1. Why did people create **the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief** (*Ủy ban cứu trợ nạn đói của Oxford*) in 1942?

A. to end World War II in Greece

B. to take food to Greece

C. to fight a war in Greece

war /wɔːr/: chiến tranh

fight /faɪt/: đấu tranh, chiến đấu

2. Who did the organisation help for the first time in 1951?

A. victims of war

B. people in Europe

C. victims of a natural disaster

victim /ˈvɪk.təm/: nạn nhân

3. What happened to OXFAM groups in 1995?

A. They joined to form one big organisation.

B. They started working with other charities.

C. They changed their name back to the Oxford Committee.

form/fɔːrm/: hình thành

change/tʃeɪndʒ/: thay đổi

4. What does OXFAM believe is the best way to save someone from poverty?

A. giving them money

B. teaching them new skills

C. donating food and medical supplies

poverty:/ˈpɒv.ə.ti/: nghèo đói

medical supplies: hỗ trợ y tế

/ˈmed.ɪ.kəl , səˈplaɪ/

Listen again and fill out this paraghrap

In 1942, a group called the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief was formed in the city of Oxford in the UK. Their aim was to _____ the countries fighting in the Second World War to deliver food supplies to the starving people in Greece.

After the war, the organisation started helping people all around the world. In _____, the organisation responded to its first natural disaster, again in Greece.

It helped victims of an _____ get access to food, shelter and medical supplies. In 1965, the Oxford Committee changed its name to Oxfam and continued its good work.

In 1995, 19 Oxfam groups around the world created Oxfam _____. The organisation now has projects in over 90 countries. Oxfam understands that, while it is _____ to give people food and medical supplies in an emergency, this isn't

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the _____ to poverty. Oxfam believes in finding what is keeping people poor and helping them get out of poverty. They _____ people better ways to grow crops, build wells so that they have clean _____, and help them start businesses that can bring money to their families and their communities.

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