



CWK Book 9

Answers:

Unit 01

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

Unit 02

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a

Unit 03

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d

Unit 04

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. d

Unit 05

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. d

Unit 06

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a

Unit 07

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. d

Unit 08

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b

Unit 09

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a

Unit 10

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a

Unit 11

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b

Unit 12

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a



Unit 01 Gold Floating on the ocean!

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. Why is whale poop important for the ocean?
 - a) it makes the water cleaner and clearer.
 - b) it helps tiny sea creatures and plants grow.
 - c) it scares away large sea animals.
 - d) it sinks to the bottom and disappears.

2. What can be inferred about phytoplankton?
 - a) they are harmful to the environment.
 - b) they cannot grow without whale poop.
 - c) they help reduce carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
 - d) they eat large fish for survival.

3. What do plankton get from whale poop?
 - a) nutrients and iron.
 - b) fresh drinking water.
 - c) a new place to live.
 - d) protection from sharks.

4. How does whale poop help keep our planet cool?
 - a) it removes all heat from the ocean.
 - b) it feeds phytoplankton, which soaks up carbon dioxide.
 - c) it makes ocean animals swim faster.
 - d) it blocks sunlight from reaching the ocean.

5. Why is whale poop compared to gold in the passage?
 - a) because it is very rare and expensive.
 - b) because it is shiny and beautiful.
 - c) because it is valuable to ocean life and helps the environment.
 - d) because people collect and sell it.



Unit 02 Don't forget the Holocaust!

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What was the Holocaust?
 - a) a celebration of different cultures.
 - b) a time when many Jews and others were unfairly treated and killed.
 - c) a festival held during World War II.
 - d) a war between different countries.

2. What can be inferred about the Holocaust?
 - a) it was a time of peace and happiness for everyone.
 - b) it taught the world the importance of treating people fairly.
 - c) it only affected a small group of people.
 - d) it had no lasting impact on history.

3. Who was responsible for the Holocaust?
 - a) Adolf Hitler and the Nazis.
 - b) the people who tried to hide the Jews.
 - c) the countries that won World War II.
 - d) the Jewish people themselves.

4. What happened to the Jews during the Holocaust?
 - a) they were given more rights and freedoms.
 - b) they were forced to leave their homes and sent to concentration camps.
 - c) they became leaders of Germany.
 - d) they moved to new countries without any problems.

5. How do people today remember the Holocaust?
 - a) by building museums and memorials.
 - b) by celebrating the Nazis' actions.
 - c) by ignoring what happened.
 - d) by reenacting the events in schools.



Unit 03 E-commerce waste!

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is e-commerce waste?
 - a) the leftover food from online restaurants.
 - b) the trash created from packaging when ordering products online.
 - c) the money spent on buying things online.
 - d) the extra products people receive for free.

2. What can be inferred about e-commerce waste?
 - a) it is not a big problem and disappears quickly.
 - b) it is harmful to the planet because plastic takes a long time to break down.
 - c) it only happens in big cities.
 - d) most people do not care about e-commerce waste.

3. Why is e-commerce waste a problem?
 - a) it helps people get more packages.
 - b) plastic and cardboard waste can harm the environment.
 - c) it makes packages arrive faster.
 - d) it is good for recycling companies.

4. What can people do to reduce e-commerce waste?
 - a) recycle cardboard boxes and plastic.
 - b) throw away everything immediately.
 - c) order one item at a time.
 - d) stop using online shopping forever.

5. How can people reuse cardboard boxes?
 - a) by using them for fun art projects or storage.
 - b) by burning them in the backyard.
 - c) by throwing them into the ocean.
 - d) by tearing them into tiny pieces and eating them.



Unit 04 An amazing animal in the desert

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. Why are camels called the "ship of the desert"?
 - a) because they can swim in the ocean.
 - b) because they are fast runners like racehorses.
 - c) because they can travel long distances in the desert and carry goods.
 - d) because they live in the jungle.

2. What can be inferred about camels?
 - a) they have special body features that help them survive in the desert.
 - b) they can only survive by drinking water every day.
 - c) they are weak animals that struggle in the heat.
 - d) they cannot survive without human help.

3. What do camels store in their humps?
 - a) water for long trips.
 - b) fat that gives them energy.
 - c) food for later meals.
 - d) air to help them float.

4. How do camels protect their eyes from sand and dust?
 - a) by closing their eyes all the time.
 - b) by having thick eyebrows and long eyelashes.
 - c) by rubbing their eyes with their legs.
 - d) by staying in the shade all day.

5. What helps camels eat prickly desert plants without getting hurt?
 - a) their thick and tough lips.
 - b) their sharp teeth.
 - c) their ability to chew slowly.
 - d) their strong nose.



Unit 05 What is inflation?

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is inflation?
 - a) when prices of things go up over time.
 - b) when people earn more money every year.
 - c) when everything becomes cheaper.
 - d) when there is too much candy in stores.

2. What can be inferred about inflation?
 - a) it can make it harder for people to afford things if it gets too high.
 - b) it happens only once every 100 years.
 - c) it always makes people richer.
 - d) it is not related to the economy.

3. Why does inflation happen?
 - a) because the cost of making things goes up.
 - b) because stores want to sell everything for free.
 - c) because there is no money left in the world.
 - d) because people stop using money.

4. What happens to money when inflation occurs?
 - a) it can buy less than before.
 - b) it becomes more valuable.
 - c) it disappears completely.
 - d) people stop using it.

5. What is an example of inflation in the passage?
 - a) a candy that cost 300 won last year now costs 400 won.
 - b) a candy that cost 500 won now costs 300 won.
 - c) the price of a toy stays the same for 10 years.
 - d) all prices suddenly drop overnight.



Unit 06 Steve Jobs, a great inventor

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. Who was Steve Jobs?
 - a) a famous scientist who studied space.
 - b) the inventor of iPhones, iPads, and Mac computers.
 - c) a musician who wrote songs for Apple.
 - d) a teacher who worked in California.

2. What can be inferred about Steve Jobs?
 - a) he always followed the rules in school.
 - b) he faced challenges but kept working hard to achieve success.
 - c) he never had any struggles in his life.
 - d) he became successful without any effort.

3. What was one of Steve Jobs' strengths?
 - a) he was great at telling stories and showing people why Apple products were needed.
 - b) he was the best computer programmer in the world.
 - c) he never had any difficulties in his career.
 - d) he was an engineer who built all Apple products by himself.

4. What happened to Steve Jobs at Apple?
 - a) he stayed at Apple without any problems.
 - b) he was forced to leave Apple but later returned with new ideas.
 - c) he sold Apple to another company.
 - d) he only worked at Apple for a few months.

5. What lesson can we learn from Steve Jobs?
 - a) thinking differently and working hard can help achieve big dreams.
 - b) only engineers can create successful companies.
 - c) following the rules exactly is the only way to succeed.
 - d) success happens quickly without any effort.



Unit 07 A magical book inside us

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is DNA?
 - a) a special book that contains instructions for living things.
 - b) a type of food that helps people grow.
 - c) a language that only scientists can read.
 - d) a liquid found in the ocean.

2. What can be inferred about DNA?
 - a) everyone's DNA is exactly the same.
 - b) DNA helps determine how a person looks and how their body works.
 - c) DNA is only found in animals, not humans.
 - d) DNA is not important for living things.

3. What does DNA look like?
 - a) a straight line.
 - b) a twisted ladder.
 - c) a round ball.
 - d) a square box.

4. Why do children look like their parents?
 - a) because they copy their parents' fashion.
 - b) because they have a mix of their parents' DNA.
 - c) because they eat the same food as their parents.
 - d) because they live in the same house.

5. Where is DNA found in the body?
 - a) in the air around us.
 - b) in the food we eat.
 - c) inside tiny cells in our body.
 - d) only in the brain.



Unit 08 Harbin International Ice and Snow Festival

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the Harbin International Ice and Snow Festival?
 - a) a festival where people build houses made of ice.
 - b) a winter festival in China featuring ice and snow sculptures.
 - c) a competition for the best snowman.
 - d) a place where people live in igloos all year round.

2. What can be inferred about the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival?
 - a) it is one of the biggest winter festivals in the world.
 - b) it only lasts for one day.
 - c) it takes place in the summer when it is warm.
 - d) it does not have any activities besides ice sculptures.

3. When does the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival begin?
 - a) on January 5th.
 - b) on December 25th.
 - c) on February 14th.
 - d) on November 1st.

4. Why is Harbin called the "Ice City"?
 - a) because it is covered in ice and snow for most of the year.
 - b) because people build their houses with ice.
 - c) because it is the coldest place on Earth.
 - d) because it has the longest winter in the world.

5. What happens to the ice sculptures at night?
 - a) they melt because of warm lights.
 - b) they light up with colorful lights and look like a dreamland.
 - c) they disappear and come back in the morning.
 - d) they are covered with snow to keep them cold.



Unit 09 Mahatma Gandhi, a man of peace

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What was Mahatma Gandhi known for?
 - a) being a famous scientist who discovered new medicines.
 - b) leading India's fight for freedom through non-violence.
 - c) ruling India as a king for many years.
 - d) inventing new farming tools to help Indian farmers.

2. What can be inferred about Gandhi's beliefs?
 - a) he believed violence was the best way to achieve freedom.
 - b) he thought wearing expensive clothes showed strength.
 - c) he believed peaceful resistance could bring change.
 - d) he only fought for his own rights and not for others.

3. What did Gandhi do when he saw unfair laws in South Africa?
 - a) he ignored them and continued his work.
 - b) he moved to another country without taking action.
 - c) he protested against them using non-violence.
 - d) he used weapons to fight back.

4. What was the Salt March?
 - a) a violent battle between India and Britain.
 - b) a peaceful protest against British control over salt.
 - c) a festival where people shared salt with each other.
 - d) a new law made by Gandhi.

5. How is Gandhi remembered today in India?
 - a) his birthday is celebrated as a day of peace.
 - b) people organize military parades in his honor.
 - c) India holds a grand firework festival for him.
 - d) he is remembered only in history books.



Unit 10 Halloween is just for fun and creativity!

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What do people do on Halloween?
 - a) they decorate their houses, wear costumes, and go trick-or-treating.
 - b) they cook special meals with pumpkins.
 - c) they exchange presents like on Christmas.
 - d) they stay inside and avoid going out.

2. What can be inferred about Halloween?
 - a) it is a fun and creative holiday where people dress up and enjoy the night.
 - b) only children are allowed to wear costumes.
 - c) people have to dress as something scary, like a ghost or a vampire.
 - d) Halloween is only celebrated in one country.

3. Why do people carve pumpkins with glowing faces?
 - a) to scare away evil spirits.
 - b) to use them as decorations at weddings.
 - c) to make them easier to eat.
 - d) to sell them at high prices.

4. What do children say when they go trick-or-treating?
 - a) "Happy Halloween!"
 - b) "Trick or Treat!"
 - c) "Give me candy!"
 - d) "Boo!"

5. What is the main idea of Halloween?
 - a) to have fun dressing up, collecting candy, and celebrating.
 - b) to give gifts to family members.
 - c) to watch scary movies all night.
 - d) to eat as many pumpkins as possible.



Unit 11 A terrible accident in Chernobyl

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What happened in Chernobyl in 1986?
 - a) a nuclear power plant exploded, releasing dangerous radiation.
 - b) a large earthquake destroyed the city.
 - c) a meteor crashed into Ukraine.
 - d) a flood covered the whole area.

2. What can be inferred about nuclear power?
 - a) it can be dangerous if not managed safely.
 - b) it is the safest form of energy available.
 - c) it can never cause harm to people or the environment.
 - d) it is completely banned worldwide after the Chernobyl accident.

3. What is the “Exclusion Zone” in Chernobyl?
 - a) a place where only scientists are allowed to live.
 - b) an area around Chernobyl that was closed off because of radiation.
 - c) a special park created for tourists.
 - d) the place where nuclear fuel is stored today.

4. Why was the Chernobyl accident so dangerous?
 - a) because a large fire spread through the city.
 - b) because it released radiation that harmed people, animals, and plants.
 - c) because the explosion destroyed all nuclear power plants in the world.
 - d) because it caused heavy storms and floods.

5. What lesson does the Chernobyl disaster teach us?
 - a) we should stop using all types of energy.
 - b) we need to manage nuclear power carefully to avoid accidents.
 - c) radiation is always safe for people and nature.
 - d) nuclear power plants should be built in every country.



Unit 12 Follow Greenpeace!

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is Greenpeace?
 - a) a company that sells eco-friendly products.
 - b) a group that works to protect the environment.
 - c) a government agency that builds parks.
 - d) a school that teaches about animals.

2. What can be inferred about Greenpeace?
 - a) it uses peaceful methods to raise awareness about environmental issues.
 - b) it only works to protect whales and ignores other environmental problems.
 - c) it is a secret organization that does not involve the public.
 - d) it forces people to follow strict environmental rules.

3. When was Greenpeace organized?
 - a) in 1950.
 - b) in 1971.
 - c) in 2000.
 - d) in 1899.

4. How does Greenpeace teach people to protect the planet?
 - a) by organizing workshops, publishing books, and sharing online information.
 - b) by building new cities and towns.
 - c) by keeping all environmental knowledge secret.
 - d) by asking only scientists to take care of the planet.

5. What is one way Greenpeace raises awareness?
 - a) by organizing peaceful protests and hanging banners.
 - b) by selling plastic products to raise money.
 - c) by cutting down trees to make room for new buildings.
 - d) by making people stop using electricity.