simply states the action without indicating its completeness or duration. It's the basic form of the verb tense.

*Example: "She runs every morning." (Present simple)*

*Example: "He ate breakfast an hour ago." (Past simple)*

*Example: “They will go to the beach tomorrow." (Future simple)*

* **Perfect** - This aspect indicates that the action is completed or perfected before a certain point in time.

*Example: "She has written three books." (Present perfect)*

*Example: "He had finished his homework before dinner." (Past perfect)*

*Example: "They will have completed the project by next month." (Future perfect)*

* **Progressive** - This aspect indicates that the action is ongoing, incomplete, or in progress at a particular time.

*Example: "She is running right now." (Present progressive)*

*Example: "He was studying when I called him." (Past progressive)*

*Example: "They will be waiting for you at the station." (Future progressive)*

* **Perfect Progressive** - This aspect indicates that the action was ongoing up to a certain point in time and may continue beyond that point.

*Example: "She has been working on her thesis for months." (Present perfect progressive)*

*Example: "He had been waiting for hours when she finally arrived." (Past perfect progressive)*

*Example: "They will have been living in the city for ten years by next summer." (Future perfect progressive).*

**Simple Tenses:**

* **Simple Present Tense** - This tense is used to describe actions that are habitual, regular, or factual, or to state general truths.

**Structure**: Subject + base form of the verb (+s/es for third person singular).

*Example: "She plays the piano every evening."*

*Example: "They live in London."*

*Example: "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius."*

* **Simple Past Tense** - This tense is used to describe actions that were completed in the past, with no connection to the present.

**Structure**: Subject + past form of the verb

*Example: "He studied English literature in college."*

*Example: "They visited Paris last summer."*

*Example: "She cooked dinner yesterday."*

* **Simple Future Tense** - This tense is used to describe actions that will happen in the future.

**Structure**: Subject + will/shall + base form of the verb (or be going to + base form of the verb)

*Example: "I will call you tomorrow."*

*Example: "They are going to travel to Japan next year."*

*Example: "She will be in New York for the conference next month."*

**Perfect Tenses:**

* **Present Perfect** - This aspect indicates that an action started in the past and has relevance to the present moment. It emphasizes the connection between the past and the present.

**Structure**: Subject + has/have + past participle

*Example: "I have lived in this city for ten years." (The action of living in the city started in the past and continues up to the present moment.)*

*Example: "She has written three books." (The action of writing three books started at some point in the past and has relevance to the present.)*

* **Past Perfect** - This aspect indicates that an action was completed before another past action or a specific point in the past.

**Structure**: Subject + had + past participle

Example: "He had already eaten breakfast when I arrived." (The action of eating breakfast happened before the arrival.)

Example: "By the time they arrived, she had finished her work." (The action of finishing work happened before the arrival.)

* **Future Perfect**: This aspect indicates that an action will be completed by a certain point in the future or before another future action.

**Structure**: Subject + will have + past participle

*Example: "By next year, they will have completed the construction of their new house." (The action of completing the construction will happen before next year.)*

*Example: "She will have graduated by the time you return." (The action of graduating will happen before the return.)*

**Progressive Tenses**:

* **Present Progressive Tense** - This tense is used to describe actions that are currently happening at the moment of speaking or ongoing actions. It emphasizes the continuous nature of the action.

**Structure**: Subject + am/is/are + present participle (-ing form of the verb)

*Example: "She is watching TV right now."*

*Example: "They are studying for their exams."*

*Example: "He is working on his project."*

* **Past Progressive Tense** - This tense is used to describe actions that were ongoing at a specific point or period in the past.

**Structure**: Subject + was/were + present participle (-ing form of the verb)

*Example: "She was reading a book when I called her."*

*Example: "They were playing soccer when it started raining."*

*Example: "He was cooking dinner while she was setting the table."*

* **Future Progressive Tense** - This tense is used to describe actions that will be ongoing at a specific future time.

**Structure**: Subject + will be/shall be + present participle (-ing form of the verb)

*Example: "I will be studying for my exam tomorrow evening."*

*Example: "They will be traveling to Europe this time next year."*

*Example: "She will be working on the project all day tomorrow."*

**Perfect Progressive:**

* **Progressive Present**: This aspect indicates that an action is currently ongoing or in progress at the present moment.

***Structure****: Subject + am/is/are + present participle (-ing form of the verb)*

*Example: "She is cooking dinner right now." (The action of cooking is ongoing at the present moment.)*

*Example: "They are watching a movie at the cinema." (The action of watching a movie is ongoing now.)*

* **Progressive Past**:This aspect indicates that an action was ongoing or in progress at a specific point in the past.

**Structure**: Subject + was/were + present participle (-ing form of the verb)

*Example: "He was reading a book when the phone rang." (The action of reading was ongoing when the phone rang.)*

*Example: "We were walking in the park when it started raining." (The action of walking was ongoing when it started raining.)*

* **Progressive Future**: This aspect indicates that an action will be ongoing or in progress at a specific point in the future.

**Structure**: Subject + will be + present participle (-ing form of the verb)

*Example: "This time tomorrow, they will be traveling to Paris." (The action of traveling will be ongoing this time tomorrow.)*

*Example: "Next month, I will be attending a conference in London." (The action of attending will be ongoing next month.)*

**Summarization:**

* **Simple Tense**:

Present Simple: Subject + base form of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Past Simple: Subject + past form of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Future Simple: Subject + will/shall + base form of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

* **Perfect Tense**:

Present Perfect: Subject + have/has + past participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Past Perfect: Subject + had + past participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Future Perfect: Subject + will/shall + have + past participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

* **Progressive Tense**:

Present Progressive: Subject + am/is/are + present participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Past Progressive: Subject + was/were + present participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Future Progressive: Subject + will be + present participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

* **Perfect Progressive Tense**:

Present Perfect Progressive: Subject + have/has + been + present participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Past Perfect Progressive: Subject + had + been + present participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).

Future Perfect Progressive: Subject + will have + been + present participle of verb (+ objects/adverbs).