

UNIT4. FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

I. VOCABULARY

STT	TỪ VỰNG	PHIÊN ÂM	TỪ LOẠI	NGHĨA
1	Volunteer	/ˌvɒləntɪər/	v/n	tình nguyện/ tình nguyện viên
	Voluntary	/ˈvɒləntəri/	a	tự nguyện
	Voluntarism	/ˈvɒləntərɪzəm/	n	thuyết ý chí
	Voluntarily	/ˈvɒːlən.ter.əl.i/	adv	một cách tự nguyện
2	Community	/kəˈmjʊ:nəti/	n	cộng đồng
3	Develop	/dɪˈveləp/	v	mở rộng, phát triển
	Developing	/dɪˈvel.ə.pɪŋ/	a	đang phát triển
	Developed	/dɪˈveləpt/	a	phát triển
	Developer	/dɪˈvel.ə.pə/	n	nhà phát triển
	Development	/dɪˈvel.əp.mənt/	n	sự phát triển
4	Advertise	/ˈædvətaɪz/	v	quảng cáo
	Advertiser	/ˈæd.və.taɪ.zə/	n	người quảng cáo
	Advertisement	/ˌæd.vəˈtaɪz.mənt/	n	bài quảng cáo
	Advertising	/ˈæd.və.taɪ.zɪŋ/	n	việc quảng cáo
5	Apply	/əˈplaɪ/	v	áp dụng, chuyên tâm, ứng tuyển
	Application	/ˌæp.ləˈkeɪ.ʃən/	n	đơn xin (việc, nhập học,...); ứng dụng
	Applicant	/ˈæp.lə.kənt/	n	người xin việc
	Appliance	/əˈplaɪ.əns/	n	thiết bị
	Applicable	/əˈplɪk.ə.bəl/	a	có thể áp dụng được
6	Boost	/buːst/	v/n	làm tăng/sự tăng lên
7	Confidence	/ˈkɒnfɪdəns/	n	sự tin tưởng, sự tin cậy
	Confident	/ˈkɒnfɪdənt/	a	tự tin
	Confidential	/ˌkɒnfɪˈdenʃl/	a	tuyệt mật, bí mật
8	Endless	/ˈend.ləs/	a	vô tận, liên tục
9	Involved	/ɪnˈvɔːlvd/	a	phức tạp; bị mắc mứu, bị liên lụy, bị dính líu, bị dính dáng
10	Environment	/ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt/	n	môi trường
	Environmental	/ɪn.vaɪ.rənˈmen.təl/	a	thuộc về môi trường
	Environmentalist	/ɪn.vaɪ.rənˈmen.təl.ɪst/	n	nhà môi trường học
11	Orphan	/ˈɔːfn/	n	trẻ mồ côi
	Orphaned	/ˈɔːr.fənd/	a	bị mồ côi
	Orphanage	/ˈɔːr.fən.ɪdʒ/	n	trại mồ côi
12	Charity	/ˈtʃærəti/	n	lòng nhân đức, hội từ thiện
	Charitable	/ˈtʃer.ə.tə.bəl/	a	nhân đức, thuộc tổ chức từ thiện
13	Donate	/ˈdɒn.eɪt/	v	tặng, quyên tặng, quyên góp
	Donation	/dɒnˈneɪ.ʃən/	n	đồ quyên góp cho tổ chức từ thiện; sự quyên góp
14	Vary	/ˈveəri/	v	thay đổi, biến đổi
	Various	/ˈveəriəs/	a	khác nhau; vài
	Variable	/ˈver.i.ə.bəl/	a	có thể thay đổi/biến đổi
	Varied	/ˈver.ɪd/	a	đa dạng
	Variety	/vəˈraɪəti/	n	sự đa dạng
	Variation	/ˌver.i.əɪ.ʃən/	n	sự thay đổi, sự dao động
	Variant	/ˈver.i.ənt/	n	biến thể
15	Participate	/pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/	v	tham dự, tham gia
	Participation	/pɑːrˈtɪs.ə.peɪt/	n	sự tham dự
	Participant	/pɑːrˈtɪs.ə.pənt/	n	người tham dự
16	item	/ˈaɪtəm/	n	khoản; món
17	Flooded	/ˈflʌd.ɪd/	a	ngập lụt
18	Unwanted	/ʌnˈwɑːn.tɪd/	a	không cần đến, thừa, vô ích
19	Suffering	/ˈsʌf.ə.ɪŋ/	n	sự đau khổ

20	Hardship	/'hɑ:rd.ʃɪp/	n	sự gian khổ, khó nhọc
21	Non-profit	/,nɑ:n'prɑ:ft/	a	phi lợi nhuận
22	Announcement Announce	/ə'naʊns.mənt/ /ə'naʊns/	n v	sự thông báo công bố
23	Cheerful	/'tʃɪr.fəl/	a	hứng khởi, vui tươi
24	Confused Confusing Confuse Confusion	/kən'fju:zd/ /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ /kən'fju:z/ /kən'fju:zən/	a a v n	lộn xộn; lúng túng khó hiểu làm lộn xộn sự lộn xộn
25	Non-governmental	/,nɑ:n.gʌv.ə'nɪ.men.təl/	a	phi chính phủ
26	Digital	/'dɪdʒ.ə.təl/	a	thuộc số, liên quan đến con số
27	Disaster	/dɪ'zɑ:stə/	n	tai họa, thảm họa

II. STRUCTURES

STT	CẤU TRÚC	NGHĨA
1	By chance/mistake/accident/ coincidence	một cách tình cờ
2	Clean up	dọn dẹp
3	Be excited about/at/by/for sth	hào hứng, thích thú với điều gì
4	Be willing to do sth	sẵn lòng làm gì
5	Be interested in sth/doing sth	hứng thú với điều gì
6	Be hopeful about sth Be hopeful of doing sth Be hopeless at/with sth	hy vọng về điều gì hy vọng làm điều gì vô vọng với điều gì
7	Be careful of/with/about sth Be careless of/with/about sth	cẩn thận với điều gì bất cẩn với điều gì
8	Setup	thành lập
9	Raise money for sb/sth	quyên tiền cho, gây quỹ cho ai/ cái gì
10	In addition = besides = moreover = furthermore	thêm vào đó, hơn thế nữa
11	Feel thankful for sth	cảm thấy biết ơn vì điều gì
12	What is more	hơn nữa, ngoài ra
13	Come into contact with sb	liên hệ với ai
14	Have a chance to do sth	có cơ hội để làm gì
15	Care about	quan tâm đến
16	Fill in	điền vào
17	Look forward to doing sth	mong muốn được làm gì
18	Focus on	tập trung vào ...
19	Have access to sth	có quyền truy cập vào cái gì
20	In case of sth	trong trường hợp nào đó
21	In need In need of sth	cần đang cần cái gì

III. GRAMMAR (Past simple vs past continuous)

Thì động từ	Cách dùng	Công thức	Từ nhận biết
1. Thì	- diễn tả hành động đã	V (ed)/v (cột 2)	- ago

<p>quá khứ đơn</p>	<p>xảy ra và đã chấm dứt trong quá khứ, không còn liên quan tới hiện tại. - diễn tả hành động xảy ra nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ. - diễn tả hồi ức, kỉ niệm.</p>	<p>S + V</p> <p style="text-align: center;">be was: số ít were: số nhiều</p> <p><i>Thành lập phủ định và nghi vấn:</i> *V(did): (-): S + did + not + V(bare) (?): Did + S + V (bare) + ? * Be (was/were): (-): S + was/were + not + (?): Was/were + S +?</p>	<p>- last - yesterday - in + một mốc thời gian trong quá khứ (in 2000...)</p>
<p>2. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn</p>	<p>- diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. - diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ - diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">S + was/were + Ving</p> <p><i>Thành lập phủ định và nghi vấn:</i> (-): S + was/ were + not + V-ing (?): Was/ were + S + V-ing?</p> <p>- Past continuous (QKTD) + while + Past continuous (QKTD)</p> <p>- When + Past continuous (QKTD), Past simple (QKĐ)</p>	<p>- giờ + trạng từ quá khứ (at 3 pm yesterday...) - at this/that time + trạng từ quá khứ (at this time last week...)</p> <p>- while - when</p>

IV. PRACTICE EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. service B. visit C. involve D. find
2. A. sound B. shoulder C. account D. found
3. A. visit B. summer C. increase D. interest
4. A. present B. because C. record D. remote
5. A. giving B. great C. generous D. gather

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

1. A. become B. useful C. local D. centre
2. A. successful B. volunteer C. application D. opportunity
3. A. quality B. develop C. orphanage D. regular
4. A. donation B. advertisement C. interesting D. activity
5. A. charity B. benefit C. generous D. position

B. VOCABULARY

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Community service not only benefits the local area, but can also **boost** our confidence and help us learn many useful skills.
A. reduce B. develop C. lessen D. expand
2. The club has organised **various** volunteering activities for all students to participate.
A. difficult B. similar C. equivalent D. different
3. Last year, they **raised** over one hundred million VND to help people in flooded areas.
A. increased B. improved C. collected D. enhanced
4. The club offers volunteering activities such as helping at a food bank or **delivering** free meals to poor families.
A. carrying B. committing C. declaring D. launching

5. Volunteering has helped me gain life experiences and find my sense of purpose in life.

- A. ambition B. target C. resolution D. motivation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Different types of donations such as clothes, picture books, unused notebooks, and other unwanted items are welcomed here.

- A. terrible B. rejected C. unconsumed D. desired

2. When I see suffering and hardships, I feel thankful for what I have.

- A. grateful B. ungrateful C. pleased D. appreciative

3. The activities provide opportunities for young people to meet other teenagers with similar interests and help me build essential life skills.

- A. crucial B. vital C. unnecessary D. important

4. The organization needs reliable and hard-working volunteers to work at the head office.

- A. irresponsible B. trustworthy C. safe D. dependable

5. I didn't know about the place, so I felt a little bit confused.

- A. bewildered B. informed C. embarrassed D. disappointed

Give the correct forms of words in brackets.

1. We are preparing for our next (VOLUNTARY) _____ trip in the summer. We have called for donations.

2. Last summer, while I was visiting the centre, I saw an (ADVERT) _____ for volunteers.

3. Everyone can join a local (ENVIRONMENT) _____ group to clean up the park once a week or volunteer at an orphanage.

4. I hope my (APPLY) _____ for the job in the club is successful because I love it very much.

5. You may find some regular activities at the centre for the community (DEVELOP) _____ .

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

1. There are _____ opportunities for getting involved, so you can join a lot of activities whenever you have time.

- A. hopeless B. helpless C. endless D. useless

2. To apply you just have to fill _____ the form and send it in.

- A. in B. on C. for D. of

3. He is so _____ about volunteering at the centre.

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

4. We need to be _____ when we record the donations.

- A. careless B. careful C. cared D. caring

5. The school clubs started 15 years ago, shortly after the school was _____

- A. cleaned up B. made up C. set up D. turned up

6. One of the most popular activities of our club is selling handmade items to _____ money for local orphanages and homeless old people.

- A. earn B. raise C. spend D. save

7. All the money in the event will be _____ buy warm clothes, blankets, food and clean water.

- A. used to B. used for C. cared about D. focused on

8. _____ the end of each month, they take the donations to the community centre.

- A. By B. In C. On D. At

9. Volunteers will have a _____ to meet teenagers with similar interests in the volunteer activities.

- A. plan B. chance C. date D. challenge

10. He heard about the volunteer position in a public _____ last Monday.

- A. announce B. announcer C. announcement D. announced

11. Children and households _____ can also receive support from non-profit organizations.

- A. at a loss B. on a dime C. under control D. in need

12. Children should be trained in life-saving skills _____ disasters.

- A. in case of B. instead of C. in charge of D. because of

13. He _____ to cry while his parents _____ the housework in the kitchen.

- A. started - did B. was starting - did
C. started - were doing D. was stating - were doing

14. When they _____ the rubbish on the road, they _____ a lot of homeless people.

- A. collected - met B. collected - were meeting

- C. were collecting - were meeting
 D. were collecting - met
15. When he was at school, he was _____ at maths. He couldn't do a very simple addition.
 A. hopeful B. hopeless C. helpful D. careless

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

- My friends are interested _____ the club's community development projects.
- I am available _____ an interview on any weekday after 4.30 p.m. or on weekends.
- The children are looking forward _____ receiving their father's reply letter.
- One of the areas that the organisation particularly focuses _____ is education.
- By providing the children with books and other school materials, the organisation makes sure they have access _____ learning.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

- We need to be careless when we record donations.
 A B C D
- When they were arriving at home, the children were watching a programme about the people in need.
 A B C D
- He was so excited at volunteering at the centre, so he decided to join.
 A B C D
- The students are looking forward to join the volunteering activities next week.
 A B C D
- The club raises money for poor people; in addition to, it offers other activities.
 A B C D

C. GRAMMAR

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

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- I _____ my report when my boss _____ the hall.
 A. made - was entering B. made - entered
 C. was making - was entering D. was making - entered
- 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.
- 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
- 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
- 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
- While the Cambridge boat _____ under a bridge, it _____ another boat.

- A. went - was hitting
C. was going - was hitting
- B. went - hit
D. was going - hit
11. My cousin and I _____ on the computer when there _____ a power cut.
A. played - was
C. played - were
B. were playing - was
D. were playing - were
12. When I _____ my best friend, she _____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.
A. met - was working
C. met - worked
B. was meeting - was working
D. was meeting - worked
13. Where _____ you _____ when I _____ you on the bus last night?
A. did - go - saw
C. were - going - saw
B. were - going - was seeing
D. did - go - was seeing
14. When you _____ yesterday, I _____ in the garden, so I didn't hear the phone.
A. rang - worked
C. were ringing - was working
B. were ringing - worked
D. rang - was working
15. While Tom and I _____, someone _____ at the door.
A. were talking - knocked
C. talked - knocked
B. were talking - was knocking
D. talked - was knocking
16. When the robbery _____, the safeguard _____!
A. happened - slept
C. was happening - slept
B. was happening - was sleeping
D. happened - was sleeping
17. I _____ the accident while I _____ for the bus.
A. was seeing - waited
C. was seeing - was waiting
D. saw - waited
B. saw - was waiting
18. We _____ an old box while we _____ in the garden.
A. found - dug
C. was finding - dug
B. found - were digging
D. were finding - were digging
19. When I _____ into the room, two boys _____ a picture book together.
A. came - were reading
C. came - read
B. were coming - were reading
D. were coming - read
20. While we _____ in the park, Mary _____.
A. were running - was falling over
C. were running - fell over
D. were running - was falling over
B. ran - fell over

Combine the two sentences using *when* or *while* where appropriate

21. I was doing my homework. I broke my pen. (WHILE)
=> _____.
22. We were walking home from school. It started to rain. (WHEN)
=> _____.
23. I went to get the tickets. I realized I didn't have any money. (WHEN)
24. My mother was classifying old clothes and my father was preparing the food packages for the next voluntary trip. (WHILE)
=> _____.
25. Some volunteers were teaching disabled children. Others were repairing some furniture in the orphanage. (WHILE)
=> _____.

D. SPEAKING

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. *Kim is talking to Tam.*
Kim: Where did you go last night?
Tam: _____.
A. I worked at home.
B. I didn't do it.
C. I don't know.
D. I went to the local center for community development.
2. *Kim is talking to Tam.*

Kim: Are you a volunteer at the center?

Tam: _____.

A. Yes, he is.

C. Yes. It's a good job.

B. Yes. I love helping people.

D. No. Here is the center.

3. *Kim is talking to Tam.*

Kim: How did you become a volunteer there?

Tam: _____.

A. Just by chance.

C. I went there by bus.

B. I applied for a job.

D. I had an advertisement for the job.

4. *Kim is talking to Tam.*

Kim: We are going to clean up the park this weekend.

Tam: _____.

A. I think so.

C. Sounds good.

B. You do.

D. I can do it.

5. *Kim is talking to Tam.*

Kim: Thanks so much. I'm so excited about volunteering at the centre.

Tam: _____.

A. No problem.

C. Have fun with it.

B. Good luck.

D. I know that.

E. READING

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.

Volunteering is a way of (1) _____ to the community and helping those in (2) _____. It can be deeply rewarding, both for the volunteer and the recipients of the volunteer's efforts. Not only can volunteering bring joy and meaningful connections into your life, (3) _____ it can also provide numerous health benefits.

Research has shown that volunteering can help reduce depression and anxiety, improve your psychological wellbeing, and even increase your lifespan. It can also give you a sense of (4) _____, help you build new skills, and expand your knowledge and perspectives. (5) _____, volunteering can be a social activity that allows you to meet new people and (6) _____ relationships with people who share your values and interests. Volunteering can also connect you more deeply to your community and give you a greater (7) _____ of the people and issues around you.

There are many types of volunteer opportunities (8) _____, from short-term projects to long term commitments. You can volunteer in a variety of settings, such as schools, hospitals, animal shelters, community centers, or religious organizations. Whatever your interests or skills, there's a volunteer opportunity out there that's right for you. By volunteering, you can make a (9) _____ impact on your community and the world at large, all while (10) _____ the many benefits that volunteering has to offer.

(Source: <https://www.helpguide.org/articles/healthy-living/volunteering-and-its-surprising-benefits.htm>)

1. A. getting back

B. giving back

C. going back

D. looking back

2. A. debit

B. demand

C. lack

D. need

3. A. but

B. and

C. so

D. or

4. A. belonging

B. humour

C. direction

D. purpose

5. A. Thus

B. For example

C. However

D. Furthermore

6. A. develop

B. maintain

C. sustain

D. enjoy

7. A. understanding

B. knowledge

C. comprehension

D. insight

8. A. valid

B. available

C. present

D. accessible

9. A. economic

B. efficient

C. positive

D. minor

10. A. reaping

B. increasing

C. earning

D. maximizing

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

"A lot of organizations rely on retired seniors," says Jobelle Duka, the volunteer manager at Central California Food Bank, in Fresno, Calif. If you need volunteers during a pandemic, you'll most likely have to find new, younger ones without the kind of pre-existing health conditions that make people particularly vulnerable to an outbreak.

In recent weeks, the food bank has seen a 50 percent increase in the number of visitors. Duka used to need 10 volunteers a day; she now requires 30. After the governor issued a statewide shelter-in-place order, Duka started calling around to organizations that had volunteers they could no longer use, like hospices and hospitals. She

reached out to nearby colleges, churches and the local emergency services office, which assigned her 12 AmeriCorps members. Duka now has wait lists for every volunteer shift.

Don't turn people away because of age. "The only age requirement we have is that you can't be under 5," Duka says. If people over 65 want to assist, figure out ways to protect them by assigning work they can do from home, like data entry. "Let whole families help," says Duka, who has seen a significant uptick in families coming into the warehouse to fill boxes and sort through donated produce. Ask parents to make sure their children wash their hands, wear masks and gloves and keep away from others. "Ten-year-olds are actually really helpful," Duka says. "That's the age when they can start listening and following directions."

Match type of volunteer to the job. Teenagers and children are more likely to enjoy unpleasant tasks that many adults find off-putting, like sorting **putrid** oranges from good ones, an assignment Duka almost never gives to financial donors. Reliable, healthy young adults should take on riskier jobs like distributing food to the hungry. Accept that most new volunteers won't stay. Eventually, children will go back to school, parents will return to workplaces and you'll be left with the **demographic** you depended on before the pandemic: retired seniors. "Keep in touch with them," Duka says. "Let them know you appreciate them and look forward to seeing them when this is all over."

(Adapted from <https://www.nytimes.com/>)

11. Which of the following could be served as the best title for the passage?
 - A. How to Find Volunteers in a Pandemic
 - B. Who Can Be the Best Volunteers?
 - C. Should You Volunteer during a Pandemic?
 - D. The Necessary Volunteer Work in a Pandemic
12. The word "**they**" in the second paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. volunteers
 - B. organizations
 - C. visitors
 - D. members
13. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about Duka?
 - A. The number of volunteers required at her food bank triples now.
 - B. The customers coming to her food bank have gone up by 50 percent.
 - C. She believes that even the elderly can do volunteer work.
 - D. She doesn't have enough volunteers for each shift.
14. According to Duka, what should parents do when their children want to assist?
 - A. They have to guarantee that their children follow the preventive measures.
 - B. They must make sure that their children are old enough to do volunteer work.
 - C. They should ask grandparents to work with the children.
 - D. They ought to put their children in groups of the same age.
15. The word "**putrid**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. fresh
 - B. crisp
 - C. decayed
 - D. moist
16. The word "**demographic**" in the last paragraph most probably means _____.
 - A. the research
 - B. the volunteer work
 - C. the type of organization
 - D. the group of people
17. According to the passage, which of the statements is **TRUE**?
 - A. Voluntary organizations often persuade new volunteers to keep doing their work.
 - B. Each volunteer group should be given suitable tasks with their age and health.
 - C. The retired seniors should be kept in touch to ask for help if necessary.
 - D. People often prefer young volunteers to older ones.

UNIT 4 - 15-MINUTE TEST

1. *Combine the sentences using "when/while" in brackets.*

1. I got to the cafe. My friends were waiting for me. (**when**)

=> _____.

2. We fell asleep. We were watching a film. (**while**)

=> _____.

3. The car began to make a strange noise. I was driving home. (**when**)

=> _____.

4. I met Joe yesterday afternoon. She was working in a clothes shop. (**while**)

=> _____.

5. Ann learnt Italian. She was living in Rome. (**when**)

=> _____.

II. Give the correct forms of verbs in brackets.

6. When they (come) _____ back, the children (play) _____ football yesterday.
7. While he (write) _____ a book, he (go) _____ to different places to collect information.
8. When Paul was younger, he often (go) _____ fishing with his father.
9. She (start) _____ her performance while her sister (drive) _____ on the way to the theatre.
10. She (have) _____ dinner when he (phone) _____ her.

UNIT 4 - 45-MINUTE TEST

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. fod B. school C. look D. choose
2. A. even B. record C. develop D. remember

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

3. A. second B. increase C. answer D. reason
4. A. business B. volunteer C. generous D. benefit
5. A. remote B. donate C. person D. locate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

6. He was sorting the donations when he realized how generous people were.
A. arranging B. resolving C. distributing D. gathering
7. Delivering free meals to poor families is also one of the volunteering activities.
A. fulfilling B. presenting C. bringing D. launching

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

8. He plans to organize various activities so that as many students can join as possible.
A. different B. similar C. diverse D. numerous
9. Volunteering has helped me gain life experiences and find my sense of purpose in life.
A. acquire B. achieve C. profit D. lose

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

10. I became a volunteer at the local center for community development just _____.
A. by chance B. on purpose C. for all D. in need
11. Community service not only benefits the local area, but can also boost our _____.
A. confident B. unconfident C. confidence D. confidently
12. I'm so _____ about volunteering at the center and I want to apply to join.
A. interested B. excited C. surprised D. fond
13. I hope your application is _____ and you may enjoy your work.
A. succeed B. success C. successful D. successfully
14. He is so _____ that he's always willing to give a lot of money to charity.
A. generous B. independent C. outgoing D. sociable
15. The club is _____ in a remote area so it's hard to get to it.
A. built B. presented C. designed D. located
16. They _____ a programme on TV when the light _____ out.
A. were watching - was going B. were watching - went
C. watched - went D. watched - was going
17. John was surfing the Internet _____ he found some information about the Blood Club.
A. while B. before C. after D. when
18. She was _____ and had to put her child up for adoption. They had no place to live.
A. unemployed B. disabled C. homeless D. orphanage
19. _____ the end of each month, my mother gathers all the items she's made and takes them to the Volunteer Club.
A. By B. At C. In D. On
20. Volunteering helps us feel lucky about life. _____, the activities also help us become stronger and meet more friends with the same interests.

- A. Then B. Therefore C. What is more D. In contrast
21. Having children _____ in community activities is a good method of educating them.
A. participate B. participation C. participant D. to participate
22. One of the most important benefits of helping a community is that people can _____ contact people from different circumstances.
A. come to B. come up C. come on D. come into

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

23. People whose applicant is successful will be trained by experienced volunteers.
A B C D
24. The organisation needs reliable and hard-working voluntarily to work at the head office.
A B C D
25. When I lived in Paris, I was spending three hours a day travelling to and from work.
A B C D

READING

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.

There are many (26) _____ to get involved in your community and positively impact. For example, you can participate in community projects like painting old buildings or (27) _____ trash. Or you can partner with local businesses and organizations to host community events. Whatever you choose, your involvement will positively impact your community.

Investing in local schools has several benefits. One of these is that it helps communities improve their educational outcomes, especially those (28) _____. Another advantage is that local schools can be used as a catalyst for upward economic mobility.

One of the most popular and beneficial ways to positively impact your community is through giving back. You can give away items, services, or time to your community. You can also give money to a charity or cause you to believe in it. These small acts of kindness will (29) _____ a difference and spread positive emotions.

Investing in community-based organizations is an effective way to impact your community positively. It helps organizations listen to their constituents and improve the community by providing needed resources. In addition, you will help create a (30) _____ effect by investing in local organizations.

(Source: <https://drcandicematthews.com/how-to-make-a-positive-impact-on-your-community/>)

26. A. ways B. methods C. routes D. roads
27. A. disposing of B. dropping off C. picking up D. taking up
28. A. privileged B. disadvantaged C. handicapped D. suffered
29. A. take B. make C. do D. give
30. A. side B. adverse C. ripple D. direct

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For years, charities across the globe have been encouraging students to join their volunteering programmes to help make a difference in the world. Volunteers are an **integral part** of any charitable organization; without them, there would be no charity. Not only can volunteering benefit a wealth of causes, but it can also boost a student's prospects once they head out into the working world.

Volunteering can be a humbling experience, allowing you to see the world in a different way. Whether you agree to volunteer for a number of consecutive months or a day a week, the impact you have could be life-changing. There's also a strong sense of achievement and pride that comes with generously giving up your time for a worthy cause.

When it comes to volunteering, there are countless opportunities at home or away. Many students choose to volunteer abroad to experience a new culture and learn more about other countries. It can be a wonderful way to experience another country, with support and guidance during the stay of the organizations. Volunteering overseas involves more group-based work than volunteering at home. It also gives students the opportunity to get away from their studies and work responsibilities.

At home, opportunities are likely to be helping with youth clubs, childcare support, medical support or charity shops. Working for a cause while at home will allow for flexibility around a student's timetable, **they** may be able to give up some of their spare time at the weekend or a few hours in the evening.

31. Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?
- A. Volunteering Experience's Benefits to Students
 - B. Students' Roles in Charities
 - C. Abroad or At Home: Where is Better to Volunteer?
 - D. Should Students Volunteer?
32. The phrase "**integral part**" in the first paragraph most probably means _____.
- A. major supporter
 - B. flexible participant
 - C. enthusiastic member
 - D. essential factor
33. According to the writer, why do people do volunteer work?
- A. Because they can take advantage of their spare time.
 - B. Because their efforts may make other lives become better.
 - C. Because local people may feel proud of their work.
 - D. Because they can see the real world more clearly.
34. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as the advantages of volunteering abroad over volunteering at home?
- A. exploring a new culture
 - B. acquiring more information about another country
 - C. getting on well with others in group work
 - D. supporting and helping other organizations
35. What does the word "**they**" in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. students
 - B. charity shops
 - C. opportunities
 - D. youth clubs

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

36. *Sam is talking to Minh*

Sam: There's a job advert on the school website. Are you interested?

Minh: _____

- A. No big deal.
- B. Yes. I am looking for one.
- C. Not now.
- D. Why not?

37. *Sam is talking to Minh*

Sam: Volunteering is really helpful for young people.

Minh: _____

- A. I can't agree with you more.
- B. That's all.
- C. It's a waste of money.
- D. What a pity!

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

38. She dropped her bag. She was getting into her car then.

- A. When she dropped her bag, she was getting into her car then.
- B. While she was dropping her bag, she was getting into her car.
- C. She dropped her bag while she was getting into her car then.
- D. When she dropped her bag, she was getting into her car.

39. The alarm went off. He was smoking a cigarette underneath it at that time.

- A. While he was smoking a cigarette underneath the alarm, it went off.
- B. While he was smoking a cigarette underneath the alarm, so it went off.
- C. While he was smoking a cigarette underneath the alarm, it was going off.
- D. While he was smoking a cigarette underneath the alarm, it went off at that time.

40. He was checking in at the hotel reception. A friendly American couple started chatting with him.

- A. He was checking in at the hotel reception while a friendly American couple started chatting with him.
- B. He was checking in at the hotel reception when a friendly American couple started chatting with him.
- C. He was checking in at the hotel reception when a friendly American couple was starting chatting with him.
- D. He checked in at the hotel reception when a friendly American couple started chatting to him.