ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

Introduce myself: English 3AC writing

Write a personal introduction in English 3AC. Follow a simple plan, study a complete original model, and practise sentences with illustrated guidance.

Key points

- Introduce your name, age and town with be or live.
- Use present simple for studies, routines and interests.
- Check capital I, full stops and third-person forms.

Learning goals

- Select useful facts for a personal introduction.
- Use be and the present simple accurately.
- Write a connected paragraph rather than a list.

How do I introduce myself in English 3AC?

Start with your name, age and town. Then explain what you study and add two or three relevant details about your daily life or interests. End with a simple personal goal. A school introduction does not need private contact information. Use invented details if the task asks you to imagine a person.

Practice task: Write one organised paragraph introducing a 3AC pupil to a new English club. Include school, one routine, two interests and a learning goal. The complete model below is a practice example, not a text to memorise or a fixed exam length.



Choose a few details you can explain: school, interests, a routine and a learning goal.

How can I connect the information?

Group related ideas. Put identity and home together, then school, then free-time activities. Use and to add information, but for a contrast and because for a reason. I like English because I want to read simple stories tells the reader more than I like English.

Use I am for age: I am fourteen. Do not write I have fourteen years. Use I live in for your town and I enjoy reading or I like reading for an interest. Avoid beginning every sentence with My name is. One introduction is enough.



Move from identity to daily life, then finish with a goal.

What should I check before finishing?

Read the paragraph aloud. Each sentence needs a subject and a verb. Write I with a capital letter and use full stops. Keep the present tense for current facts and habits. Check that every detail answers the task and that the final sentence gives the reader a clear ending. Change details to make your own paragraph truthful and natural.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: a new English club member

Hello! My name is Yassine and I am fourteen years old. I live in Meknes with my family. I am a third-year middle-school pupil. My favourite subjects are English and science because I enjoy learning how things work. On school days, I get up at seven and walk to school with my brother. In my free time, I read short stories and play football in our neighbourhood. I also help at home after I finish my homework. I am quiet at first, but I enjoy working with my classmates. This year, I want to improve my English and speak more confidently in the school club.

- The opening gives identity, age and town.
- The middle adds school, routines and interests using the present simple.
- The last sentence gives a clear learning goal.



A complete sentence has a subject and a verb.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Age

Correct: I have fourteen years.

2. Add a reason

Join: I like English. I enjoy short stories. Use because.

3. A connected introduction

Put these ideas in a sensible order: hobbies; name and town; learning goal; school.

4. Your own paragraph

Write a personal introduction using a name, town, school, two interests and one goal.

Answers and explanations

1. Age

I am fourteen years old. Use be for age in English.

2. Add a reason

I like English because I enjoy short stories.

3. A connected introduction

Name and town; school; hobbies; learning goal. The paragraph moves from identity to daily life and a final aim.

4. Your own paragraph

Use the complete model as a guide, but choose your own details. Check that your paragraph contains all five requested parts, uses I am for age and ends with a learning goal. Several different answers are possible.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write introduce myself in English 3AC?

Give your name, age and town, then add school, interests and a simple goal. Connect the ideas in one organised paragraph.

Should I copy the model introduction?

No. Use its plan and language patterns, then choose your own relevant details.

How long should a personal introduction be?

Follow the teacher's instructions. For practice, include all the requested points clearly; the model length is only a guide.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

My family: English 3AC writing model

Describe your family in English 3AC with a complete original paragraph, a clear plan, useful vocabulary and illustrated exercises with answers.

Key points

- Introduce the family before describing individual members.
- Use his, her and their with nouns.
- Add -s to a present-simple verb after he or she.

Learning goals

- Organise a simple family description.
- Use possessives and present-simple verbs.
- Add a shared routine and a personal closing idea.

How do I write about my family in English 3AC?

Introduce the people in the family, then choose a few details about their activities and qualities. Add something you do together. End with what you value about family life. You may write about an imagined family if you prefer; the task does not require private information.

Practice task: Describe a family in one connected paragraph. Include the number of people, two or three descriptions, a shared routine and a final personal idea. Avoid a long list of names without explaining anything about them.

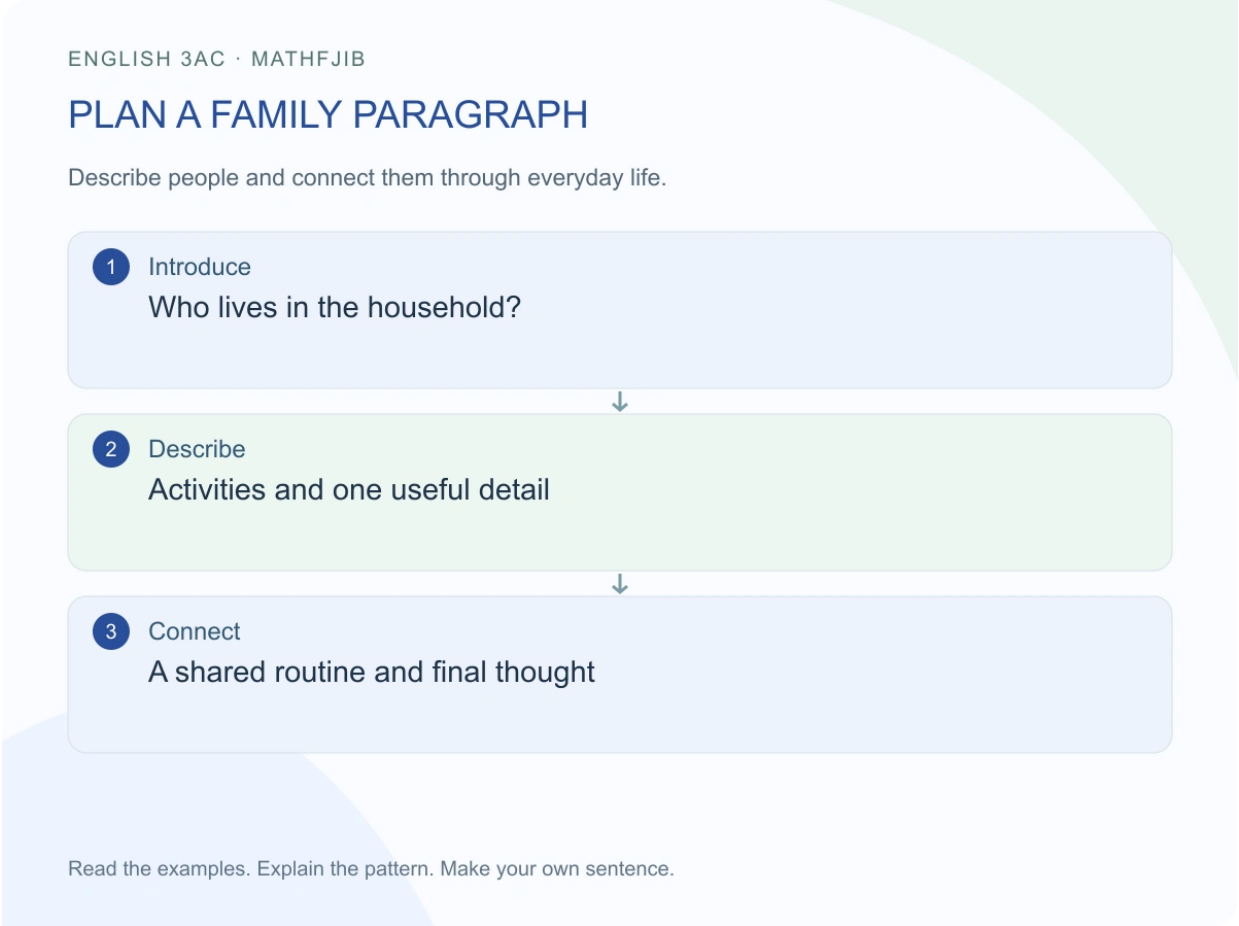


Shared objects and routines can help you plan a respectful family description without sharing private details.

Which language is useful for a family description?

Use This is my..., My brother is... or I live with... to introduce people. Possessive words help the reader follow the description: His favourite activity is drawing. Her books are on the shelf. Their garden is small. His, her and their normally go before nouns.

Use the present simple for routines: My father works in a workshop. My sister enjoys reading. He helps, she studies and it starts all need the third-person form. Choose respectful, ordinary descriptions such as helpful, patient or hardworking, and support a quality with a simple example.



Describe people and connect them through everyday life.

How can I make the paragraph flow?

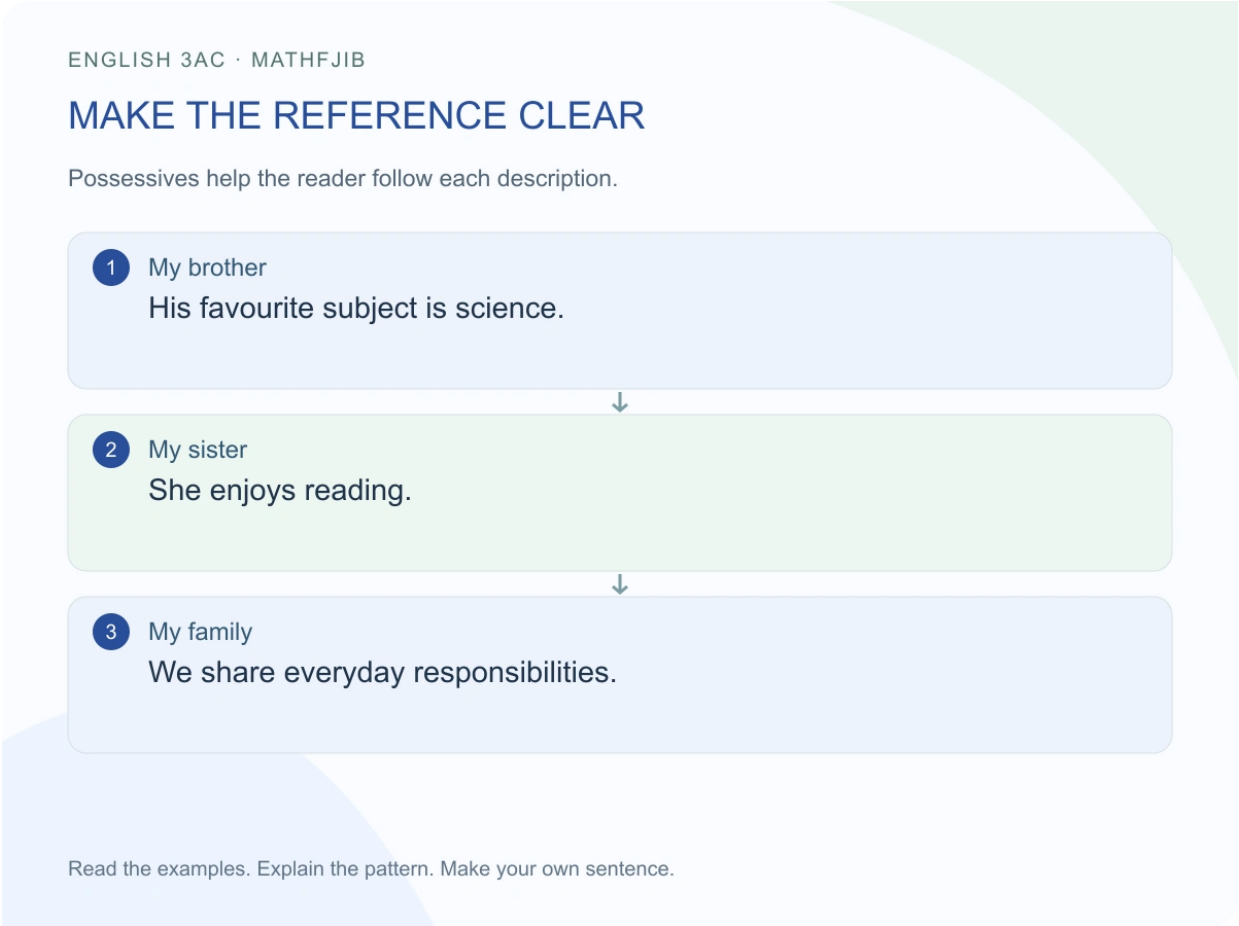
Group details about one person before moving to another. Use also to add information and because to explain a reason. A final sentence about a shared meal, a walk or help with homework can link the individual descriptions. Check that pronouns have clear meanings; the reader should know who he or she refers to.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: my family at home

I live with my parents, my older brother and my younger sister in a small flat in Oujda. My father works in a repair shop. He is patient and enjoys explaining how simple machines work. My mother teaches at a primary school and likes reading in the evening. My brother is sixteen. He helps me with difficult maths exercises, and I help my sister organise her schoolbag. We all have different interests, but we try to eat dinner together. At the weekend, we sometimes visit our grandparents or take a short walk. My family is important to me because we listen to one another and share everyday responsibilities.

- The first sentence introduces the household.
- Each description includes an activity or a helpful detail.
- The ending links the family members through shared habits and values.



Possessives help the reader follow each description.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. A possessive

Complete: My brother is sixteen. _____ favourite subject is science.

2. Third-person form

Correct: My sister enjoy reading.

3. Support a quality

Add a detail to: My brother is helpful.

4. Write your description

Write about a real or imagined family, including a shared routine.

Answers and explanations

1. A possessive

His. His refers to my brother and comes before favourite subject.

2. Third-person form

My sister enjoys reading. Add -s after a singular third-person subject.

3. Support a quality

Possible answer: My brother is helpful because he explains difficult exercises to me. The example supports the description.

4. Write your description

Check the opening, descriptions, one shared routine and a final idea. Use the model's organisation with your own details. Keep possessives clear and check every he or she verb.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write a my family paragraph for English 3AC?

Introduce the family, describe a few members, add a shared routine and end with a personal idea.

Must I include private family information?

No. Choose ordinary details or use an imagined family if the task allows it. Private contact information is unnecessary.

How can I avoid a list of names?

Give an activity or example for each person you describe, then link the details with a shared routine.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

My daily routine: English 3AC writing

Write about your daily routine in English 3AC. Use present simple, time expressions and sequence words with a complete illustrated model and practice.

Key points

- Use present simple for a normal daily routine.
- At introduces a clock time; in introduces morning or evening.
- First, then, after that and finally help organise events.

Learning goals

- Order a school day from morning to evening.
- Use present simple and exact times.
- Connect activities with sequence words.

How do I describe my daily routine?

Write about what normally happens on a school day. Start in the morning, continue with school and the afternoon, then finish in the evening. Use the present simple because a routine repeats. A paragraph about yesterday would need different tense choices.

Practice task: Describe a normal school day. Give at least two times, a school activity, a helpful action at home and a relaxing activity. Keep the order easy to follow. The model uses one pupil's timetable; your own timetable may be different.



Pick ordinary activities and place them in time order before writing a routine paragraph.

How do time words connect the activities?

Use at seven o'clock or at half past seven for an exact time. Use in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening for parts of a day. Write on Monday when you name a day. Before and after can link activities: After breakfast, I pack my bag.

Use then or after that to move forward. Do not begin every sentence with then. Some sentences can share a subject: I wash my face and get dressed. Adverbs such as usually and sometimes show how often an activity happens.



Keep the paragraph in a clear time sequence.

How can I check the routine paragraph?

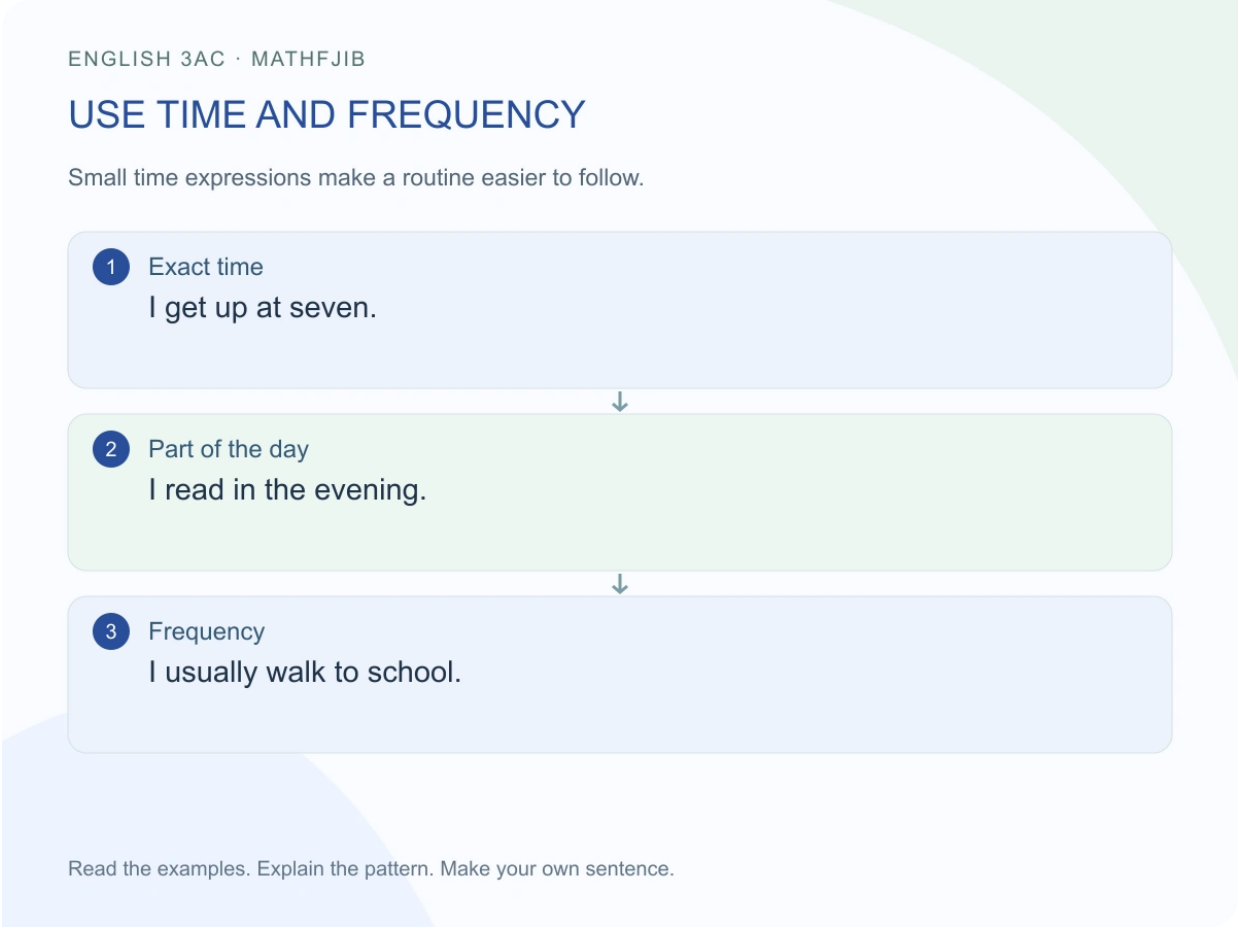
Read the times in order. Make sure the activities can happen in that sequence. Check present-simple verbs and the spelling of breakfast, homework and evening. Homework is normally uncountable: I do my homework, not my homeworks. A final bedtime sentence gives the paragraph a natural ending.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: a normal school day

On school days, I usually get up at seven o'clock. First, I wash my face, get dressed and have breakfast with my family. I check my schoolbag before I leave home. Lessons begin at eight, so I walk to school at half past seven. At midday, I have lunch and rest for a short time. After my afternoon lessons, I go home and do my homework. I also help put the books and dishes away. In the evening, I sometimes read a short story or play a quiet board game with my brother. Finally, I prepare my clothes for the next day and go to bed at ten.

- The paragraph follows the day in time order.
- Usually and sometimes describe frequency.
- The verbs describe a routine, so they use the present simple.



Small time expressions make a routine easier to follow.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. A time phrase

Complete: I get up _____ seven o'clock.

2. A sequence

Join: I have breakfast. I leave home. Use after.

3. An uncountable noun

Correct: I do my homeworks in the evening.

4. Your routine

Write your own school-day paragraph in time order.

Answers and explanations

1. A time phrase

At. Use at before an exact clock time.

2. A sequence

After breakfast, I leave home. This keeps the activities in order.

3. An uncountable noun

I do my homework in the evening. Homework is normally uncountable.

4. Your routine

Include morning, school, afternoon and evening. Check at least two time expressions and use present simple for repeated activities. Your routine can differ from the model.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write my daily routine in English 3AC?

Describe a normal day from morning to evening using present simple, a few exact times and clear sequence words.

Should I use the past tense for a routine?

Use present simple for a normal routine. Use past simple if the task asks about one finished day in the past.

Is homework plural?

Homework is normally uncountable. Write my homework, without an s.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

My healthy lunch: English 3AC writing

Describe a balanced lunch in English 3AC with food vocabulary, quantities and reasons. Study a complete original model and illustrated writing practice.

Key points

- Use some with common uncountable foods such as rice.
- Use countable units: a glass of water, two pieces of bread.
- Give simple reasons with because.

Learning goals

- Name familiar foods and drinks.
- Describe simple quantities correctly.
- Explain a personal lunch choice without extreme claims.

How do I describe a lunch in English?

Name the meal, explain what is in it and say why you like it. Include a drink and a few ordinary food groups rather than presenting one food as perfect. This is a language-writing task, not a medical diet plan.

Practice task: Describe a lunch you enjoy at home or school. Include several foods, one drink, two quantity expressions and a reason. The example uses familiar ingredients. You can change them to match your family's food and the task.

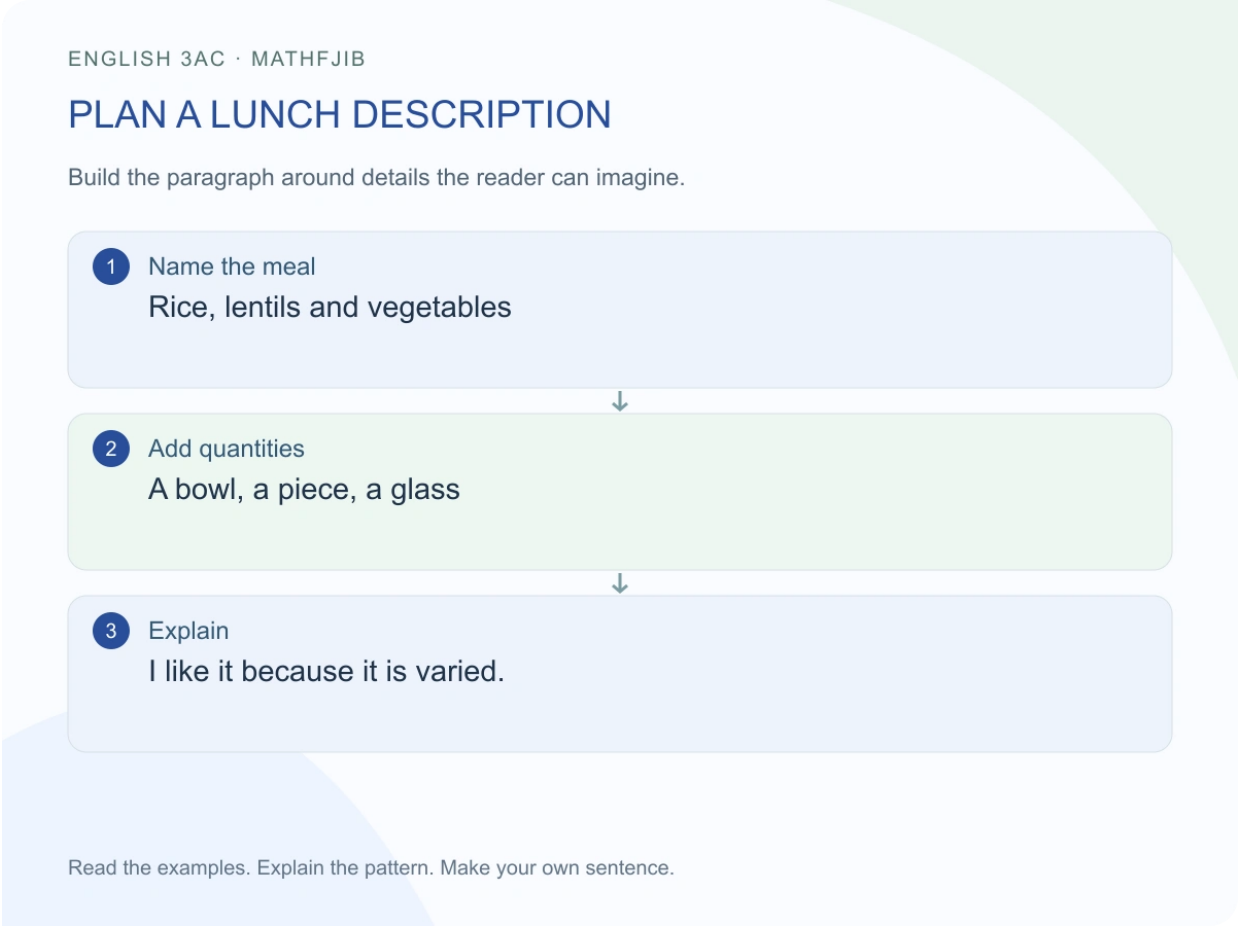


Name the foods, then add a quantity: a bowl of rice, a piece of bread and a glass of water.

Which food expressions should I use?

Some rice, some vegetables and a glass of water are useful phrases. Rice and water are uncountable here. An apple, two eggs and three olives are countable. If you need a countable unit for bread, write a piece of bread or two pieces of bread.

Use there is with a singular or uncountable amount and there are with plural countable items: There is some rice. There are two apples. To describe your own meal more naturally, you can also use I have, I take or I eat.



Build the paragraph around details the reader can imagine.

How do I explain the choice?

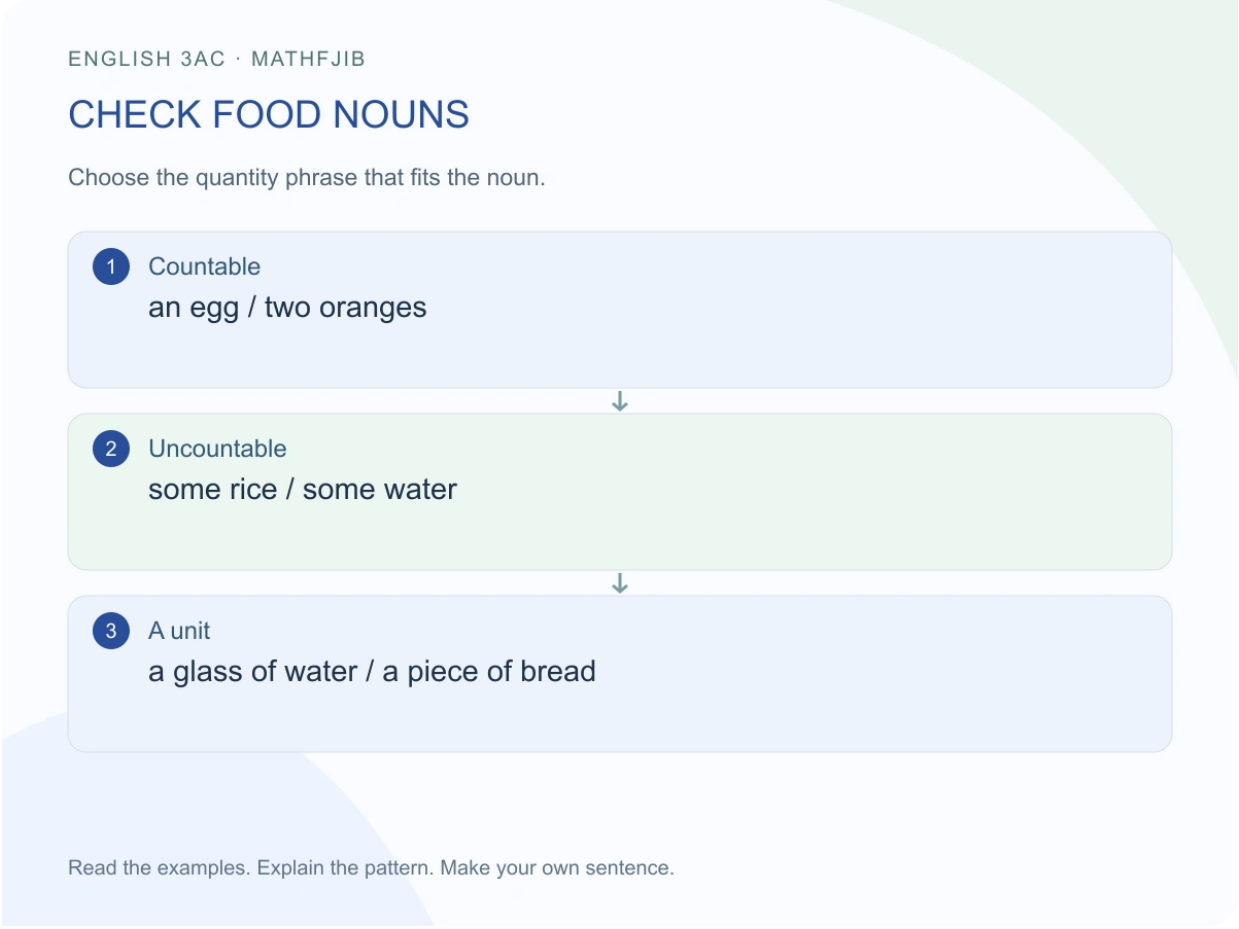
Use a simple personal reason: I like this lunch because it is varied and easy to prepare. Avoid saying that one meal prevents illness or makes every person healthy. Keep the paragraph focused on food vocabulary, quantities, taste and ordinary habits. Check the spelling of vegetables and remember that a full sentence needs a verb.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: a simple lunch at home

My favourite lunch is a simple meal that I often have at home. I usually eat a small bowl of rice with lentils and cooked vegetables. There are carrots and courgettes in the dish, and I sometimes add a boiled egg. I also have a piece of bread and an orange. I drink a glass of water with the meal. I like this lunch because it has different colours and flavours, and the ingredients are easy to find. After lunch, I help clear the table before I start my homework. My family changes the vegetables during the week, so the meal does not always taste the same.

- The model names foods, a drink and quantities.
- A small bowl, a piece and a glass make the amounts clear.
- The reason is a personal explanation, not a medical promise.



Choose the quantity phrase that fits the noun.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. An amount

Complete: a _____ of water.

2. Countability

Correct: two bread and a rice.

3. A reason

Complete a suitable sentence beginning I like this lunch because...

4. Write your lunch paragraph

Describe a lunch with foods, a drink, two quantities and one reason.

Answers and explanations

1. An amount

Glass is one suitable answer: a glass of water.

2. Countability

Two pieces of bread and some rice. Use a countable unit for bread and some for an unspecified amount of rice.

3. A reason

Possible answer: I like this lunch because it is varied and easy to prepare.

4. Write your lunch paragraph

Use the complete model as a structure. Check that your nouns match the quantities and that you explain a personal preference without making health promises.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write about a healthy lunch in English 3AC?

Name the foods and drink, describe simple amounts and explain why you enjoy the meal. Keep the language clear and the claims modest.

Can I write two breads?

For ordinary bread quantities in this lesson, use two pieces of bread or another suitable unit.

Do I need difficult food vocabulary?

No. Familiar words such as rice, lentils, vegetables, bread, an egg and water are enough for a clear 3AC paragraph.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

My home: English 3AC writing model

Describe your home in English 3AC using there is, there are and place prepositions. Follow a clear plan and a complete illustrated model paragraph.

Key points

- There is introduces one item; there are introduces plural items.
- Use next to, between and opposite to locate things.
- Describe one favourite place and explain why you like it.

Learning goals

- Describe a home without private address details.
- Use there is and there are correctly.
- Locate objects with simple prepositions.

How do I describe my home in English 3AC?

Start by saying whether the home is a flat or a house. Describe the main rooms, then focus on one place you like. Add a simple reason at the end. You do not need a street address or other private details for this school task.

Practice task: Describe a real or imagined home. Include the main rooms, two place expressions and a favourite corner. A small home can provide as much useful detail as a large one. Clear language matters more than expensive objects.



Locate the desk, lamp and notebooks before turning the notes into complete sentences.

How do there is and there are help?

Use There is a kitchen for one kitchen. Use There are two bedrooms for two rooms. In negatives, write There isn't a garden or There aren't three bedrooms. Keep singular and plural forms consistent.

Place words organise the description. The kitchen is next to the living room. My desk is between the window and the bookcase. A lamp is on the desk. Name the objects before using it or they so that the reader can follow your meaning.



A clear description guides the reader through the space.

How can I avoid repeating the same sentence?

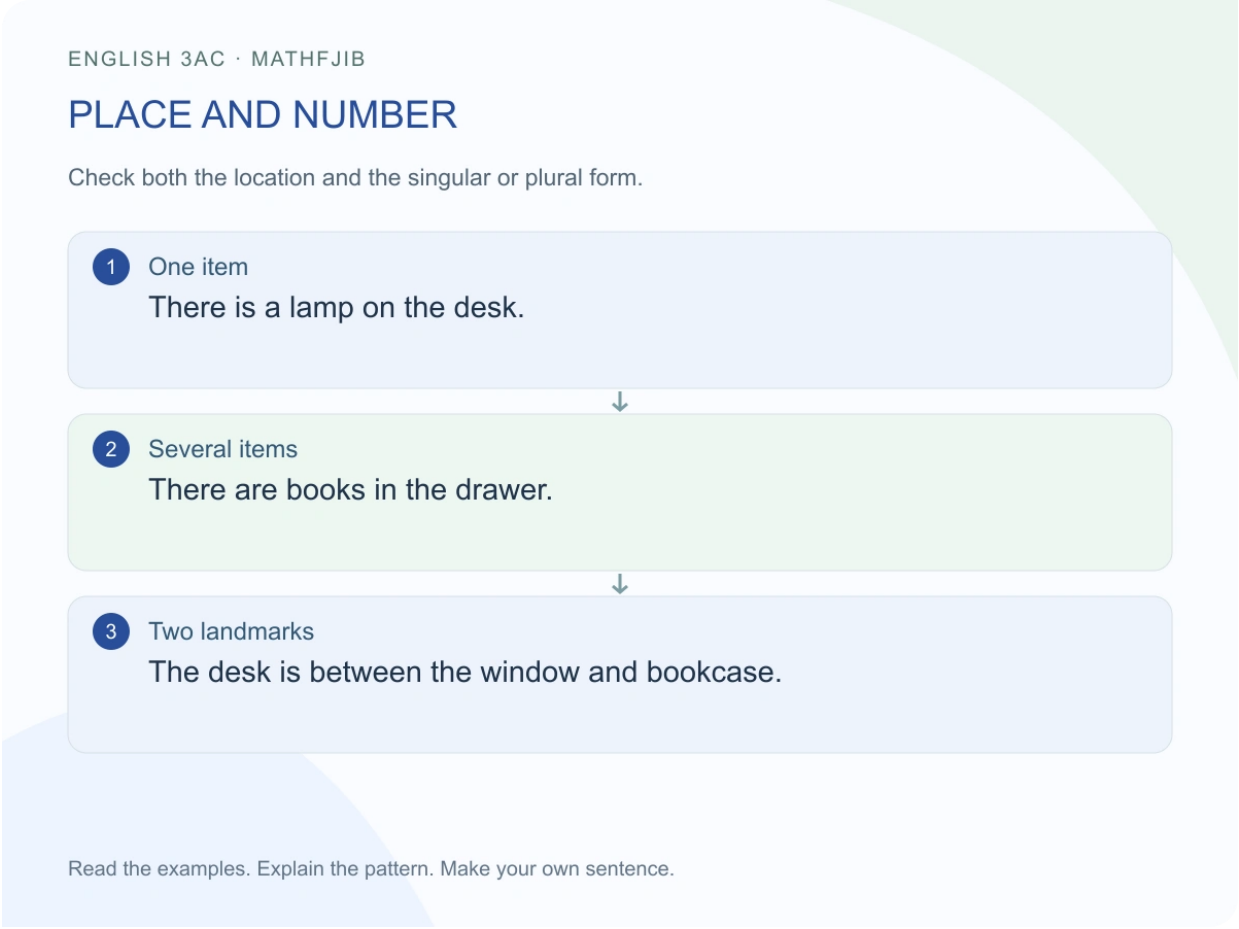
Combine some details: There is a table and a small bookcase in the living room. Change the focus when useful: My favourite place is the reading corner. End with a personal reason such as I like it because it is quiet. Do not fill the paragraph with unrelated possessions. Keep the movement through the home easy to imagine.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: a quiet reading corner

I live with my family in a small flat in Kenitra. There are two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom. The kitchen is next to the living room, and a narrow balcony is beside the kitchen. We keep a few plants on the balcony. My favourite place is a quiet corner in the living room. There is a small desk between the window and a bookcase. My notebooks are in a drawer, and a reading lamp is on the desk. I do my homework there after school. I like this corner because it has good daylight and I can keep my books in one place.

- The opening gives the home type and town.
- There are introduces the rooms; place words locate them.
- The last part focuses on a favourite place and a reason.



Check both the location and the singular or plural form.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Singular or plural

Complete: There _____ two bedrooms.

2. Place words

Use between: the desk / the window and the bookcase.

3. A reason

Improve: I like my desk. Add a reason with because.

4. Your home paragraph

Describe a home, two positions and a favourite place.

Answers and explanations

1. Singular or plural

Are. Two bedrooms is plural.

2. Place words

The desk is between the window and the bookcase.

3. A reason

Possible answer: I like my desk because it has good daylight.

4. Your home paragraph

Use the model's movement from the whole home to one corner. Check there is/there are, place expressions and a clear final reason. Use an imagined home if you prefer.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write a my home paragraph in English 3AC?

Introduce the home, describe the rooms, locate a few objects and end with a favourite place and a reason.

What is the difference between there is and there are?

Use there is for a singular item and there are for plural items: There is a kitchen. There are two bedrooms.

Must I give my exact address?

No. A general town or an imagined setting is enough for this language task.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

My hobbies: English 3AC writing model

Write about hobbies in English 3AC with like, enjoy and frequency words. Study a complete original model, a useful plan and illustrated practice.

Key points

- Use enjoy + -ing: I enjoy reading.
- Frequency words describe how often you practise.
- A reason gives more detail than a list of activities.

Learning goals

- Describe two suitable free-time activities.
- Use like and enjoy with correct forms.
- Explain when, where and why you do an activity.

How do I write about my hobbies?

Choose two activities you can describe clearly. Say when and where you do them, whether you need any equipment and why you enjoy them. A short paragraph about two real interests is stronger than a long list of activities with no explanation.

Practice task: Write about two hobbies. Include frequency, one practical detail and a reason for each hobby. You may use an imagined pupil, but keep the situation realistic for a 3AC learner.

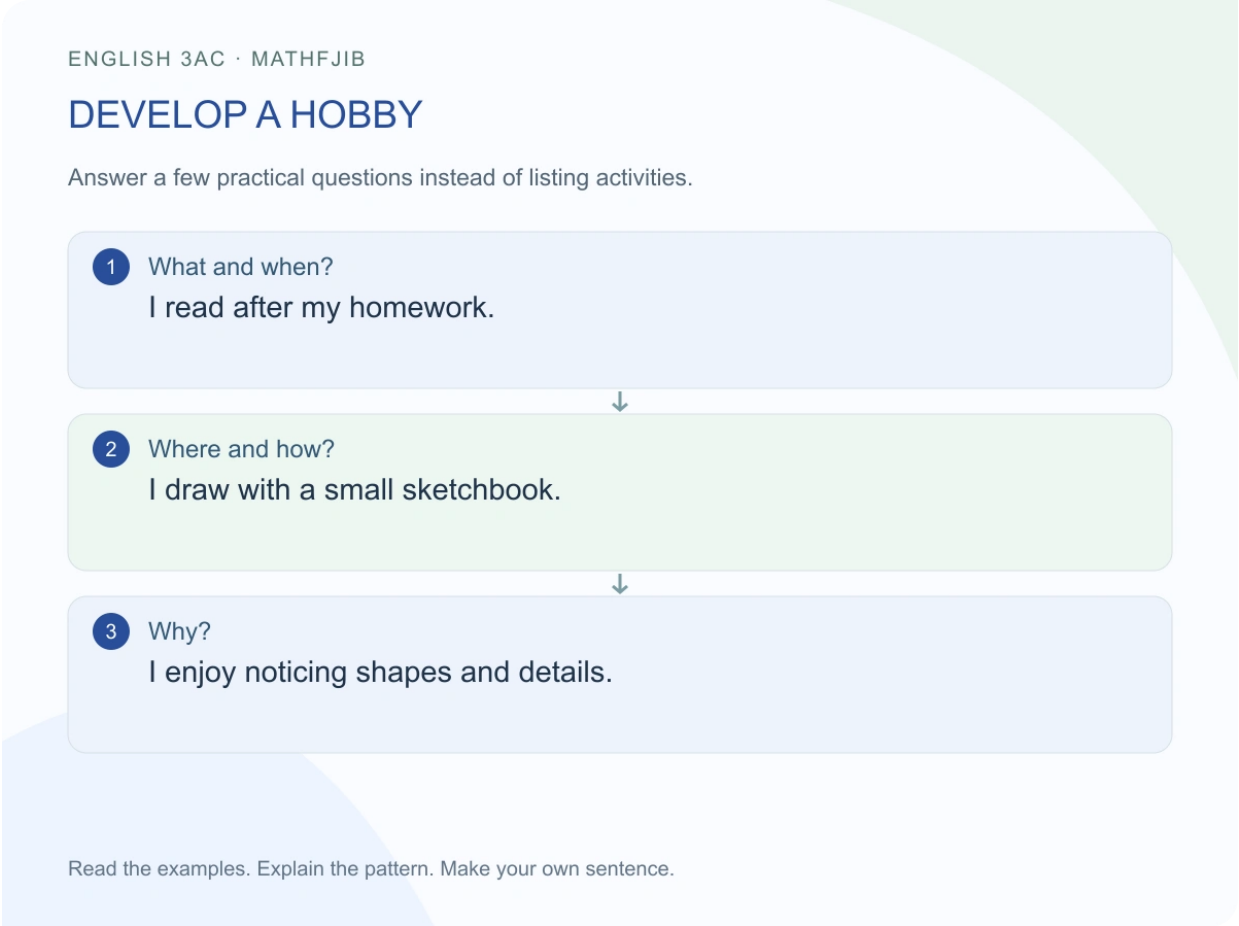


A hobby paragraph explains the activity, the time, the equipment and a reason for enjoying it.

Which verbs and time words are useful?

Use I like reading, I enjoy drawing or I play football. Enjoy is followed by an -ing form, not to + verb: I enjoy drawing. Like can have more than one correct pattern, but like + -ing is a useful starting point for hobby descriptions.

Use often, usually, sometimes, twice a week or at the weekend. Place frequency words carefully: I often read after dinner. I play football twice a week. Name a place if it helps: in the school playground or at home. Do not use the present continuous for every ordinary habit.



Answer a few practical questions instead of listing activities.

How do I add a useful reason?

Explain what the activity gives you: Drawing helps me notice small details. Football teaches me to work with a team. Use because or so to connect the reason naturally. You can end with a small goal, such as learning a new drawing technique or reading a longer story. The goal should fit the activities already described.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: reading and drawing

My favourite hobbies are reading and drawing. I usually read for twenty minutes after I finish my homework. I like short adventure stories because they take me to places I have never visited. When a word is difficult, I try to understand it from the sentence before I use a dictionary. At the weekend, I also enjoy drawing buildings in my neighbourhood. I take a small sketchbook and a pencil, and I choose a quiet place to sit. Drawing helps me notice shapes and small details. These hobbies do not need expensive equipment, and I can practise them regularly. My next goal is to draw a cover for a story I have read.

- The paragraph develops two hobbies instead of listing many.
- Usually and at the weekend show frequency.
- The final goal connects reading with drawing.



Match each activity to a natural phrase.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Enjoy

Correct: I enjoy to draw.

2. Frequency

Add often to: I read after dinner.

3. Develop a detail

Improve: I like football. Include a reason.

4. Your hobbies

Write about two hobbies with a time, a practical detail and a reason.

Answers and explanations

1. Enjoy

I enjoy drawing. Enjoy is followed by an -ing form.

2. Frequency

I often read after dinner.

3. Develop a detail

Possible answer: I like football because I enjoy working with a team.

4. Your hobbies

Check that both hobbies have enough detail. Use enjoy + -ing, present simple for habits and a final idea that fits your activities. Follow the model's organisation with your own details.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write a my hobbies paragraph in English 3AC?

Choose two hobbies and explain when, where and why you practise them. Add one practical detail for each.

Do I say enjoy to read or enjoy reading?

Say enjoy reading. Enjoy is followed by an -ing form.

How many hobbies should I describe?

Follow the task. Two hobbies with useful details are often enough for this practice paragraph.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

My school club: English 3AC writing

Describe a school club in English 3AC with activities, meeting details and achievements. Read a complete original model and follow illustrated guidance.

Key points

- Use present simple for regular club activities.
- Use have or has + participle for achievements without a finished date.
- Tell the reader what pupils can do and how to join.

Learning goals

- Introduce a club and its purpose.
- Give accurate meeting and activity details.
- Distinguish a regular activity from a completed achievement.

What belongs in a school club description?

Name the club and say what its members do. Give a day, time and place if the task asks for practical information. Explain one activity in detail and finish with a benefit or an invitation to join.

Practice task: Describe a reading club for your school noticeboard. Include meeting details, regular activities and one completed project. The example is an imagined school club, not a notice for a real event.



Look for regular activities, a place to meet and a project the club has completed.

Which tense should I use?

Use present simple for routines: We meet on Thursdays. Members share short book reviews. Use present perfect for an achievement without a finished date: We have made a small class library. If you give a finished date, use past simple: We made the display last week.

Choose only language you understand. A correct simple sentence is better than a complicated form used without a reason. Check the club name, pronouns and agreement: The club meets; the members meet.



Give the purpose before the practical details.

How do I make the club sound useful?

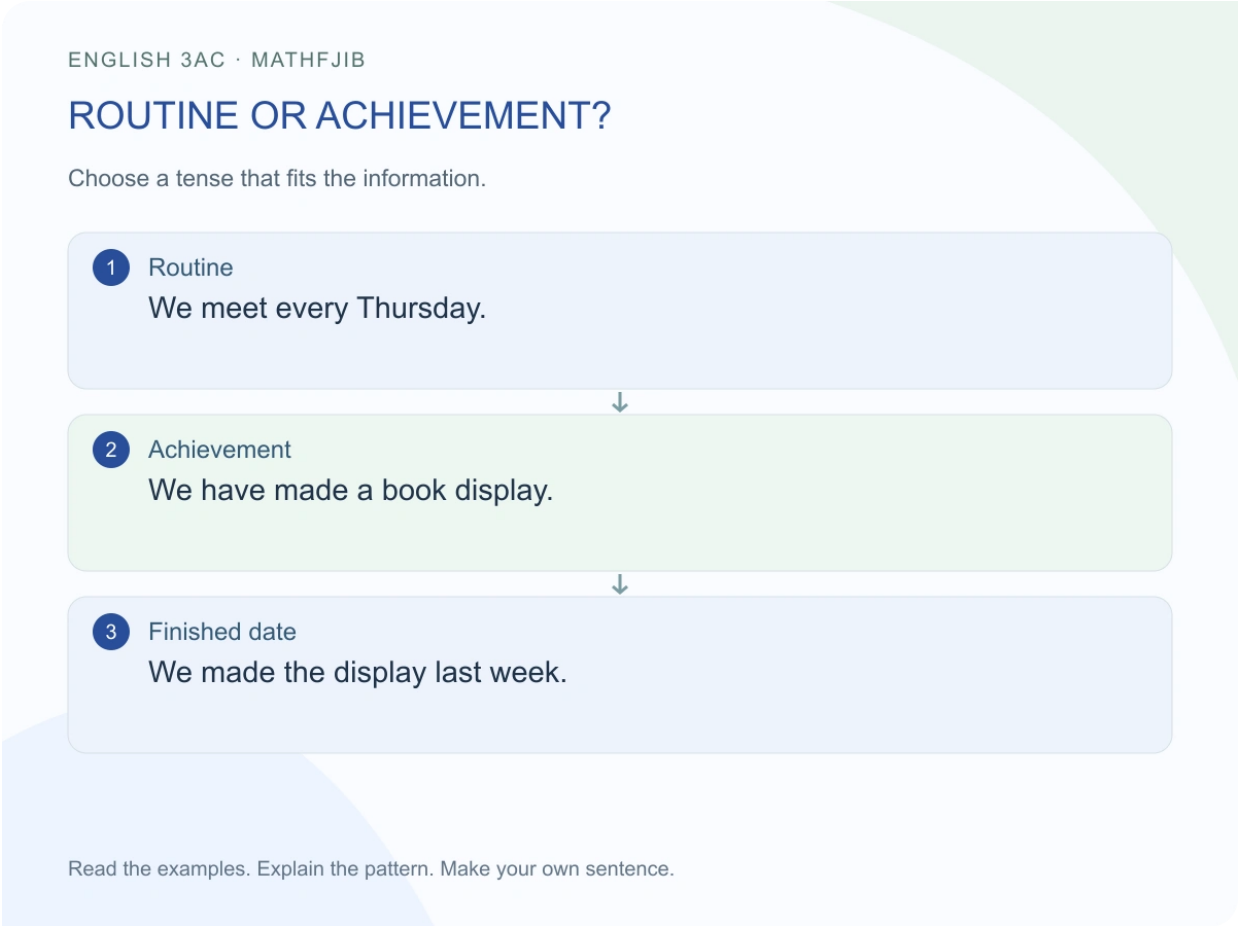
Give a concrete benefit: Reading aloud helps us practise pronunciation. Do not promise perfect English or guaranteed marks. A clear final invitation can tell classmates who to ask or what to bring. In a school task, use a fictional contact role such as our English teacher rather than private contact details.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: our reading club

Our school reading club gives pupils a quiet place to enjoy stories and practise English. We meet every Thursday after lunch in the library, next to the science room. At each meeting, we read a short text and share our favourite part. Sometimes we work in pairs to explain new words. We have collected several storybooks and made a small display of book reviews. New members do not need to buy a book because the school lends the texts. They only need a notebook, a pencil and a willingness to listen. I enjoy the club because I can learn new expressions and exchange ideas with my classmates. Pupils who want to join can ask our English teacher.

- The opening explains the club's purpose.
- Present simple gives regular activities; have collected and made give achievements.
- The ending tells new members how to join without private information.



Choose a tense that fits the information.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. A regular meeting

Complete: The club _____ (meet) every Thursday.

2. An achievement

Complete: We have _____ (make) a book display.

3. Practical information

List three details a new member needs.

4. Your school club

Describe a real or imagined club with activities and joining details.

Answers and explanations

1. A regular meeting

Meets. The singular club takes a present-simple -s.

2. An achievement

Made. Have takes a past participle.

3. Practical information

A suitable answer includes the meeting day and time, the place, and what to bring or whom to ask.

4. Your school club

Check that the reader can identify its purpose, meeting details, activities and one benefit. Use routines and achievements accurately and avoid promises about guaranteed results.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write about a school club in English 3AC?

Introduce its purpose, give meeting details, describe activities and add a benefit or joining information.

Which tense describes club routines?

Use present simple: We meet on Thursdays. The club organises reading activities.

How can I describe a club achievement?

Use a complete sentence such as We have made a book display. If you add last week, use We made it last week.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

An invitation and reply: English 3AC writing

Write an invitation and a complete reply in English 3AC. Use a polite opening, clear event details and a suitable ending with illustrated practice.

Key points

- Give the event, day, time and place.
- Use Would you like to...? for a polite invitation.
- A reply thanks the sender and gives a clear answer.

Learning goals

- Write a complete school-event invitation.
- Include the information a guest needs.
- Write a reply that clearly accepts or declines.

How do I write an invitation message?

Begin with a greeting, invite the reader and give the practical details. Say what will happen and whether the guest needs to bring anything. Ask for an answer if it helps with planning. Finish with a suitable closing and the sender's name.

Practice task: Invite a classmate to a school science exhibition, then write a short acceptance. Use an imagined event and clear school details. The complete examples below include an opening, body and ending.

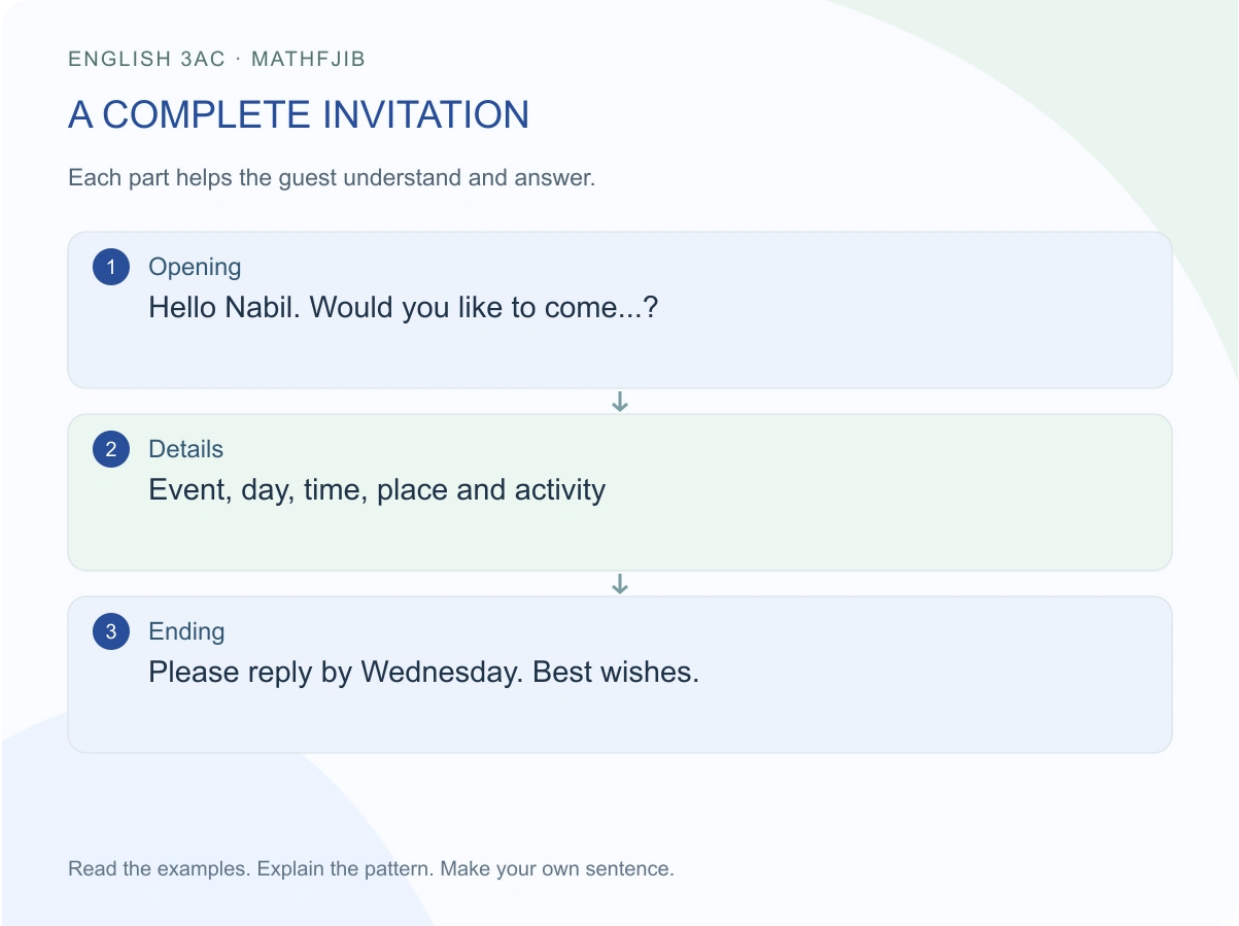


Use the event objects to plan the message, then add the missing day, time and place in words.

Which expressions fit an invitation?

Would you like to come to...? is polite and clear. The exhibition is on Friday at two o'clock gives the day and time. Use in the school library for the place. Please let me know by Wednesday asks for an answer before a useful deadline.

An invitation is not complete if the guest cannot find the event. Check each practical detail. Do not add private telephone numbers or home addresses to this classroom example. A school venue is enough.



Each part helps the guest understand and answer.

How should the reply answer the invitation?

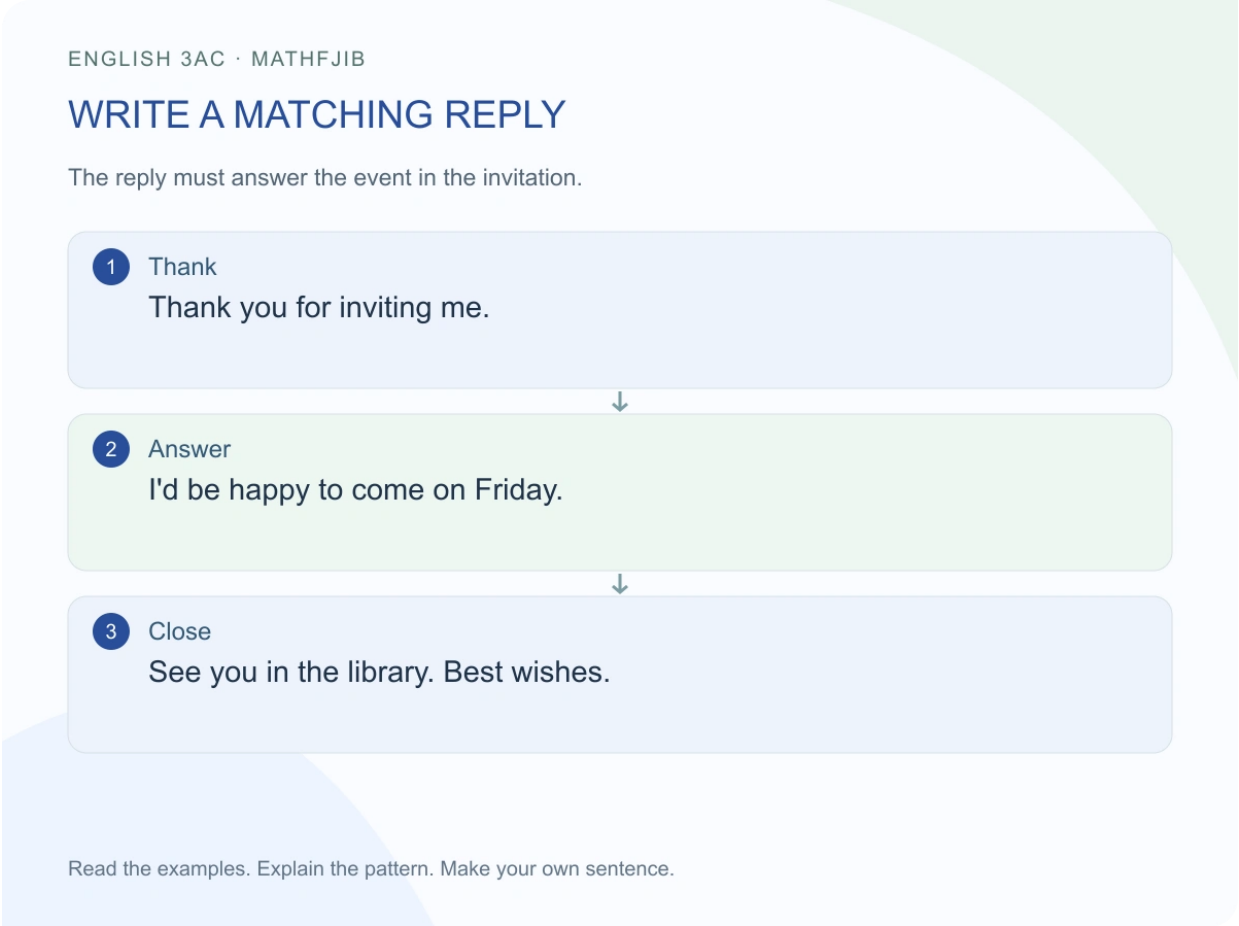
An acceptance can say Thank you for inviting me. I'd be happy to come. Confirm the event or time if useful. A refusal can say I'm sorry I can't come and give a short reason. In both cases, keep the greeting and closing suitable for a classmate. Read the reply against the invitation to make sure the details match.

Complete original writing model

Complete models: an invitation and an acceptance

INVITATION. Hello Nabil, Would you like to come to our school science exhibition on Friday at two o'clock? It will take place in the school library. Our class will show simple inventions made from reused materials. You can try the small windmill and ask us questions about the models. You do not need to bring anything. Please let me know by Wednesday if you can come. I hope to see you there. Best wishes, Sami. REPLY. Hello Sami, Thank you for inviting me to the science exhibition. I'd be happy to come on Friday at two. I am interested in the windmill project. See you in the library. Best wishes, Nabil.

- The invitation gives event, day, time, place and a reply deadline.
- The body explains what the guest can do.
- The acceptance thanks Sami and confirms the event details.



The reply must answer the event in the invitation.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Missing information

An invitation gives Friday and the school library but no hour. What is missing?

2. A polite pattern

Complete: Would you like _____ come to our exhibition?

3. Write a refusal

Decline because you have a family visit that afternoon.

4. Your invitation and reply

Write a complete invitation for a school activity and a matching reply.

Answers and explanations

1. Missing information

The starting time is missing. Add an exact time such as at two o'clock.

2. A polite pattern

To. Use Would you like to + base verb.

3. Write a refusal

Hello Sami, thank you for inviting me. I'm sorry I can't come because I have a family visit on Friday afternoon. I hope the exhibition goes well. Best wishes, Nabil.

4. Your invitation and reply

Check both greetings and endings. The invitation needs event, day, time and place; the reply must thank the sender and clearly accept or decline. Use the full models as a structure, not as text to copy unchanged.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write an invitation in English 3AC?

Use a greeting, invite the reader, give event details, ask for a reply if needed and close with your name.

Does the writing PDF include a complete invitation?

Yes. The lesson includes a complete invitation and a complete acceptance, with greetings, event details and closings.

How do I write a polite refusal?

Thank the sender, say you cannot come and add a brief reason or good wish.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

A celebration: English 3AC writing model

Describe a school celebration in English 3AC with past simple and sequence words. Read a complete original model and practise with illustrated guidance.

Key points

- Set the event, time and place in the opening.
- Use past simple for finished event actions.
- End with a feeling or a useful lesson from the event.

Learning goals

- Describe a suitable completed school event.
- Order the main activities clearly.
- Use past simple and a personal closing comment.

How do I describe a celebration in English 3AC?

Choose a school or family event suitable for the task. Say what the event was, when and where it happened and who took part. Select a few main activities, then finish with a simple personal comment. You do not need to describe every minute.

Practice task: Write about a school reading celebration that happened last week. Include the preparations, two activities and your opinion. The example focuses on books, pupils' work and shared school responsibilities.



Select the event's main actions and describe them in order using the past simple.

How do I organise a past-event paragraph?

Use a short opening to set the scene. Then move through the event with first, later and at the end. Use past simple for completed actions: We prepared posters. The teacher welcomed us. Some verbs are irregular: we read, we saw, we took.

Be changes to was or were: The library was bright. The pupils were proud. Use did plus the base form for questions and negatives. Keep the event tense consistent unless you deliberately add a present opinion at the end.



Give the reader a beginning, a sequence and an ending.

How can I add a personal response?

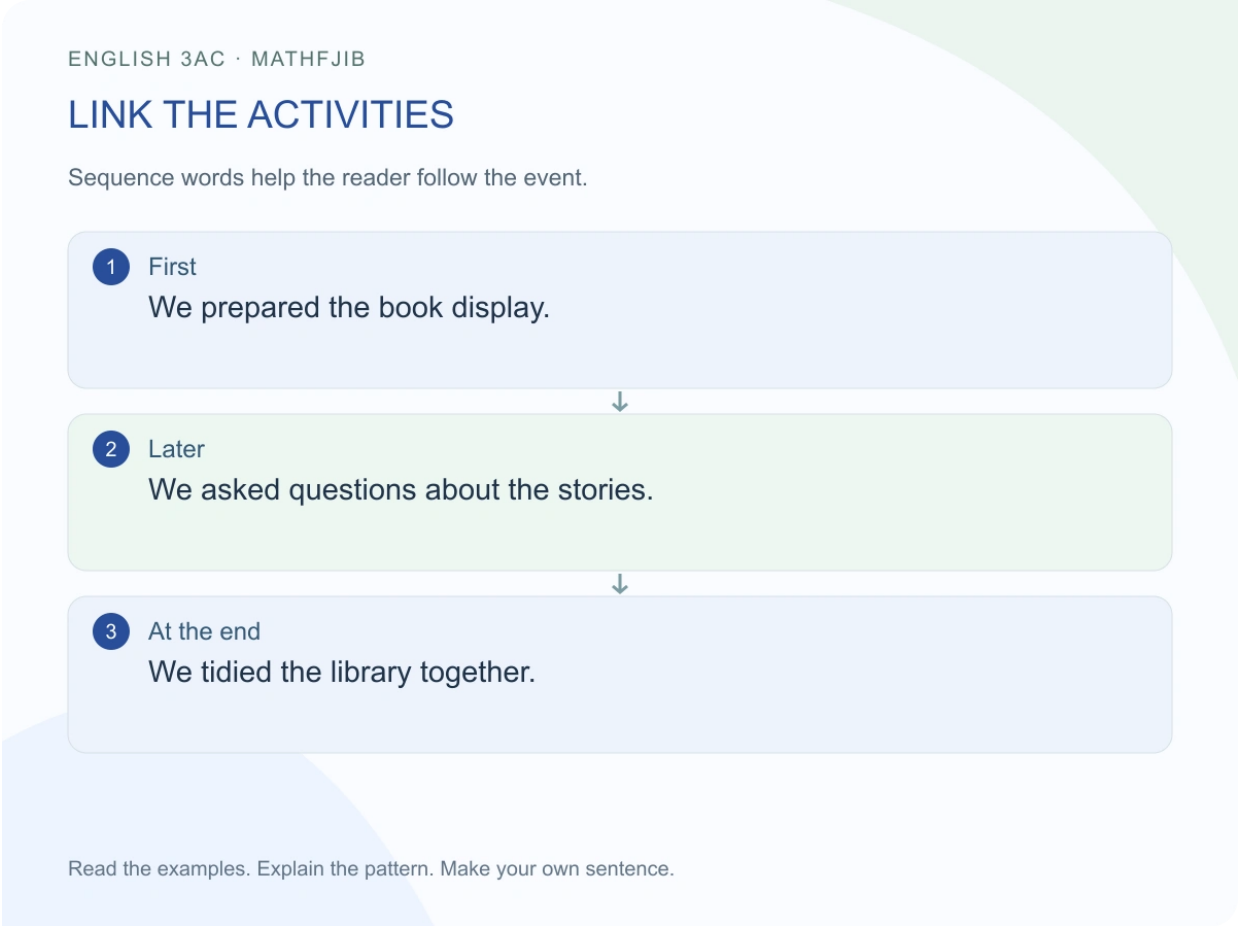
Name one specific moment you liked and explain why. I enjoyed the book display because it gave me ideas for future reading is clearer than It was very, very nice. Use ordinary adjectives such as useful, interesting or memorable. A final comment should come from the event you described.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: our school reading celebration

Last Thursday, our class held a reading celebration in the school library. We prepared the room in the morning and put our book reviews on a large display. First, our English teacher welcomed the pupils and explained the activities. Then several classmates read short passages from their favourite stories. I read a paragraph about a journey and showed my drawing of a mountain path. Later, we walked around the display and asked questions about the books. At the end, we helped return the chairs and tidy the library. I felt proud of our class because everyone had a useful role. The celebration also gave me ideas for the next story I want to read.

- The opening gives the event, date and place.
- First, then, later and at the end show order.
- The final sentences explain the writer's personal response.



Sequence words help the reader follow the event.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Past be

Complete: The pupils _____ proud of their work.

2. Sequence

Choose a phrase to introduce the final activity.

3. A specific response

Improve: It was nice. Refer to a book display.

4. Your event paragraph

Describe a completed school celebration with an opening, activities and a personal ending.

Answers and explanations

1. Past be

Were. Pupils is plural.

2. Sequence

At the end or finally can introduce the final activity.

3. A specific response

Possible answer: I enjoyed the book display because it gave me ideas for my next story.

4. Your event paragraph

Check the event, time and place, then the order of activities. Use past simple for the finished event and support your opinion with one specific detail.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write about a celebration in English 3AC?

Set the event, time and place, describe a few activities in order and finish with a personal response.

Which tense describes a finished celebration?

Use past simple for the main actions. Remember was/were and common irregular verbs.

Which celebration topics suit a 3AC school paragraph?

A reading celebration, science exhibition, school achievement day or family gathering can provide suitable material.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

My last holiday: English 3AC writing

Write about your last holiday in English 3AC with past simple and travel vocabulary. Study a complete original model, a plan and illustrated practice.

Key points

- A finished holiday usually uses the past simple.
- Use went, saw and took, not go, see and take, in past statements.
- Give a few memorable details rather than an unrelated list.

Learning goals

- Set a finished holiday in time and place.
- Use regular and irregular past verbs.
- Describe activities in a clear sequence.

How do I write about my last holiday?

Start with when you travelled, where you went and who went with you. Describe the journey briefly, then select two or three activities. Finish with a feeling or a reason you remember the trip. A holiday can be a short local visit; it does not need an expensive journey.

Practice task: Describe a completed family visit during a school holiday. Include transport, activities and one memorable moment. The model uses an imagined visit to a Moroccan town.

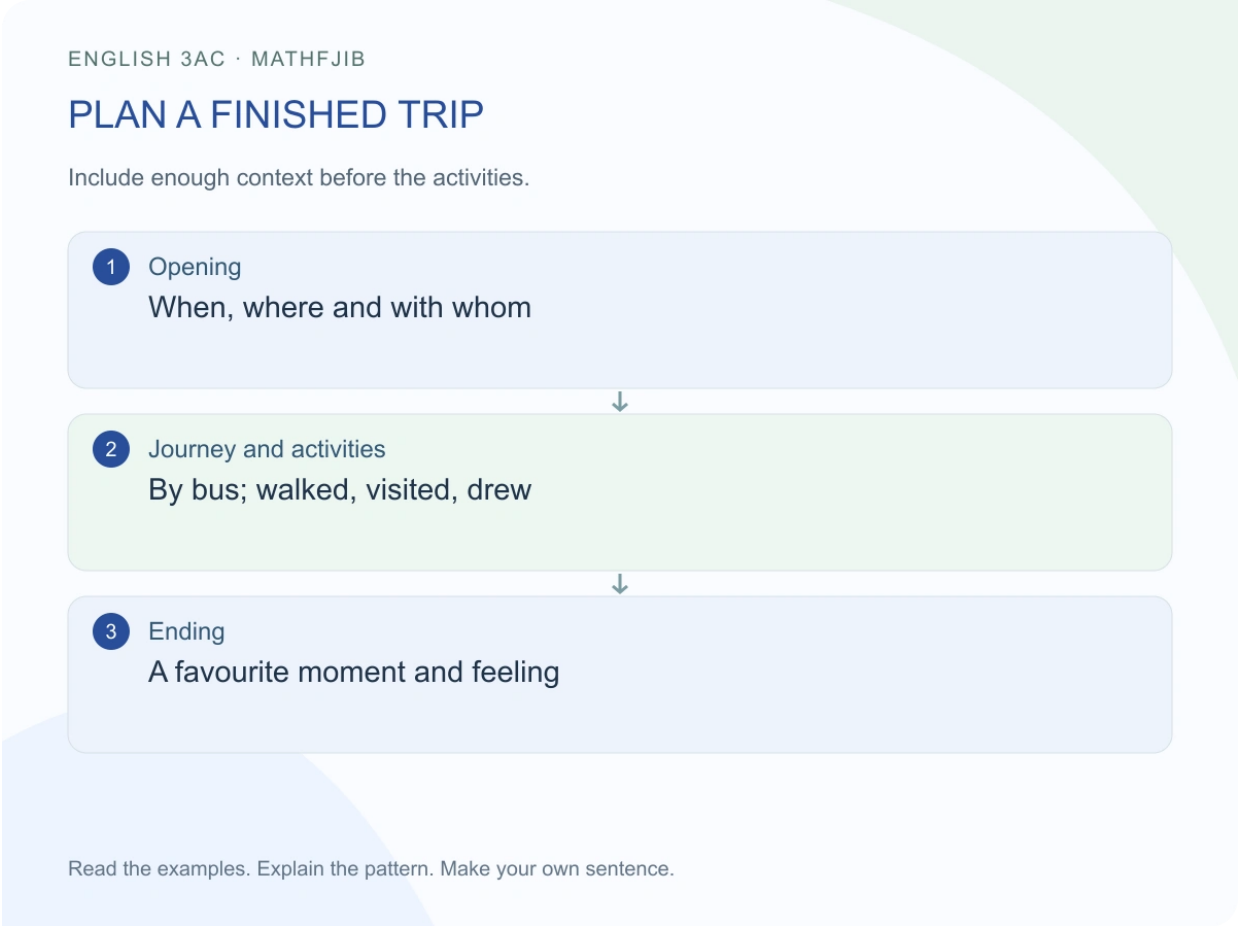


A doorway sketch is one concrete memory you can develop in a past-holiday paragraph.

Which past verbs should I check?

Common travel verbs include went, travelled, arrived, visited, saw, ate and took. Use I went by bus, not I went in bus, for the transport phrase taught here. With a negative, use didn't and the base verb: We didn't stay long.

Time words such as last spring, on the first day and the next morning organise the story. Keep the verbs in the past for the finished visit. A present sentence is possible at the end if it expresses what you think now: I still remember the view.



Include enough context before the activities.

How can I make the account interesting but simple?

Add a concrete detail, such as a busy market, a quiet street or a sketch you made. Explain one feeling with because. Avoid adding details that do not belong to the trip. Check that the transport, place and activities fit together so the account is easy to imagine.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: a family visit to Chefchaouen

Last spring, I visited Chefchaouen with my family during the school holiday. We travelled by bus and arrived in the afternoon. After a short rest, we walked through the old streets and looked at the blue buildings. The next morning, we visited a small market and bought some fruit. I took a notebook with me and drew a doorway that I liked. We also had lunch in a simple restaurant near the square. We did not visit every place because we wanted time to walk slowly and enjoy the town. My favourite moment was the quiet walk in the morning. I came home tired but happy, with a drawing and several good memories.

- The first sentence gives time, place and companions.
- Went-style irregular forms and regular -ed forms tell finished events.
- One remembered moment gives the ending a personal focus.



Use a past form in a statement and a base form after didn’t.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Past verbs

Write the past simple of go, buy and take.

2. Transport

Complete: We travelled _____ bus.

3. A negative

Correct: We didn't visited every place.

4. Your holiday account

Describe a short completed trip with time, place, activities and a memorable moment.

Answers and explanations

1. Past verbs

Went, bought and took.

2. Transport

By. Use by bus for the transport phrase.

3. A negative

We didn't visit every place. Use the base verb after didn't.

4. Your holiday account

Check the opening details and time order. Use past simple for finished events and explain one feeling with a concrete detail. Your visit can be local and inexpensive.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write my last holiday in English 3AC?

Say when, where and with whom, then describe a few activities in the past simple and end with a memory or feeling.

Must a holiday paragraph describe travel abroad?

No. A short local trip or family visit can answer the task well.

How do I avoid repeating we went?

Use other accurate verbs such as arrived, walked, visited, saw, bought and took.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

An invention: English 3AC writing model

Describe a simple invention in English 3AC: its purpose, parts and use. Read a complete original model with a clear plan and illustrated practice.

Key points

- Name the invention and the problem it helps with.
- Use present simple to explain how the model works.
- Avoid inventing historical dates or inventors.

Learning goals

- Explain the purpose of a simple invention.
- Describe ordinary parts and a working sequence.
- Compare an earlier way of doing a task with the new idea.

How do I write about an invention at 3AC level?

Choose a simple object you understand, such as a model windmill or a plant-watering device. Say what it does, name the main parts and explain a short sequence. Finish with one benefit and one limit. Clear explanations are more useful than difficult technical vocabulary.

Practice task: Describe a small classroom windmill made from reused materials. Explain its parts and what happens when air moves the blades. This is a school model, not a claim about who invented the historical windmill.

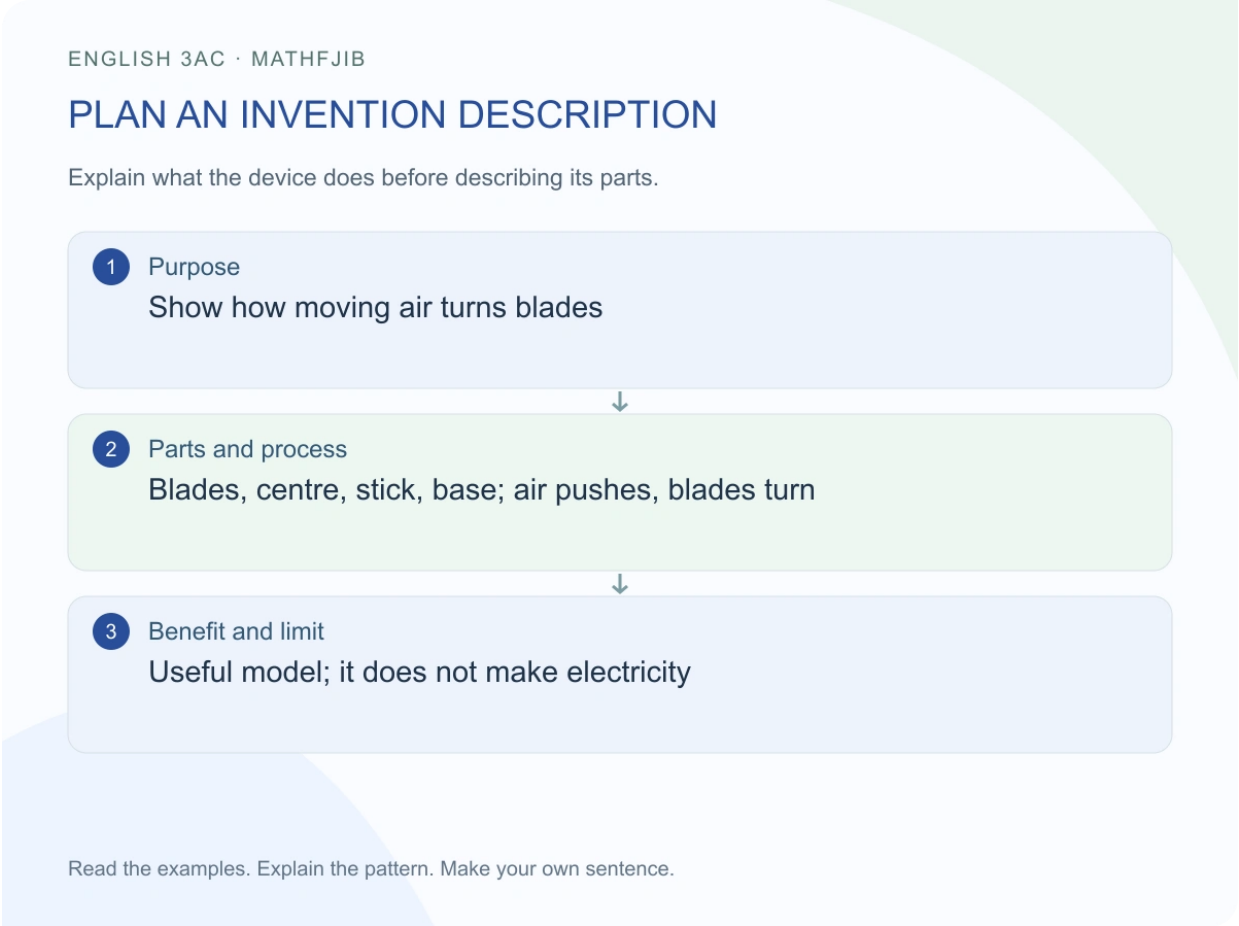


Describe the parts and the movement you can observe. Do not claim that this small model makes electricity.

Which language explains the purpose and process?

Use It helps us... or It is used to... for purpose. Name ordinary parts: blades, a wooden stick, a base and a small wheel. Use first, then and finally to order the process. Present-simple verbs describe how the model works: Air pushes the blades. The blades turn.

You can compare a past method with a current idea using used to if the fact is clear. Do not add an invented date, inventor or scientific claim. If you write about a real historical invention, check those facts before including them.



Explain what the device does before describing its parts.

How can I make the explanation balanced?

A school model can show a principle without doing a full-sized machine's job. Say It helps us see how moving air can turn blades instead of claiming that a small paper model powers the school. A final limit makes the account more precise: Our model does not make electricity. Check the order and keep each explanation to one clear action.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: our classroom windmill

Our class made a small windmill to show how moving air can turn blades. The model has four light cardboard blades, a wooden stick and a firm base. We used clean reused cardboard for most of the parts. First, we fixed the blades around a small centre. Then we placed the model where a gentle flow of air could reach it. When the air pushes the blades, they turn around the centre. Our model does not make electricity, but it helps us understand a useful idea. We can change the blade shape and compare the results. I like this project because it connects English instructions with a simple experiment and uses materials we already have.

- The opening gives the purpose without a false historical claim.
- The middle names the parts and explains a sequence.
- The model's limit is stated clearly: it does not make electricity.



Each step should describe one observable action.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Purpose

Complete: The model helps us _____ how air moves the blades.

2. A process verb

Complete: When air pushes the blades, they _____ (turn).

3. A realistic limit

Correct the claim: Our small cardboard model powers the whole school.

4. Your invention paragraph

Describe a simple device with a purpose, parts, steps, a benefit and a limit.

Answers and explanations

1. Purpose

See or understand can work. Helps us is followed by a base verb in this pattern.

2. A process verb

Turn. They takes the base present-simple form.

3. A realistic limit

Our small cardboard model shows how moving air can turn blades. It does not power the school.

4. Your invention paragraph

Use the complete model as an organisation guide. Keep the process accurate and avoid inventing an inventor, a date or a result the device cannot produce.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write about an invention in English 3AC?

Name it, explain its purpose, describe its parts and order the working steps. Add a realistic benefit and limit.

Must I include an inventor and a date?

Only if the task needs them and you have checked the facts. A school model can be described without historical claims.

Does the writing model include a complete example?

Yes. The full classroom-windmill paragraph includes purpose, materials, process, benefit and a limit.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

My future plans: English 3AC writing

Write future plans in English 3AC using going to, will and might. Follow a clear plan, a complete original model and illustrated exercises with answers.

Key points

- Use be going to for an existing plan.
- Use might for a possibility you have not decided.
- Explain how you will work towards a goal.

Learning goals

- Describe realistic near-future study plans.
- Distinguish an intention from a possibility.
- Support a goal with practical steps.

How do I write about future plans in English 3AC?

Choose a few realistic goals related to school or free time. Explain what you plan to do and how you will organise it. You can mention a possible later choice without pretending that everything is certain.

Practice task: Write about your plans for the next school term. Include an English-learning goal, two practical steps and one activity you might try. This is personal planning practice, not a fixed prediction about your future.

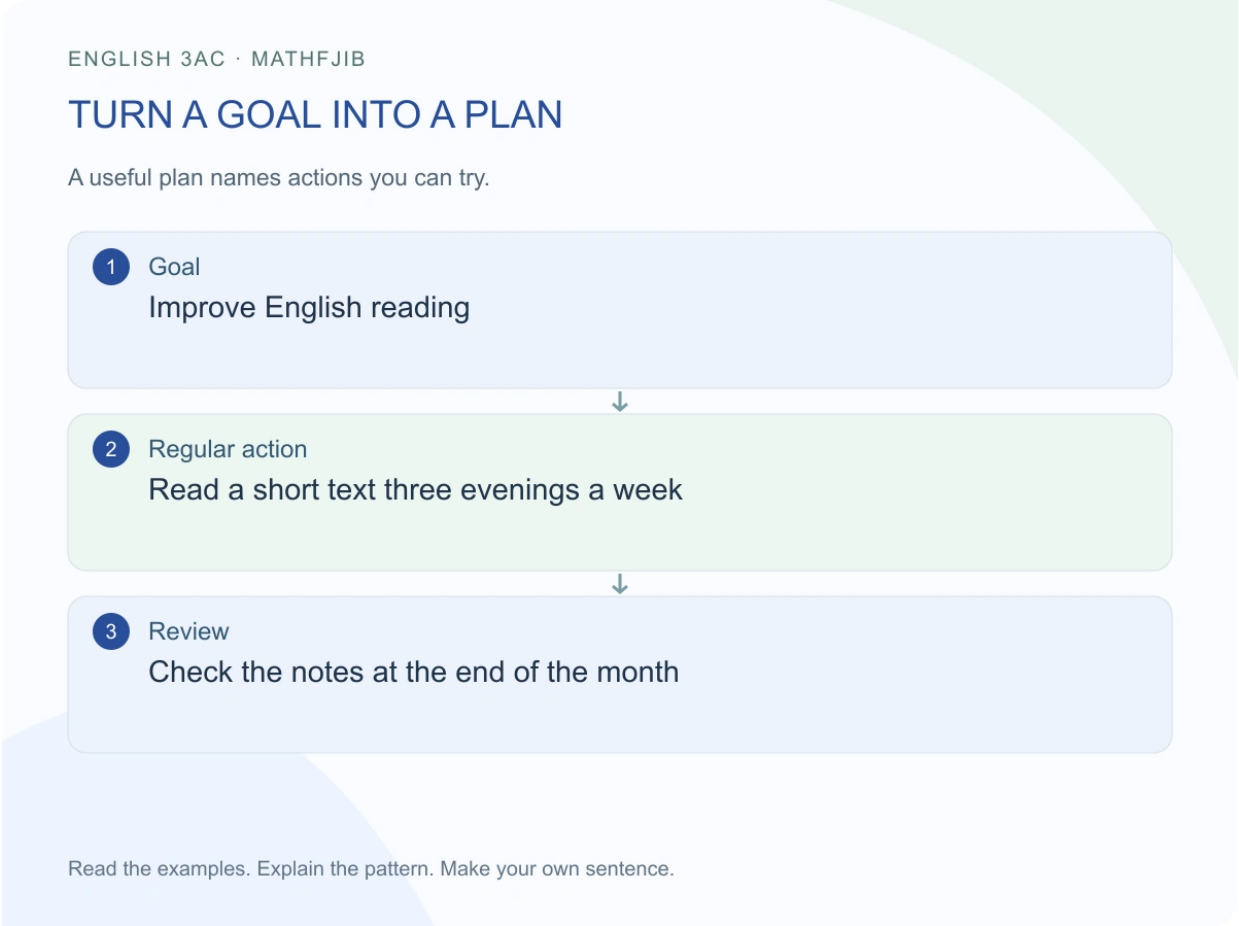


Turn a broad goal into a few manageable actions, then keep undecided choices separate.

Which future form matches my meaning?

Use I am going to... for an existing intention: I am going to read a short text three times a week. Use will for a promise, offer or prediction that fits the context: I will ask for help when I do not understand. Use might for an undecided possibility: I might join a school club.

Keep the base verb after will and might. Include am, is or are in be going to. Different forms can sometimes describe the same future event, but your meaning should remain clear. Avoid changing forms only to make a paragraph look difficult.



A useful plan names actions you can try.

How do I make a goal practical?

Add a manageable step and a time. I want to improve English is a goal; I am going to read for ten minutes after homework gives a method. A useful ending can explain why the goal matters or how you will check your progress. Do not promise a certain mark or result. Focus on actions you can actually try.

Complete original writing model

Complete model: plans for next term

Next term, I am going to organise my study time more carefully. My first goal is to improve my English reading. I am going to read a short text three evenings a week and keep a list of useful expressions. I will ask my teacher for help when I cannot understand an important sentence. I also plan to finish my homework before I start a leisure activity. At the weekend, I might join the school reading club, but I want to check its meeting time first. These plans are simple, so I can practise them regularly. At the end of each month, I will look at my notes and decide what I need to change.

- Going to introduces intentions that already exist.
- Might keeps the club choice open until the time is checked.
- Concrete study steps make the goals realistic.



The verb form tells the reader how you present the idea.

How should I use this English 3AC lesson?

- Try the exercises before reading the answers.
- Explain a correction in your own words.
- Return to the examples when two structures look similar.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Going to

Complete: I _____ going to read tonight.

2. A possibility

Correct: I might to join the club.

3. A practical step

Improve: I want better English. Add a regular action.

4. Your future plans

Write about next term with a goal, two steps and one undecided possibility.

Answers and explanations

1. Going to

Am. I needs am in be going to.

2. A possibility

I might join the club. Do not add to after might.

3. A practical step

Possible answer: I am going to read a short English text three evenings a week.

4. Your future plans

Check the difference between your actual plans and your possibilities. Use correct future forms and include a realistic way to review your progress.

Frequently asked questions

How do I write future plans in English 3AC?

State a few realistic goals, explain practical steps and use going to, will or might according to your meaning.

What is the difference between a plan and a possibility?

A plan expresses an intention you already have. A possibility, often expressed with might, may not happen.

Should I promise a particular mark?

No. Describe useful actions and how you will review them. A result cannot be guaranteed by the paragraph.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.