

LESSON 2A VOCABULARY

Compound nouns

are nouns made up of two or more words that function as a single noun. They can be written as one word, hyphenated, or as separate words.

A compound noun is made up of two words. Usually, the first part of the compound tells us the type or purpose of the second noun.

Ex: climate change (climate tells us what type of change we are talking about). The first word can be a noun, adjective or a verb, but the second word is always a noun.

Ex: climate change (noun, noun), industrial waste (adjective, noun), swimming pool (verb, noun).

When both words are nouns, the stress is always on the first noun, **e.g.** climate change.

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LESSON 6A GRAMMAR

► Future forms for predictions

المستقبل البسيط Future Simple

Affirmative	(S) + will + v ₁	(S) + be going to + v ₁
Negative	(S) + won't + v ₁	OR (S) + not be going to + v ₁
Interrogative	Will +(S) + v ₁ + ...?	be + (S) + going to + v ₁ + ...?

Time expressions الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط

This week/month... / Tomorrow morning, afternoon, / Next week/month..... / At the weekend / In January / February.../ In a few minutes, hours, / On Thursday, / Look out! / Watch out! / Be careful!

⇒ **We use the Future Simple with (will) to talk about:**

A. make predictions based on our opinions or expectations. (Predictions without having evidence). We often use will with phrases like I think, I sure, I expect, I believe, I hope, I promise, or adverbs like possibly, probably.

He'll probably be late, as usual.	Lots of people will have robots at home in the future.	Everyone will have tiny computers.
I'm sure you won't have any problems with it.	Everyone will live in skyscrapers.	Will you come with us tomorrow?
I expect he will visit us tomorrow.	We will find life on other planets.	I think he will be a doctor.
1. They'll definitely beat us in the final match.	1. People will live to be 150 years old.	2. I'm sure you won't have any problems with it.

B. to express a decision made at the time/moment of speaking. (Sudden decision)

1. He's out, I'll ring again later.
2. Oops, I forgot to phone Mum! I'll do it after dinner.
3. It's raining outside. I will get an umbrella.
4. There's no milk. I'll buy some when I go to the shops.
5. I'll call you later to discuss our plans for the weekend.

⇒ We use the Future Simple with (be going to) to talk about:

A. talk about existing plans or intentions in the future.

1. I'm going to study Architecture at college.
2. Nancy is going to buy a GPS at the weekend.
3. I'm going to look for a new place to live next month.
4. She is going to be a professional actress when she grows up.

B. make predictions based on the evidence you have now.

1. You are going to be busy at the weekend! (I know all things my friend has to do at the weekend).
2. This program looks good. I'm going to watch it.

3. I see the dark snow clouds. It **is going to snow** again soon.

4. Look out! He **is going to break** the glass.

5. Watch out! You're **going to fall!**

6. I think it **is going to rain** - I just felt a drop.

Important example

1. **Hassan:** I don't think he will come tonight. → (it's a prediction) = Hassan thinks it will happen.

Hamzeh: But he says he is going to come. → (Intention / plan) = the decision was made before speaking.

Future continuous المستقبل المستمر

Affirmative (S) + will be + v_{ing}

Negative (S) + won't be + v_{ing}

Interrogative Will +(S) + be v_{ing} + ...?

Time expressions الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل المستمر

This time / At this time next (week, month, summer...) / tomorrow (morning, evening.../ at 5 o'clock, 11 o'clock / all day tomorrow / for the next couple of (days, weeks...../ as usual / in the mornings, afternoons, evenings

⇒ **We use the Future continuous to talk about:**

A. talk about an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future.

1. By the end of the century, more people will be living in the country than in cities.

2. Will you be working on it at 5:30?

3. **Tomorrow evening**, they'll be attending a meeting.

4. **This time next week**, we'll be shopping for your new TV.

5. She'll be working on the project **all day tomorrow**.

6. **At this time next week**, I'll be travelling to Paris

B. to talk about events that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine.

1. She'll **be visiting** her family at the weekend. (She does it every weekend.)
2. **For the next couple of months, I'll be working in the evenings.**
3. The company chairperson will be arriving on Thursday.
4. She'll **be taking** her dog for a walk.
5. We'll **be spending** the holiday in London as usual.

المستقبل التام Future Perfect

Affirmative	(S) + will have + v ₃
Negative	(S) + won't have + v ₃
Interrogative	Will +(S) + have v ₃ + ...?

NOTE: As with other continuous forms, we do not use state verbs (be, believe, forget, like, want, own, understand, have, etc.) with the Future Continuous.

Time expressions الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل التام
By the end of thistime...../by ...future time..... / by next... time...
/By the time v1 /v-s/es.....OR... future time..... / by then, 10 o'clock, 6 o'clock ... / In+ number+ years' time / within.....from now / (will be + Ving) because ...perfect...

⇒ **We use the Future perfect to talk about:**

to talk about an action that will be completed before a particular time in the future.

للتحدث عن فعل سيتم الانتهاء منه قبل وقت معين في المستقبل.

1. In 100 years' time, half the world's languages **will have disappeared**.
2. **Will** you **have finished** it by then?
3. **By the time** Joury turns 30, she'll **have finished** her doctorate degree.
4. We'll **have arrived** in Amman **by this time tomorrow**.

المستقبل التام المستمر Future Perfect continuous

Affirmative	(S) + will have been + Ving
Negative	(S) + won't have been + Ving
Interrogative	Will +(S) + have been Ving + ...?

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل التام المستمر Time expressions

نفس الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل التام الا انها تختلف في تركيزنا على الحدث الذي لا يزال مستمرًا في مرحلة ما من المستقبل، مثل:

By future time..... + for.....duration..... By then..... + for ... duration.....

In ten years, two months... + for +duration / By the time + v1 /v-s/es+ for duration

⇒ We use the Future Perfect continuous to talk about:

we use it to focus on a duration of an action which is still ongoing at some point in the future.

نستخدمه للتركيز على مدة حدث ما، لا يزال مستمرًا في نقطة معينة في المستقبل.

1. I will have been living in Berlin for three years in July.
2. By next year, I'll have been teaching for 26 years.
3. By 3:00, they will have been studying for 6 hours.
4. By the end of the summer, I will have been saving money for five months.
5. By the time he retires, he will have been working for 30 years.

لاحظ التشابه الكبير بين المستقبل التام والتام المستمر، الا ان المستقبل المستمر لا يأتي مع أفعال الثبات.

NOTE: As with other continuous forms, we do not use state verbs (be, believe, forget, like, want, own, understand, have, etc.) with the Continuous tenses.

Eg. We will have been married for 20 years by next month. (be) « فعل ثابت لا يأتي مع الازمنة المستمرة

NOTE: Future Continuous, the Future Perfect and the Future Perfect Continuous are often used with by (2050, next year, then, the time, etc.) and in (ten years, two months).

- Other modal verbs can be used instead of (will) with **Future Continuous** and (We use (might, may, could) to discuss an uncertain future intention.)
- **Future Perfect** forms to show different degrees of certainty (might, may, could).
- For hopes and ambitions, "hope" is often followed by a future form:

Hope + will/going to

word is an adjective or a verb, the stress is on the second word, **Ex:** industrial waste.

Compound nouns for threats to the environment, describing wildlife and threats to wildlife

Compound nouns	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Acid rain	Rain that contains a lot of pollutants	الأمطار الحمضية
Endangered species	Types of animals in danger of extinction	الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض
Exhaust fumes	Poisonous gases produced by engines of non-electric vehicles	عوادم السيارات
Global warming	Gradual increase in the Earth's temperature	الاحتباس الحراري
Soil erosion	Gradual destruction of the ground by weather or people	تآكل التربة
Vehicle emissions	Poisonous gases produced by engines of non-electric vehicles	انبعاثات المركبات
Wind turbine	machine used to produce electric power	توربينات الرياح

Greenhouse effect	The process by which gases trapped in the atmosphere cause the planet to heat up	تأثير الاحتباس الحراري
Habitat loss	Disappearance of areas that are home to plants and animals	فقدان المواطن
Ozone layer	Part of the stratosphere which limits the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth	طبقة الأوزون
Renewable energy	Power produced by wind, sun, etc	الطاقة المتجددة
Toxic waste	Chemicals and other harmful waste products	النفايات السامة
Water scarcity	Lack of water	نقص المياه
Fossil fuels	Coal, oil and gas	الوقود الأحفوري

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