Larbi Ben M’hidi University

Department of S.M

Level: L1 students

Module: English

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**Future tense**

The will tense because we make the future simple with the modal auxiliary **will**.

* **How to make the future simple tense**

**In positive sentences**

Subject + the auxiliary will + the main verb (in the base form)

For example: we will study Arabic at nine o’clock

**In negative sentences**

Simply we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

Subject + will + not + the main verb

For example: she will not be at school tomorrow

**For question sentences**

We exchange the subject and auxiliary verb

Will + subject + the main verb

For example: will you arrive on time?

Before questions sometimes we need to add question words (where, how, when etc.) simply we add them at the beginning, for example: Where will she work?

How long they work?

* **The contractions in the future simple tense**

When we use the future simple tense in speaking or writing, we may contract the subject and the auxiliary verb (will) for example: **formal** **informal**

I will I’ll

We will we’ll

In negative sentences we contrast with **won’t** for example: **formal** **informal**

she will not she won’t

They will not they won’t

**Note:** we use contractions when we are speaking / writing **informally**.

* **When we use shall**

Sometimes we use shall instead of will. We use shall most to create a polite question but only with (I / we) for example: shall I order dinner?

Shall we start the lecture?

Exercice:

For positive sentences

1. I …………. (give) you the recipe.
2. Don’t worry. You …………… (pass) the exam.
3. The bank…………….. ( close) at 4.00.

For negative sentences

1. The store ……………… (deliver) on Sunday.
2. He …………… (be) home until 12.00.
3. I …………. (have) time tomorrow.

For questions

1. ……… they ……….. (make) an announcement?
2. ……… she …………. (get) the job?
3. ………. You still…………. (love) me tomorrow?

***Physical terms***

# Motion: in physics, is a change in position of an object with respect time and its reference point, and the motion of an object depends on the type of force acting on the body. The motion of an object with some mass can be described in terms of the following: distance, speed, displacement, time, velocity, acceleration.

# Velocity: the rate of change of the object’s position with respect to a frame of reference and time, velocity is basically speeding in a specific direction.

# Distance: is a scalar quantity that refers to how much ground an object has covered during its motion.

# Displacement: is a vector quantity that refers to how far out of place an object is, it is the object’s overall change in position.

# Acceleration: is defined as the change in speed or velocity of an object, usually acceleration means the speed is changing, but not always only when an object moves in a circular path at a constant speed.

# Gravity: in physics, gravity is an invisible force that pulls objects toward each other. Earth’s gravity is what keeps us on the ground and what makes things fall.

# Force: is an action (push or pull) that changes or maintains the motion of a body or object, forces can change an object’s speed, direction and shape.

# Resistance: (represented as R) is the force that counteracts the flow of current, the standard unit of resistance is the ohm.

# Physical reaction: is the change of the physical properties of a material or substance occurs. Physical reactions may include changes in texture, shape, temperature, and state, without a change in the composition.

# Impulse: is a physical phenomenon that occurs when two objects come into contact. It is the change of momentum of an object when the object is acted upon by a force for an interval of time.

# Density: density is mass spread out over a volume.

# Energy: the capacity to do work, in physics is the force that causes displacement of an object.

# Mass: is the measure of the amount of matter in a body. The SI unit of mass is (Kg). The mass of a body doesn’t change at any time only for certain extreme cases.

# Ampere: is a unit of measure of the rate of electron flow or current in an electrical conductor.