WRITING - ENGLISH 2AC - SEMESTER 2

Writing: my town or neighbourhood

A town paragraph introduces a place, locates a few buildings and explains what you do there. Use there is or there are and clear prepositions such as next to and opposite. This English 2AC writing lesson includes a complete original handwritten model about an invented neighbourhood in Meknes, a planning table and guided corrections.

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

By the end of this lesson, you can

- Describe a neighbourhood in a logical order
- Use there is/are and location expressions
- Connect places with personal activities

Before you start

Read short English sentences and familiar school vocabulary.

1. Understand the writing task

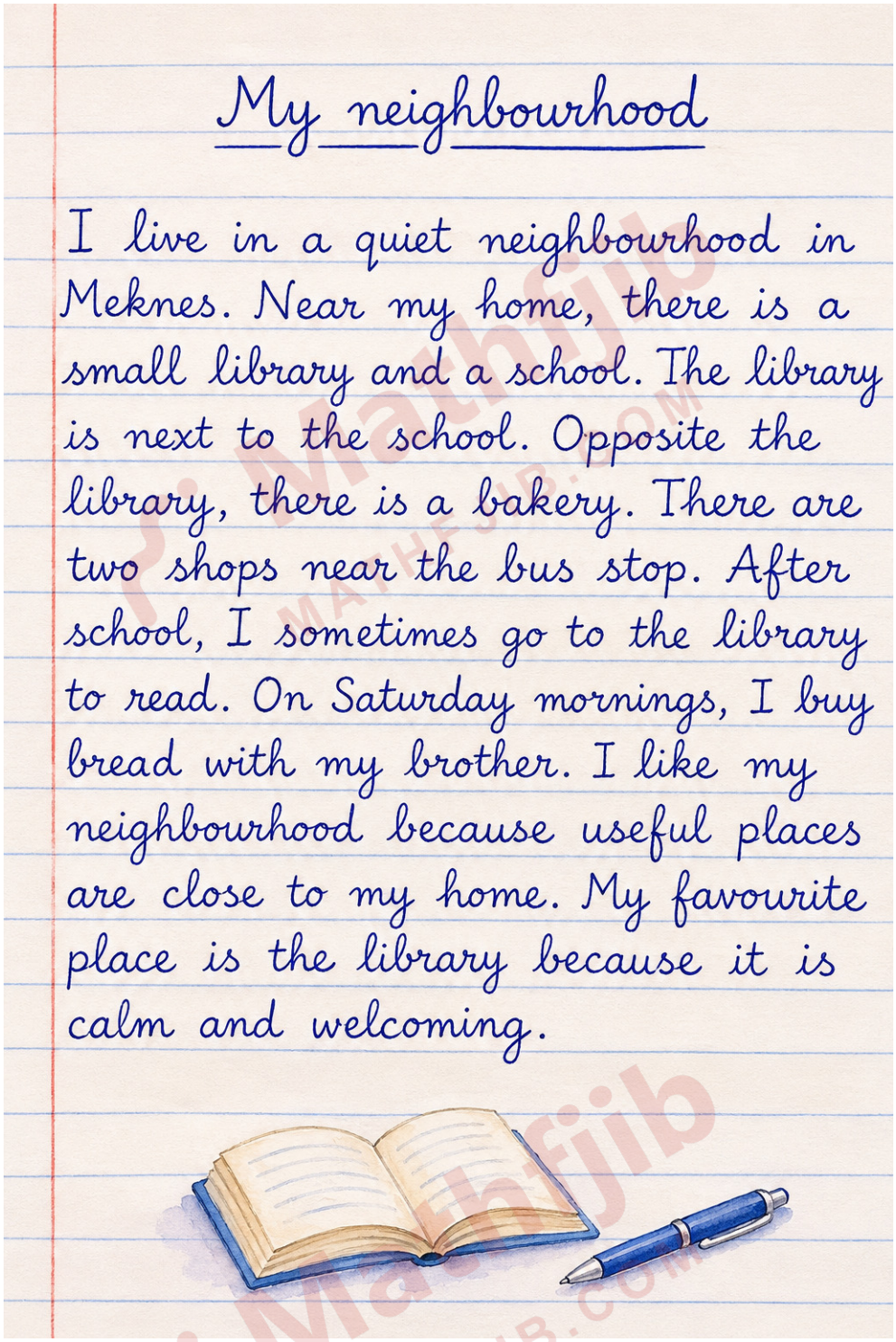
Describe a neighbourhood in a logical order. Use there is/are and location expressions. Connect places with personal activities.



Plan the situation first, then organise your own paragraph.

2. My neighbourhood

I live in a quiet neighbourhood in Meknes. Near my home, there is a small library and a school. The library is next to the school. Opposite the library, there is a bakery. There are two shops near the bus stop. After school, I sometimes go to the library to read. On Saturday mornings, I buy bread with my brother. I like my neighbourhood because useful places are close to my home. My favourite place is the library because it is calm and welcoming.



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 you include in a neighbourhood description?

Write about a small area that a reader can picture. For this practice, use about 70-100 words and include three places, two location expressions and a reason for liking one place. Your teacher may set a different length or number of details. You may describe an imagined neighbourhood instead of sharing your own address or daily movements.

The model uses a real Moroccan city name but an invented arrangement of buildings. It is a language example, not directions to actual businesses in Meknes. Introduce the neighbourhood broadly, then describe nearby places in a consistent order. A paragraph usually becomes clearer when it focuses on a small area rather than jumping between landmarks across an entire city.

4. How does the model connect buildings and activities?

There is introduces a singular building, while there are introduces two shops. Next to links the library and school; opposite places the bakery across from the library. These relations should remain consistent if you sketch them. Two location sentences can be grammatically correct yet contradict each other, so draw a quick plan before writing.

After school and on Saturday mornings connect the setting with activities. The writer reads at the library and buys bread with a brother. Because provides a reason for the overall preference and for the favourite place. These details give the paragraph a purpose beyond naming buildings. They also practise routines in the present simple without turning the description into an unrelated daily schedule.

Part	What to plan
Opening	town or neighbourhood, general impression
Places	library, school, bakery, shops
Positions	next to, opposite, near
Activities	read, buy bread
Ending	favourite place and reason

Link a place to its use

There is a library near my home. I sometimes go there after school because I enjoy reading.

- The second sentence explains why the place matters to the writer.

5. How do you check the finished paragraph?

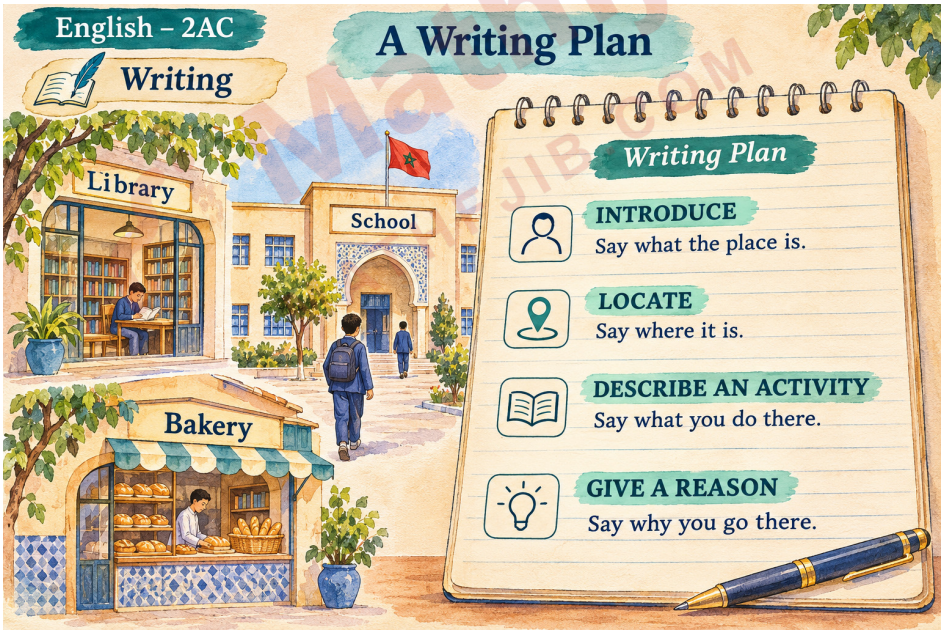
Underline each place name and draw arrows for the location expressions. Check that a reader could make a simple plan without guessing. Then circle is and are to compare them with singular and plural nouns. A small library takes is; two shops takes are. Keep on Saturday mornings and after school in their usual forms.

Finally, read your reasons. Useful places are close explains convenience, while calm and welcoming describes a personal impression of the library. Avoid claiming that a whole city is the biggest or best without evidence; a personal sentence beginning I like is enough for this task. Revise spelling and punctuation after checking meaning, and keep your own details when adapting the model.

6. A method you can reuse

Step by step: Work step by step

1. Sketch a small real or imagined area.
2. Select three places and two clear location relations.
3. Add an activity and a reason.
4. Check the sketch, singular/plural verbs and sentence links.



Locate places consistently. Finish with an activity or preference and a reason.

Remember

Write There are two shops, rather than There is two shops. Keep the locations consistent. The model is an invented neighbourhood, rather than a real street guide.

Key points

- Start with a clear place and general impression.
- Use there is/are to introduce buildings.
- Locate places consistently.
- Finish with an activity or preference and a reason.

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 location expressions

Easy

Which expressions connect the library, school and bakery?

Exercise 2. Find an activity

Easy

What does the writer do on Saturday mornings?

Exercise 3. Check singular and plural

Intermediate

Correct: There is two shops near my home.

Exercise 4. Add a reason

Intermediate

Complete: My favourite place is the library because ...

Exercise 5. Plan your paragraph

Intermediate

Choose three buildings and write two consistent location sentences before drafting.

Exercise 6. Write independently

Challenge

Write 70-100 words about a real or invented neighbourhood with three places, two location expressions and one reason.

Mathfjib MATHFJIB.COM
Mathfjib MATHFJIB.COM

Explained answers to the exercises

Exercise 1. Find location expressions

The library is next to the school. The bakery is opposite the library. Both relations are explicitly stated.

Exercise 2. Find an activity

The writer buys bread with a brother. This connects an activity with the neighbourhood.

Exercise 3. Check singular and plural

There are two shops near my home. Two shops is plural, so use are.

Exercise 4. Add a reason

One possible ending: it is quiet and I enjoy reading there. Choose a reason relevant to your own place.

Exercise 5. Plan your paragraph

One possible plan: school next to library; bakery opposite library. Sketch the positions to make sure the sentences agree.

Exercise 6. Write independently

Use the model as an organisational guide. Accept a coherent paragraph that locates buildings consistently, uses singular/plural forms accurately and explains a preference. Keep any private address details out if you prefer.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write My town in anglais 2AC?

Introduce the area, name and locate a few buildings, add what you do there and finish with a reason for your preference.

Can I describe an imaginary neighbourhood?

Yes. Keep the positions consistent and make clear that the example is invented.

Which expressions are useful?

There is, there are, next to, opposite, near and because help introduce, locate and explain places.

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