

UNIT 3. COMMUNITY SERVICES

PART 1. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	benefit	v	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	lợi ích
2	charity	n	/ˈtʃærəti/	việc làm từ thiện, tổ chức từ thiện
3	clean	v	/kli:n/	dọn dẹp
4	collect funds	v	/kəˈlekt fʌndz/	quyên góp quỹ, thu quỹ, lập quỹ
5	community activity	n	/kəˈmju:miti ækˈtɪvɪti/	hoạt động cộng đồng
6	contribute	v	/kənˈtribju:t/	đóng góp
7	donate	v	/dəʊˈneɪt/	quyên góp, hiến tặng
8	elderly	n	/ˈeldəli/	người già
9	fantastic	adj	/fænˈtæstɪk/	tuyệt vời
10	handicapped people	n	/ˈhændɪkæpt ˈpi:pl/	người khuyết tật
11	help	v	/help/	giúp đỡ
12	homeless	adj	/ˈhəʊmləs/	vô gia cư
13	kindness	n	/ˈkaɪdnəs/	lòng tốt
14	litter	v	/ˈlɪtər/	xả rác
15	offer	v	/ˈɒfə(r)/	cung cấp, tặng
16	pick up	v	/pɪk ʌp/	nhặt, thu lượm, đón
17	plant	v	/plænt/	trồng cây
18	poverty	n	/ˈpɒvəti/	sự nghèo khó
19	recycle	v	/riːˈsaɪkl/	tái chế
20	retirement home	n	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt həʊm/	viện dưỡng lão
21	society	n	/səˈsaɪəti/	xã hội
22	volunteer	n	/ˌvɒləntiə(r)/	tình nguyện viên

II. GRAMMAR

The past simple (Thì Quá khứ đơn)

a. Form (Cấu trúc)

	Normal Verb	To be
Câu khẳng định	S + V ₂ / V _{-ed}	S + was/ were...
Câu phủ định	S + didn't + V _o	S + wasn't/ weren't...
Câu hỏi	Did + S + V _o ?	Was/ Were + S ...?

Chú ý: didn't = did not, wasn't = was not, weren't = were not

b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.
(Trong câu thường có một trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian).

Ex. Tony **went** to the zoo with Linda last week.

(Tony đi sở thú với Linda tuần trước.)

Mary **wasn't** at school yesterday.

(Mary không đi học ngày hôm qua.)

- Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả các hành động xảy ra nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

Ex. Laura **came** home, **took** a nap, then **had** lunch.

(Laura về nhà, ngủ một giấc, rồi ăn trưa.)

c. Signals (Dấu hiệu nhận biết)

- yesterday (ngày hôm qua)
- ago (cách đây). Ex: *three days ago*: cách đây ba hôm
- last week/ month/ year (tuần/ tháng/ năm trước)
- in the past (trong quá khứ)
- in + 2000 (vào năm 2000)

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

- Với động từ có quy tắc, ta thường thêm "-ed" vào sau động từ

Ex. watch - watched turn - turned want - wanted

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là "e": chỉ thêm "d"

Ex. type - typed smile - smiled agree - agreed

- Khi động từ có một âm tiết, tận cùng là một phụ âm, trước phụ âm là một nguyên âm thì ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ed".

Ex. stop - stopped shop - shopped tap - tapped

- Khi động từ tận cùng là “y”

- Nếu trước “y” là MỘT nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) thì ta thêm “ed”.

Ex. play – played stay – stayed

- Nếu trước “y” là phụ âm thì ta đổi “y” thành “i + ed”.

Ex. study – studied cry – cried

iii. PHONETICS

Âm đuôi “ed” thường được phát âm là: /ɪd/, /t/ hoặc /d/

1. Đuôi “ed” được phát âm là /ɪd/ khi động từ kết thúc bằng âm /t/ hoặc /d/.

Từ vựng (word)	Phiên âm (transcription)	Nghĩa (meaning)
decided	/dɪ'saɪdɪd/	quyết định
started	/'stɑ:tɪd/	bắt đầu

2. Đuôi “ed” được phát âm là /t/ khi động từ có phát âm cuối là /s/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /k/. Nó thường được thể hiện bằng các chữ cái sau: th, k, f/gh, p, ss/x/ce, sh, ch.

Từ vựng (word)	Phiên âm (transcription)	Nghĩa (meaning)
looked	/lʊkt/	nhìn
kissed	/kɪst/	hôn
matched	/mætʃt/	phù hợp
washed	/waɪʃt/	rửa
laughed	/læft/, /lɑ:ft/	cười
helped	/helpt/	giúp đỡ

3. Đuôi “ed” được phát âm là /d/ với các trường hợp còn lại.

Từ vựng (word)	Phiên âm (transcription)	Nghĩa (meaning)
played	/pleɪd/	chơi
learned	/lɜ:nd/	học
damaged	/'dæmɪdʒd/	làm hư hại, gây tổn hại
used	/ju:zd/	sử dụng

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 07

Example with -ed	pronounce the -ed as
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wanted	/id/
ended	
hoped	/t/
laughed	
faxed	
washed	
watched	
liked	
played	/d/
allowed	
begged	

PART 2. LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Find the odd one out among A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. donation | B. provide | C. encourage | D. benefit |
| 2. A. clean | B. street | C. house | D. wall |
| 3. A. individual | B. industrial | C. essential | D. environment |
| 4. A. graffiti | B. draw | C. painting | D. collage |
| 5. A. homeless | B. elderly | C. people | D. disabled |

Exercise 2. Match the word in column A with the word/ phrase in column B.

A	B	Your answer
1. fix	a. a bike	_____
2. tidy	b. in a form	_____
3. care	c. meals	_____
4. fill	d. funds	_____
5. raise	e. a room	_____
6. plant	f. part in sports	_____
7. cook	g. for old people	_____
8. take	h. flowers	_____

Exercise 3. Fill in each blank with the correct health problem from the box according to the description.

retirement home	society	eliminate	feed	poverty
donate	resolve	volunteer	charity	homeless people

- Find an acceptable solution to a problem or difficulty _____
- Give food to a person or an animal _____
- A place where old people live and are cared for _____
- A person who does a job without being paid for it _____
- The state of being poor _____
- People in general, living together in communities _____
- People in the state of having no home _____
- Give money, food, clothes, etc. to somebody/something, especially a charity _____
- Remove or get rid of something/ somebody _____
- An organization for helping people in need _____

Exercise 4. Complete each phrase with a suitable verb in the box.

donate	eliminate	collect	give	do
offer	contribute	feed	resolve	donate
1. _____ illiteracy		6. _____ help		
2. _____ dogs and cats		7. _____ a helping hand		
3. _____ blood		8. _____ a problem		
4. _____ clothes and books		9. _____ volunteer work		
5. _____ funds		10. _____ to general success		

Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with a word in the box.

donate	meals	homeless	help	rubbish
volunteer	rebuild	elderly	visited	went

- Yesterday I _____ to school late because I missed the bus.
- A: Have you ever been to Hoi An? - B: Yes, I _____ Hoi An last year.
- Can you list some reasons why people _____?
- Do you like working with children or with _____ people?
- It's good to _____ blood because you can save peoples lives.

6. The lakes are full of _____. We should ask our friends to clean them this Sunday.
7. The hurricane was terrible. Many houses are destroyed and many people became _____.
8. They are cold and hungry. They have to live on the street this winter. We should ask people to _____ them.
9. We can cook _____ and bring them to homeless people.
10. We can ask people to donate warm clothes and help them to _____ their houses.

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

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) _____ at the beach? - 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 (do)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. (do)you (read) _____ that book yesterday?
15. Unfortunately, I (forget) _____ to (bring)my money.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

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.

Exercise 3. Put the sentences in positive, negative or interrogative sentence.

1. Phong had lunch at school with his friends yesterday.

2. Angela went to the cinema last night.

3. My friends had a great time in Nha Trang last year.

4. My vacation in Hue was wonderful.

5. Last summer I visited Ngoc Son temple in Ha Noi.

6. My parents were very tired after the trip.

7. I bought a lot of gifts for my little sister.

8. Lan and Mai saw sharks, dolphins and turtles at Bao Son Paradise last week.

Exercise 4. Write complete sentences using the past simple.

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

7. They/ happy/ yesterday?

8. How/ you/ get there?

Exercise 5. Choose a correct verb to fill in the blank in the past simple form.

cook	be	teach	study	write
ring	spend	go	sleep	want

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. James 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 6 a. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Yesterday (1. be) _____ Sunday, Nam (2. get) _____ up at six. He (3. do) _____ his morning exercises. He (4. take) _____ a shower, (5. comb) _____ hair, and then he (6. have) _____ breakfast with his parents. Nam (7. eat) _____ a bowl of noodles and (8. drink) _____ a glass of milk for his breakfast. After breakfast, he (9. help) _____ Mom clean the table. After that, he (10. brush) _____ his teeth, (11. put) _____ on clean clothes, and (12. go) _____ to his grandparents' house. He (13. have) _____ lunch with his grandparents. He (

14. return) _____ to his house at three o'clock. He (15. do) _____ his homework. He (16. eat) _____ dinner at 6. 30. After dinner, his parents (17. take) _____ him to the movie theater. It (18. be) _____ a very interesting film. They (19. come) _____ back home at 9.30. Nam (20. go) _____ to bed at ten o'clock.

Exercise 6 b. Answer the questions.

1. What day was it yesterday?

2. What time did Nam get up?

3. What did he do after breakfast?

4. Who did he have lunch with?

5. What time did he have dinner?

6. What time did Nam go to bed?

III. PHONETICS

Divide these words into three columns: /t/, /d/, /id/. * TRACK 8

work <u>ed</u>	translat <u>ed</u>	stud <u>ied</u>	collect <u>ed</u>	stay <u>ed</u>
play <u>ed</u>	watch <u>ed</u>	follow <u>ed</u>	object <u>ed</u>	boil <u>ed</u>
want <u>ed</u>	clean <u>ed</u>	fix <u>ed</u>	rain <u>ed</u>	call <u>ed</u>
fill <u>ed</u>	stop <u>ed</u>	land <u>ed</u>	hat <u>ed</u>	cross <u>ed</u>
need <u>ed</u>	hop <u>ed</u>	wash <u>ed</u>	talk <u>ed</u>	dat <u>ed</u>
miss <u>ed</u>	support <u>ed</u>	laugh <u>ed</u>	fade <u>ed</u>	prepar <u>ed</u>

/t/	/d/	/id/

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PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 09

Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Sam can play with Mona, but he does no help with her tasks at school.	_____
2. In the lunchroom, Sam eats Mona's leftovers.	_____
3. Because of Sam, Mona has more friends.	_____
4. Mona has been more and more dependent on other people since she had Sam.	_____
5. Sam helps her close to other children.	_____

Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What is Sam?

2. Who does Sam help?

3. What does Sam do when Mona drops something?

4. How does Sam help Mona in the lunchroom?

5. What do Monas friends do to Sam?

II. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Read the conversation and answer the questions. Then practise speaking it with your partner.

Hoa: Have you ever done volunteer work, Minh?

Minh: Yes. I took part in a programme that helps disabled children last month.

Hoa: Really? What did you do there?

Minh: Every Sunday, I went to the center and taught the children how to draw. You know the children there like drawing very much.

Hoa: Wonderful. What else did you do?

Minh: All the members in the programme tried their best to help the children there. Some of US bathed the children, some cleaned the house, some taught them how to cook, make cakes, some taught them English. All children there enjoyed learning new things.

Hoa: Did you often give them toys, books or clothes?

Minh: Sometimes. We asked people to donate books and clothes to children. And I also raised money by selling my pictures.

Hoa: Oh, drawing is not only your hobby but also a volunteer work.

Minh: Right! Would you like to join us?

Hoa: Yes. I'd love to.

Questions:

1. Has Minh ever done volunteer work?

2. What programme did he take part in?

3. What did he do to help the children on Sunday?

4. What did other members in the programme do?

5. What did the disabled children enjoy?

III. READING

Exercise 1. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.

project	helping	do	mentoring	enjoy
raising	giving	elderly	volunteer	population

In the United States, almost everyone, at one time or another, has been a (1) _____. According to US government statistics, about one-fifth of the American (2) _____ does volunteer work

each year. Americans have had the tradition of volunteering and (3) _____ one another since the early days of the country. Americans volunteer not because they are forced or paid to (4) _____ it. They (5) _____ it! Traditional volunteer activities include (6) _____ money for people in need, cooking and (7) _____ food, doing general labour (such as clean-up (8) _____ and home repair), providing transportation (such as giving rides to the (9) _____, and (10) _____ young people).

Exercise 2 a. Read and complete the sentences.

Working as a volunteer can help you to meet new friends or find romance in unexpected situations.

What is volunteering?

Volunteering means giving up time to do work of benefit to the community. Volunteering can take many forms, from working with children with learning difficulties, in an animal hospital, or planting trees. Volunteers can be anyone of any age. Students and full-time workers often manage to take part in some volunteer work.

What motivates volunteers?

In a recent survey 20% of 18-24 year-olds and 8% of over-65s said their love lives had improved since they began volunteering. 'Volunteering is a way of seeing a lot of truth about someone you've just met in a short a time as possible,' says Mukta Das. The same poll found that nearly half of volunteers enjoyed improved health and fitness, a quarter had lost weight - especially those working with children or doing conservation projects - and two-thirds felt less stressed. So, it seems volunteering may improve your life.

1. Being volunteers can help you meet _____.
2. Volunteering means spending _____ to do work of benefit to the community.
3. People of any _____ can be volunteers.
4. _____ % of people aged 18-24 have their love lives improved since they began volunteering.
5. Nearly _____ of volunteers feel healthier.
6. 2/3 of volunteers have reduced their _____.

Exercise 2 b. Read again and decide if each statement is True (T), or False (F), or Not given (NG).

1. Planting trees is not a form of volunteering work. _____
2. If you are old, it's still possible for you to do volunteering work. _____
3. Major of students is volunteers. _____

4. About 25% of volunteers have lost their weight since they began volunteering. _____
5. There is no way you can find romance in volunteering work. _____
6. Mukta Das is a volunteer with many years of experience. _____

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1. Make up sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. community service/ work/ you/ do/ for/ benefits/ of/ community/.

2. I/ provide/ English/ evening/ classes/ for/ twenty/ children/ last/ summer/.

3. Go Green/ non-profit/ organization/ that/ protect/ environment/.

4. you/ volunteer/ if/ you/ help/ other/ people/ willingly/ and/ without/ payment/.

5. my mother/ often/ donate/ money/ charitable/ organisations/.

6. Our/ volunteer/ in/ communities/ make/ difference.

7. I'd like/ take/ part/ volunteer/ work/ because/ I/ think/ it/ useful/ meaningful/ society.

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Write in complete sentences using the past simple form.

1. I/ go swimming/ yesterday.

2. Mrs. Nhung/ wash/ the dishes.

3. my mother/ go shopping/ with/ friends/ in/ park.

4. Lan/ cook/ chicken noodles/ dinner.

5. Nam/1/ study/ hard/ last weekend.

6. my father/ play/ golf/ yesterday.

7. last night/ Phong/ listen/ music/ for two hours.

8. they/ have/ nice/ weekend.

9. she/ go/ supermarket yesterday.

10. We/ not go/ school last week.
