

Unit 7 • Let's buy presents!

What does he like? He likes books. He doesn't like toy cars. To talk about another person's preferences, add s to like in a positive statement, but keep like after does or doesn't. English 1AC Unit 7, Let's buy presents!, helps you choose a thoughtful gift, follow card-making instructions and write about someone you care about.

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

Learning goals

- Name gifts and simple special-day expressions
- Use like, likes, don't like and doesn't like
- Ask What does he or she like?
- Expand and contract do not and does not
- Follow short imperative instructions to make a card
- Practise the consonant blends cl, gl and sl
- Write a short gift paragraph using a preference and a reason

1. What can you give someone on a special day?

A present is something you give someone. In this lesson, present means gift; it does not name a verb tense. A special day might be a birthday, a family celebration or a day when you want to say thank you. People celebrate in different ways. A handmade card or a kind message can be a thoughtful present.

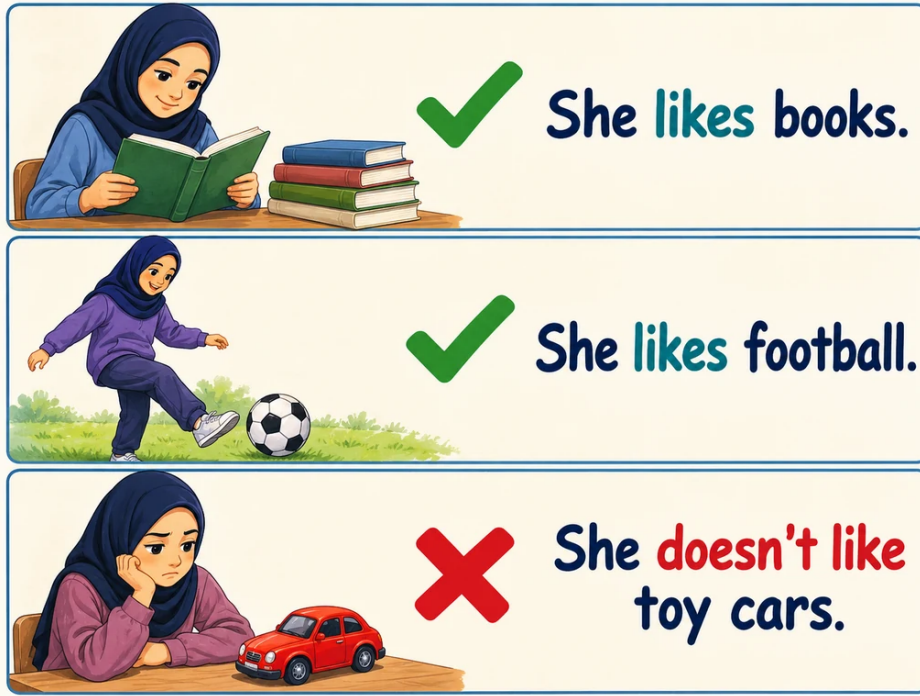
Word or phrase	Meaning or use	Example
a present / a gift	Something given to someone	This book is a present for my sister.
a card	A written message on paper	I make a card for Mum.
a book	Pages to read	My brother likes storybooks.
a toy car	A small car for playing	My cousin likes toy cars.
a football	A ball used for football	This football is for Adam.
flowers	Plants often given as a gift	My aunt likes flowers.
a birthday	The anniversary of someone's birth	Happy birthday, Lina!
a thank-you message	Words that express thanks	Thank you for your help.

Use for to name the person receiving the gift: a card for my mum. Use my, his or her to show the relationship: my mum, his sister, her friend. You can describe an imaginary family if you prefer.

2. How do you say what someone likes?

Like and likes

Use like with I, you, we and they: I like books. Use likes with he, she or one person's name: She likes books. A plural object does not change the verb: She likes flowers.



Say She likes books in a positive statement and She doesn't like toy cars in a negative statement.

Subject	Positive	Negative
I / you / we / they	They like games.	They don't like games.
he / she	He likes games.	He doesn't like games.
one person's name	Lina likes flowers.	Lina doesn't like flowers.

Find the subject before choosing the verb. In My sister likes books, the subject is my sister, one person. Books is the object, so its plural s does not tell you which form of like to choose. In My sisters like books, the subject itself is plural.

Read a preference clue

Youssef likes football. He doesn't like toy cars. We choose a football for him.

1. Youssef can be replaced by he, so use likes.
2. Doesn't already carries the third-person form: the next verb is like.
3. The gift follows the information given, rather than a guess about what all boys like.

Check this

Say She doesn't like flowers, not She doesn't likes flowers. The s appears in likes only in a positive statement. Do not write She is like flowers when you mean she enjoys receiving flowers.

3. How do you ask What does he like?



He likes books.



They like books.



He doesn't like toy cars.

he + likes

they + like

doesn't + like

Use likes with he, like with they, and the base form like after doesn't.

Purpose	Question	Possible answer
Ask for a boy's preferences	What does he like?	He likes books.
Ask for a girl's preferences	What does she like?	She likes chess.
Check one preference	Does Salma like flowers?	Yes, she does.
Check another preference	Does Adam like toy cars?	No, he doesn't.
Ask two people	What do they like?	They like games.

Choose like or likes

- Find the subject: he, she, one name, or a plural group.
- Check whether the sentence is positive, negative or a question.
- In a positive sentence with he or she, use likes.
- After does or doesn't, use like.
- Read the complete sentence aloud: Does she like books? Yes, she does.

4. Can I use love and hate too?

Love expresses a stronger positive feeling than like; hate expresses a strong negative feeling. The same pattern applies: She loves music. She doesn't love every song. He hates noise. At this level, practise with a noun after these verbs. Don't like usually sounds less strong than hate, so choose the phrase that matches your meaning.

5. What are the long and short forms?

Long form	Short form	Example
do not	don't	I don't like noisy toys.
does not	doesn't	She doesn't like noisy toys.
let us	let's	Let's make a card.

The apostrophe shows that letters are missing. In doesn't, the missing letter is o from not. Keep the apostrophe when you write a paragraph or a card message. Both long and short forms are correct; contractions are common in friendly conversations and informal writing.

6. Reading: how do you make a thank-you card?



Instruction verbs tell the reader what to do: fold, draw, write and sign.

MAKE A THANK-YOU CARD. You need a sheet of paper and coloured pencils. First, fold the paper in half. Next, draw a flower on the front. Under the flower, write a short message: Thank you, Mum! Then write your name under the message. Finally, give the card to your mum, or change the message for another person you want to thank.

Instruction verb

An instruction often starts with a base verb and leaves out you: Fold the paper. Draw a flower. Write your name.
The reader is the person who performs the action.

The text has a purpose: it tells you how to make something. Read the materials before the steps. First, next, then and finally help you follow the order. The verb fold means bend the paper so that one part covers another; it does not mean cut it.

Check this

Write your message before giving away the card. In a set of instructions, changing the order can make the task harder. Use the steps in the text rather than adding materials that are not mentioned.

7. Phonics: how do you recognise cl, gl and sl?

Blend	Word examples	Phrase
cl	clock, clap, clean	a clean card
gl	glass, glue, globe	a glass of water
sl	sleep, slide, slow	a slow walk

Say both beginning consonants without adding a separate vowel: cl in clap, gl in glue and sl in slow. Use a mirror to notice your mouth move into l. Practise clap, glue and slow in a different order so that you recognise the sounds rather than remember the table position.

8. Writing: how do you describe a present for your mum?

Use a preference to choose a gift

1. Name the person you are writing about.
2. Give one positive preference with likes.
3. Add one negative preference with doesn't like.
4. Name a suitable present using for.
5. Add a reason with because and check the apostrophes.

A gift paragraph

My mum likes flowers and blue things. She doesn't like noisy toys. I make a blue card for her. I draw a flower on the front because she likes flowers. Inside, I write, Thank you for your help.

1. She refers to my mum, so use likes in positive statements.
2. The card is personal because its colour and picture follow her preferences.
3. You can change the recipient and the message to suit your own situation.

Speaking task: tell a partner two preferences about a fictional friend. The partner asks Does your friend like books? and suggests a gift. Explain your choice using one clue. You have understood the lesson when the gift, the pronoun and the verb form all match the same person.

Remember

- Present and gift can mean the same thing in this unit.
- Use likes with he, she or one person's name in positive statements.
- Use doesn't like in a negative and Does she like...? in a question.
- Don't and doesn't are the short forms of do not and does not.
- Instructions start with base verbs: fold, draw, write and sign.
- Choose gifts from someone's stated preferences and connect a reason with because.

Practice - Try before checking

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

Exercise 1. Find the gift word

Choose the word for each clue: pages to read; a short paper message; a small car for playing. Use card, book and toy car.

Exercise 2. Choose like or likes

Complete: I ... books. She ... flowers. My cousins ... games. Adam ... football.

Exercise 3. Make dislikes clear

Make negative sentences: He likes toy cars. They like noisy games. Salma likes flowers.

Exercise 4. Write full forms

Expand: I don't like red. She doesn't like toy cars. Let's make a card.

Exercise 5. Ask about preferences

Write a question asking what Lina likes. Then ask whether Adam likes books.

Exercise 6. Answer without repeating the object

Give short answers: Does she like flowers? (yes). Does he like toy cars? (no). Do they like chess? (yes).

Exercise 7. Choose a thoughtful present

Lina likes stories and blue things. She doesn't like football. Suggest two suitable presents and explain one choice.

Exercise 8. Read the card instructions

Name the materials in the reading, the first action and the place where the message is written.

Exercise 9. Put the steps in order

Order these actions from the reading: give the card; fold the paper; sign your name; draw a flower; write the message.

Exercise 10. Sort cl, gl and sl

Sort clock, slide, glass, clean, glue and sleep into their beginning blends.

Exercise 11. Correct the gift note

Repair: My sister like books. She doesn't likes cars. This present is to her.

Exercise 12. Listen for the preference

A partner reads twice: My uncle likes chess. He doesn't like noisy games. I make a chess card for him. Without looking, name his like, dislike and present.

Exercise 13. Write about a present for your mum

Write five sentences about a real or fictional mum, relative or trusted adult. Include likes, doesn't like, a gift and because.

Exercise 14. Give your own card instructions

Write four instructions for a card using First, Next, Then and Finally. Begin each instruction with a base verb after the sequence word.



Explained answers

Exercise 1. Find the gift word

A book has pages to read. A card carries a short paper message. A toy car is a small car for playing. Each clue describes the object, not the person receiving it.

Exercise 2. Choose like or likes

I like books. She likes flowers. My cousins like games. Adam likes football. She and Adam refer to one person; my cousins is a plural subject.

Exercise 3. Make dislikes clear

He doesn't like toy cars. They don't like noisy games. Salma doesn't like flowers. Use doesn't with one person and keep like in the base form.

Exercise 4. Write full forms

I do not like red. She does not like toy cars. Let us make a card. The apostrophe in each short form replaces omitted letters.

Exercise 5. Ask about preferences

What does Lina like? Does Adam like books? Both subjects refer to one person, so use does and the base form like. The first question asks for information; the second can take a yes/no answer.

Exercise 6. Answer without repeating the object

Yes, she does. No, he doesn't. Yes, they do. Match the helper verb in the answer to the helper in the question.

Exercise 7. Choose a thoughtful present

Possible choices: a storybook and a blue card. I choose a storybook because Lina likes stories. A football does not match the preference clue given in this task.

Exercise 8. Read the card instructions

Materials: a sheet of paper and coloured pencils. First action: fold the paper in half. Write the message under the flower on the front of the card. Sign your name below the message.

Exercise 9. Put the steps in order

Fold the paper, draw a flower, write the message, sign your name, then give the card. Signing comes after the message so the recipient knows who wrote it.

Exercise 10. Sort cl, gl and sl

cl: clock, clean. gl: glass, glue. sl: slide, sleep. Read both beginning sounds in each word rather than adding a vowel between them.

Exercise 11. Correct the gift note

My sister likes books. She doesn't like cars. This present is for her. Add s only in the positive statement with a singular subject; use for to name the recipient.

Exercise 12. Listen for the preference

He likes chess. He doesn't like noisy games. The present is a chess card. Listen for doesn't because it reverses the preference; this is a partner-read script.

Exercise 13. Write about a present for your mum

Model: My aunt likes green things. She doesn't like noisy toys. I make a green card for her. I draw a tree because she likes nature. Inside, I write a thank-you message. Other recipients and preferences are valid if the grammar and reason match.

Exercise 14. Give your own card instructions

Model: First, fold the paper. Next, draw a star. Then, write a kind message. Finally, sign your name. The drawing can change, but the steps must stay practical and use instruction verbs.

Frequently asked questions

What is the grammar in English 1AC Unit 7?

Let's buy presents! practises likes and dislikes: I like, she likes, I don't like and she doesn't like. Questions include What does he like? and Does she like books?

Why do we say doesn't like instead of doesn't likes?

Doesn't already marks the third-person form. The next verb stays in its base form: She doesn't like toy cars. Use likes only in a positive statement with he, she or one name.

How do I write about presents for my mum?

Give a preference, choose a suitable gift and explain why: My mum likes flowers. I make a flower card for her because she likes flowers. A handmade card is a valid choice.

What is the difference between do not and don't?

They have the same negative meaning. Don't is the short form used commonly in friendly speech and informal writing. Does not becomes doesn't when the subject is he, she or one person.

What pronunciation and reading skills does this unit practise?

Practise cl, gl and sl in clap, glue and slow. Read a card-making text to identify materials, instruction verbs and the order marked by first, next, then and finally.

**MATHFJIB - Anglais 1AC**

Follow your teacher's sequence.

[Find the course and activities online.](#)