Easy Access English

Faith, Hope and Charity

1/These three words are the basis of Christian philosophy. They are called 'theological virtues' in the Christian religion. How familiar are you with them? Discuss with your partner and then tell the group.

2/With your partner find the corresponding definition for each one:

3/Discuss with your partner which of the three values you have the most of and which you have the least of and in what circumstances and why.

- I have a lot of...
- ..... is the thing I have the LEAST of
- ..... is the thing I have the MOST of

Now read these definitions:

- Faithful – loyal and true to your word
- Hopeful – full of hope
- Charitable – generous in donations

Again with your partner ask and answer these questions:

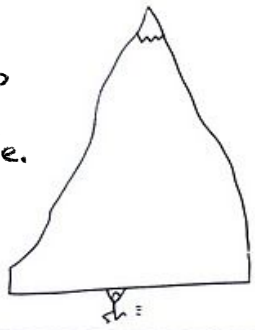


- How charitable are you?
- How faithful are you?
- What are you hopeful about?
- What's the opposite of charity?
- What's the opposite of faith?
- What's the opposite of hope?

4/Idiom race

Let's see which team can assemble these words into idiomatic expressions in the correct order and the fastest time

1. Mountains will move faith
2. A leap of faith take
3. Good something in faith to do
4. Hope hope against
5. Where there is hope there is life.
6. Home begins at charity
7. Heart to charity in your have
8. You've faith got to have.



5/ Just for fun Funboy Three – Faith, Hope and Charity

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gthniw0m0Ss

1. What do you think of this song?
2. Are you familiar with the group? They were all members of the 'specials' and they are a 'Ska' band from the 80's.
3. What don't they hear?
4. What are they talking about?

6/ And now for the best ever song about faith! Listen to the song and fill the gaps.

You've got to have faith! George Michael

Well I Guess It ..... Be Nice
If I ..... touch your body
I know not everybody
Has got a body like you

But I've got to think .....
Before I give my heart away
And I know all the games you play
Because I play them too

Oh but I
Need some time off from that emotion
Time to .....my heart up off the floor
And when that love comes down
Without .....
Well it takes a strong man baby
But I'm showing you the .....

'Cause I've got to have faith....

Baby
I know you're asking me to stay
Say please, please, please, don't go away
You say I'm giving you the blues
.....
You mean every word you say
Can't help but think of yesterday
And another who tied me down to lover boy rules

Before this .....
Becomes an .....
Before you throw my heart back on the floor
Oh baby I reconsider
My foolish .....
Well I need someone to hold me
But I'll wait for something more

1. Why does George think that he needs to have faith?
2. What event in his life is the song about ?
3. What is he worried about ?
4. What does he decide to do in the end ?
5. Are you familiar with this song ?
6. Identify any modal verbs in the song.
7. Find an idiomatic expression in the song.
8. Identify a sentence in the past tense.
9. Identify a phrasal verb.
10. Do you like it ?



7/ Hope is the thing with feathers - Emily Dickinson.

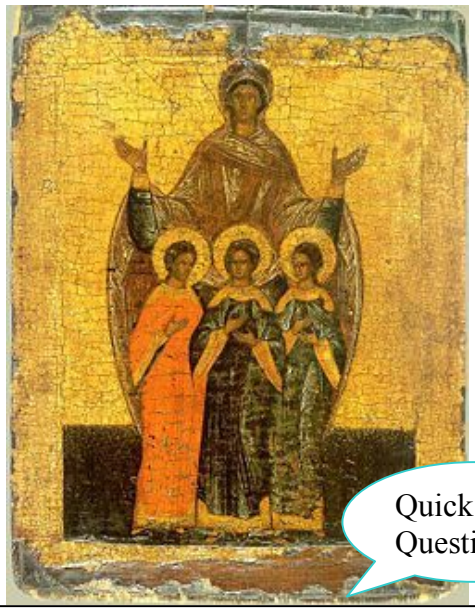
Paying great attention to your intonation and stress, read the poem. Take some time with the dictionary to look up any words you don't understand.

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chilliest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

1. Do you like this poem?
2. Have you heard it before?
3. What does she compare hope to?
4. What does she say about hope?
5. Do you agree with her sentiment?



Quick Question ??

Faith, Hope and Charity are also the names of three saints of course, here they are with their mother Sophia. These are all popular first names in England. Do you know anyone, or know of anyone called Faith, Hope or Charity?

8/ Rapid Revision - Past Tenses

9/ Team/ Pair Challenge: Sentence Starters.

Using the past tense finish the following sentences using as many of the different past tenses as possible!

1. Hope was very late for work...
2. I hope that he...
3. I have great faith in you because...
4. I don't have much faith in the government because...
5. I don't think that was very charitable of him because...

10/ Debate - Do you have to have faith in a religion in order to give charity?

Read the two articles and then answer the questions using the linking words.

Roy Hattersly, The Guardian

Good works are no guarantee of a place in heaven. But they are most likely to be performed by people who believe that heaven exists.

The correlation is so clear that it is impossible to doubt that faith and charity go hand in hand. The close relationship may be the result of a primitive conviction that helping others may be a guarantee of salvation. It ought to be possible to live a Christian life without being a Christian. Yet men and women who, like me, cannot accept the mysteries and the miracles spend less time helping charities and doing charitable deeds.

The only possible conclusion is that faith comes with a packet of moral imperatives that, while they do not condition the attitude of all believers, influence enough of them to make them morally superior to atheists.

Jessica Williams The New Humanist

Religion and charity may have gone together Victorian times, but surely in this modern world, they don't have to. Those of us who don't hold any firm religious convictions can still do good, can't we? Humanism can and does provide a framework for tolerance, compassion and respect of our fellow humans, no matter what their beliefs. So why would Roy Hattersley, writing in the Guardian (12/09/05), say that people with a religious faith are far more likely to get out in their communities and do good? Why would he conclude that "faith comes with a packet of moral imperatives that influence enough of them to make them morally superior "? Hattersley is right to say that there are few explicitly humanist or atheist groups managing international relief efforts. But do religious charities really dominate the charity industry? The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) is a non-profit organisation that researches the charity sector. CAF's latest figures show that the top five fundraisers are Oxfam, Save The Children, the British Red Cross, ActionAid and Concern Worldwide. Although some of these organisations were originally faith-based in nature, today all are secular - and between them they get 59 per cent of the voluntary income of all the international charities. But across the sector as a whole, faith-based charities are big business. When you look at the history of charity, it's little wonder that religion has played such a big part. The idea of doing 'good works' with the aim of improving one's chances in the afterlife dates back to ancient Egypt and beyond.

So how do these organisations incorporate their religious beliefs into their work? Religious faith provides these groups with a framework, a set of guiding principles. For most Christian charities, this centres around very broad aims of love for one's fellow man and the desire to seek justice for the oppressed and a fair deal for all human beings. But don't

most people believe in those things? And if you agree about these broad aims, why should it matter what the motivation is? Why bring religion into it at all?

Firstly, religious affiliations provide these groups with a solid base for fundraising. Some religions go as far as to suggest a fixed portion of one's income should be donated to charity - the Church of England has recommended 5 per cent, while the Muslim concept of zakat suggests that followers give an amount equivalent to 2.5 per cent of their savings and valuables. Since people are required to give, religious charities can take advantage of that captive audience.

So how should atheists or humanists decide who to give to? The answer here is pretty much the same as for any potential charity donor: work out what kind of causes are important to you, find out who's working in those areas and do some research.

It would seem that Roy Hattersley's fears about moral inferiority are unfounded. Humanists and atheists do give to charity. It's just that, in absence of a clear label, their giving may not seem to be motivated by their religious beliefs.They give to help other people, to supplement the work of the state, because in our current society it's the right thing to do.

According to the article	It seems
I think that	obviously that
I feel that	Clearly
It seems that	Obviously
	Apparently
	However

Therefore	Basically
Furthermore	Really
In actual fact	In reality
Essentially	In most cases
As a matter of fact	Frequently

1. Why does Hattersly claim that religious people are more charitable ?
2. What question does Williams as kat the start of the article ?
3. What does she agree with in Hattersleys article ?
4. What is CAF ?
5. What do their latest figures show ?
6. Why does she say it is 'no wonder' that religion plays a big part in charity ?
7. What do religious affiliations provide to fundraisers ?
8. What advice does she give to humanists ?
9. Would you consider yourself religious ?
10. Are you a humanist ?
11. Do you give to charity ?
12. Do you give to a religious charity ?
13. Do you think that religious people are more charitable ?
14. Are you a humanist ?

