

## UNIT 3. COMMUNITY SERVICE

### I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>board game</b>	(n)	/'bɔ:d geɪm/	trò chơi trên bàn cờ, trò chơi ô chữ
<b>Ex:</b> Kenny is interested in playing <b>board games</b> . ( <i>Kenny rất thích chơi các trò chơi ô chữ.</i> )			
<b>clean-up activity</b>	(n)	/'kli:n ʌp æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động dọn rửa
<b>Ex:</b> She hates doing <b>clean-up activities</b> . ( <i>Cô ấy ghét các công việc dọn rửa.</i> )			
<b>collect</b>	(v)	/kə'lekt/	thu thập, sưu tập
<b>Ex:</b> Her hobby is <b>collecting</b> dolls. ( <i>Sở thích của cô ấy là sưu tập búp bê.</i> )			
<b>community</b>	(n)	/kə'mju:nəti/	cộng đồng, khu phố
<b>Ex:</b> There's a real sense of <b>community</b> in this neighbourhood. ( <i>Người dân trong khu phố này rất có ý thức cộng đồng.</i> )			
<b>community service</b>	(n)	/kə'mju:nəti 'sɜ:vɪs/	phục vụ cộng đồng
<b>Ex:</b> He was sentenced to 140 hours <b>community service</b> . ( <i>Anh ta bị phạt làm việc 140 giờ phục vụ cộng đồng.</i> )			
<b>develop</b>	(v)	/di'veləp/	phát triển
<b>Ex:</b> I'm looking for a job which will enable me to develop my <b>skills</b> . ( <i>Tôi đang tìm kiếm một công việc có thể giúp tôi phát triển các kỹ năng của mình.</i> )			
<b>donate</b>	(v)	/dəʊ'neɪt/	hiến, cho, tặng
<b>Ex:</b> He <b>donated</b> thousands of Pounds to charity. ( <i>Anh đã quyên góp hàng nghìn bảng Anh cho tổ chức từ thiện.</i> )			
<b>elderly</b>	(adj)	/'eldəli/	lớn tuổi, cao tuổi
<b>Ex:</b> We should help the <b>elderly</b> people. ( <i>Chúng ta nên giúp đỡ những người già.</i> )			
<b>exchange</b>	(v, n)	/'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	trao đổi
<b>Ex:</b> He <b>exchanges</b> the blue jumper for a red one. Anh ấy đổi cái áo màu xanh lấy cái màu đỏ.			

<b>flooded</b>	(adj)	/'flʌdɪd/	bị lũ lụt
<b>Ex:</b> Help the people in <b>flooded</b> area! ( <i>Hãy giúp đỡ những người ở vùng bị lũ lụt</i> )			
<b>homeless</b>	(adj)	/'həʊmləs/	vô gia cư, mất nhà cửa
<b>Ex:</b> Three hundred people were left <b>homeless</b> by the flood. ( <i>Ba trăm người mất nhà cửa do trận lũ lụt.</i> )			
<b>mountainous</b>	(adj)	/'maʊntənəs/	thuộc vùng núi
<b>Ex:</b> There were still a lot of poor people living in the <b>mountainous</b> districts. ( <i>Vẫn còn rất nhiều người nghèo sống ở các huyện miền núi.</i> )			
<b>nursing</b>	(n)	/'nɜːsɪŋ/	chăm sóc, điều dưỡng
<b>Ex.</b> She studied <b>nursing</b> at Garfield Hospital. ( <i>Cô học điều dưỡng tại bệnh viện Garfield.</i> )			
<b>nursing home</b>	(n)	/'nɜːsɪŋ hæʊm/	viện dưỡng lão
<b>Ex:</b> In the nursing home, she has to pay for room and board. ( <i>Trong viện dưỡng lão, bà ấy phải trả tiền ăn và ở.</i> )			
<b>orphanage</b>	(n)	/'ɔːfənɪdʒ/	trại trẻ mồ côi
<b>Ex:</b> He spent most of his childhood in an <b>orphanage</b> . ( <i>Anh ấy đã dành phần lớn thời thơ ấu của mình trong trại trẻ mồ côi.</i> )			
<b>plant</b>	(v)	/'plɑːnt/	trồng cây
<b>Ex:</b> My father usually <b>plants</b> trees on the first day of Tet. ( <i>Bố tôi thường trồng cây vào ngày mùng 1 Tết.</i> )			
<b>protect</b>	(v)	/'prə'tekt/	bảo vệ
<b>Ex:</b> We have to <b>protect</b> the environment by any ways. ( <i>Chúng ta phải bảo vệ môi trường bằng mọi cách.</i> )			
<b>proud</b>	(adj)	/'praʊd/	tự hào
<b>Ex:</b> My daughter has made me extremely <b>proud</b> . ( <i>Con gái tôi đã làm cho tôi vô cùng tự hào.</i> )			
<b>provide</b>	(v)	/'prə'vaɪd/	cung cấp

<b>Ex.</b> We are here to <b>provide</b> a service for the public. (Chúng tôi ở đây để cung cấp dịch vụ cho công chúng.)			
<b>rural area</b>	(n)	/'rʊərəl 'eəriə/	vùng nông thôn
<b>Ex.</b> We live in a rural area of the San Francisco Bay Area. (Chúng tôi sống ở một vùng nông thôn của vùng vịnh San Francisco.)			
<b>skill</b>	(n)	/skɪl/	kỹ năng
<b>Ex.</b> The children need to improve communicative <b>skill</b> . (Những đứa trẻ cần phát triển kỹ năng giao tiếp.)			
<b>teenager</b>	(n)	/'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/	thanh thiếu niên
<b>Ex.</b> Now she's a <b>teenager</b> , she's starting to be interested in boys. (Bây giờ cô ấy là một thiếu niên, cô ấy bắt đầu quan tâm đến các chàng trai.)			
<b>tutor</b>	(v, n)	/'tju:tə(r)/	dạy phụ đạo, gia sư
<b>Ex.</b> He was my personal <b>tutor</b> at university. (Anh ấy là gia sư riêng của tôi ở trường đại học.)			
<b>volunteer</b>	(v, n)		tình nguyện, tình nguyện viên
<b>Ex:</b> She does <b>volunteer</b> work at an orphanage. (Cô ấy làm công việc tình nguyện tại một trại trẻ mồ côi.)			

\* **Some common community service activities**

(Tên một vài hoạt động phục vụ cộng đồng phổ biến)

<b>Words</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>do charity work</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/du: 'tʃærəti wɜ:k/	làm việc từ thiện
<b>help elderly people</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/help eldəli 'pi:pl/	giúp đỡ người già
<b>help homeless people</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/help eldəli 'pi:pl/	giúp người vô gia cư
<b>help the poor</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/help ðə pʊə(r)/	giúp người nghèo
<b>pick up litter</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/pɪk ʌp 'lɪtə(r)/	nhặt rác
<b>donate books</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/dəʊ 'neɪt/	quyên góp sách
<b>donate blood</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/dəʊ 'neɪt blʌd/	hiến máu

<b>donate money</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/dəʊ'neɪt 'mʌni/	quyên góp tiền
<b>donate clothes</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/dəʊ'neɪt kləʊðz/	quyên góp quần áo
<b>plant trees in the park</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/plɑ:nt tri:z ɪn ðə pɑ:k/	trồng cây trong công viên
<b>clean the street</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/kli:n ðə stri:t/	dọn đường phố
<b>provide food for the poor</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/prə'vaɪd fu:d fɔ: ðə pʊə/	cung cấp thức ăn cho người nghèo
<b>provide education for homeless children</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/prə'vaɪd ,edju:'keɪʃən fɔ: 'həʊmlɪs 'tʃɪldrə/	cung cấp giáo dục cho trẻ vô gia cư
<b>provide accommodation for homeless children</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	/prə'vaɪd ə ,kɒmə'deɪʃn fɔ: 'həʊmlɪs 'tʃɪldrə/	cung cấp chỗ ở cho trẻ vô gia cư
<b>recycle plastic bottles</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	ri:'saɪkl 'plæstɪk 'bɒtlz	tái chế vỏ chai nhựa
<b>reuse things</b>	V <sub>phr</sub>	<u>ri:'ju:z</u> θɪŋz	tái sử dụng đồ

## II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
collect (v)	thu thập, sưu tập	collectable (adj)	collection (n)
		collector (n)	
community (n)	cộng đồng	commune (n)	communalism (n)
		commune (v)	communally (adv)
		communal (adj)	
develop (v)	phát triển	developer (n)	development (n)
		developing (adj)	developmental (adj)
		developmentally (adv)	
donate (v)	hiến, cho, tặng	donation (n)	
exchange (v)	trao đổi	exchange(n)	exchangeable (adj)
mountainous (adj)	vùng núi	mountain (n)	
orphanage (n)	trại trẻ mồ côi	orphan (n)	orphan (v)
protect (v)	bảo vệ	protection (n)	protectionism (n)
		protective (adj)	protectionist (n)
skill (n)	kỹ năng	skilful (adj)	skilfully (adv)

## III. GRAMMAR

### ✿ THE PAST SIMPLE (Thì quá khứ đơn)

#### a. Cấu trúc

	Normal Verb	To be
Câu khẳng định	S + V <sub>2/ed</sub>	S + was/ were ...
Câu phủ định	S + did + not + V	S + was/ were + not...
Câu hỏi	Did + S + V?	Was/ Were + S ...?

## b. Cách sử dụng

□ Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

### E.g.

- I went shopping yesterday morning. (Tôi đi mua sắm vào sáng hôm qua.)
- She wasn't at home last night. (Cô ấy không có ở nhà vào tối qua.)

## c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- yesterday (ngày hôm qua)
- ago (trước đó)
- last week (tuần trước)
- last month/ year/ decade/ century... (tháng trước, năm ngoái, thập kỉ trước, thế kỉ trước, ...)
- in the past (trong quá khứ)
- in 1990 (vào năm 1990)

## d. Quy tắc thêm đuôi "ed" khi chia động từ thường ở thì quá khứ

① Thêm -d vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng -ee hoặc -e

### E.g.

live → lived

love → loved

agree → agreed

② Đối với các động từ một vần, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x), chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed:

### E.g.

fit → fitted

stop → stopped

fix → fixed

③ Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp:

- trước y là một phụ âm, ta chuyển y thành / sau đó thêm -ed: study → studied

- trước y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: play → played

④ Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed vào cuối mỗi từ.

### E.g.

work → worked

learn → learned

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

\* Cách phát âm đuôi /t/, /d/ và /id/

▢ Các động từ theo qui tắc khi chuyển sang quá khứ ta thêm -ed, đuôi này sẽ được phát âm theo 3 cách là /t/, /d/ và /id/

Cách phát âm	Quy tắc
/id/	<p>✗ "ed" được phát âm là /id/ với các động từ tận cùng bằng <b>t</b> hoặc <b>d</b>.</p> <p>E.g. <i>wanted, invited, needed, decided, ...</i></p> <p>✗ Tính từ tận cùng bằng '<b>ed</b>'.</p> <p>E.g. <i>interested, bored, naked, ...</i></p>
/t/	<p>✗ "ed" được phát âm là /t/ khi động từ có âm cuối là các âm vô thanh sau: <b>ch, f (gh, ph), p, k, th, x, s (ce), sh</b>.</p> <p>E.g. <i>helped, looked, washed, watched, laughed, breathed, kissed, danced, fixed, ...</i></p>
/d/	<p>✗ "ed" được phát âm là /d/ khi động từ tận cùng bằng <b>các âm còn lại</b>.</p> <p>E.g. <i>called, cleaned, damaged, amazed, used, ...</i></p>

## V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.

laughed	showed	wondered	breathed	needed	kissed	decided	danced
interested	bored	fixed	called	cleaned	helped	naked	damaged
amazed	looked	wanted	used	washed	invited	ended	studied
started	loved	watched	played	filled	walked		
/t/			/d/			/id/	

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**Exercise 2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. stopped                      B. lived                      C. played                      D. arrived
2. A. invited                      B. wanted                      C. ended                      D. liked
3. A. stopped                      B. agreed                      C. listened                      D. cleaned
4. A. worked                      B. wanted                      C. stopped                      D. asked
5. A. rested                      B. hiked                      C. dressed                      D. advanced
6. A. devoted                      B. suggested                      C. provided                      D. wished
7. A. looked                      B. watched                      C. stopped                      D. carried
8. A. worked                      B. lived                      C. enjoyed                      D. listened
9. A. stopped                      B. wanted                      C. needed                      D. fitted
10. A. decorated                      B. forced                      C. asked                      D. liked

**Exercise 3. Choose the odd one out.**

1. A. donate                      B. provide                      C. food                      D. encourage
2. A. clean                      B. street                      C.house                      D. wall
3. A. clothes                      B. educate                      C. blood                      D. money
4. A. money                      B. blood                      C. donate                      D. waste
5. A. homeless                      B. disabled                      C. people                      D. poor
6. A. volunteer                      B. clothes                      C. books                      D. food
7. A. help                      B. draw                      C. paint                      D. school
8. A. individual                      B. essential                      C. environmental                      D. service
9. A. blood                      B. homework                      C. students                      D. tutors
10. A. elderly                      B. grandparents                      C. nursing home                      D. orphan

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

<b>volunteer</b>	<b>mountainous</b>	<b>helped</b>	<b>patients</b>	<b>English classes</b>
<b>save</b>	<b>gone</b>	<b>donated</b>	<b>clean</b>	<b>homeless</b>

1. It is the first time I have done the \_\_\_\_\_ work.
2. We have \_\_\_\_\_ to this village to do volunteer work several times.
3. On the way home I \_\_\_\_\_ an old lady go across the road.



4. We provided foods for the \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital last week.
5. Up to now, my class has collected hundreds of old books and clothes for the poor children in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
6. My friend opened the evening \_\_\_\_\_ for the poor children.
7. Youth volunteers regularly \_\_\_\_\_ the streets and plant more trees.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ blood for the first time almost a year ago.
9. The storm was terrible. Many homes were destroyed and many people became \_\_\_\_\_.
10. It's good to donate blood because you can \_\_\_\_\_ people's lives.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.**

<b>elderly people</b>	<b>street children</b>	<b>sick children</b>	<b>evening classes</b>
<b>donors</b>	<b>disabled people</b>	<b>homeless people</b>	<b>volunteers</b>

1. We provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the children from poor families.
2. Linda often spends her free time helping \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital.
3. We provide housing and other services to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Street Child works to help \_\_\_\_\_ off the streets and into school.
5. Most blood \_\_\_\_\_ are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply.
6. Schools need \_\_\_\_\_ to help children to read.
7. They help \_\_\_\_\_ with housework and gardening.
8. The local authority built a new home for severely \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

1. After the party, I \_\_\_\_\_ twenty bottles from various parts of the house yesterday. (collect)
2. He's well-known in the local \_\_\_\_\_. (community)
3. All our profits are re-invested in research and \_\_\_\_\_. (develop)
4. Even a small \_\_\_\_\_ can do a lot of good. (donate)
5. They were given food and shelter in \_\_\_\_\_ for work. (exchange)
6. The people in \_\_\_\_\_ area are very poor. (mountain)
7. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ your skin from the harmful effects of the sun. (protection)
8. The craft villagers are so \_\_\_\_\_. (skill)
9. Community \_\_\_\_\_ have a lot of positive effects on students. (serve)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ people find it difficult to have a job. (disable)

11. I'd like to work as a volunteer for a charity \_\_\_\_\_. (organise)
12. He made a £5000 \_\_\_\_\_ to charity. (donate)
13. The Soup Kitchen is a \_\_\_\_\_ organization that provides free meals for needy people. (profit)
14. The homeless shelters are entirely staffed by \_\_\_\_\_ worker. (volunteer)
15. The organization is funded by \_\_\_\_\_ donations. (charity)
16. We help the \_\_\_\_\_ with housework and gardening. (old)

**Exercise 7. Turn the sentences into the negative and interrogative form.**

1. Nam wrote an essay in Literature class this morning.

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2. I watched TV yesterday morning.

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3. Nam and you were in the English club last Tuesday.

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4. They ate noodles two hours ago.

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5. We always had a nice time on Christmas holiday in the past.

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6. My father decorated the Christmas tree.

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7. She bought a new dress yesterday.

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8. They were late for school.

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9. Mr. Tam took his children to the museum last Sunday.

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10. Hoa made a cushion for her armchair.

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**Exercise 8 a. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.**

1. I (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at six o'clock yesterday.
2. A: (Helen/ drive) \_\_\_\_\_ to work? - B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My neighbor (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new car last week.
4. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy on their last summer holiday.
5. (they/ swim) i \_\_\_\_\_ n the sea? - B: No, they.
6. My family and I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ a comedy movie last night.
7. First, we (do) \_\_\_\_\_ exercise, and then we (drink) some water.
8. Suddenly, the animal jumped and (bite) \_\_\_\_\_ my hand.
9. What time (you/ get up) \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?
10. The Wright brothers (fly) \_\_\_\_\_ the first airplane in 1903.
11. I think I (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ a strange sound outside the door one minute ago.
12. When I was ten years old, I (break) \_\_\_\_\_ my arm. It really (hurt) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The police (catch) \_\_\_\_\_ all three of the bank robbers last week.
14. When \_\_\_\_\_ (you/read) \_\_\_\_\_ that book?
15. Unfortunately, I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ to (bring) \_\_\_\_\_ my money.

**Exercise 8 b. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.**

On Friday, the children (1. talk) \_\_\_\_\_ about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they (2. go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the country with their two dogs and (3. play) \_\_\_\_\_ together. Ben and Dave (4. have) \_\_\_\_\_ some kites. Some time later the dogs (5. be) \_\_\_\_\_ not there. So they (6. call) \_\_\_\_\_ them and (7. look) \_\_\_\_\_ for them in the forest. After half an hour the children (8. find) \_\_\_\_\_ them and (9. take) \_\_\_\_\_ them back. Charlie (10. be) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick (11. go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the bikes and (12. fetch) \_\_\_\_\_ the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they (13. play) \_\_\_\_\_ football. Nick and Dave (14. win) \_\_\_\_\_. In the evening they (15. ride) \_\_\_\_\_ home.

**Exercise 9. Write complete sentences basing on the given words (Use the past simple form).**

1. It/ be/ cloudy/ yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. In 1990/we/move/to another city.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. When/ you/ get/ the first gift?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. She/ not/ go/ to the church/ five days ago.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. How/ be/ he/ yesterday

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Mr. and Mrs. James/ come back home/ and/ have/ lunch/ late/ last night?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. They/ happy/ last holiday?

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. How/you/get there?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. I/play/football/last/Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. My/ mother/ make/ two/ cake/ four/ days/ ago.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentence with the verbs in the box. Remember to put them in the past**

simple form.

want	be	write	study	cook
ring	teach	spend	go	sleep

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ out with her boyfriend last night.
2. Laura \_\_\_\_\_ a meal yesterday afternoon.
3. Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ more than 600 pieces of music.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ tired when I came home.
5. The bed was very comfortable so they \_\_\_\_\_ very well.
6. Jamie passed the exam because he \_\_\_\_\_ very hard.
7. My father \_\_\_\_\_ the teenagers to drive when he was alive.
8. Dave \_\_\_\_\_ to make a fire but there was no wood.
9. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ hours in his room making his toys.
10. The telephone \_\_\_\_\_ several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

**Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

### Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Snow White was the daughter of a beautiful queen, who died when the girl (1. be) \_\_\_\_\_ young. Her father (2. marry) \_\_\_\_\_ again, but the girl's stepmother was very jealous of her because she was so beautiful.

The evil queen (3. order) \_\_\_\_\_ a hunter to kill Snow White but he couldn't do it because she was so lovely. He (4. chase) \_\_\_\_\_ her away instead, and she (5. take) \_\_\_\_\_ refuge with seven dwarfs in their house in the forest. She (6. live) \_\_\_\_\_ with the dwarfs and take care of them and they (7. love) \_\_\_\_\_ her dearly.

Then one day the talking mirror (8. tell) \_\_\_\_\_ the evil queen that Snow White was still alive. She (9. change) \_\_\_\_\_ herself into a witch and (10. make) \_\_\_\_\_ a poisoned apple. She (11. go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the dwarfs' house disguised as an old woman and tempted Snow White to eat the poisoned apple, which (12. put) \_\_\_\_\_ her into an everlasting sleep.

Finally, a prince (13. find) \_\_\_\_\_ her in the glass coffin where the dwarfs had put her and woke her up with a kiss. Snow White and the prince (14. be) \_\_\_\_\_ married and lived happily ever after.

**Exercise 12. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.**

1. Tom Holden worked \_\_\_\_\_ a volunteer at a charity in 2010.
2. They provided housing and other supports \_\_\_\_\_ homeless people.

3. Some volunteers enjoy helping elderly people living \_\_\_\_\_ nursing homes.
4. She donated thousands of pounds \_\_\_\_\_ children's charities.
5. The benefits \_\_\_\_\_ volunteering are enormous to you, and your community.
6. You can volunteer to help cook and serve a meal \_\_\_\_\_ a homeless shelter.
7. UNICEF has launched a campaign to help children \_\_\_\_\_ need.
8. They provided street children \_\_\_\_\_ food and books.
9. We often help them do housework \_\_\_\_\_ our free time.
10. The volunteers are so enthusiastic. They take part \_\_\_\_\_ all the activities in this area.

**Exercise 13. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. We came to the remote village and \_\_\_\_\_ meals for homeless children.  
A. cooked                      B. offered                      C. do                              D. made
2. You should think of \_\_\_\_\_ the volunteer activities in your community.  
A. taking in                      B. taking part in                      C. participating                      D. making
3. Traditional volunteer activities include \_\_\_\_\_ money for people in need, cooking and giving food.  
A. rising                              B. raising                              C. getting                              D. taking
4. You can help young children by \_\_\_\_\_ them to do homework before or after school.  
A. doing                              B. offering                              C. teaching                              D. helping
5. Let's collect and \_\_\_\_\_ warm clothes to homeless children in our city.  
A. giveaway                              B. give back                              C. takeoff                              D. put on
6. To help people in remote areas, we can \_\_\_\_\_ transportation, such as giving rides to the elderly.  
A. give                                      B. bring                                      C. provide                                      D. donate
7. Let's help the sweet children because they have bad \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live                                      B. living conditions                                      C. ways of life                                      D. earnings
8. They have decided to ride to work \_\_\_\_\_ it is good for their health and the environment.  
A. so                                      B. but                                      C. although                                      D. because
9. Our school has a programme to \_\_\_\_\_ children from poor families in Ho Chi Minh City.  
A. ask                                      B. offer                                      C. tutor                                      D. volunteer
10. Volunteers can do general \_\_\_\_\_ such as clean-up projects or home repair.  
A. activities                                      B. things                                      C. labour                                      D. jobs

11. Volunteering is special \_\_\_\_\_ me because I can help others.

- A. at                      B. for                      C. with                      D. to

12. They have decided to clean up the neighbourhood \_\_\_\_\_ it is full of rubbish.

- A. so                      B. but                      C. although                      D. because

**Exercise 14. Read the text and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

### Volunteer Work among Vietnamese Students

*Hue, 17 years old:* Being able to make a difference in the lives of people is a wonderful thing to me. That's why I take part in volunteer work. I've been a volunteer for over three years. Once or twice a week, usually on weekends, I teach English and Math to poor children in Long Bien district. My friends and I also encourage other people to donate books to them. We also tutor some young children who can't go to school.

*Ngan, 13 years old:* My family spends one Saturday morning a month collecting rubbish or planting trees in our neighbourhood. We are not forced or paid to do it, but we enjoy it. In our village, most families volunteer to do this once a month. We cook and give food to patients in some hospitals. My parents also donate their blood once or twice a year to help sick people. At the end of each year, people in my village raise money for poor and homeless people. We love helping others.

Statements	T or F
1. Hue loves to make a difference in the lives of people.	
2. Hue started volunteering when she was 14 years old.	
3. Ngan collects rubbish in the neighbourhood with her family on Saturday mornings.	
4. Ngan's family doesn't like volunteering.	
5. Many families in Ngan's village do volunteer work.	
6. Ngan's parents encourage people to donate blood to help sick people.	

**Exercise 15. Read the passage, and then choose the best answers.**

Each country has many good people who take care of others. For example, some of students in the United States often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or homes for the elderly. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean

up, or repair their houses, do the shopping. For boys who don't have fathers, there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take these boys to basketball games or on fishing trips and help them to get to know things those boys usually learn from their fathers.

Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go and play games. Some of these clubs show movies or hold short trip to the mountains, the beaches, museums, or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of students as volunteers because they are young enough to understand the problems of younger boys and girls.

**1.** What do volunteers usually do to help those who are sick or old in their homes?

- A. They do the shopping, and repair or clean up their house.
- B. They tell them stories and sing dance for them.
- C. They cool, sew, and wash their clothes.
- D. They take them to basketball games.

**2.** What do they help boys whose fathers do not live with them?

- A. To learn things about their fathers.
- B. To get to know thing about their fathers.
- C. To get to know things that boys want from their fathers.
- D. To learn things that boys usually learn from their fathers.

**3.** Which activities are NOT available for the students at the clubs?

- A. playing games
- B. learning photography
- C. going to interest places
- D. watching films

**4.** Why do they use many students as volunteers? – Because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. they can understand the problems of younger boys and girls.
- B. they have a lot of free time.
- C. they know how to do the work.
- D. they are good at playing games and learning new things.

**5.** Where don't students often do volunteer work?

- A. hospitals
- B. orphanages
- C. clubs
- D. homes for the elderly

**Exercise 16. Write in complete the sentences using the words and phrases given.**

**1.** The lakes/ are full/ rubbish. We should/ ask our friends/ clean them this Sunday.



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2. The hurricane/was terrible. Many houses/are destroyed/ many people became homeless.

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3. They are cold/ hungry. They have/ live/ the street this winter. We should ask people/help them.

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4. We/ can cook meals/ bring them/ homeless people.

---

5. We can ask people/ donate warm clothes/ help them/ rebuild their houses,

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6. Yesterday I/ go to school late because I/ miss the bus.

---

7. Do you like/ work with children/ or with elderly people?

---

8. It's good/ donate blood because you/ can save people's lives.

---

9. volunteers/ take/ responsibility/ make/ better/ world.

---

10. you/ think/ how/ can/ we/ help/ elderly

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**Exercise 17. Write in complete the sentences using the words and phrases given.**

1. volunteer/in/community/make/difference.

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2. I /like/take/ part /volunteer/ work /because/1 /think/it /useful /meaningful / society.

---

3. We / should / help / homeless / elderly / abandoned / children.

---

4. I/volunteer/for/five/years.

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5. Last week / my class / volunteer / clean / streets.

---

6. I / feel / more / confident / after / participate / volunteer / work.

---

7. My brother / ever / donate / blood / three times / before.

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8. Every year / we / collect / old / books / clothes / help / poor / children / mountainous areas.

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9. We/ raise/ fund/ homeless/ poor children/ Ha Noi.

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10. They/ provide/ evening/ class/ disable/ children.

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