UNIT 4: FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. access	(n)	/ˈækses/	sự tiếp cận
2. advertisement = advert	(n)	/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/ /ˈædvɜːt/	quảng cáo
3. announcement	(n)	/əˈnaʊnsmənt/	thông báo
4. application	(n)	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/	đơn xin gia nhập
5. apply	(v)	/əˈplaɪ/	xin vào
6. appreciate	(v)	/əˈpriːʃieɪt/	trân trọng
7. area	(n)	/ˈeəriə/	khu vực
8. available	(adj)	/əˈveɪləbl/	rảnh, sẵn sàng
9. be willing to	(v)	/biː ˈwɪlɪŋ tuː/	sẵn sàng, tự nguyện
10. benefit	(v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	giúp ích
11. boost	(v)	/buːst/	thúc đẩy
12. by chance		/baɪ ʧɑːns/	tình cờ
13. care about	(v)	/keər əˈbaʊt/	quan tâm đến
14. careful ≠ careless	(adj)	/ˈkeəfl/ ≠ /ˈkeələs/	cẩn thận ≠ cẩu thả
15. centre	(n)	/ˈsentə(r)/	trung tâm
16. charity	(n)	/ˈʧærəti/	hội từ thiện
17. cheerful	(adj)	/ˈʧɪəfl/	vui vẻ
18. communication skills	(n)	/kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən skɪlz/	kĩ năng giao tiếp
19. community	(n)	/kəˈmjuːnəti/	cộng đồng
20. community service	(n)	/kəˈmjuːnɪti ˈsɜːvɪs/	dịch vụ cộng đồng
21. confidence	(n)	/ˈkɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin
22. confused	(adj)	/kənˈfjuːzd/	bối rối
23. contact with	(v)	/ˈkɒntækt wɪð/	kết nối với
24. course	(n)	/kɔːs/	khóa học
25. deadline	(n)	/ˈdedlaɪn/	hạn chót
26. deliver	(v)	/dɪˈlɪvə(r)/	phân phát, giao hàng
27. development	(n)	/dɪˈveləpmənt/	sự phát triển
28. digital technology	(n)	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl tekˈnɒlədʒi/	công nghệ số
29. disaster	(n)	/dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/	thảm họa
30. donate	(v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/	hiến tặng, đóng góp
31. donation	(n)	/dəʊˈneɪʃn/	vật hiến tặng, sự đóng góp
32. duty	(n)	/ˈdjuːti/ /ˈduːti/	nghĩa vụ
33. endless	(adj)	/ˈendləs/	vô tận
34. essential	(adj)	/ɪˈsenʃl/	cần thiết
35. experience	(n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	kinh nghiệm
36. export	(n)	/ˈekspɔːt/	sự xuất khẩu
37. flooded area	(n)	/ˈflʌdɪd ˈeriːə/	vùng lũ lụt
38. focus on	(v)	/ˈfoʊkəs ɑːn/	tập trung vào

39. food bank	(n)	/fu:d bæŋk/	điểm từ thiện thức ăn
40. form	(n)	/fɔ:m/	mẫu đơn
41. gain	(v)	/geɪn/	đạt được
42. generous	(adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	hào phóng
43. handmade items	(n)	/ˌhændˈmeɪd ˈaɪt̬əmz/	đồ thủ công
44. hardship	(n)	/ˈhɑ:dʃɪp/	sự nghèo đói, sự thiếu thốn
45. hard-working	(adj)	/ˌhɑ:d ˈwɜ:kɪŋ/	chăm chỉ
46. homeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊmləs/	vô gia cư
47. hopeful ≠ hopeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊpfl/≠ /ˈhəʊpləs/	triển vọng ≠ vô vọng
48. increase	(n)	/ɪnˈkri:s/	sự gia tăng
49. interest	(n)	/ˈɪntrəst/ /ˈɪntrest/	sở thích
50. international	(n)	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/	quốc tế
51. interview	(n)	/ˈɪntəvju:/	buổi phỏng vấn
52. involved	(adj)	/ɪnˈvɒlvd/	tham gia
53. life-saving	(n)	/ˈlaɪf seɪvɪŋ/	kĩ năng cứu đuối nước
54. local	(adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	thuộc địa phương
55. non-governmental	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˌgʌvnˈmentl/	phi chính phủ
56. non-profit	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˈprɒfɪt/	phi lợi nhuận
57. object	(n)	/ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ /ˈɒbdʒekt/	vật thể
58. offer	(v)	/ˈɒfə(r)/	phục vụ, yêu cầu
59. opportunity	(n)	/ˌɒpəˈtju:nəti/	cơ hội
60. organization	(n)	/ˌɔ:gənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	tổ chức
61. orphanage	(n)	/ˈɔ:fənɪdʒ/	trại trẻ mồ côi
62. participate	(v)	/pɑ:ˈtɪsɪpeɪt/	tham gia
63. position	(n)	/pəˈzɪʃn/	vị trí
64. positive	(adj)	/ˈpɒzətɪv/	tích cực
65. practical	(adj)	/ˈpræktɪkl/	thực tế, thiết thực
66. project	(n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	dự án
67. purpose	(n)	/ˈpɜ:pəs/	mục đích
68. quality	(n)	/ˈkwɒləti/	phẩm chất
69. raise	(v)	/reɪz/	làm tăng lên, quyên góp
70. realise	(v)	/ˈri:əlaɪz/	nhận ra
71. record	(v)	/ˈrekɔ:d/	ghi chép lại
72. regular	(adj)	/ˈregjələ(r)/	thông thường
73. reliable	(adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	đáng tin cậy
74. remote	(adj)	/rɪˈməʊt/	xa xôi, hẻo lánh
75. revise	(v)	/rɪˈvaɪz/	ôn lại
76. service	(n)	/ˈsɜ:vɪs/	dịch vụ
77. similar	(adj)	/ˈsɪmələ(r)/	tương đồng
78. skill	(n)	/skɪl/	kĩ năng
79. sort	(v)	/sɔ:t/	sắp xếp
80. successful	(adj)	/səkˈsesfl/	thành công

81. suffering	(n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	sự đau đớn, sự bất hạnh
82. thankful = grateful	(adj)	/ˈθæŋkfl/ /ˈgreɪtfl/	biết ơn
83. time management skills	(n)	/taɪm ˈmænədʒmənt skɪlz/	kĩ năng quản lí thời gian
84. useful	(adj)	/ˈjuːsfl/	hữu dụng
85. various	(adj)	/ˈveəriəs/	đa dạng
86. village	(n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	ngôi làng
87. volunteer	(n,v)	/ˌvɒlənˈtɪə(r)/	tình nguyện viên, làm tình nguyện

B. GRAMMAR:

I. REVIEW PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOS (ÔN LẠI QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN):

1. Past simple (thì quá khứ đơn):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	**S + V2/ed**
Thể phủ định	**S + + did not (=didn't) + V0**
Thể nghi vấn	**(Wh) + did(not) + S + V0...?**

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và **kết thúc** tại một thời gian xác định **trong quá khứ.**

- Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết của thì quá khứ đơn:

yesterday, at that moment, last week, … years ago, in + (khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ), in the past, once upon a time, …

2. Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	**S + was / were + V-ing**
Thể phủ định	**S + was not (=wasn't) / were not (=weren't) + V-ing**
Thể nghi vấn	**(Wh) + was / were (not) + S + V-ing?**

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một **thời điểm xác định cụ thể** trong quá khứ.

- Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết của thì quá khứ tiếp diễn:

at + giờ / at this time yesterday/…., all yesterday morning, all yesterday afternoon,…

II. PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS WITH "*WHEN*" AND "*WHILE*" (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN VỚI TỪ "*WHEN*" VÀ "*WHILE*"):

- Ta dùng "***while***" hoặc "***when***" để nói về mối liên hệ giữa 2 hành động trong quá khứ.

* Dùng "***when***" cho hành động **đang xảy ra** trong quá khứ thì bị một hành động khác **chen ngang vào:**

When + S + Ved/2 , S + was/were + V-ing
When + S + was/were + V-ing , S + Ved/2

Ví dụ:

1. I WAS WATCHING TV when he PHONED me. (tôi đang xem TV thì anh ấy điện thoại cho tôi)

→ Hành động điện thoại (PHONED) *chen ngang* vào hành động đang xem TV (WAS WATCHING).

2. When we WERE PLAYING football, the bell RANG. (khi chúng tôi đang chơi bóng đá thì cái chuông reo lên)

→ Hành động reo (RANG) của chuông *chen ngang* vào hành động đang chơi bóng (WERE PLAYING)

* Dùng "***while***" cho những hành động **đang xảy ra** song song, đồng thời trong quá khứ:

While + S + was/were + Ving, S + was/were + Ving

Ví dụ:

1. While Ellen WAS READING, Tim WAS WATCHING television. (trong khi Ellen đang đọc sách thì Tim đang xem TV)

→ Hai hành động đọc sách (WAS READING) và xem TV (WAS WATCHING) xảy ra *song song và đồng thời* với nhau trong quá khứ

2. While we WERE GOING to the park, it STARTED to rain. (trong khi chúng tôi đang đi đến công viên thì trời bắt đầu mưa).

→ Hai hành động đi đến (WERE GOING) và bắt đầu (STARTED) đang xảy ra *đồng thời* với nhau trong quá khứ nhưng vế sau dùng quá khư đơn vì ta **không thể chia tiếp diễn cho 1 số động từ như "start, begin, …"**

LƯU Ý:** khi dùng "while***" hoặc "***when***" để nói về mối liên hệ giữa 2 hành động trong quá khứ. Ta có thể dùng "***when***" cho cả 2 thì "Quá khứ đơn" và "Quá khứ tiếp diễn" nhưng chỉ dùng "***while***" cho thì "Quá khứ tiếp diễn".

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

Question 1: A. rural	**B.** surprise	**C.** successful	**D.** volunteer
Question 2: A. application	**B.** benefit	**C.** non-profit	**D.** narrow-minded
Question 3: A. reference	**B.** remote	**C.** reaction	**D.** creation
Question 4: A. area	**B.** market	**C.** martyr	**D.** archaeology
Question 5: A. dedicated	**B.** demonstrate	**C.** development	**D.** delicate

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. ensuring	**B.** protecting	**C.** providing	**D.** widening
Question 2: A. donate	**B.** apply	**C.** provide	**D.** study
Question 3: A. successful	**B.** announcement	**C.** ignorant	**D.** experience
Question 4: A. environment	**B.** advertisement	**C.** unfortunate	**D.** disadvantaged
Question 5: A. dedicate	**B.** fortunate	**C.** practical	**D.** volunteer
Question 6: A. ensuring	**B.** protecting	**C.** providing	**D.** widening
Question 7: A. donate	**B.** apply	**C.** provide	**D.** study
Question 8: A. successful	**B.** announcement	**C.** ignorant	**D.** experience
Question 9: A. ensuring	**B.** advertisement	**C.** unfortunate	**D.** practical

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: We_____old clothes and books to poor children.

A. interacted **B.** donated **C.** balanced **D.** applied

Question 2: We arrived at the hotel quite early, ____ in and had lunch.

A. checking **B.** checked **C.** was checking **D.** to check

Question 3: He is very _____. He is always willing to give a lot of money to charity.

A. honest **B.** generous **C.** enthusiastic **D.** modest

Question 4: If you can do something to help others, you will find your life ____.

A. meaningful **B.** meaningless **C.** helpless **D.** interested

Question 5: The school is difficult to get to because it is located in a _____area.

A. remote **B.** cheerful **C.** confused **D.** practical

Question 6: If you don't have time to volunteer, you can_____ money and food.

A. participate **B.** boost **C.** donate **D.** deliver

Question 7: These ____ children encounter many problems and really need our help.

A. disadvantaged **B.** advantaged **C.** disadvantage **D.** advantage

Question 8: This clean water project will _____the people in the village.

A. benefit **B.** donate **C.** raise **D.** volunteer

Question 9: Our club needs more_____ to clean up the park at the weekend.

A. spectators **B.** assistants **C.** volunteers **D.** electrician

Question 10: We need to be _____ when we record the donations.

A. careful **B.** careless **C.** carelessly **D.** carefully

Question 11: I am _____ in community development activities.

A. interested **B.** interesting **C.** excited **D.** exciting

Question 12: There are _____ volunteering opportunities in our community.

A. excite **B.** excitedly **C.** excited **D.** exciting

Question 13: Last year, I was _____at maths. I couldn't even do simple addition in my head.

A. hope **B.** hopeful **C.** hopefully **D.** hopeless

Question 14: Luckily, I got some ____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.

A. useless **B.** useful **C.** usefulness **D.** uselessness

Question 15: He spent his childhood in _____ parts of Italy.

A. various **B.** vary **C.** variously **D.** variety

Question 16: They were so ____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.

A. excite **B.** excitement **C.** exciting **D.** excited

Question 17: Volunteers become well ____ of the problems facing the world.

A. aware **B.** concerned **C.** helpful **D.** interested

Question 18: Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a____ case.

A. hopefully **B.** hopeless **C.** hopeful **D.** hopelessly

Question 19: A lot of generous businessmen have ____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.

A. done **B.** taken **C.** made **D.** given

Question 20: It is ____ that all the students in class 1OA choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.

A. surprising **B.** surprised **C.** surprise **D.** surprisingly

Question 21: They visit a retirement home and ____ time doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.

A. spend **B.** lose **C.** waste **D.** consume

Question 22: Fundraising for charity is a ____ thing for everyone to do to help the community.
A. meant **B.** meaningful **C.** meaningless **D.** meaning

Question 23: Both community ____ and volunteerism are an investment in our community and the people who live in it.
A. life **B.** language **C.** performance **D.** service

Question 24: We hope that students themselves will enjoy taking part _____ the projects.
A. in **B.** on **C.** at **D.** for

Question 25: Many international volunteer organizations are trying to find a ____ to the problem of world hunger.
A. way **B.** method **C.** suggestion **D.** solution

Question 26: For a cleaner and greener community, everyone should ____ the amount of trash and take care of our environment.
A. increase **B.** reduce **C.** contribute **D.** ignore

Question 27: On the door of the house where Louis Braille was born are the words 'He opened the door of____ to all those who cannot see.'
A. knowledge **B.** information **C.** news **D.** material

Question 28: Every month, the volunteer group go to _____and mountainous areas to help those in need.
A. empty **B.** remote **C.** crowded **D.** poor

Question 29: Your music is very ____. Can't you just stop it?
A. annoying **B.** interesting **C.** annoyed **D.** bored

Question 30: Some of the students were ____ at English, so volunteer teachers had to try very hard.
A. hopeless **B.** hopeful **C.** endless **D.** excited

Question 31: She wishes she could do some _____ work this summer.
A. voluntarily **B.** volunteerism **C.** volunteer **D.** volunteering

Question 32: This charity provides financial support and mental comfort to ____ children.
A. advantaged **B.** disadvantaged **C.** advantageous **D.** disadvantageous

Question 33: You can ____ books, clothes, medicine and money to this charity.
A. donor **B.** donate **C.** devote **D.** dedicate

Question 34: While Tom and I ____, someone ____ at the door.
A. were talking - knocked **B.** were talking - was knocking
C. talked - knocked **D.** talked - was knocking

Question 35: While the teacher was explaining to the whole class, she ____ carefully.
A. didn't listen **B.** wasn't listening **C.** had listened **D.** wasn't listened

Question 36: When we were on a voluntary tour, we ____ to public places to collect rubbish every day.
A. were going **B.** went **C.** have gone **D.** had gone

Question 37: They are going to treat drinking water and widen roads in_____areas.
A. private **B.** remote **C.** accessible **D.** secret

Question 38: The phone was engaged when I called. Who ____ to?
A. were you talking **B.** were you talked
C. did you talk **D.** have you talked

Question 39: He feels_____about teaching English to children in remote areas.
A. excited **B.** hopeless **C.** helpful **D.** interested

Question 40: While Lan _____ as a volunteer in the countryside, she met an old friend.

A. was working **B.** worked **C.** had worked **D.** worked

Question 41: I was revising for my civics class when my dad _____ me about the volunteer job.

A. tell **B.** was telling **C.** told **D.** had told

Question 42: Last Sunday, our volunteer team ____ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.

A. were bringing **B.** brought **C.** have brought **D.** had brought

Question 43: I ____ near the fence when suddenly I ____ the voices.

A. stood – heard **B.** stood - was hearing

C. was standing – heard **D.** was standing - was hearing golf.

Question 44: I ____ Maria for the first time at the Heart-to-Heart Charity Office.

A. saw **B.** was seeing **C.** was seen **D.** has seen

Question 45: We ____ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it ____ with rain.

A. were mending - was pouring **B.** mended - poured

C. mended - was pouring **D.** were mending - poured

Question 46: I ____ my report when my boss ____ the hall.

A. made - was entering **B.** made - entered

C. was making - was entering **D.** was making - entered

Question 47: Jim ____ his leg when he ____ golf.

A. broke - was playing **B.** broke - played

C. was breaking - was playing **D.** was breaking – broke

Question 48: Both CARE and Oxfam organisations have programmes to help people in underdeveloped countries ____ their lives.

A. make **B.** risk **C.** improve **D.** start

Question 49: While I ____ for him to call up, he ____ a good time in the bar.

A. waited - was having **B.** was waiting - was having

C. was waiting – had **D.** was waited - was waiting

Question 50: All the kids ____ their homework when the volunteer team ____.

A. were doing - arrived **B.** did - arrived

C. were doing — were arriving **D.** did - were arriving

Question 51: While Lauda ____ round a corner, he suddenly ____ control of his Ferrari.

A. went - lost **B.** was going - was losing

C. was going - lost **D.** went - was losing

Question 52: When I ____ my best friend, she ____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.

A. met - was working **B.** was meeting - was working

C. met - worked **D.** was meeting – worked

Question 53: We ____ in silence when he suddenly ____ me to help him.

A. were walking - was asking **B.** were walking - asked

C. walked – asked **D.** walked - was asking

Question 54: Where ____ you ____ when I ____ you on the bus last night?

A. did - go - saw **B.** were - going - was seeing

C. were - going - saw **D.** did - go - was seeing

Question 55: When you ____ yesterday, I ____ in the garden, so I didn't hear the phone.

A. rang - worked **B.** were ringing - worked

C. were ringing - was working **D.** rang - was working

Question 56: When the robbery ____, the safeguard ____!

A. happened - slept **B.** was happening - was sleeping

C. was happening - slept **D.** happened - was sleeping

Question 57: While the Cambridge boat ____ under a bridge, it ____ another boat.

A. went - was hitting **B.** went - hit

C. was going - was hitting **D.** was going - hit

Question 58: I ____ the accident while I ____ for the bus.

A. was seeing - waited **B.** saw - was waiting

C. was seeing – was waiting **D.** saw – waited

Question 59: We ____ an old box while we ____ in the garden.

A. found - dug **B.** found - were digging

C. was finding - dug **D.** were finding - were digging

Question 60: When I ____ into the room, two boys ____ a picture book together.

A. came - were reading **B.** were coming - were reading

C. came – read **D.** were coming – read

Question 61: My cousin and I ____ on the computer when there ____ a power cut.

A. played - was **B.** were playing - was

C. played - were **D.** were playing - were

Question 62: While we ____ in the park, Mary ____.

A. were running - was falling over **B.** ran - fell over

C. were running - fell over **D.** were running - was falling over

Question 63: I ____ my pen while I ____ my homework.

A. was breaking - was doing **B.** was breaking - did

C. broke – did **D.** broke - was doing

Question 64: It ____ to rain while we ____ home from school.

A. started - were walking **B.** was starting - were walking

C. started - walked **D.** was starting - walked

Question 65: When I went to get the tickets, 1 realised I ____ any money.

A. wasn't having **B.** didn't have **C.** haven't had **D.** hadn't had

Question 66: While we ____ in the rain, Sally's mother ____ past.

A. stood - drove **B.** were standing - drove

C. were standing - was driving **D.** stood - was driving

Question 67: My mother ____ old clothes while my father ____ the food packages for the next voluntary trip.

A. was classifying - was preparing **B.** was classifying - prepared

C. classified - was preparing **D.** classified - prepared

Question 68: Richard ____ TV when the phone ____.

A. watched - rang **B.** watched - was ringing

C. was watching – rang **D.** was watching - was ringing

Question 69: While some volunteers ____ the disabled children, others ____ some furniture in the orphanage.

A. were teaching - were repairing **B.** taught - repaired

C. were teaching – repaired **D.** taught - were repairing

Question 70: I ____ in the queue when I ____ that I had lost my wallet.

A. was standing - was realizing **B.** stood - was realizing
C. was standing - realized **D.** stood - realized

Question 71: When I first saw Miriam, I ____ her to come in for tea and we talked for nearly two hours.
A. invited **B.** invite **C.** have invited **D.** was inviting

Question 72: The girls were chatting ____ the boys were playing games.
A. when **B.** while **C.** during **D.** at the same time

E4: Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the box.

remote	**benefit**	**donation**	**development**
generous	**volunteer**	**donate**	**community**

Question 1: We need more _____ for our community development projects. Are you interested?
Question 2: Our volunteer club received large _____from the students and their parents.
Question 3: When teenagers do volunteer work, they gain numerous _____.
Question 4: My brother is very _____. He usually donates half of his pocket money to charity.
Question 5: This charity group raises money to build more schools in the _____areas.
Question 6: Doing volunteer work is also an opportunity for career _____.
Question 7: To build a better _____, everyone needs to join hands.
Question 8: Besides _____money, there are other ways you can do to help people in need.

E5: Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Question 1: Donating food and other essential items is practical and _____ to the local people. (HELP)
Question 2: You made so _____ mistakes. Please check the detailed record of all the donated things. (CARE)
Question 3: Volunteering can be _____ sometimes, but it can help us find a purpose in life. (TIRE)
Question 4: If you are _____ in this volunteer project, contact us for more information. (INTEREST)
Question 5: We are looking for volunteers for an _____ project in our local area. (INTEREST)
Question 6: If you want to volunteer, there are _____opportunities for getting involved. (END)
Question 7: There are _____ opportunities for teenagers to volunteer these days. (END)
Question 8: We were very _____ to help children organise afterschool activities. (EXCITE)
Question 9: Homeless children are _____ victims. We need to protect them. (HELP)
Question 10: The local people were really _____ . They supported us all the time we stayed there. (HELP)
Question 11: Members of our volunteer clubs are _____ about raising money for charity. (EXCITE)
Question 12: We need more _____ for our community projects. (VOLUNTARY)
Question 13: Our charity groups received generous _____from the local people. (DONATE)

III-READING:

E6: Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a **(1)** ____ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a lew days I got used to **(2)** ____ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countiyside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village **(3)** ____ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day **(4)** ____ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. **(5)** ____ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone **(6)** ____ was considering working for a charity.

Question 1: A. rich	**B.** comfortable	**C.** well-paid	**D.** luxurious
Question 2: A. lived	**B.** living	**C.** lived	**D.** lively
Question 3: A. for	**B.** on	**C.** with	**D.** from
Question 4: A. carrying	**B.** wearing	**C.** holding	**D.** drinking
Question 5: A. If	**B.** Because	**C.** When	**D.** Although
Question 6: A. which	**B.** when	**C.** where	**D.** who

E7: Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is the book which will **(1)** ____ you in the fight for survival that **(2)** ____ many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the **(3)** ____ of extinction.

As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the **(4)** ____ of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to **(5)** ____ animals **(6)** ____ from the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observe the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discover the terrible results of human **(7)** ____ for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses **(8)** ____ their **(9)** ____ so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that **(10)** ____ each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

Question 1: A. combine	**B.** involve	**C.** bring	**D.** lead
Question 2: A. meets	**B.** opposes	**C.** forces	**D.** faces
Question 3: A. edge	**B.** start	**C.** limit	**D.** end
Question 4: A. virtue	**B.** enjoyment	**C.** satisfaction	**D.** value
Question 5: A. enable	**B.** help	**C.** allow	**D.** assist
Question 6: A. preserve	**B.** conserve	**C.** revive	**D.** survive
Question 7: A. greed	**B.** interest	**C.** care	**D.** concern
Question 8: A. from	**B.** by	**C.** for	**D.** with
Question 9: A. feet	**B.** paws	**C.** claws	**D.** toes
Question 10: A. for	**B.** at	**C.** from	**D.** to

E8: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

European Union, almost 100 million citizens of all ages invest **their** time, talents and money to make a positive contribution to their community by volunteering in civil society organisations, youth clubs, hospitals, schools, in sport clubs, etc. For the Commission, volunteering is an active expression of civic participation which strengthens common European values such as solidarity and social cohesion. Volunteering also provides important learning opportunities, because involvement in voluntary activities can provide people with new skills and competences that can even improve their employability. This is especially important at this time of economic crisis. Volunteering plays an important role in sectors as varied and diverse as education, youth, culture, sport,

environment, health, social care, consumer protection, humanitarian aid, development policy, research, equal opportunities and external relations.

Objectives of the Year:

1. To create an enabling and facilitating environment for volunteering in the EU;
2. To empower volunteer organisations and improve the quality of volunteering;
3. To reward and recognise volunteering activities; and
4. To raise awareness of the value and importance of volunteering.

The Commission expects that the European Year of Volunteering will lead to an Increase In volunteering and to greater awareness of its added value, and that it will highlight the link between voluntary **engagement** at local level and its significance in the wider European context.

(EU Citizenship Portal)

Question 1: What does the word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. talents **B.** organisations
C. citizens **D.** schools

Question 2: According to the European Commission, which value does civic participation strengthen?

A. society's wealth and well-being **B.** cultural awareness
C. solidarity and social cohesion **D.** safe environment

Question 3: According to the passage, why does volunteering provide important learning opportunities?

A. Because people have opportunities to gain new skills and competences.
B. Because it helps connect people to others.
C. Because it gives people a sense of being involved in a community.
D. Because it provides people with chances to learn from the differences.

Question 4: Which of the following does NOT belong to Objectives of the Year?

A. Improving the quality of volunteering
B. Encouraging volunteering activities
C. Facilitating volunteering in the EU
D. Raising awareness of value of social relationships.

Question 5: The word "**engagement**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

A. marriage **B.** involvement
C. vow **D.** appointment

IV-LISTENING:

E9: Listen to the information about Rosa Louise McCauley Parks and (decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

Question 1: Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was honored "mother of the modem civil rights movement" by the US Congress. ❑

Question 2: She became an international icon representing the movement against racism ❑

Question 3: She won a Nobel Peace Prize. ❑

Question 4: From 1965 to 1988 she worked as a seamstress. ❑

Question 5: She was voted as one of the 100 most influential figures of the 20th century by Time magazine ❑

V-SPEAKING:

Talk about something you shouldn't do to protect the environment

You can use the following questions as cues:

- What is it?
- How often do you do it?
- Who don't you do it with?
- Why shouldn't you do it?

Useful languages:

Useful vocabulary	Useful structures
• littering, cutting down trees, using nylon bags, using private cars, ... • every day, once a week, three times a month, every week, ... • friends, family members, relatives, colleagues,... • damaging health, devastating ecosystems, causing flood, eroding soild, ...	• Avoiding ... is what I do to protect the environment. • Saying no to ... is the way that I do to protect the environment. • I do it everyday/ once a week/ every time I go shopping, ... • My family members don't..., either. • There are several reasons explaining for my decision. • I don't do it because of some reasons.

Complete the notes:

Structures of the talk	Your notes
What is it?	_____ _____ _____
How often do you do it?	_____ _____ _____
Who don't you do it with?	_____ _____ _____
Why shouldn't you do it?	_____ _____ _____

VI-WRITING:

E10: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: There / be / lots / reasons / people / want / volunteer.

→ _____.

Question 2: Volunteer work / offer / us / chance / make / difference / people / around / them.

→ _____.

Question 3: Young / people / develop / new/ skills / when / join / volunteer / activities.

→ _____.

Question 4: We / can / learn / new / language / when / do / volunteer / work.

→ _____.

Question 5: Volunteering / interesting / because / it / also /way / meet / make / new friends

→ _____.

E11: Write a short paragraph (120 -150 words) about doing volunteer work.

You can use the following questions as cues:

* Why do people do volunteer work?
* Which volunteer activities do you like?
* What situations need volunteer workers?
* What benefits can you get from volunteer work?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 4: FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. access	(n)	/ˈækses/	sự tiếp cận
2. advertisement = advert	(n)	/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/ /ˈædvɜːt/	quảng cáo
3. announcement	(n)	/əˈnaʊnsmənt/	thông báo
4. application	(n)	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/	đơn xin gia nhập
5. apply	(v)	/əˈplaɪ/	xin vào
6. appreciate	(v)	/əˈpriːʃieɪt/	trân trọng
7. area	(n)	/ˈeəriə/	khu vực
8. available	(adj)	/əˈveɪləbl/	rảnh, sẵn sàng
9. be willing to	(v)	/biː ˈwɪlɪŋ tuː/	sẵn sàng, tự nguyện
10. benefit	(v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	giúp ích
11. boost	(v)	/buːst/	thúc đẩy
12. by chance		/baɪ ʧɑːns/	tình cờ
13. care about	(v)	/keər əˈbaʊt/	quan tâm đến
14. careful ≠ careless	(adj)	/ˈkeəfl/ ≠ /ˈkeələs/	cẩn thận ≠ cẩu thả
15. centre	(n)	/ˈsentə(r)/	trung tâm
16. charity	(n)	/ˈʧærəti/	hội từ thiện
17. cheerful	(adj)	/ˈʧɪəfl/	vui vẻ

18. communication skills	(n)	/kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən skɪlz/	kĩ năng giao tiếp
19. community	(n)	/kəˈmjuːnəti/	cộng đồng
20. community service	(n)	/kəˈmjuːnɪti ˈsɜːvɪs/	dịch vụ cộng đồng
21. confidence	(n)	/ˈkɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin
22. confused	(adj)	/kənˈfjuːzd/	bối rối
23. contact with	(v)	/ˈkɒntækt wɪð/	kết nối với
24. course	(n)	/kɔːs/	khóa học
25. deadline	(n)	/ˈdedlaɪn/	hạn chót
26. deliver	(v)	/dɪˈlɪvə(r)/	phân phát, giao hàng
27. development	(n)	/dɪˈveləpmənt/	sự phát triển
28. digital technology	(n)	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl tekˈnɒlədʒi/	công nghệ số
29. disaster	(n)	/dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/	thảm họa
30. donate	(v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/	hiến tặng, đóng góp
31. donation	(n)	/dəʊˈneɪʃn/	vật hiến tặng, sự đóng góp
32. duty	(n)	/ˈdjuːti/ /ˈduːti/	nghĩa vụ
33. endless	(adj)	/ˈendləs/	vô tận
34. essential	(adj)	/ɪˈsenʃl/	cần thiết
35. experience	(n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	kinh nghiệm
36. export	(n)	/ˈekspɔːt/	sự xuất khẩu
37. flooded area	(n)	/ˈflʌdɪd ˈeriːə/	vùng lũ lụt
38. focus on	(v)	/ˈfoʊkəs ɑːn/	tập trung vào
39. food bank	(n)	/fuːd bæŋk/	điểm từ thiện thức ăn
40. form	(n)	/fɔːm/	mẫu đơn
41. gain	(v)	/geɪn/	đạt được
42. generous	(adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	hào phóng
43. handmade items	(n)	/ˌhændˈmeɪd ˈaɪt̬əmz/	đồ thủ công
44. hardship	(n)	/ˈhɑːdʃɪp/	sự nghèo đói, sự thiếu thốn
45. hard-working	(adj)	/ˌhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/	chăm chỉ
46. homeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊmləs/	vô gia cư
47. hopeful ≠ hopeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊpfl/≠ /ˈhəʊpləs/	triển vọng ≠ vô vọng
48. increase	(n)	/ɪnˈkriːs/	sự gia tăng
49. interest	(n)	/ˈɪntrəst/ /ˈɪntrest/	sở thích
50. international	(n)	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/	quốc tế
51. interview	(n)	/ˈɪntəvjuː/	buổi phỏng vấn
52. involved	(adj)	/ɪnˈvɒlvd/	tham gia
53. life-saving	(n)	/ˈlaɪf seɪvɪŋ/	kĩ năng cứu đuối nước
54. local	(adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	thuộc địa phương
55. non-governmental	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˌgʌvnˈmentl/	phi chính phủ
56. non-profit	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˈprɒfɪt/	phi lợi nhuận
57. object	(n)	/ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ /ˈɒbdʒekt/	vật thể
58. offer	(v)	/ˈɒfə(r)/	phục vụ, yêu cầu
59. opportunity	(n)	/ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti/	cơ hội

60. organization	(n)	/ˌɔ:gənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	tổ chức
61. orphanage	(n)	/ˈɔ:fənɪdʒ/	trại trẻ mồ côi
62. participate	(v)	/pɑ:ˈtɪsɪpeɪt/	tham gia
63. position	(n)	/pəˈzɪʃn/	vị trí
64. positive	(adj)	/ˈpɒzətɪv/	tích cực
65. practical	(adj)	/ˈpræktɪkl/	thực tế, thiết thực
66. project	(n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	dự án
67. purpose	(n)	/ˈpɜ:pəs/	mục đích
68. quality	(n)	/ˈkwɒləti/	phẩm chất
69. raise	(v)	/reɪz/	làm tăng lên, quyên góp
70. realise	(v)	/ˈri:əlaɪz/	nhận ra
71. record	(v)	/ˈrekɔ:d/	ghi chép lại
72. regular	(adj)	/ˈregjələ(r)/	thông thường
73. reliable	(adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	đáng tin cậy
74. remote	(adj)	/rɪˈməʊt/	xa xôi, hẻo lánh
75. revise	(v)	/rɪˈvaɪz/	ôn lại
76. service	(n)	/ˈsɜ:vɪs/	dịch vụ
77. similar	(adj)	/ˈsɪmələ(r)/	tương đồng
78. skill	(n)	/skɪl/	kĩ năng
79. sort	(v)	/sɔ:t/	sắp xếp
80. successful	(adj)	/səkˈsesfl/	thành công
81. suffering	(n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	sự đau đớn, sự bất hạnh
82. thankful = grateful	(adj)	/ˈθæŋkfl/ /ˈgreɪtfl/	biết ơn
83. time management skills	(n)	/taɪm ˈmænədʒmənt skɪlz/	kĩ năng quản lí thời gian
84. useful	(adj)	/ˈju:sfl/	hữu dụng
85. various	(adj)	/ˈveəriəs/	đa dạng
86. village	(n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	ngôi làng
87. volunteer	(n,v)	/ˌvɒlənˈtɪə(r)/	tình nguyện viên, làm tình nguyện

B. GRAMMAR:

I. REVIEW PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOS (ÔN LẠI QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN):

1. Past simple (thì quá khứ đơn):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	**S + V2/ed**
Thể phủ định	**S + + did not (=didn't) + V0**
Thể nghi vấn	**(Wh) + did(not) + S + V0…?**

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và **kết thúc** tại một thời gian xác định **trong quá khứ.**

- Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết của thì quá khứ đơn:

yesterday, at that moment, last week, … years ago, in + (khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ), in the past, once upon a time, …

2. Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	**S + was / were + V-ing**
Thể phủ định	**S + was not (=wasn't) / were not (=weren't) + V-ing**
Thể nghi vấn	**(Wh) + was / were (not) + S + V-ing?**

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một **thời điểm xác định cụ thể** trong quá khứ.

- Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết của thì quá khứ tiếp diễn:

at + giờ / at this time yesterday/…., all yesterday morning, all yesterday afternoon,…

II. PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS WITH "*WHEN*" AND "*WHILE*" (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN VỚI TỪ "*WHEN*" VÀ "*WHILE*"):

- Ta dùng "***while***" hoặc "***when***" để nói về mối liên hệ giữa 2 hành động trong quá khứ.

* Dùng "***when***" cho hành động **đang xảy ra** trong quá khứ thì bị một hành động khác **chen ngang vào:**

When + S + Ved/2 , S + was/were + V-ing
When + S + was/were + V-ing , S + Ved/2

Ví dụ:

1. I WAS WATCHING TV when he PHONED me. (tôi đang xem TV thì anh ấy điện thoại cho tôi)

→ Hành động điện thoại (PHONED) *chen ngang* vào hành động đang xem TV (WAS WATCHING).

2. When we WERE PLAYING football, the bell RANG. (khi chúng tôi đang chơi bóng đá thì cái chuông reo lên)

→ Hành động reo (RANG) của chuông *chen ngang* vào hành động đang chơi bóng (WERE PLAYING)

* Dùng "***while***" cho những hành động **đang xảy ra** song song, đồng thời trong quá khứ:

While + S + was/were + Ving, S + was/were + Ving

Ví dụ:

1. While Ellen WAS READING, Tim WAS WATCHING television. (trong khi Ellen đang đọc sách thì Tim đang xem TV)

→ Hai hành động đọc sách (WAS READING) và xem TV (WAS WATCHING) xảy ra *song song và đồng thời* với nhau trong quá khứ

2. While we WERE GOING to the park, it STARTED to rain. (trong khi chúng tôi đang đi đến công viên thì trời bắt đầu mưa).

→ Hai hành động đi đến (WERE GOING) và bắt đầu (STARTED) đang xảy ra *đồng thời* với nhau trong quá khứ nhưng về sau dùng quá khư đơn vì ta **không thể chia tiếp diễn cho 1 số động từ như "start, begin, …"**

LƯU Ý:** khi dùng "while***" hoặc "***when***" để nói về mối liên hệ giữa 2 hành động trong quá khứ. Ta có thể dùng "***when***" cho cả 2 thì "Quá khứ đơn" và "Quá khứ tiếp diễn" nhưng chỉ dùng "***while***" cho thì "Quá khứ tiếp diễn".

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

Question 1: **A.** rural	**B.** surprise	**C.** successful	**D.** volunteer
Question 2: **A.** application	**B.** benefit	**C.** non-profit	**D.** narrow-minded
Question 3: **A.** reference	**B.** remote	**C.** reaction	**D.** creation
Question 4: **A.** area	**B.** market	**C.** martyr	**D.** archaeology
Question 5: **A.** dedicated	**B.** demonstrate	**C.** development	**D.** delicate
Question 6: **A.** dedicate	**B.** fortunate	**C.** practical	**D.** volunteer

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** ensuring	**B.** protecting	**C.** providing	**D.** widening
Question 2: **A.** donate	**B.** apply	**C.** provide	**D.** study
Question 3: **A.** successful	**B.** announcement	**C.** ignorant	**D.** experience
Question 4: **A.** environment	**B.** advertisement	**C.** unfortunate	**D.** disadvantaged
Question 5: **A.** dedicate	**B.** fortunate	**C.** practical	**D.** volunteer
Question 6: **A.** ensuring	**B.** protecting	**C.** providing	**D.** widening
Question 7: **A.** donate	**B.** apply	**C.** provide	**D.** study
Question 8: **A.** successful	**B.** announcement	**C.** ignorant	**D.** experience
Question 9: **A.** ensuring	**B.** advertisement	**C.** unfortunate	**D.** practical

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: We_____old clothes and books to poor children.
A. interacted **B.** donated **C.** balanced **D.** applied

Question 2: We arrived at the hotel quite early, ____ in and had lunch.
A. checking **B.** checked **C.** was checking **D.** to check

Question 3: He is very _____. He is always willing to give a lot of money to charity.
A. honest **B.** generous **C.** enthusiastic **D.** modest

Question 4: If you can do something to help others, you will find your life ____.
A. meaningful **B.** meaningless **C.** helpless **D.** interested

Question 5: The school is difficult to get to because it is located in a _____area.
A. remote **B.** cheerful **C.** confused **D.** practical

Question 6: If you don't have time to volunteer, you can_____ money and food.
A. participate **B.** boost **C.** donate **D.** deliver

Question 7: These ____ children encounter many problems and really need our help.
A. disadvantaged **B.** advantaged **C.** disadvantage **D.** advantage

Question 8: This clean water project will _____the people in the village.
A. benefit **B.** donate **C.** raise **D.** volunteer

Question 9: Our club needs more_____ to clean up the park at the weekend.
A. spectators **B.** assistants **C.** volunteers **D.** electrician

Question 10: We need to be _____ when we record the donations.

A. careful **B.** careless **C.** carelessly **D.** carefully

Question 11: I am _____ in community development activities.

A. interested **B.** interesting **C.** excited **D.** exciting

Question 12: There are _____ volunteering opportunities in our community.

A. excite **B.** excitedly **C.** excited **D.** exciting

Question 13: Last year, I was _____at maths. I couldn't even do simple addition in my head.

A. hope **B.** hopeful **C.** hopefully **D.** hopeless

Question 14: Luckily, I got some ____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.

A. useless **B.** useful **C.** usefulness **D.** uselessness

Question 15: He spent his childhood in _____ parts of Italy.

A. various **B.** vary **C.** variously **D.** variety

Question 16: They were so ____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.

A. excite **B.** excitement **C.** exciting **D.** excited

Question 17: Volunteers become well ____ of the problems facing the world.

A. aware **B.** concerned **C.** helpful **D.** interested

Question 18: Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a____ case.

A. hopefully **B.** hopeless **C.** hopeful **D.** hopelessly

Question 19: A lot of generous businessmen have ____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.

A. done **B.** taken **C.** made **D.** given

Question 20: It is ____ that all the students in class 1OA choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.

A. surprising **B.** surprised **C.** surprise **D.** surprisingly

Question 21: They visit a retirement home and ____ time doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.

A. spend **B.** lose **C.** waste **D.** consume

Question 22: Fundraising for charity is a ____ thing for everyone to do to help the community.

A. meant **B.** meaningful **C.** meaningless **D.** meaning

Question 23: Both community ____ and volunteerism are an investment in our community and the people who live in it.

A. life **B.** language **C.** performance **D.** service

Question 24: We hope that students themselves will enjoy taking part _____ the projects.

A. in **B.** on **C.** at **D.** for

Question 25: Many international volunteer organizations are trying to find a ____ to the problem of world hunger.

A. way **B.** method **C.** suggestion **D.** solution

Question 26: For a cleaner and greener community, everyone should ____ the amount of trash and take care of our environment.

A. increase **B.** reduce **C.** contribute **D.** ignore

Question 27: On the door of the house where Louis Braille was born are the words 'He opened the door of____ to all those who cannot see.'

A. knowledge **B.** information **C.** news **D.** material

Question 28: Every month, the volunteer group go to _____and mountainous areas to help those in need.

A. empty **B.** remote **C.** crowded **D.** poor

Question 29: Your music is very ____. Can't you just stop it?
A. annoying **B.** interesting **C.** annoyed **D.** bored

Question 30: Some of the students were ____ at English, so volunteer teachers had to try very hard.
A. hopeless **B.** hopeful **C.** endless **D.** excited

Question 31: She wishes she could do some _____ work this summer.
A. voluntarily **B.** volunteerism **C.** volunteer **D.** volunteering

Question 32: This charity provides financial support and mental comfort to ____ children.
A. advantaged **B.** disadvantaged **C.** advantageous **D.** disadvantageous

Question 33: You can ____ books, clothes, medicine and money to this charity.
A. donor **B.** donate **C.** devote **D.** dedicate

Question 34: While Tom and I ____, someone ____ at the door.
A. were talking - knocked **B.** were talking - was knocking
C. talked - knocked **D.** talked - was knocking

Question 35: While the teacher was explaining to the whole class, she ____ carefully.
A. didn't listen **B.** wasn't listening **C.** had listened **D.** wasn't listened

Question 36: When we were on a voluntary tour, we ____ to public places to collect rubbish every day.
A. were going **B.** went **C.** have gone **D.** had gone

Question 37: They are going to treat drinking water and widen roads in_____areas.
A. private **B.** remote **C.** accessible **D.** secret

Question 38: The phone was engaged when I called. Who ____ to?
A. were you talking **B.** were you talked
C. did you talk **D.** have you talked

Question 39: He feels_____about teaching English to children in remote areas.
A. excited **B.** hopeless **C.** helpful **D.** interested

Question 40: While Lan _____ as a volunteer in the countryside, she met an old friend.
A. was working **B.** worked **C.** had worked **D.** worked

Question 41: I was revising for my civics class when my dad _____ me about the volunteer job.
A. tell **B.** was telling **C.** told **D.** had told

Question 42: Last Sunday, our volunteer team ____ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.
A. were bringing **B.** brought **C.** have brought **D.** had brought

Question 43: I ____ near the fence when suddenly I ____ the voices.
A. stood – heard **B.** stood - was hearing
C. was standing – heard **D.** was standing - was hearing golf.

Question 44: I ____ Maria for the first time at the Heart-to-Heart Charity Office.
A. saw **B.** was seeing **C.** was seen **D.** has seen

Question 45: We ____ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it ____ with rain.
A. were mending - was pouring **B.** mended - poured
C. mended - was pouring **D.** were mending - poured

Question 46: I ____ my report when my boss ____ the hall.
A. made - was entering **B.** made - entered
C. was making - was entering **D.** was making - entered

Question 47: Jim ____ his leg when he ____ golf.

A. broke - was playing **B.** broke - played
C. was breaking - was playing **D.** was breaking – broke

Question 48: Both CARE and Oxfam organisations have programmes to help people in underdeveloped countries ____ their lives.
A. make **B.** risk **C.** improve **D.** start

Question 49: While I ____ for him to call up, he ____ a good time in the bar.
A. waited - was having **B.** was waiting - was having
C. was waiting – had **D.** was waited - was waiting

Question 50: All the kids ____ their homework when the volunteer team ____.
A. were doing - arrived **B.** did - arrived
C. were doing — were arriving **D.** did - were arriving

Question 51: While Lauda ____ round a corner, he suddenly ____ control of his Ferrari.
A. went - lost **B.** was going - was losing
C. was going - lost **D.** went - was losing

Question 52: When I ____ my best friend, she ____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.
A. met - was working **B.** was meeting - was working
C. met - worked **D.** was meeting – worked

Question 53: We ____ in silence when he suddenly ____ me to help him.
A. were walking - was asking **B.** were walking - asked
C. walked – asked **D.** walked - was asking

Question 54: Where ____ you ____ when I ____ you on the bus last night?
A. did - go - saw **B.** were - going - was seeing
C. were - going - saw **D.** did - go - was seeing

Question 55: When you ____ yesterday, I ____ in the garden, so I didn't hear the phone.
A. rang - worked **B.** were ringing - worked
C. were ringing - was working **D.** rang - was working

Question 56: When the robbery ____, the safeguard ____!
A. happened - slept **B.** was happening - was sleeping
C. was happening - slept **D.** happened - was sleeping

Question 57: While the Cambridge boat ____ under a bridge, it ____ another boat.
A. went - was hitting **B.** went - hit
C. was going - was hitting **D.** was going - hit

Question 58: I ____ the accident while I ____ for the bus.
A. was seeing - waited **B.** saw - was waiting
C. was seeing – was waiting **D.** saw – waited

Question 59: We ____ an old box while we ____ in the garden.
A. found - dug **B.** found - were digging
C. was finding - dug **D.** were finding - were digging

Question 60: When I ____ into the room, two boys ____ a picture book together.
A. came - were reading **B.** were coming - were reading
C. came – read **D.** were coming – read

Question 61: My cousin and I ____ on the computer when there ____ a power cut.
A. played - was **B.** were playing - was

C. played - were **D.** were playing - were

Question 62: While we ____ in the park, Mary ____.

A. were running - was falling over **B.** ran - fell over

C. were running - fell over **D.** were running - was falling over

Question 63: I ____ my pen while I ____ my homework.

A. was breaking - was doing **B.** was breaking - did

C. broke – did **D.** broke - was doing

Question 64: It ____ to rain while we ____ home from school.

A. started - were walking **B.** was starting - were walking

C. started - walked **D.** was starting - walked

Question 65: When I went to get the tickets, 1 realised I ____ any money.

A. wasn't having **B.** didn't have **C.** haven't had **D.** hadn't had

Question 66: While we ____ in the rain, Sally's mother ____ past.

A. stood - drove **B.** were standing - drove

C. were standing - was driving **D.** stood - was driving

Question 67: My mother ____ old clothes while my father ____ the food packages for the next voluntary trip.

A. was classifying - was preparing **B.** was classifying - prepared

C. classified - was preparing **D.** classified - prepared

Question 68: Richard ____ TV when the phone ____.

A. watched - rang **B.** watched - was ringing

C. was watching – rang **D.** was watching - was ringing

Question 69: While some volunteers ____ the disabled children, others ____ some furniture in the orphanage.

A. were teaching - were repairing **B.** taught - repaired

C. were teaching – repaired **D.** taught - were repairing

Question 70: I ____ in the queue when I ____ that I had lost my wallet.

A. was standing - was realizing **B.** stood - was realizing

C. was standing - realized **D.** stood - realized

Question 71: When I first saw Miriam, I ____ her to come in for tea and we talked for nearly two hours.

A. invited **B.** invite **C.** have invited **D.** was inviting

Question 72: The girls were chatting ____ the boys were playing games.

A. when **B.** while **C.** during **D.** at the same time

E4: Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the box.

remote	**benefit**	**donation**	**development**
generous	**volunteer**	**donate**	

Question 1: We need more ____ **volunteers** ____ for our community development projects. Are you interested?

Question 2: Our volunteer club received large __ **donations**____from the students and their parents.

Question 3: When teenagers do volunteer work, they gain numerous _ **benefits**_____.

Question 4: My brother is very _ **generous** ____. He usually donates half of his pocket money to charity.

Question 5: This charity group raises money to build more schools in the __ **remote** ___areas.

Question 6: Doing volunteer work is also an opportunity for career _ **development** ___.

Question 7: To build a better __ **community**__, everyone needs to join hands.
Question 8: Besides __ **donating** ___money, there are other ways you can do to help people in need.

E5: Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Question 1: Donating food and other essential items is practical and **HELPFUL** to the local people. (HELP)
Question 2: You made so **CARELESS** mistakes. Please check the detailed record of all the donated things. (CARE)
Question 3: Volunteering can be **TIRING** sometimes, but it can help us find a purpose in life. (TIRE)
Question 4: If you are **INTERESTED** in this volunteer project, contact us for more information. (INTEREST)
Question 5: We are looking for volunteers for an **INTERESTING** project in our local area. (INTEREST)
Question 6: If you want to volunteer, there are **ENDLESS** opportunities for getting involved. (END)
Question 7: There are **ENDLESS** opportunities for teenagers to volunteer these days. (END)
Question 8: We were very **EXCITED** to help children organise afterschool activities. (EXCITE)
Question 9: Homeless children are **HELPLESS** victims. We need to protect them. (HELP)
Question 10: The local people were really **HELPFUL**. They supported us all the time we stayed there. (HELP)
Question 11: Members of our volunteer clubs are **EXCITED** about raising money for charity. (EXCITE)
Question 12: We need more **VOLUNTEERS** for our community projects. (VOLUNTARY)
Question 13: Our charity yroups received generous **DONATIONS** from the local people. (DONATE)

III-READING:

E6: Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a **(1)** ____ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a lew days I got used to **(2)** ____ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countiyside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village **(3)** ____ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day **(4)** ____ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. **(5)** ____ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone **(6)** ____ was considering working for a charity.

Question 1: **A.** rich	**B.** comfortable	**C.** well-paid	**D.** luxurious
Question 2: **A.** lived	**B.** living	**C.** lived	**D.** lively
Question 3: **A.** for	**B.** on	**C.** with	**D.** from
Question 4: **A.** carrying	**B.** wearing	**C.** holding	**D.** drinking
Question 5: **A.** If	**B.** Because	**C.** When	**D.** Although
Question 6: **A.** which	**B.** when	**C.** where	**D.** who

E7: Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is the book which will **(1)** ____ you in the fight for survival that **(2)** ____ many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the **(3)** ____ of extinction.

As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the **(4)** ____ of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to **(5)** ____ animals **(6)** ____ from the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observe the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discover the terrible results of human **(7)** ____ for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses **(8)** ____ their **(9)** ____ so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that **(10)** ____ each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

Question 1: A. combine	**B.** involve	**C.** bring	**D.** lead
Question 2: A. meets	**B.** opposes	**C.** forces	**D.** faces
Question 3: A. edge	**B.** start	**C.** limit	**D.** end
Question 4: A. virtue	**B.** enjoyment	**C.** satisfaction	**D.** value
Question 5: A. enable	**B.** help	**C.** allow	**D.** assist
Question 6: A. preserve	**B.** conserve	**C.** revive	**D.** survive
Question 7: A. greed	**B.** interest	**C.** care	**D.** concern
Question 8: A. from	**B.** by	**C.** for	**D.** with
Question 9: A. feet	**B.** paws	**C.** claws	**D.** toes
Question 10: A. for	**B.** at	**C.** from	**D.** to

E8: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

European Union, almost 100 million citizens of all ages invest **their** time, talents and money to make a positive contribution to their community by volunteering in civil society organisations, youth clubs, hospitals, schools, in sport clubs, etc. For the Commission, volunteering is an active expression of civic participation which strengthens common European values such as solidarity and social cohesion. Volunteering also provides important learning opportunities, because involvement in voluntary activities can provide people with new skills and competences that can even improve their employability. This is especially important at this time of economic crisis. Volunteering plays an important role in sectors as varied and diverse as education, youth, culture, sport, environment, health, social care, consumer protection, humanitarian aid, development policy, research, equal opportunities and external relations.

Objectives of the Year:

1. To create an enabling and facilitating environment for volunteering in the EU;
2. To empower volunteer organisations and improve the quality of volunteering;
3. To reward and recognise volunteering activities; and
4. To raise awareness of the value and importance of volunteering.

The Commission expects that the European Year of Volunteering will lead to an Increase In volunteering and to greater awareness of its added value, and that it will highlight the link between voluntary **engagement** at local level and its significance in the wider European context.

(EU Citizenship Portal)

Question 1: What does the word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. talents	**B.** organisations
C. citizens	**D.** schools

Question 2: According to the European Commission, which value does civic participation strengthen?

A. society's wealth and well-being **B.** cultural awareness
C. solidarity and social cohesion **D.** safe environment

Question 3: According to the passage, why does volunteering provide important learning opportunities?
A. Because people have opportunities to gain new skills and competences.
B. Because it helps connect people to others.
C. Because it gives people a sense of being involved in a community.
D. Because it provides people with chances to learn from the differences.

Question 4: Which of the following does NOT belong to Objectives of the Year?
A. Improving the quality of volunteering
B. Encouraging volunteering activities
C. Facilitating volunteering in the EU
D. Raising awareness of value of social relationships.

Question 5: The word "**engagement**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
A. marriage **B.** involvement
C. vow **D.** appointment

IV-LISTENING:

E9: Listen to the information about Rosa Louise McCauley Parks and (decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

Question 1: Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was honored "mother of the modem civil rights movement" by the US Congress. ❑ **T**

Question 2: She became an international icon representing the movement against racism ❑ **T**

Question 3: She won a Nobel Peace Prize. ❑ **F**

Question 4: From 1965 to 1988 she worked as a seamstress. ❑ **F**

Question 5: She was voted as one of the 100 most influential figures of the 20th century by Time magazine ❑ **T**

SCRIPT:

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born on February 4th, 1913. She was an African-American human rights activist who was honored by the US Congress as the "mother of the modern human rights movement".

On December l, 1955 in Montgomery; Alabama, Parks, at the age of 42, turned down the offer of the bus driver called James Blake to make room for a white passenger. Although she was not the first to disobey the orders of racist proposals, Parks' action raised the movement of boycotting Montgomery buses.

Her actions became a symbol of the modern human rights movement, and Parks became an international icon representing the movement against racism, She organized and collaborated with a lot of civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, who won a Nobel Peace Prize. Although widely honored in later years, she also suffered for her act; she was fired from her job as a seamstress in a local department store, and received death threats for years afterwards.

From 1965 to 1988 she served as a secretary and receptionist to John Conyers, an African- American US Representative.

She was also active in the Black Power movement and the support of political prisoners in the US.

She was voted as one of the 100 most Influential figures of the 20th century by Time magazine. She died in October 24, 2005 at the age of 92.

V-SPEAKING:

Talk about something you shouldn't do to protect the environment

You can use the following questions as cues:

- What is it?
- How often do you do it?
- Who don't you do it with?
- Why shouldn't you do it?

Useful languages:

Useful vocabulary	Useful structures
• littering, cutting down trees, using nylon bags, using private cars, ... • every day, once a week, three times a month, every week, ... • friends, family members, relatives, colleagues,... • damaging health, devastating ecosystems, causing flood, eroding soild, ...	• Avoiding ... is what I do to protect the environment. • Saying no to ... is the way that I do to protect the environment. • I do it everyday/ once a week/ every time I go shopping, ... • My family members don't..., either. • There are several reasons explaining for my decision. • I don't do it because of some reasons.

Complete the notes:

Structures of the talk	Your notes
What is it?	_____ _____ _____
How often do you do it?	_____ _____ _____
Who don't you do it with?	_____ _____ _____
Why shouldn't you do it?	_____ _____ _____

SAMPLE ANSWER:

Protecting environment are activities that keep the environment clean and use natural resources economically and appropriately. Saying "no" to the use of nylon bags is the way that do to protect the environment. I do It every day. For example, when I go to the market or buy something at a store or supermarket, in any situation, I often avoid using nylon bags.

Family members are well aware of protecting the environment so everyone says No to nylon bags.

I don't do It because of some reasons. Firstly, It devastates eco»tems; plastic bags located in the soil prevent soil from retaining water and nutrients. Secondly, it damages health, especially colored nylon bags These bags, which contain lead, can contaminate the food inside it, which damage the brain and cause lung cancer. Lastly, it destroys organisms, nylon bags washed down into lakes, oceans kill microorganisms when they swallow nylon bags.

To carry something, we can use cloth bags, paper bags or any kind of bag used repeatedly and decomposed biologically instead of nylon bags. Remember that don't accept nylon bags from seller when buying something. It is a way for us to contribute to protecting the environment

VI-WRITING:

E10: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: There / be / lots / reasons / people / want / volunteer.

→ There are lots of reasons why people want to volunteer.

Question 2: Volunteer work / offer / us / chance / make / difference / people / around / them.

→ Volunteer work offers us a chance to make a difference to people around them.

Question 3: Young / people / develop / new/ skills / when / join / volunteer / activities.

→ Young people develop new skills when joining in volunteer activities

Question 4: We / can / learn / new / language / when / do / volunteer / work.

→ We can learn a new language When doing volunteer work.

Question 5: Volunteering / interesting / because / it / also /way / meet / make / new friends

→ Volunteering is interesting because it is also the way to meet and make new friends.

E11: Write a short paragraph (120 -150 words) about doing volunteer work.

You can use the following questions as cues:

* Why do people do volunteer work?
* Which volunteer activities do you like?
* What situations need volunteer workers?
* What benefits can you get from volunteer work?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SAMPLE ANSWER:

I believe there are several reasons why people like volunteering. Firstly, they want to do something to make the community better, others do volunteer work because it teaches them a lot of soft skills such as team work, leadership, patience. In addition, volunteering helps to connect you to others and facilitate to widen your relationships.

I would love to work as a volunteer for an organization related to environment. I feel that it is necessary to raise people's awareness of protecting our green planet. The activities I like are planting more trees and cleaning up lakes and rivers.

Situations which affect a larger group of people need volunteer work. For example, when an Earthquake happens, there will be a lot of people being died or homeless. It is such a massive destruction that requires help from the entire planet.

I can benefit from volunteer a lot. It increases my social and relationship skills. It also helps me make more friends, and in some way be more connected with the society. Moreover, volunteering is the way to reduce stress. It brings fun and fulfillment to my life.