

ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATED LESSON - COLLÈGE - SEMESTRE 1

Unit 2: This is our school! School objects and places

This is my book. There are two windows. The first sentence identifies an object; the second tells us what is in a room. In English 1AC Unit 2, This is our school!, learn school vocabulary, demonstratives and there is/there are. You will describe a classroom, read a timetable and use helpful classroom expressions.

Anglais 1AC - Supplementary practice - Updated 27/10/2026

Learning goals

- Name school objects, places and subjects
- Choose this, that, these or those by number and distance
- Describe a classroom with there is and there are
- Read a simple timetable and ask classroom questions
- Write a short description of a school

1. What are common school objects in English?



Name the objects in your school bag. Use a pencil but an eraser; make plural forms such as two pencils.

Object	What you use it for	Example
a book	Reading	This is my book.
a notebook	Writing notes	I have a notebook.
a pen / a pencil	Writing or drawing	This is a pencil.
an eraser	Removing pencil marks	I have an eraser.
a ruler	Drawing straight lines	My ruler is blue.
a pencil case	Keeping pens and pencils	This is my pencil case.
a backpack / school bag	Carrying your things	My backpack is green.
a desk / a chair	Working / sitting	There is a chair.
a board	Showing words to the class	Look at the board.
a pencil sharpener	Making a pencil sharp	I have a pencil sharpener.

You usually read printed text in a book and write your own work in a notebook. Eraser is also called rubber in British English. For more than one object, usually add s: one book, two books. Use a or an with a singular countable noun: a pencil, an eraser. Do not put a before a plural noun.

2. How do you choose this, that, these or those?

Demonstratives

This, that, these and those identify people or things. Choose by number, one or more than one, and distance from the speaker, near or far.



Use this and these for nearby objects, that and those for distant objects. This and that are singular.

Distance from the speaker	One object	More than one object
Near	This is a book.	These are pencils.
Far	That is a book.	Those are pencils.

Choose a demonstrative

1. Count the objects: one or several?
2. Check their distance from the person speaking.
3. Use this or that for one object; these or those for several.
4. Match the verb and noun: This is a pen. These are pens.

One distant notebook becomes two

That is a red notebook. Now there are two notebooks in the same distant place.

1. Change that to those.
2. Change is to are and make notebook plural.
3. Say Those are two red notebooks. The adjective red stays the same.

Check this

Distance depends on the speaker. A book can be near your partner but far from you. This identifies something; there is tells us that something is present.

To check ownership, ask Is this your pen? Answer Yes, it is or No, it isn't. For several objects, ask Are these your books? Answer Yes, they are or No, they aren't.

3. What is the difference between there is and there are?

There is / There are

Use these expressions to say what is present in a place. In these examples, there is introduces one thing and there are introduces more than one.

Form	Singular	Plural
Statement	There is a board.	There are three windows.
Negative	There isn't a computer.	There aren't any computers.
Question	Is there a computer?	Are there any computers?
Positive answer	Yes, there is.	Yes, there are.
Negative answer	No, there isn't.	No, there aren't.

Any often appears with plural nouns in questions and negatives: Are there any books? There aren't any books. To ask for a number, use How many plus a plural noun: How many chairs are there? There are twelve chairs.

4. What places can you find in a school?



Identify each place, then describe the imaginary school: There is a library. There is a canteen.

Place	An activity or purpose
classroom	We study in the classroom.
library	We read and borrow books.
science lab	We study science.
computer room	We use computers.
playground / courtyard	We meet and play during breaks.
gym	We do indoor sports.
school office	School staff work here.
canteen / cafeteria	We eat lunch here.
gate	We enter and leave the school here.

The picture shows an imaginary school. Find the classroom, library, canteen, playground and gate. Not every school has all these places. Describe the places that your own school has, or say that you are describing an imaginary school. A library lends books; a bookshop sells them.

5. How do you name school subjects in English?

Subject	What you might study
English / Arabic / French	A language
maths	Numbers, shapes and calculations
science	Living things, matter and experiments
history	The past
geography	Places and environments
computer science	Computers and programming
art	Drawing and creating
PE: physical education	Movement and sport

Language names begin with capitals: English, Arabic, French. Other subject names such as maths do not usually need capitals in a sentence. Maths is common in British English; math is common in American English. Ask What's your favourite subject? Answer My favourite subject is science.

6. How do you read a school timetable?

Day	9:00	10:00
Monday	English	maths
Tuesday	Arabic	science
Thursday	French	PE

When do we have English? We have English on Monday at nine. What do we have on Tuesday at ten? We have science. Use on before a day and at before a time. The next unit explains more ways to tell the time.

Use I, you, we or they plus a base verb for regular school activities: We read. We write. We study English. Learn listen to the teacher, speak English, draw a picture and use a computer as complete phrases. Keep to in listen to the teacher.

7. Which classroom expressions help you learn?

Situation	Useful expression
You do not understand	I don't understand.
You need repetition	Can you repeat, please?
You need a word explained	What does this word mean?
You want to borrow a ruler	Can I borrow your ruler, please?
The teacher asks you to get a book	Take out your book.
The teacher asks you to return a notebook to your bag	Put away your notebook.
The teacher asks you to submit your work	Hand in your work.

An instruction can start with a verb: Open your book. A negative instruction starts with Don't plus a base verb: Don't run in the classroom. Say please when making a polite request and thank someone who helps you.

8. Mini-project: give a short school tour

Prepare your tour

1. Start with This is our school.
2. Name two places and two classroom objects.
3. Use there is and there are to describe what is present.
4. Add one activity and one subject with a day.
5. Show a simple drawing. Let your partner ask Is there...? or How many...?

Model: This is our school. There is a library. There are twelve desks in our classroom. We read in the library. We have English on Monday. Replace the details with your own. Check singular and plural forms before presenting.

Remember

- This and these refer to things near the speaker; that and those refer to things farther away.
- Use this/that with is and these/those with are.
- Describe what is present with There is a board or There are two windows.
- Ask about a number with How many chairs are there?
- Use on before a day and at before a time.
- Start a negative instruction with Don't: Don't run.

Practice - Try before checking

Answer in your notebook. Use evidence from the examples and check your sentences.

Exercise 1. Name the object

What do you use to remove pencil marks, draw straight lines and carry your school things?

Exercise 2. Choose a demonstrative

Choose this, that, these or those: one book in your hand; two pencils in your hand; one distant bag; three distant chairs.

Exercise 3. Is or are?

Complete: This ... a pen. These ... books. There ... a board. There ... five chairs.

Exercise 4. Find the school place

Where can you borrow books, study science experiments and eat lunch? Use library, canteen and science lab.

Exercise 5. Understand instructions

Which instruction means get your book from your bag, return your notebook to your bag and give your work to the teacher?

Exercise 6. Change to the plural

Keep the same distance and make plural: This is a book. That is a pencil. This is a red bag.

Exercise 7. Describe a classroom

A classroom has one board, ten desks and two windows. It has no computers. Write four sentences with there is/are.

Exercise 8. Ask and answer

Ask about a library and any computers. Answer yes for the library and no for computers.

Exercise 9. Ask for a number

Ask how many chairs are in a room. There are twelve. Write the question and answer.

Exercise 10. Read the timetable

Use the lesson timetable. When do we have English? What do we have on Tuesday at ten? When do we have PE?

Exercise 11. Repair four sentences

Correct: These is my books. There are a board. We listen the teacher. We have english in Monday.

Exercise 12. Listen and draw

Ask a partner to read: There is a desk. There are two books on the desk. There is a chair. Hide the text and draw what you hear.

Exercise 13. Write a school tour

Write five sentences about a real or imaginary school. Include a place, two quantities and an activity.

Exercise 14. Solve a lost-property problem

You hold one pen. Your partner's two books are on a distant desk. Ask if the pen is theirs, identify the books and ask to borrow a ruler.



Explained answers

Exercise 1. Name the object

An eraser, a ruler and a school bag or backpack. Use an before eraser because it starts with a vowel sound.

Exercise 2. Choose a demonstrative

This; these; that; those. Check the number first, then the distance from you, the speaker.

Exercise 3. Is or are?

Is; are; is; are. One pen and one board are singular; books and five chairs are plural.

Exercise 4. Find the school place

In the library; in the science lab; in the canteen. Match each place to its main purpose in these examples.

Exercise 5. Understand instructions

Take out your book. Put away your notebook. Hand in your work. Learn each phrase with its action.

Exercise 6. Change to the plural

These are books. Those are pencils. These are red bags. The adjective red does not change.

Exercise 7. Describe a classroom

There is a board. There are ten desks. There are two windows. There aren't any computers. Use any in the last negative sentence.

Exercise 8. Ask and answer

Is there a library? Yes, there is. Are there any computers? No, there aren't. Library is singular and computers is plural.

Exercise 9. Ask for a number

How many chairs are there? There are twelve chairs. The noun after How many is plural.

Exercise 10. Read the timetable

English is on Monday at nine. We have science on Tuesday at ten. PE is on Thursday at ten. Use on with the day and at with the time.

Exercise 11. Repair four sentences

These are my books. There is a board. We listen to the teacher. We have English on Monday. Check number, listen to, capitals and on.

Exercise 12. Listen and draw

Your drawing should show one desk, two books on it and one chair. The colours and the chair's position are not specified, so those details are free.

Exercise 13. Write a school tour

Model: This is our school. There is a library. There are ten desks in our classroom. There are two windows. We read in the library. Your details may be different.

Exercise 14. Solve a lost-property problem

Is this your pen? Those are your books. Can I borrow your ruler, please? This refers to the nearby pen; those refers to the distant books.

Frequently asked questions

What does English 1AC Unit 2 cover?

This is our school! covers school vocabulary, this/that/these/those, there is/there are, classroom expressions and a simple timetable.

What is the difference between this and these?

This refers to one nearby thing: This is a book. These refers to several nearby things: These are books. Use that and those for things farther away.

When do I use there is and there are?

Use there is for one countable thing: There is a desk. Use there are for several things: There are two desks. They describe what is present in a place.

How do I describe my classroom in English?

Name the objects and give their numbers: There is a board. There are twelve desks. There are two windows. Change the details to match your classroom.

Do I say on Monday or in Monday?

Say on Monday. Use on with day names and at with clock times: We have English on Monday at nine.



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