

I. CẤU TRÚC BÀI ĐÁNH GIÁ

- Hình thức: Bài đánh giá tại chỗ, thực hiện trên giấy. Học sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu.
- Bài đánh giá bao gồm các cấu phần sau:

Thứ tự	Mạch kiến thức / kỹ năng	Thời lượng
1	Reading	50-60 phút
2	Use of English	
3	Listening	
4	Writing	

II. NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP

UNIT 7: NATURAL RESOURCES

- Vocabulary: Natural resources, Sources and uses of water
- Use of English: Complex noun phrases, future passive, connectives, past modals

UNIT 8: NATURAL WONDERS

- Vocabulary: Geographical features, Wildlife
- Use of English: Comparative and superlative of adjectives, demonstrative, indefinite and quantitative pronouns, comparative and superlative of adverbs, comparative adverb structures, multi-word verbs

UNIT 9: HISTORICAL FIGURES

- Vocabulary: Leaders, rulers and explorers, Artists, musicians and writers
- Use of English: past continuous, verbs followed by prepositions, past perfect simple, past perfect in reported speech

III. CÁC MỤC TIÊU CHƯƠNG ĐƯỢC ĐÁNH GIÁ

Bài kiểm tra có thể đánh giá các mục tiêu chương dưới đây.

UNIT 7: NATURAL RESOURCES

MTC 7.a: Learners can understand the main points of short talks and conversations about natural resources.

MTC 7.b: Learners can understand specific details of short talks and conversations about natural resources.

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP PROGRESS CHECK 2

HỌC KÌ 2 – MÔN ESL

MTC 7.c: Learners can recognize the speakers' opinions in conversations about natural resources.

MTC 7.d: Learners can recognize the detail of speakers' arguments and inconsistencies in their arguments about natural resources.

MTC 7.e: Learners can interpret the meaning of unfamiliar words and the implied meaning based on the context in short talks and conversations about natural resources.

MTC 7.k: Learners can write an informative text about natural resources with appropriate layout, correct spelling, punctuation, and connectors.

MTC 7.l: Learners can write a speech about natural resources, using a range of theme-related vocabulary.

MTC 7.r: Learners can use a variety of connectives to show contrast and purpose.

MTC 7.m: Learners can understand and interpret specific information and details from texts about natural resources.

MTC 7.n: Learners can analyze the details of an argument the writer developed in a text about natural resources.

MTC 7.q: Learners can form and use the future passive.

MTC 7.s: Learners can use past modals to express criticism and regret.

MTC 7.p: Learners can form and use complex noun phrases with the correct order of different components (e.g., quantifiers, determiners, adjectives, etc.) before nouns.

MTC 7.o: Learners can interpret the meaning of unfamiliar words and the implied meaning based on contextual clues in short texts about natural resources.

UNIT 8: NATURAL WONDERS

MTC 8.a: Learners can understand the main ideas of talks or conversations about natural wonders.

MTC 8.b: Learners can understand specific details of talks or conversations about natural wonders.

MTC 8.c: Learners can recognize the speakers' opinions in short talks and conversations about natural wonders.

MTC 8.i: Learners can write a scientific explanation for a natural phenomenon using vocabulary related to science.

MTC 8.j: Learners can write a personal account related to the topic "Natural wonders".

MTC 8.l: Learners can develop a piece of creative writing related to the topic "Natural wonders".

MTC 8.n: Learners can understand the main ideas of short texts about natural wonders.

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP PROGRESS CHECK 2

HỌC KÌ 2 – MÔN ESL

MTC 8.p: Learners can understand specific information and details from short texts about natural wonders.

MTC 8.q: Learners can understand the details of an argument the writer developed in a text about natural wonders.

MTC 8.s: Learners can deduce the meaning of unfamiliar words and the implied meaning in short texts about natural wonders and features based on the context.

MTC 8.w: Learners can use multi-word verbs (prepositional and phrasal verbs) in context.

MTC 8.t: Learners can use the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives to compare things that aren't equal.

MTC 8.v: Learners can use a range of pronouns (demonstrative, indefinite, quantitative).

MTC 8.d: Learners can understand the details of arguments in talks and conversations about natural wonders.

MTC 8.r: Learners can recognize inconsistencies in the argument the writer developed in a text about natural wonders.

MTC 8.k: Learners can create a descriptive text related to the topic "Natural wonders".

MTC 8.u: Learners can use comparative adverb structures with intensifiers.

UNIT 9: HISTORICAL FIGURES

MTC 9.a: Learners can understand the main ideas of talks and conversations about historical figures.

MTC 9.b: Learners can understand specific details of talks and conversations about historical figures.

MTC 9.c: Learners can recognize the speakers' opinions in talks, conversations or discussions about historical figures.

MTC 9.d: Learners can recognize details of the arguments in talks, conversations or discussions about historical figures.

MTC 9.e: Learners can deduce the meaning of unfamiliar words and the implied meaning based on the context in short talks about historical figures.

MTC 9.u: Learners can form and use the past perfect simple to refer to an earlier past time or to report what somebody said.

MTC 9.j: Learners can write a short biography of a historical figure with appropriate layout, correct spelling and punctuation.

MTC 9.l: Learners can write the script for a short conversation related to the topic "Historical figures".

MTC 9.n: Learners can understand the main ideas of texts related to the topic "Historical figures".

MTC 9.r: Learners can read and appreciate a literary work related to the topic "Historical figures".

MTC 9.s: Learners can use the past continuous to show interrupted actions or situations/actions which lasted for a short time in the past.

MTC 9.t: Learners can use verbs followed by prepositions.

IV. BÀI TẬP KHUYẾN NGHỊ

A. Listening & Reading & Writing:

i. https://www.examenglish.com/PET/index.html#google_vignette

ii. <https://englishpracticetest.net>

B. Use of English: Các nội dung ngữ pháp trong sách workbook/learners' book; các phiếu bài đã phát và các đường link cụ thể được thầy cô chia sẻ qua LMS/nhóm Google chat của lớp.

V. ĐỀ MÔ PHỎNG

A – LISTENING

Exercise 1: You will hear an interview with a champion gymnast called Maria Anderson. For each question, choose the correct answer.

1. Maria decided to take up gymnastics

- A. at a gymnastics competition.
- B. in a sports lesson at the school
- C. when she read a book about a gymnast.

2. When did Maria realise she could be a champion gymnast?

- A. when she won some local competitions
- B. as soon as she started to practise gymnastics
- C. when a well-known coach offered to teach her

3. Why does Maria think success has not changed her?

- A. She believes she's a sensible person.
- B. Her parents help her live a normal life.
- C. People tell her she's the same as before.

4. What does Maria say about school?

- A. She feels too tired to study.
- B. She has little time with school friends.
- C. She is allowed to miss some lessons.

5. What does Maria do in her free time?

- A. make videos
- B. go to concerts
- C. watch cartoon films

6. What is Maria's favourite thing in her room at home?

- A. a poster of a band with a singer
- B. a glass case with her cups and prizes
- C. a picture of herself with another gymnast

B – USE OF ENGLISH

Exercise 2:

For questions 7–11, choose the correct answer for each question.

Write A, B, or C on your answer sheet.

7. Many people _____ the new Prime Minister to make decisions that benefit the country.

- A. rely on
- B. insist on
- C. succeed in

8. Queen Elizabeth had to _____ threats from both within and outside her kingdom.

- A. deal with
- B. give up
- C. run out of

9. The activists organized a non-violent _____ to voice their concerns about climate change.

- A. independence
- B. protest
- C. empire

10. The blue sky appears because of the way light waves _____ when they hit the molecules in the atmosphere.

- A. scatter
- B. absorb
- C. reflect

11. The _____ is known for its distinctive black and white fur and is often found in Australia.

- A. koala bear
- B. giant tortoise
- C. leopard

Exercise 3: For questions 12–16, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Write BETWEEN TWO AND FIVE WORDS.

12. The company will complete the new desalination plant by the end of this year.

BE

→ The new desalination plant _____ by the end of this year.

13. It was a mistake not to inform the government about the drought.

HAVE

→ The government _____ about the drought sooner.

14. Greta Thunberg spoke loudly during her speech on climate change. Everyone could understand her thoroughly.

SO THAT

→ Greta Thunberg spoke loudly _____ understand her thoroughly.

15. Mozart watched his older sister Maria playing the piano, and then he started to play it himself.

HAD

→ Before being able to play the piano himself, Mozart _____ his older sister Maria playing it.

16. “I have already finished my homework by 10.00.” said Mark.

HAD

→ Mark said that he _____ homework by 10.00.

C – READING

Exercise 4: Read the texts A-E about natural wonders and answer the questions 1-6.

Write A, B, C, D, or E in the boxes.

Which wonder(s):

1. is not particularly attractive to look at?	1.	
2. can be dangerous to reach?	2.	
3. is near towns that are pleasant to visit?	3.	
4. took millions of years to create?	4.	
5. requires that visitors take measures to protect themselves when visiting it?	5.	
6. also has another name used by local people?	6.	

A. The Great Barrier Reef

Reefs form underwater and can be made of coral, sand, or rock. The top of the reef sits about two or three feet below sea level. Coral reefs are found in warm, shallow, clean water, and the Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef of all. It stretches for two thousand kilometres and forms a natural breakwater that protects the coast of Australia from the strong waves of the South Pacific.

There are many islands on the Great Barrier Reef formed by piled-up coral and sand. However, these islands are very difficult to reach, as sharp coral can tear the bottom out of a boat. Visitors must be careful not to step on living coral, as it grows very slowly—about five centimetres a year.

The Great Barrier Reef is home to many types of fish, which depend on the coral to protect them.

C. The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon, located in Arizona, USA, is renowned for its spectacular shapes and colors, carved by the Colorado River which flows through it.

The Grand Canyon is notable for its contrasting weather conditions. In the middle, the climate is extremely hot and dry. On the north rim, the environment is cooler and more mountain-like, especially at night. In contrast, the south rim experiences a mix of hot and cooler temperatures. Hiking in the Canyon is a popular activity, but it is quite different from hiking in other regions due to the dry climate. Hikers are strongly advised to consume at least three liters of water daily. Additionally, they should avoid exposing their skin and refrain from hiking during the full heat of midday.

E. The Barringer Meteor Crater

Some natural wonders of the world are known for their beauty, but the Barringer Meteor Crater is not one of them. However, it is an extraordinary physical phenomenon, created thousands of years ago by a meteor smashing into the Earth at 43,125 miles per hour.

The crater measures 4,145 feet across and is 570 feet deep. When it was first discovered in 1871, it was thought to be the top of a volcano. However, in 1902, Dr. Daniel Barringer demonstrated that the rocks around the hole were not volcanic. Over time, it was confirmed that the rocks came from an enormous meteor that crashed into the Earth.

The nearest population centers to the crater are the towns of Flagstaff and Winslow, Arizona. Both are well worth visiting for their many nearby attractions.

B. Victory Falls

One of the greatest waterfalls in the world is located on the Zambezi River, on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Some people believe it is the most beautiful sight they have ever seen. Local inhabitants call it 'Mosi-oa-Tunya', which means 'smoke that thunders'. This name likely comes from the fact that you can hear the falls and see the mist rising from them long before you see the falls themselves.

The falls are more than a mile wide and range from 256 feet high at the edges to 354 feet in the center. At the top, the falls are divided into several parts by small islands and cliffs.

Discovered in 1855 by the Scottish explorer David Livingstone, the falls were named Victoria Falls in honor of Queen Victoria.

D. Ayers Rock

Ayers Rock, also known as Uluru, is one of the oldest rocks on Earth, located in Australia. The native Aborigines believe it is a symbol of creation.

Formed over a period of 500 million years, Ayers Rock now rises 1142 feet above the plain and spans an impressive five miles around the base. It is situated in the Uluru National Park, which is home to 150 species of birds and 26 types of mammals.

The sides of Ayers Rock contain numerous caves, which the Aborigines believe hold spiritual significance. The entire area is breathtaking and well worth a visit.

D – WRITING

You have received this email from your English-speaking friend Lena.

From: Lena

Subject: My report on World Heritage Sites

Hello!

I hope this email finds you well.

After my last account of my country, Poland, my teacher has asked me to write another report on a place in the world that could be a World Heritage Site. She suggested I use the information I've exchanged with you – my pen pal! That's why I'm writing to you.

I'd love to hear about a place in your country that you think deserves to be a World Heritage Site. Can you tell me about it? How can people travel there? What can visitors do once they arrive? And why did you choose this place above all the others in your country?

Write me soon!

Thanks,

Lena

Write your email in response to Lena in 150-200 words.

- THE END -

- Chúc các con ôn tập tốt và đạt kết quả cao trong kì thi! -