



# قسم علوم القرآن و التربية الاسلامية

المرحلة الثالثة

مادة اللغة الانكليزية

( الكورس الاول )

**New Headway Plus**

**( intermediate )**

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# TENSES

## أزمنة الفعل

# PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

## زمن المضارع البسيط

يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حقيقة من الحقائق

☛ this tense is used to express a fact.

- stars **shine** at night .

- cow **gives** milk .

- January **is** the first month of the year .

عند وجود او استعمال احد الظروف التالية في الجملة، يكون الفعل عادة مضارعاً.

☛\* / The following adverbs used usually used with this tense :-

( every morning , every day , every week , every year , every winter..... , once a day , twice a week , three times a month , several times a year , .....

Usually , always , often , frequently , generally , sometimes , occasionally , hardly , rarely , normally ).

### EXAMPLES :-

- My father **goes** to the office every day .

- This pilot **flies** to paris twice a week .

- My brother always **drives** his car carefully .

نستخدم زمن المضارع للتحدث عن الاشياء بشكل عام

☛ - We use the present simple tense to talk about things in general .

- Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals.

☛ - We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.

- I usually **go** away at weekends .

ملاحظة :- في حالة زمن المضارع البسيط اذا كان الفاعل مفرد نضيف ( s )  
الشخص الثالث للفعل الرئيسي اما اذا كان الفاعل جمع يكون بدون اضافة ال ( s )

They work .....

He works.....

☛ - We use the auxiliary verbs ( **DO / DOES** ) to make question and negative sentences .

Do +/ I , they , we , they you

Does+ / he , she , it

## **●\*Question form in the present simple tense**

### **السؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط**

●\* للسؤال في زمن المضارع نتبع القاعدة التالية:-

**Do / Does + subject +v.(infinitive)?**

**- you like music.**

Do you like music?

**-She comes from France.**

Does she come from france?

**-They live in a flat.**

Do they live in a flat?

**-Hadi watches T.V. every day.**

Does Hadi watch T.V. every day ?

●\* ملاحظة :-

في حالة السؤال نحول الضمير ( i ) الى ( you ).

**I play basketball at weekend (question )**

- Do you play basketball at weekend ?

## ●\*negative form in the present simple tense

### النفي في زمن المضارع البسيط

●\* للنفي بزمن المضارع البسيط نتبع القاعدة التالية:-

Subject+(does/do)+not+v.

Do /don't + ( I , they , we , you )

Does / doesn't + ( he , she , it )

- she read a story ( negative )

She **doesn't** read a story .

- we have lunch at school ( negative )

- We **don't** have lunch at school .

### Q/ Rewrite the following in the simple present tense :-

(A) At the end of the day the teacher carried his brief-case , left school and returned home where he had his dinner with his family .

(B) When the holiday began , the young student put his clothes together, packed them in a suit-case and flew to Baghdad where his brother waited for him at airport and took him home in their own car .

### **Answer :-**

( A ) At the end of the day the teacher **carries** his brief-case, **leaves** the school and **returns** home where he **has** dinner with his family .

( B ) When the holiday **begins**, the young student **puts** his clothes together, **packs** them in a suit-case and **flies** to Baghdad where his brother **waits** for him at airport and **takes** him home in their own car .

## ***THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE***

### **زمن المضارع المستمر**

🔥 *To form this tense "am, is " or "are" is used followed by present participle.*

تكوين المضارع المستمر نستعمل ( am, is, are ) يتبعها اسم الفاعل ( يتكون اسم الفاعل بإضافة ing الى المصدر " الفعل الرئيسي " .

-I am **waiting** for him.

-They are **working** .

-He is **sitting** at the table.

🔥\* لاحظ: اذا كان الحرف e في نهاية الفعل لا يلفظ فإنه يحذف عند اضافة ing

Come: coming

Write: writing

Arrive :arriving.....

🔥\* اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح و يسبقه حرف عله واحد يضاعف الحرف الاخير عند اضافة ال .ing

ملاحظه:- حروف العلة هي " I, e, u, a, o " أما باقي الحروف جميعها صحيحة.

Cut: cutting

Get: getting

Plan: planning

Stop: stopping

Sit: sitting

Swim: swimming

Run: running

Put: putting

◆ The present continuous is used to describe an action that is taking place now and not yet complete.

يستعمل زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحصل الان و لم ينته بعد.

◆ The following words, phrases and adverbs are usually used with this tense:-

الكلمات والعبارات و الظروف التالية عادة ما تستخدم مع هذا الزمن :-

(Now, at the moment , today, at present.....).

- I am **studying** English now.

- mother is **cooking** the food at the moment .

- look! It is **raining** hard outside.

◆ The present continuous is used to describe an action that will take place in the future . the time showing futurity is usually mentioned.

يستعمل المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث سيحصل في المستقبل . و يذكر عادة الظرف الذي يدل على المستقبل .

- we are **having** a party next Friday.

- tom is **getting** salary tomorrow.

-I'm **leaving** for Mousl next week.



## 🌟 Question form in the present continuous tense

السؤال في زمن المضارع المستمر

🌟\* في حالة السؤال بزمن المضارع المستمر نتبع القاعدة التالية :-

( is , are , am ) + subject + v.ing.....?

EX:-Make the following sentences in the question forms :-

- He is speaking French .  
-is he **speaking** French?
- They are cleaning the car.  
- are they **cleaning** the car?
- I'm waiting.  
Are you **waiting**?

## 🌟 Negative form in the present continuous tense

النفى في زمن المضارع المستمر

🌟\* في حالة النفي بزمن المضارع المستمر نتبع القاعدة التالية :-

نضع ( not ) للأفعال المساعدة ( is, are , am )

Is = isn't

Are= aren't

I am =I am n't

**Subject + (is, are, am ) + not + v.ing.**

● I'm going to the university .

- I'm not going to the university.

● this film interesting.

- this film is not interesting.

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### زمن المضارع التام

- ❖ To form this tense, "has" or "have" is used followed by the past participle of the verb.

لتكوين زمن المضارع التام نستعمل has, have يتبعها اسم المفعول ( التصريف الثالث للفعل ) كما في القاعدة التالية:-

**Subject + Has/Have + p.p + complement.**

**Has** + ( he, she, it ) تستعمل مع المفرد

**Have** + ( they, we, you, I ) تستعمل مع الجمع

- ❖ I **have eaten** an apple.
- ❖ He **has written** a letter.
- ❖ We **have played** volleyball.

- ❖ The present perfect tense is used to describe an action that finished in the past without mentioning an adverb of the past.

يستعمل زمن المضارع التام او صف حدث تم في الماضي من دون ذكر كلمة او عبارة تدل على الماضي.

- ❖ I **have finished** my work.
- ❖ The train **has arrived**.
- ❖ The bus **has come**.
- ❖ The bell **has rung**.
- ❖ She **has bought** a dress.

❖ They have taken their medicine.

❖ The present perfect tense is used to describe an action that just finished.

❖ The adverbs "just, already, yet" are usually used with this form.

يستعمل زمن المضارع التام ايضا لوصف حدث تم قبل قليل.  
و تستعمل عادة الظروف التالية ( already, just, yet ) مع هذا الزمن.

ملاحظة:- الظرف (just) و يعني "منذ لحظات" يأتي بعد has/ have مباشرة.

❖ I have just written him a letter.

❖ The train has just stopped.

ملاحظة:- الظرف ( already ) و يعني "الان" يأتي في نهاية الجملة او بعد has/have مباشرة.

❖ I have found my lost watch already.

❖ Tom has already got two tickets.

ملاحظة:- الظرف ( yet ) و يعني "لحد الان" يستعمل في النفي و الاستفهام .

❖ The police have not caught the thief yet.

❖ Has the plane from Bahrain arrived yet?

## Negative form in present perfect tense

صيغة النفي في زمن المضارع التام

Has not= has not ( hasn't)

Have + not = have not (haven't)

من اجل نفي المضارع التام نضيف (not) للأفعال المساعدة has/have و نتبع القاعدة التالية:-

**Subject + have/ has + not + past participle**

- ❖ I haven't eaten.
- ❖ You haven't seen.
- ❖ She hasn't slept.
- ❖ They haven't tried.

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## Question form in the present perfect tense

صيغة السؤال في زمن المضارع التام

لتكوين صيغة المضارع التام نتبع القاعدة التالية:-

**Has/Have + subject + past participle + ?**

- ❖ Have you tried sushi before?
- ❖ Has she booked the tickets?

# Past simple tense

## زمن الماضي البسيط

✍/ This tense is used to express an event that happened in the past.

يستعمل زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي .

✍/ The following adverbs are used with the past tense .

تستعمل الظروف التالية مع زمن الماضي البسيط

( yesterday, ago, last week, last night, last month, last year, ..... in the past, once, in 1945 )

### Examples :-

- I **bought** this book yesterday.
- Two weeks ago Ali **went** to Kuwait .
- I **met** your brother at the station yesterday.
- Father **left** for Syria last month.
- The government **built** this bridge last year.
- We **had** a holiday two days ago.

❖ ✍ لاحظ عند وجود (is,are) يحذف في الجواب و تستعمل بدله في الماضي was مع الفاعل المفرد و were مع الفاعل الجمع كما يلي:-

- Two weeks ago Ali is in Kuwait. ➔ Two weeks ago Ali was in Kuwait.

✍/ في حالة النفي نضع not للفعل المساعد (did), (was were) و نتبع القاعدة التالية

:-

**Subject +Did/was/were + not +complement.**

Did= didn't

Was=wasn't

Were=weren't

- Tom and Marry ( not be )at the party last night. ➔ Tom and Marry **were not** at the party last night.

✍ / **أما في حالة السؤال** نضع اداة السؤال ( الفعل المساعد ) في بداية الجملة والفعل الرئيسي يكون مجرد من غير اي اضافة و تنتهي بعلامة الاستفهام ( ؟ ) القاعدة هي كالتالي:-

**Did + subject + v. ( infinitive ) +complement +? .**

-Your brother leave for Basrah last week .

- Did your brother leave for Basrah ?

### ✍\* **TABLE OF VERBS CONJUGATION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:-**

جدول تصريف الافعال في اللغة الانكليزية

Verb ( present tense)	Past الماضي	Past participle التصريف الثالث للفعل	Meaning المعنى
Act	Acted	Acted	يتصرف / يمثل
Add	Added	Added	يضيف
Agree	Agreed	Agreed	يوافق
Allow	Allowed	Allowed	يسمح
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived	يصل
Ask	Asked	Asked	يسأل
Become	Became	Become	يصبح
Begin	Began	Begun	يبدأ
Break	Broke	Broken	يكسر

Buy	Brought	Brought	يشترى
Bring	Brought	Brought	يحضر
Build	Built	Built	يبني
Call	Called	Called	ينادي
Carry	Carried	Carried	يحمل
Choose	Chose	Chosen	يختار
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned	ينظف
Close	closed	Closed	يغلق
Come	Came	Come	يأتي

# HAVE AND HAVE GOT

## (حالة الاثبات) Positive form

I, we, you, they	Have got (don't have) (haven't got)	Two brothers
He, she	Has got (doesn't have) (hasn't got)	

## (حالة السؤال) Question form

do	I, we, you, they	
----	---------------------	--



		Have a car?
does	He, she, it	

**(حالة النفي) Negative form**

Have	I, we, you, they	Got a car?
Has	He, she	

**The difference between have and have got in English**

Often when you listen to a foreign movie, you hear the verb have, which means "have or have", and other times you hear have got, and you find the verb have to, which means "must" = "have got to." The difference between them is not great, but the verb have is used with The American accent, and have got is used with the British accent, and there is no difference between the two in meaning, the two words have the same meaning.

Note the examples

I have a sister. = I have got a sister  
I have a sister

.I have a car = Own a car".

The difference between them is very simple.

have got does not come except in the simple present tense, it cannot - come in the past tense or the future tense.

-I had a headache yesterday.

-I had got a headache yesterday.

-"I had a headache yesterday".

### (The difference in the question)

with the verb have when the question we use the auxiliary verb (do, does if it is in the present tense and did if it is in the past).

With the verb have got, we ask with have because here it is an auxiliary . verb and not an essential verb.

Note the following:-

-He has a car.

-Does he have a car?

-Does he own a car?

-He has got a car.

-Has he got a car?

-Does he own a car?

### The differences In negation:-

with the verb (**have**) we use the auxiliary verb when negating, but with the verb (**have got**) we do not use the auxiliary verb and negate with haven't.

notice the following:-

-I have a car.

-I don't have a car.

-I don't own a car.

-I haven't got a car.

-I don't own a car.

### الفرق بين have و have got باللغة الانكليزية

#### The Difference Between Have And Have Got

في كثير من الأحيان عندما تستمع إلى فيلم أجنبي تسمع الفعل have وهو بمعنى "يملك أو لديه" وأحياناً أخرى تسمع have got، وتجد الفعل have to بمعنى "يجب أن" = "have got to" فالفرق بينهما ليس كبير، ولكن الفعل have يستخدم مع اللفظة الأمريكية، وhave got تستخدم مع اللفظة البريطانية، ولا يوجد اختلاف بينهما في المعنى، فالكلمتان لهما نفس المعنى، لاحظ الأمثلة:

-I have a sister. = I have got a sister  
"لدي أخت"

-I have got a car. = I have a car  
"امتلك سيارة"

الاختلاف بينهما بسيط جداً.

- have got لا تأتي إلا في زمن المضارع البسيط، لا يمكن أن تأتي في زمن الماضي ولا زمن المستقبل.

-I had a headache yesterday.

-I had got a headache yesterday  
"كان عندي صداع أمس"

### في حالة في السؤال:

مع الفعل have عند السؤال نستخدم فعل مساعد (do, does) إذا كانت في المضارع و did إذا كانت في الماضي)  
أما مع الفعل have got نسأل ب have لأنها هنا فعل مساعد وليست فعل أساسي.  
لاحظ الآتي:

-He has a car

-Does he have a car?

"هل يمتلك سيارة؟"

-He has got a car

-Has he got a car?

"هل يمتلك سيارة؟"

### في حالة النفي:

مع الفعل have نستخدم فعل مساعد عند النفي، أما مع الفعل have got لا نستخدم فعل مساعد  
وننفي ب haven't  
لاحظ الآتي:

-I have a car.

-I don't have a car

"لا امتلك سيارة"

-I have got a car

-I haven't got a car

"لا امتلك سيارة"

(صيغة السؤال في الامتحان)

Q\ Complete the sentences in two ways, once with has\doesn't have and once with has got\hasn't got.

- ❖ she **has** a CD player.  
- she **has got** a CD player
  
- ❖ she **has** a tennis racket.  
- she **has got** a tennis racket.
  
- ❖ she **doesn't have** a lot of CDs.  
- she **hasn't got** a lot of CDs.
  
- ❖ she **has** a television.  
- she **has got** television.
  
- ❖ she **has** a computer.  
- she **has got** a computer.
  
- ❖ she **doesn't have** an iPod.  
- she **doesn't got** an iPod.

**Word formation( suffixes)**

In English, suffix is defined as a letter or a group of letters that come at the end of a word, and are used to derive new words from the original word to which the suffixes were added. Affixes in particular are commonly used to show the type of word (is it a verb, a noun or an adjective). For example, adding the suffix "ion" to the verb "act" gives us a new word: "action", which is the noun

derived from the verb. Suffixes are also used to determine the .verb tense or whether the words are singular or plural

في الإنكليزية، بأنها حرف أو مجموعة من الأحرف "suffix" تُعرف اللواحق التي تأتي في نهاية الكلمة، وتستخدم لاشتقاق كلمات جديدة من الكلمة الأصلية التي تم إضافة اللواحق إليها. يشيع استخدام اللواحق على وجه الخصوص لإظهار نوع الكلمة (هل هي فعل أم اسم أو صفة)، فمثلاً إضافة وهي "action": يعطينا كلمة جديدة "act" إلى الفعل "ion": اللاحقة الاسم المشتق من الفعل. كما تُستخدم اللواحق أيضاً لتحديد زمن الأفعال أو ما إذا كانت الكلمات مفردة أو جمعاً.

### What are the most famous suffixes in English?

ما هي أشهر اللواحق في اللغة الانكليزية؟

**Suffixes** in the English language are divided into **four main groups**:-

تنقسم اللواحق الى اربعة اقسام :-

**1- Suffixes related to the names Noun Suffix** : (لواحق تتصل بالاسماء)

suffix	Noun	
-age		Baggage
-al		Arrival
-dom		Freedom
-er		Driver
-hood		Childhood
-ism		Capitalism
-ist		Capitalist
-ment		Amazement
-ness		Kindness
-ship		Friendship
-sion		Population

## 2- Suffixes related to the verb Suffix:- لواحق تتصل (بالأفعال)

suffix	verb	
-ate		Dominate
-en		Harden
-ify		Identify
-ise\ -ize		Economies, industrialize

## 3- Adjectiver suffixes (لواحق تتصل بالصفات)

Suffix	adjective	
-able\ -ible		Drinkable\ flexible
-al		Formal
-en		Broken
-ese		Japanese
-ful		Useful
-i		Iraqi
-ic		Classic
-ish		Spanish
-ive		Active
-ian		Canadian
-less		Useless
-ly		Daily
-ous		Famous
-y		Cloudy

#### 4- Adverb suffix (لواحق تتصل بالظروف)

Suffix	adverb	
-ly		Quickly
-wise		Clockwise

### Rules for using suffixes:- قواعد استخدام اللواحق

#### first rule

When one of the following suffixes: (ness or ly) is added to any word in the English language, its pronunciation does not change.

عند اضافة احدى اللواحق التالية ( ness, ly ) الى أي كلمة فإن لفظها لا يتغير.

Scholar+ ly= scholarly

Dark+ness =darkness

#### Note:

If the word ends with a letter(y) , replace it with the letter( i) before adding one of the previous suffixes.

إذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي بالحرف ( y ) فنستبدله بالحرف ( i ) قبل ان نضيف احدى اللاحقة ( ness, ly ).

Ready+ly=readily

Happy+ly=happiness

#### The second rule:-

If the suffix begins with a vowel, delete the consonant (e) in the word before adding this suffix.



إذا كانت اللاحقة تبدأ بحرف علة ، قم بحذف الحرف ( e ) الساكن قبل  
إضافة هذه اللاحقة.

Care+ing=caring

Use+able=usable

### **The third rule:-**

If the suffix begins with a consonant, then you should keep the  
consonant (e) at the end of the original word.

إذا كانت اللاحقة تبدأ بحرف ساكن ، فعليك في هذه الحالة الإبقاء على الحرف الساكن ( e ) في  
نهاية الكلمة الأصلية .

Care+ful=careful

Care+ less= careless

### **Note:-**

There are some exceptions to this rule, such as the following two  
words.

هناك بعض الاستثناءات من هذه القاعدة

True+ ly=truly

Argue+ ment= argument

### **Fourth rule:-**

When the word ends with a consonant followed by the letter (y) ,  
replace that letter with( i) before adding any suffix, unless the  
suffix begins with the letter( i), then you must keep the word as it  
is.

عندما تنتهي الكلمة بحرف ساكن يليه الحرف ( y ) عندها استبدل هذا الحرف ب ( i ) قبل اضافة اي لاحقة ، الا في حال كانت اللاحقة تبدأ بالحرف ( i ) فعليك في هذه الحالة الابقاء على الكلمة كما هي.

Sunny+ er= sunnier

Hurry+ ing= hurrying

### **Fifth rule:-**

If the suffix begins with a vowel, then you must double the last consonant in the word only in one of the following two cases:-

**1-** If the word consists of one phoneme, or the focus is on the last phoneme.

**2-** If the word ends with a vowel followed by a consonant.

Tan+ing=tanning

إذا ابتدأت اللاحقة بحرف علة فعليك في هذه الحالة مضاعفة الحرف الساكن الأخير في الكلمة وذلك في الحالتين التاليتين:-

١- إذا كانت الكلمة مكونة من مقطع صوتي واحد ( حرف علة واحد).

٢- إذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي بحرف علة متبوع بحرف ساكن.

### **Q\ Look at these noun and adjective suffixes.**

**Nouns** ( -ance, -ation, -ion, -ition, -ment, -ness)

**Adjectives**( -al, -ful, -tific, -ly, -ous, -y)

Complete the chart

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Noun</b>
Friendly	<b>Friend</b>
<b>Musical</b>	music
<b>Scientific</b>	Science
Happy	<b>Happiness</b>
<b>Greedy</b>	Greed
<b>Dangerous</b>	Danger
wonderful	<b>wonder</b>

<b>Noun</b>	<b>verb</b>
Invitation	<b>Invite</b>
Achievement	<b>Achieve</b>
<b>Competition</b>	Compete
Discussion	<b>Discuss</b>
<b>Organization</b>	Organize
<b>Appearance</b>	Appear
Exploration	<b>Explore</b>

## WORDS THAT GO TOGETHER

Q\Match a word in A with a line in B:-

A	B		
<b>1-Pay</b>	a. live	Pay the bill	
<b>2-Pop</b>	b. a coat	Pop star	
<b>3-Drive</b>	c. star	Drive dangerously	
<b>4-Mobile</b>	d. abroad	Mobile phone	
<b>5-Save</b>	e. the bill	Save live	
<b>6-Text</b>	f. an email	Text my friend	
<b>7-Try on</b>	g. dangerously	Try on a coat	
<b>8-Send</b>	h. job	Send an email	
<b>9-Travel</b>	i. Phone	Travel abroad	
<b>10-Part-time</b>	j. my friend	Part-time job	

# The parts of speech

## (أقسام الكلام)

◆ تصنف الكلمات في اللغة الانكليزية الي ثمانية اقسام There are eight parts of speech

### **1-noun ( n. ):- الاسم**

a noun is a word used as the name of any person or thing .

(girl , tree , the moon , ....)

-politeness is a good quality .

### **2- pronoun(pron.)/الضمير**

A pronoun is a word which stands for a noun

الضمير هو كلمة تستعمل بدلا عن الاسم

Pronoun are( he, she, it, they, we, you, I, we )

-he bought a book for her .

**3-adjective (adj. )** :- is a word used to qualify a noun or pronoun.

الصفة : و تستعمل لوصف الاسم او الضمير

-Suha is clever

-he is rich

**4-adverb (adv.):**- is a word used to describe adverb ,an adjective or another adverb . it's usually formed by adding "ly" to the adjective .

الظرف:- و يستخدم لوصف ظرف او صفة او ظرفا آخر و يتكون الظرف عادة بإضافة **ly** الى الصفة.

Quick : quick**ly**

Haste : hast**ily**

Danger : danger**ously**

-I thanked her warm**ly** .

**5-verb ( v. ) :-** is a word which describes an action or a state of being . it usually comes after the subject .

الفعل: و يستخدم لوصف حدث او حالة ما. و يأتي عادة بعد الفاعل.

-They **play** in the garden.

**6-preposition (prep. ) :-** a word which shows relationship between objects or actions .

حروف الجر: هي كلمه تستخدم لتبين العلاقة بين المفعول به او الحدث

( in , on , with ,of , into , from , without , through ....)

-The book **on** the table .

**7-conjunction ( conj. ) :-** is a word that connects words , clauses , or sentences .

ادوات الربط: و تستخدم لربط الكلمات و العبارات و الجمل

( but , and ,when , however , if , so , or .... )

-They want water **and** tea.

**8-interjection (inter. )** :- is a word expressing sudden or strong feeling .

اداة التعجب: كلمة تستخدم للتعبير عن شعور مفاجئ

**-oh !** how glade I am to see you again .

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## OPPOSITE MEANINGS

### معاني معاكسة

absent × present

accept × refuse

agree × disagree

alive × dead

ancient × modern

answer × question

appear × disappear

arrive × depart

artificial × natural

awake × asleep

bad × good

beautiful × ugly

before × after

begin × end

below × above

best × worst

big × small

black × white

borrow × lend

boy × girl

build × destroy

calm × windy

cheap × expensive

happy × sad

clever × stupid

closed × open

cold × hot

come × go

correct × wrong

dangerous × safe

dark × light

day × night

dead × alive

down × up

dry × wet

early × late

east × west

easy × hard

false × true

famous × unknown

far × near

fast × slow

fat × thin

forget × remember

found × lost

friend × enemy

girl × boy

good × bad

happy × sad

hard × easy

hate × love

heaven × hell

humble × proud



large × small

laugh × cry

long × short

noisy × quiet

north × south

peace × war

plural × singular

private × public

rare × common

slim × fat

start – finish

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Assistant lecture:-

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