

Describe Your Town

Writing Lesson, Examples & Practice Questions

How to Describe Your Town in English

In this lesson, you will learn how to write a short description of your town in English. This is a very common writing task. You might write about your town in a message to a new friend, on a postcard, or in a short school project.

When you describe your town, you tell people what your town is like. You talk about the places in your town, what you can do there, and what you like or do not like about it.

Real-life examples of when you write about your town:

- A short message to a new pen pal
- A postcard to a friend or family member
- A short profile on a language learning website
- A simple school writing task

Essential Writing Rules and Sentence Structure

Rule 1: Use the Correct Word Order

In English, a basic sentence follows this pattern:

Subject + Verb + Object or Place or Description

Look at these examples:

- **I + live + in a small town.**
- **My town + has + a big park.**
- **There + is + a market in the centre.**
- **The shops + are + very nice.**

Rule 2: Use Capital Letters Correctly

You must use a capital letter in these situations:

- At the **start of every sentence** — *My town is small.*
- For the word **"I"** — *I like my town.*
- For **names of towns, cities, and places** — *I live in Leeds. I live near Oxford Street.*
- For **names of people** — *My friend Maria lives here too.*
- For **days and months** — *On Saturday, the market is open.*

Rule 3: Use Full Stops and Commas

- Use a **full stop (.)** at the end of every sentence.
- Use a **comma (,)** to separate items in a list — *My town has a park, a market, and a library.*
- Use a **comma (,)** after a time phrase at the start of a sentence — *In the morning, the town is very quiet.*

Rule 4: Keep Your Sentences Short and Clear

At A1 level, write short sentences of between five and nine words. Short sentences are easy to read and easy to write correctly.

-  **My town is small but very friendly.**
-  **There is a big supermarket near my house.**
-  *My town is a very small and quiet and friendly town with a big park and a market and many nice shops.* — This is too long. Break it into smaller sentences.

Useful Linking Words (Connectors)

Linking words connect your sentences and ideas. Use these four basic connectors to make your writing flow better.

Connector	Function / Use	Example Sentence
and	Adds information. Joins two similar ideas.	My town has a park and a library.
but	Shows contrast. Joins two different or opposite ideas.	My town is small but it is very beautiful.
because	Gives a reason. Explains why something is true.	I like my town because it is very quiet.
so	Shows a result. Explains what happens next.	The park is big, so I go there every weekend.

Model Writing Sample: A Short Message About My Town

Read this short message from a student called Anna. She is writing to her new pen pal, Tom. Notice how Anna uses simple sentences, connectors, and correct punctuation.

Hi Tom,

My name is Anna and I live in Bristol. Bristol is a big city in the south-west of England. It is a very busy and exciting place.

My town has many interesting places. There is a large harbour and a beautiful old bridge. There are also lots of cafés and restaurants near the city centre. I like the harbour because it is very pretty in the evening.

There is a market in the city centre on Saturdays. I go there with my mum every weekend. The market sells fruit, vegetables, and street food. It is very lively and fun.

My town is quite noisy but I love it. I think you should visit Bristol one day!

Write soon,
Anna

Breakdown of the Model Text

Part of the Message	What Anna Writes	Why She Writes It
Greeting	Hi Tom,	She opens the message in a friendly, informal way.
Opening Sentence	My name is Anna and I live in Bristol.	She introduces herself and names her town.
Main Body — Places	There is a large harbour and a beautiful old bridge.	She describes the key places in her town.
Main Body — Opinion	I like the harbour because it is very pretty.	She gives her personal opinion with a reason.
Main Body — Activities	I go there with my mum every weekend.	She explains what she does in her town.
Closing Sentence	I think you should visit Bristol one day!	She ends with a friendly, positive statement.
Sign-off	Write soon, Anna	She closes the message in a warm, informal way.

Key Phrases and Sentence Starters

Use these ready-made phrases to help you write your description. You can change the words in *italics* to write about your own town.

Introducing Your Town

- I live in a *small town* / a *big city* / a *quiet village*.
- My town is called *Brighton* / *Cork* / *Dundee*.
- I am from *the north* / *the south* / *the centre* of *England* / *Ireland* / *Scotland*.
- My town is a *busy* / *quiet* / *beautiful* / *friendly* place.

Describing Places in Your Town

- There is a *big park* / *small market* / *lovely beach* / *old castle* in my town.
- There are *many shops* / *lots of restaurants* / *some nice cafés* near the centre.
- My town has a *library* / *sports centre* / *train station* / *museum*.
- Near my house, there is a *supermarket* / *school* / *bus stop*.

Giving Your Opinion

- I like my town because it is *very quiet* / *very friendly* / *very beautiful*.
- My favourite place is the *park* / *market* / *beach*.
- I love *the old streets* / *the harbour* / *the city centre*.
- My town is *small* but it is *very charming*.

Describing What You Do There

- On *Saturdays* / *Sundays* / *weekends*, I go to the *market* / *park* / *beach*.
- I often walk in the *park* / *town centre* / *old streets*.
- I go shopping with *my mum* / *my friends* / *my family*.
- In the evening, I like to *walk by the river* / *eat at a café*.

Ending Your Message

- I think you should visit *my town* one day!
- I hope you can come and see *my town* soon.
- Write soon and tell me about *your town*!
- I hope to hear from you soon.

Common Writing Mistakes to Avoid

Look at these common mistakes. Make sure you do not make them in your writing.

Mistake 1: Forgetting Capital Letters for Place Names

✗ *I live in bristol. It is near london.*

✓ **I live in Bristol. It is near London.** — Always use a capital letter for the name of a town or city.

Mistake 2: Forgetting to Capitalise "I"

✗ *i like my town because i go to the park every day.*

✓ **I like my town because I go to the park every day.** — The word "I" is always a capital letter.

Mistake 3: Missing the Full Stop at the End of a Sentence

✗ *My town is very beautiful There is a big park near my house*

✓ **My town is very beautiful. There is a big park near my house.** — Every sentence must end with a full stop.

Mistake 4: Wrong Word Order

✗ *Is there a big park in my town.*

✓ **There is a big park in my town.** — Use Subject + Verb + Place for a statement, not a question structure.

Mistake 5: Forgetting a Comma in a List

✗ *My town has a park a market a library and a sports centre.*

✓ **My town has a park, a market, a library, and a sports centre.** — Use a comma between items in a list.

Mistake 6: Using the Wrong Connector

✗ *My town is small so it is very quiet and beautiful.*

✓ **My town is small but it is very quiet and beautiful.** — Use **but** to show contrast between two different ideas.

Mistake 7: Forgetting a Capital Letter at the Start of a Sentence

✗ *there is a lovely beach near my town. on sundays, i go there with my family.*

✓ **There is a lovely beach near my town. On Sundays, I go there with my family.** — Every sentence starts with a capital letter. Days of the week also need capital letters.

Writing Checklist and Practice Task

Your Writing Checklist

Before you give your writing to your teacher or send your message, use this checklist. Tick each box when you are sure your writing is correct.

- ☐ **Capital letters:** Did I use a capital letter at the start of every sentence?
- ☐ **Capital "I":** Did I write "I" with a capital letter every time?
- ☐ **Place names:** Did I use capital letters for the names of towns and places?
- ☐ **Days of the week:** Did I use capital letters for days (Monday, Saturday, Sunday)?
- ☐ **Full stops:** Did I put a full stop at the end of every sentence?
- ☐ **Commas in lists:** Did I use commas between items in a list?
- ☐ **Word order:** Did I use Subject + Verb + Object or Place?
- ☐ **Connectors:** Did I use *and*, *but*, *because*, or *so* at least once?
- ☐ **Greeting and sign-off:** Did I open and close my message correctly?
- ☐ **Short sentences:** Are my sentences between five and nine words long?

Your Practice Task

Write a short message to a new pen pal about your town. Write **50 to 70 words**. Use the model text and the key phrases in this lesson to help you.

Follow these steps:

- **Step 1 — Greeting:** Start with "Hi [name]," or "Dear [name],"
- **Step 2 — Opening sentence:** Write your name and the name of your town.
- **Step 3 — Describe your town:** Write two or three sentences about the places in your town. Use "There is..." and "There are..."
- **Step 4 — Give your opinion:** Write one sentence about what you like and why. Use *because*.
- **Step 5 — Describe an activity:** Write one sentence about something you do in your town.
- **Step 6 — Closing sentence:** Write a friendly final sentence. For example: "I hope you can visit one day!"
- **Step 7 — Sign-off:** End with "Write soon," and your name.

Example task prompt:

You have a new pen pal in another country. His name is Jack. Write a short message to Jack. Tell him about your town. Tell him what places are in your town. Tell him what you like about your town. Write 50 to 70

words.

Now test your writing mechanics and sentence skills in the exercises below.

Describe Your Town – Practice Test

A1 | Practice Exercises: Multiple Choice, Fill-in-the-Gap, Fill-in-the-Blank, Matrix Matching & Sorting

Part 1: Multiple Choice (Questions 1–10)

1 Which sentence has the correct word order to describe a town?

- A** Big is my town very.
- B** My town is very big.
- C** Very big my town is.
- D** Is my town very big.

2 Which sentence uses correct capitalization?

- A** i live in a small town.
- B** I live in a small town.
- C** I Live In A Small Town.
- D** i Live in a small town.

3 Which sentence has the correct punctuation at the end?

- A** There is a park in my town
- B** There is a park in my town?
- C** There is a park in my town.
- D** There is a park in my town!

4 Choose the correct connector: 'My town is small ____ it is very friendly.'

- A** so
- B** because
- C** but
- D** then

5 Which sentence correctly uses a capital letter for a place name?

- A** I live in london.
- B** I live in London.
- C** i live in london.
- D** I live in london

6 Unscramble the words to make a correct sentence: 'has / my / a / town / big / supermarket'

- A** A big supermarket has my town.
- B** My town has a big supermarket.
- C** Big supermarket my town has a.
- D** Has my town a big supermarket.

7 Which sentence uses the connector 'because' correctly?

- A** I like my town because it has a park.
- B** I like my town because, it has a park.
- C** Because I like my town it has a park.
- D** I like my town, because has a park.

8 Which sentence correctly describes a town and has correct punctuation?

- A** my town has two schools
- B** My town has two schools.
- C** My town has two schools?
- D** my Town has two Schools.

9 Which sentence uses 'and' correctly to join two ideas about a town?

- A** My town has a library and has a hospital.
- B** My town has a library and a hospital.
- C** My town has a library, and, a hospital.
- D** My town and has a library a hospital.

10 Which sentence correctly describes a town using 'so'?

- A** My town is quiet so I like it.
- B** My town is quiet, so, I like it.
- C** So my town is quiet I like it.
- D** My town is quiet I like it so.

Part 2: Fill in the Gap (Questions 11–20)

11 My town is small ____ it has a big market.

- A** but
- B** so
- C** because

12 There is a park ____ a library in my town.

- A** and
- B** but
- C** or

13 I like my town ____ it is very friendly.

- A** because
- B** but
- C** so

14 The town centre is busy, ____ the streets are clean.

- A** but
- B** and
- C** because

15 My town has a school, ____ it has a hospital.

- A** also
- B** but
- C** or

16 There are no buses, ____ I walk to school every day.

- A** so
- B** but
- C** because

17 You can go to the café ____ the restaurant for lunch.

- A** or
- B** and
- C** but

18 The town is quiet ____ night.

- A** at
- B** in
- C** on

19 There is a big ____ in the centre of my town.

- A** square
- B** kitchen
- C** bedroom

20 My town is not big, ____ I love it.

- A** but
- B** so
- C** or

Part 3: Fill in the Blank (Questions 21–30)

21 My town _____ a big supermarket and a park.

22 There _____ a small café near my house.

23 My town is small _____ very friendly.

24 There are two _____ in my town.

25 I like my town _____ it is quiet.

26 The market is _____ on Saturdays and Sundays.

27 My town _____ very big, but I love it.

28 There _____ many shops on the main street.

29 People in my town are very _____ .

30 My town has a park _____ a swimming pool.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values (Questions 31–40)

31 Match each place in a town on the left with its correct description on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** a place where doctors help sick people **B** a green area where people walk and relax
C a place where you can borrow books **D** a big shop where you buy food

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
park	[]
supermarket	[]
library	[]
hospital	[]

32 Match each sentence beginning on the left with the correct ending on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** because it is very quiet. **B** so I go shopping there.
C but it has a big park.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
My town is small	[]
I like my town	[]
There is a market on Saturday,	[]

33 Match each adjective on the left with the correct sentence that uses it to describe a town on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** There is not much noise in my town. **B** My town has lovely old buildings and flowers.
C There are many cars and people on the streets.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
busy	[]
quiet	[]
beautiful	[]

34 Match each sentence on the left with the correct writing function on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A giving the location of your town | B saying what your town does NOT have |
| C giving an opinion about your town | D describing what is in your town |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
I live in a small town in Spain.	[]
My town has a park and a school.	[]
I like my town because it is friendly.	[]
There is no cinema in my town.	[]

35 Match each scrambled sentence on the left with the correct word order on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A There is a big park. | B I live near the school. |
| C My town is small. | |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
town / small / is / My	[]
park / a / There / big / is	[]
school / near / I / live / the	[]

36 Match each sentence with a capitalization error on the left with its correctly written version on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A There is a park on King Street. | B My town is in Spain. |
| C We visit the market on Saturday. | D I live in London. |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
i live in london.	[]
my town is in spain.	[]
there is a park on king street.	[]
we visit the market on saturday.	[]

37 Match each 'there is / there are' sentence on the left with the correct noun phrase on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A a big supermarket

B many trees and flowers

C a train station

D two small shops

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
There is _____ in my town.	[]
There are _____ near my house.	[]
There is _____ in the centre.	[]
There are _____ in the park.	[]

38 Match each postcard sentence on the left with its correct writing purpose on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A greeting the reader

B ending the postcard

C describing the town

D inviting the reader

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Dear Maria,	[]
My town is very beautiful!	[]
You can visit me in July.	[]
Love, Sara	[]

39 Match each sentence beginning on the left with the best ending using 'and', 'but', or 'because' on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A because the people are very friendly.

B and a big shopping centre.

C but there is no cinema.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
My town has a park	[]
I love my town	[]
The town centre is nice	[]

40 Match each question about a town on the left with the correct short answer on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A Yes, I love it because it is quiet.

B It is quite small.

C It is in the north of England.

D There is a park and a library.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Where is your town?	[]
Is your town big or small?	[]
What is there in your town?	[]
Do you like your town?	[]

Part 5: Sort the Values (Questions 41–50)

41 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

quiet. small town and My is

42 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

There town. park big is in my a

43 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

village London. small live near in I a

44 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

shops every open day. The are

45 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

hospital. library town has and My a a

46 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

Saturdays.

People

market

the

go

to

on

47 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

place

live.

nice

It

is

to

a

48 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

cinemas

There

town.

are

no

in

my

49 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

friendly.

town

busy

very

but

My

is

50 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

because

safe.

love

town

my

it

is

I

Answer Key & Explanations

Describe Your Town | A1

Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **B** Correct Answer: My town is very big.
✓ Explanation: A correct English sentence follows the order **Subject + Verb + Adjective**. *My town is very big.* starts with the subject 'My town', then the verb 'is', then the description 'very big'.
2. **B** Correct Answer: I live in a small town.
✓ Explanation: The word 'I' is always written as a capital letter in English. Only the **first word** of a sentence and the word 'I' need a capital letter here. *I live in a small town.* is correct.
3. **C** Correct Answer: There is a park in my town.
✓ Explanation: A statement sentence must end with a **full stop (.)**. A question mark (?) is only for questions. *There is a park in my town.* is a statement, so it ends with a full stop.
4. **C** Correct Answer: but
✓ Explanation: We use 'but' to connect two contrasting ideas. Being **small** and being **friendly** are different ideas. *My town is small but it is very friendly.*
5. **B** Correct Answer: I live in London.
✓ Explanation: Names of towns and cities always start with a **capital letter**. 'London' is a city name, so it must be written with a capital 'L'. The sentence also ends with a **full stop**.
6. **B** Correct Answer: My town has a big supermarket.
✓ Explanation: The correct order is **Subject + Verb + Object**. 'My town' is the subject, 'has' is the verb, and 'a big supermarket' is the object. *My town has a big supermarket.*
7. **A** Correct Answer: I like my town because it has a park.
✓ Explanation: We use 'because' to give a reason. The correct structure is **[idea] + because + [reason]**. *I like my town because it has a park.* No comma is needed before 'because' in simple sentences.
8. **B** Correct Answer: My town has two schools.
✓ Explanation: A sentence must start with a **capital letter** and end with a **full stop**. Only the first word and proper names need capitals. *My town has two schools.* is correctly written.
9. **B** Correct Answer: My town has a library and a hospital.
✓ Explanation: We use 'and' to join two nouns together without repeating the verb. *My town has a library and a hospital.* is the shortest and most natural way to connect **two places** in a list.
10. **A** Correct Answer: My town is quiet so I like it.
✓ Explanation: We use 'so' to show a result. The structure is **[reason] + so + [result]**. *My town is quiet so I like it.* means the town being quiet is the reason I like it. No comma is needed before 'so' at A1 level.

Part 2: Fill in the Gap

11. **A** Correct Answer: but

✓ **Explanation:** We use **but** to show a contrast between two ideas. *My town is small but it has a big market* — small size contrasts with having a big market.

12. **A** Correct Answer: and

✓ **Explanation:** We use **and** to add one thing to another. *There is a park and a library* — both places exist in the town.

13. **A** Correct Answer: because

✓ **Explanation:** We use **because** to give a reason. *I like my town because it is friendly* — the friendliness is the reason for liking it.

14. **A** Correct Answer: but

✓ **Explanation:** We use **but** to connect two contrasting ideas. *Busy* and *clean streets* are a surprising combination, so **but** fits here.

15. **A** Correct Answer: also

✓ **Explanation:** We use **also** to add extra information. *My town has a school, also it has a hospital* — both are additional facts about the town.

16. **A** Correct Answer: so

✓ **Explanation:** We use **so** to show a result. No buses is the cause, and walking every day is the result. *There are no buses, so I walk.*

17. **A** Correct Answer: or

✓ **Explanation:** We use **or** to show a choice between two options. *The café or the restaurant* — you choose one place for lunch.

18. **A** Correct Answer: at

✓ **Explanation:** We use **at** with the word *night*. The correct phrase is *at night*, not *in night* or *on night*.

19. **A** Correct Answer: square

✓ **Explanation:** A **square** is an open public area in the centre of a town. *Kitchen* and *bedroom* are parts of a house, not a town centre.

20. **A** Correct Answer: but

✓ **Explanation:** We use **but** to show contrast. The town is not big — that is negative — **but** loving it is positive. *My town is not big, but I love it.*

Part 3: Fill in the Blank

21. **has** Correct Answer: has

✓ **Explanation:** We use **has** with *he*, *she*, *it* and singular nouns. *My town has a school.* means the town contains a school.

22. **is** Correct Answer: **is**
 ✓ Explanation: We use **there is** to say one thing exists in a place. *There is a bus stop on my street.*
23. **but** Correct Answer: **but**
 ✓ Explanation: We use **but** to connect two contrasting ideas. *Small* and *friendly* feel like opposites, so we use **but**.
24. **schools** Correct Answer: **schools**
 ✓ Explanation: After **two**, we use a plural noun. *School* becomes **schools** in the plural form.
25. **because** Correct Answer: **because**
 ✓ Explanation: We use **because** to give a reason. *I like it because it is quiet* explains why the person likes the town.
26. **open** Correct Answer: **open**
 ✓ Explanation: **Open** is the adjective that describes when the market is available to visit. *The shop is open every day.*
27. **is not|isn't** Correct Answer: **is not / isn't**
 ✓ Explanation: We use **is not** or the short form **isn't** to make a negative sentence with *it/he/she*. *My town isn't very big.*
28. **are** Correct Answer: **are**
 ✓ Explanation: We use **there are** before a **plural noun**. *Many shops* is plural, so we use **are**.
29. **friendly** Correct Answer: **friendly**
 ✓ Explanation: **Friendly** is a common A1 adjective that describes people who are kind and welcoming. *My neighbours are very friendly.*
30. **and** Correct Answer: **and**
 ✓ Explanation: We use **and** to join two things in a list. *A park and a swimming pool* — both things exist in the town.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values

31. **park: B • supermarket: D • library: C • hospital: A** Correct Matches:
- **park** → a green area where people walk and relax
 - **supermarket** → a big shop where you buy food
 - **library** → a place where you can borrow books
 - **hospital** → a place where doctors help sick people
- ✓ Explanation: These are common **places in a town**. A **park** is outdoors and green. A **supermarket** sells food. A **library** has books to borrow. A **hospital** is for medical care. Knowing these words helps you *describe your town* in simple sentences.

32. My town is small: C • I like my town: A • There is a market on Saturday,: B

Correct Matches:

- **My town is small** → but it has a big park.
- **I like my town** → because it is very quiet.
- **There is a market on Saturday,** → so I go shopping there.

✓ **Explanation:** The linking word **but** shows contrast. **Because** gives a reason. **So** shows a result. These are key **A1 connectors** used to join two simple ideas in one sentence, for example: *I like my town because it is quiet.*

33. busy: C • quiet: A • beautiful: B

Correct Matches:

- **busy** → There are many cars and people on the streets.
- **quiet** → There is not much noise in my town.
- **beautiful** → My town has lovely old buildings and flowers.

✓ **Explanation: Adjectives** describe what a town is like. *Busy* means full of activity. *Quiet* means calm and not noisy. *Beautiful* means attractive to look at. Use adjectives after 'is' or before nouns: *My town is busy.* / *It is a beautiful town.*

34. I live in a small town in Spain.: A • My town has a park and a school.: D • I like my town because it is friendly.: C • There is no cinema in my town.: B

Correct Matches:

• I live in a small town in Spain. →

giving the location of your town

• My town has a park and a school. →

describing what is in your town

• I like my town because it is friendly.

→ giving an opinion about your town

• There is no cinema in my town.

→ saying what your town does NOT have



Explanation:

When writing about your town, use different

writing functions.

Start with

location,

then

describe

places, then

give your

opinion. Use

'there is / there are' to

say what exists, and

'there is no'

to say what
is missing.

35. town / small / is / My: C • park / a / There / big / is: A • school / near / I / live / the: B

Correct Matches:

- town / small / is / My →
My town is small.
- park / a / There / big / is
→ There is a big park.
- school / near / I / live /
the → I live near the
school.

✓ **Explanation:** In English, the basic word order is **Subject + Verb + Object/Adjective**. For example: *My town is small*. The structure '**There is + a + adjective + noun**' is used to describe what exists in a place. Adjectives come *before* the noun: *a big park*, not *a park big*.

36. i live in london.: D • my town is in spain.: B • there is a park on king street.: A • we visit the market on saturday.: C

Correct Matches:

- **i live in london.** → I live in London.
- **my town is in spain.** → My town is in Spain.
- **there is a park on king street.** → There is a park on King Street.
- **we visit the market on saturday.** → We visit the market on Saturday.



Explanation:

In English, always capitalize the pronoun **'I'**, the **first word** of a sentence, **names of places** (London, Spain, King Street), and **days of the week** (Saturday). These are basic **capitalization rules** for A1 writing.

37. There is _____ in my town.: C • There are _____ near my house.: D • There is _____ in the centre.: A • There are _____ in the park.: B

Correct

Matches:

• **There is _**
in my town.

→ a train
station

• **There are**
_ near my
house. →

two small
shops

• **There is _**
in the
centre. → a

big
supermarket

• **There are**
_ in the
park. →

many trees
and flowers



Explanation:

Use '**There is**' with *singular* nouns (one thing): *There is a train station.* Use '**There are**' with *plural* nouns (more than one): *There are two small shops.* This structure is very common when **describing a town.**

38. Dear Maria,: A • My town is very beautiful!: C • You can visit me in July.: D • Love, Sara: B

Correct Matches:

- **Dear Maria,** → greeting the reader
- **My town is very beautiful!** → describing the town
- **You can visit me in July.** → inviting the reader
- **Love, Sara** → ending the postcard

✓ **Explanation:** A simple **postcard or short message** about your town has four parts: a **greeting** (*Dear + name + comma*), a **description** of the place, an **invitation or message**, and a **closing** (*Love / Best wishes + your name*). This is a common A1 writing genre.

39. My town has a park: B • I love my town: A • The town centre is nice: C

Correct Matches:

- **My town has a park** → and a big shopping centre.
- **I love my town** → because the people are very friendly.
- **The town centre is nice** → but there is no cinema.

✓ **Explanation:** 'And' adds similar information: *a park and a shopping centre*. 'Because' gives a reason: *I love it because it is friendly*. 'But' shows a contrast or something negative: *it is nice but there is no cinema*. These three connectors are the most important for **A1 writing**.

40. Where is your town?: C • Is your town big or small?: B • What is there in your town?: D • Do you like your town?: A

Correct Matches:

• **Where is your town?**

→ It is in the north of England.

• **Is your town big or small?** → It is quite small.

• **What is there in your town?**

→ There is a park and a library.

• **Do you like your town?**

→ Yes, I love it because it is quiet.



Explanation:

These are typical **questions and answers** about a town at A1 level.
Use **'It is'** to answer location and description questions.
Use **'There is / There are'** to say what exists.
Use **'because'** to explain your opinion: *I love it because it is quiet.*

41. Correct Answer: My town is small and quiet.

✓ **Explanation:** In simple descriptive sentences, the **subject** (*My town*) comes first, followed by the **verb** (*is*), and then the **adjectives** (*small and quiet*). The linking word **and** joins the two adjectives together.

42. Correct Answer: There is a big park in my town.

✓ **Explanation:** We use **There is** to say that something exists. The structure is **There is + article + adjective + noun + place phrase**. The **place phrase** (*in my town*) comes at the end of the sentence.

43. Correct Answer: I live in a small village near London.

✓ **Explanation:** The sentence follows the **Subject + Verb + Place** pattern. *I* is the **subject**, *live* is the **verb**, and *in a small village near London* tells us the **place**. Note that **London** starts with a capital letter because it is a proper noun.

44. Correct Answer: The shops are open every day.

✓ **Explanation:** In simple sentences, the **subject** (*The shops*) comes first, then the **verb** (*are*), then the **adjective** (*open*), and finally the **time expression** (*every day*). Time expressions often appear at the end of a sentence.

45. Correct Answer: My town has a library and a hospital.

✓ **Explanation:** The structure is **Subject + Verb + Object**. *My town* is the **subject**, *has* is the **verb**, and *a library and a hospital* are the **objects**. The word **and** links two nouns together in a list.

46. Correct Answer: People go to the market on Saturdays.

✓ **Explanation:** The sentence follows **Subject + Verb + Place + Time** order. *People* is the **subject**, *go* is the **verb**, *to the market* is the **place**, and *on Saturdays* is the **time expression**. Note that **Saturdays** starts with a capital letter.

47. Correct Answer: It is a nice place to live.

✓ **Explanation:** We use **It is** as the subject and verb to describe a place. The structure is **It + is + article + adjective + noun + infinitive**. The **infinitive** (*to live*) follows the noun *place* to explain its purpose or quality.

48. Correct Answer: There are no cinemas in my town.

✓ **Explanation:** We use **There are** for plural nouns. To make a negative statement, we add **no** before the noun (*cinemas*). The **place phrase** (*in my town*) comes at the end. This structure is **There are + no + plural noun + place**.

49. Correct Answer: My town is busy but very friendly.

✓ **Explanation:** This sentence uses the linking word **but** to connect two contrasting ideas. The structure is **Subject + Verb + adjective + but + (adverb) + adjective**. The adverb **very** is placed directly before the adjective *friendly* to make it stronger.

50. Correct Answer: I love my town because it is safe.

✓ **Explanation:** This sentence uses the linking word **because** to give a reason. The **main clause** (*I love my town*) comes first with **Subject + Verb + Object** order, and the **reason clause** (*because it is safe*) follows to explain why.

Score Guide

45–50 Correct	Excellent! You have mastered this topic.
38–44 Correct	Very good! Review the rules you missed.
30–37 Correct	Good start. Re-read the lesson and examples.
0–29 Correct	Study the lesson again before retaking the test.