WRITING - ENGLISH 2AC - SEMESTER 2

Writing: my favourite animal

To describe a favourite animal, name it, give a few accurate appearance and behaviour details, then explain your preference. Use the present simple, has got and can where they fit. This English 2AC writing lesson includes a complete original notebook example about a cat, a plan and revision exercises for your own paragraph.

Moroccan 2AC · Original English practice · Semester 2 - Updated 6 November 2026

By the end of this lesson, you can

- Group a description by topic
- Use is, has got and can accurately
- Support a preference with a personal reason

Before you start

Read short English sentences and familiar school vocabulary.

1. Understand the writing task

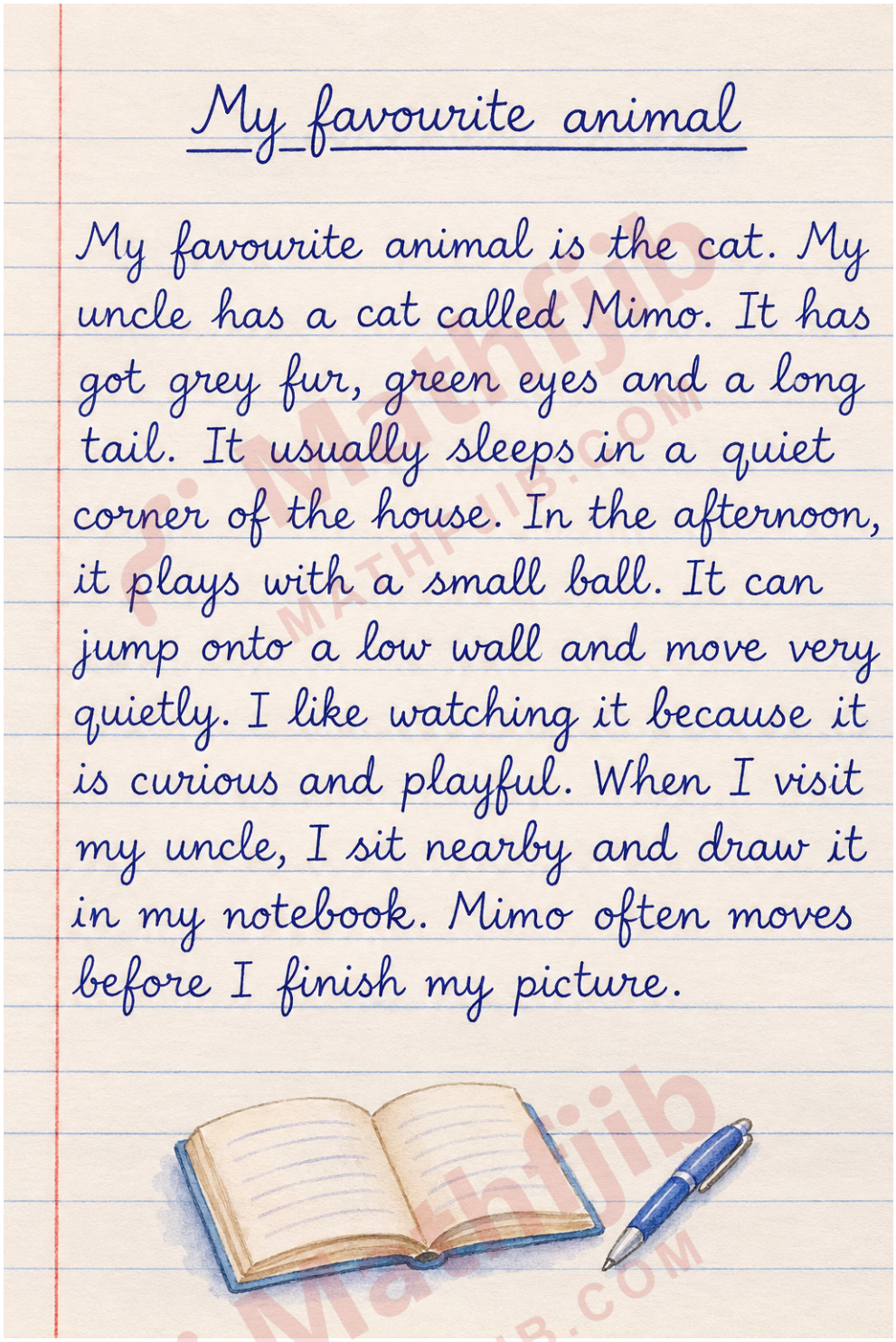
Group a description by topic. Use is, has got and can accurately. Support a preference with a personal reason.



Plan the situation first, then organise your own paragraph.

2. My favourite animal

My favourite animal is the cat. My uncle has a cat called Mimo. It has got grey fur, green eyes and a long tail. It usually sleeps in a quiet corner of the house. In the afternoon, it plays with a small ball. It can jump onto a low wall and move very quietly. I like watching it because it is curious and playful. When I visit my uncle, I sit nearby and draw it in my notebook. Mimo often moves before I finish my picture.



Complete original writing example. The exact text is also written above the image; open the full-size notebook to read it closely.

This notebook contains the complete example written above. It is one possible original answer. Use its structure to plan your own text and change the details to match the task.

3. What should an animal paragraph contain?

For this task, write about an animal you know or an invented animal character. Aim for about 70-100 words unless your teacher gives a different length. Identify the animal, describe two or three visible features, explain a habit or ability and give a reason for your preference. A small number of accurate details is more useful than a long list of uncertain facts.

The model describes one cat called Mimo. It is an original fictional example, so its grey fur, green eyes and habits are details of that character. Do not turn them into statements about every cat. If you choose a wild animal, check any factual claims about habitat or diet rather than inventing a number for its speed, size or lifespan.

4. Which language choices make the description clear?

Use be for identity or an adjective: It is a cat. It is playful. Use has got for a feature: It has got a long tail. Use can + base verb for an ability: It can jump. Keep these patterns separate. It is got a tail and It can jumps mix forms and need correction.

The model moves from appearance to routine, then ability and preference. Usually and often show frequency. Because explains why the writer likes watching Mimo. The final sentence adds a small personal observation instead of repeating I like cats. This detail makes the paragraph specific while remaining easy for a 2AC learner to understand and adapt.

Purpose	Pattern	Example
Identity	It is …	It is a cat.
Feature	It has got …	It has got a long tail.
Ability	It can + base verb	It can jump.
Preference	I like … because …	I like it because it is playful.

Make a detail specific

It is nice. → I like watching it because it plays with a small ball.

- The second sentence gives a reason a reader can picture, instead of relying on a vague adjective.

5. How do you plan and revise your own description?

Make four note headings: identity, appearance, habits or abilities, and my reason. Choose a detail for each. Write full sentences, then check that every pronoun refers clearly to the same animal. It is a useful neutral pronoun here; a named animal can also be referred to as he or she when that is known and used consistently.

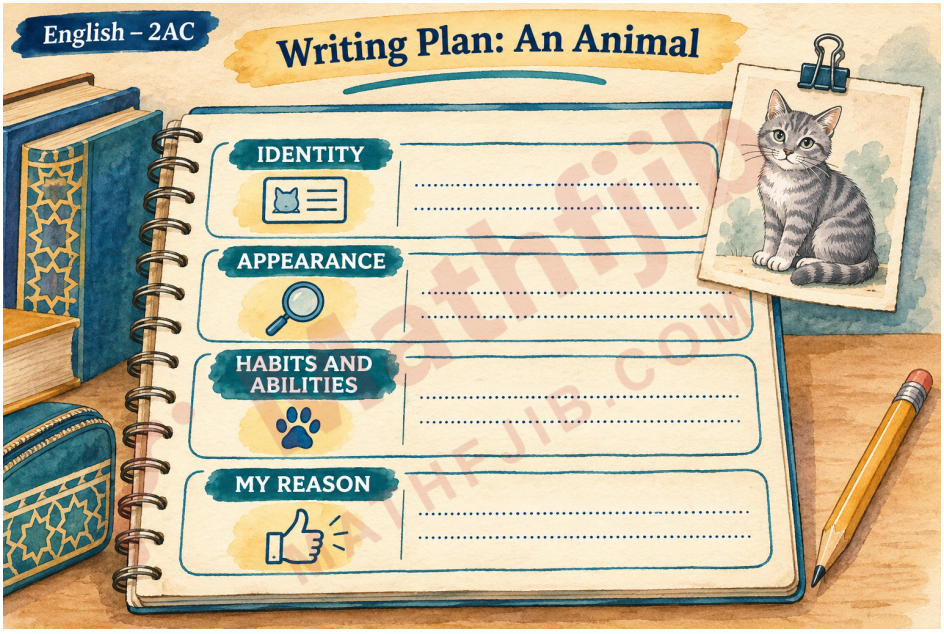
Read the text for unsupported generalisations. My uncle's cat sleeps in this corner is a description of one animal; all cats sleep in this corner is not sensible. Check third-person verbs, adjective order, capital I and full stops. When you compare your text with the model, keep its organisation but change the content to match your own subject. Copying the model word for word does not practise planning a new description.

6. A method you can reuse

Step by step: Work step by step

1. Choose one animal and record reliable details.
2. Order identity, appearance, behaviour and preference.

3. Write with is, has got, can and present-simple verbs.
4. Check facts, pronouns, verbs and punctuation.



Give a concrete reason for your preference. Keep claims limited to the animal you describe.

Remember

Write It has got a tail and It can jump. Do not write It is got or It can jumps. The model's character details are not facts about every cat.

Key points

- Organise description by topic.
- Use has got for features and can for abilities.
- Give a concrete reason for your preference.
- Keep claims limited to the animal you describe.

Mathfjib
MATHFJIB.COM

Exercises - Try before checking

Write your answers in your notebook. Use the lesson and write complete sentences before you read the corrections.

Exercise 1. Find the structure

Easy

Name one appearance detail, one habit and one ability from the model.

Exercise 2. Explain the preference

Easy

Why does the writer like watching Mimo?

Exercise 3. Choose the pattern

Intermediate

Complete: It ... got green eyes. It can ... quietly. (has / is; move / moves)

Exercise 4. Improve a vague sentence

Intermediate

Replace I like it because it is nice with a more specific reason.

Exercise 5. Plan a new description

Intermediate

Choose a different animal and write one note for each of the four plan headings.

Exercise 6. Write your paragraph

Challenge

Write 70-100 words with two appearance details, one habit or ability and a personal reason.

Mathfjib MATHFJIB.COM
Mathfjib MATHFJIB.COM

Explained answers to the exercises

Exercise 1. Find the structure

Appearance: grey fur. Habit: it usually sleeps in a quiet corner. Ability: it can jump onto a low wall. Other explicitly stated details are acceptable.

Exercise 2. Explain the preference

It is curious and playful. The sentence uses because to connect the preference with the reason.

Exercise 3. Choose the pattern

It has got green eyes. It can move quietly. Has got expresses a feature; can takes a base verb.

Exercise 4. Improve a vague sentence

One possible answer: I like it because it plays with a ball and makes me smile. Use a detail relevant to your chosen animal.

Exercise 5. Plan a new description

Example notes for a fictional rabbit: pet rabbit; white fur and long ears; eats hay and hops; enjoyable to watch. Check real care or diet facts if making factual claims.

Exercise 6. Write your paragraph

Use the model's sequence, but write about your own chosen subject. Check content, clear order, is/has got/can forms, third-person verbs and punctuation. Several different accurate paragraphs can meet the task.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write My favourite animal in 2AC?

Name the animal, describe its appearance, add a habit or ability, then explain your preference with because.

Should I use is or has got?

Use is with an adjective or identity, and has got with a feature: It is playful. It has got a long tail.

Is a complete handwritten example included?

Yes. The notebook image contains the full original example, and its exact text is also available as HTML.

MATHFJIB - English 2AC
Follow your teacher's sequence and instructions.
Find the lesson, the pictures and the activities online.

Mathfjib MATHFJIB.COM