

Level Test Sheet

with Book Level, Target Audience, and Justification
for CWK Book Series (1-11)

Book Level, Target Audience, and Justification for CWK Book 5

1. Level of the Book

Overall Level: Upper-intermediate to advanced (B2-C1 on the CEFR scale)

Language Focus:

- Increased use of complex sentence structures (e.g., conditional clauses, relative clauses, passive voice, and advanced connectors)
- Expanded academic vocabulary (e.g., fascinating, unlimited possibility, physically express, renewable resources)
- Introduction of analytical reading skills (e.g., cause-effect analysis, comparing different environments, and understanding scientific processes)

Vocabulary Complexity:

- The book includes specialized terms in science, geography, history, and technology (e.g., solar system, astronaut, emperor penguin, dairy farm, urban air mobility).
- Usage of synonyms and descriptive language (e.g., huddling for survival, emotionally expressive, chemically react).

Reading Length & Complexity:

- Texts contain longer paragraphs with multiple clauses.
- Some units introduce abstract thinking and real-world applications (e.g., "The ISS allows astronauts to conduct experiments in zero gravity").
- Greater emphasis on formal academic reading.

2. Target Audience

Age Group:

- Middle school to high school students (ages 13–18).

Learners preparing for academic English, science-focused studies, or standardized tests (TOEFL, IELTS, TEPS).

English Proficiency Level:

- B2-C1 learners who need structured reading and comprehension training for academic or real-world contexts.

Purpose of Use:

- Critical thinking and analysis (e.g., comparing countryside and city life, explaining how the ISS works).
- Complex sentence construction practice (e.g., passive voice, relative clauses, cause-and-effect statements).
- Science-based vocabulary expansion (e.g., fossil fuels, aerodynamics, zero gravity, urban planning).

3. Justification for Level and Audience

▪ The book introduces abstract and technical topics (e.g., "Urban Air Mobility can help reduce pollution"). The texts require inferencing skills and cause-effect reasoning, making it suitable for upper-intermediate or advanced learners.

▪ Sentence length and structural complexity (e.g., "Emperor penguins huddle together to maintain warmth in Antarctica's extreme cold.") indicate higher-level reading skills.

▪ Includes academic vocabulary and specialized terms, making it useful for students preparing for international exams or university-level reading.

Level Test with Answers

Part 1: Vocabulary Matching (10 Points)

■ Match the words with their meanings.

1. ____ Renewable energy
2. ____ Dairy farm
3. ____ Urban Air Mobility
4. ____ Huddle
5. ____ Carbon dioxide
6. ____ Astronaut
7. ____ Zero gravity
8. ____ International Space Station
9. ____ Sustainability
10. ____ Aerodynamics

- A. A scientific study of how air moves around objects
- B. The absence of gravity in space
- C. A place where milk is produced
- D. The industry focused on using small flying vehicles in cities
- E. A gas that contributes to global warming
- F. A person who travels into space
- G. A space station used for scientific research
- H. Energy sources that can naturally be restored
- I. The ability to maintain resources for a long time without depletion
- J. A group of animals or people closely gathered together for warmth or protection

Part 2: Sentence Structure (10 Points)

■ Rearrange the words into correct sentences.

1. (astronauts / space / experiments / conduct / in)
2. (penguins / together / warmth / to maintain / huddle)
3. (use / people / less / should / plastic / pollution / to reduce)

4. (provides / solar energy / a sustainable / power source)

5. (is / urban planning / essential / for smart cities)

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (10 Points)

■ Read the passage and answer the questions.

Passage:

The International Space Station (ISS) was launched in 1998 and has been home to astronauts from different countries. The station is located about 350 km above Earth and allows scientists to conduct experiments in zero gravity. The ISS helps researchers understand the effects of space travel on the human body. In the future, space tourism may allow ordinary people to visit similar stations.

Questions:

1. When was the ISS launched?
2. How far is the ISS from Earth?
3. What kind of experiments are conducted on the ISS?
4. Why is the ISS important for scientific research?
5. What is one possible future development related to space travel?

Usage Guidelines

1. For Classroom Use

- Integrate with STEM subjects (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math).
- Assign reading passages and analytical discussions per lesson.
- Use *sentence diagramming* to break down complex sentence structures.
- Encourage research-based projects (e.g., "How does space tourism impact the environment?").

2. For Self-Study

- Follow the reading → vocabulary → writing exercises method.
- Use vocabulary tests as self-check quizzes.
- Summarize readings in short essays to develop writing skills.

3. For Level Placement

- If a student scores 0-10 points, they need more foundational practice (Book 4 recommended).
- If a student scores 11-20 points, they are at the B2 level (can continue with Book 5 but needs support).
- If a student scores 21-30 points, they are at the C1 level (ready for advanced texts or university preparation).

Answer Key

Part 1.

Answer Key:

1. H, 2. C, 3. D, 4. J, 5. E, 6. F, 7. B, 8. G, 9. I, 10. A

Part 2.

Answer Key:

1. Astronauts conduct experiments in space.
2. Penguins huddle together to maintain warmth.
3. People should use less plastic to reduce pollution.
4. Solar energy provides a sustainable power source.
5. Urban planning is essential for smart cities.

Part 3.

Answer Key:

1. The ISS was launched in 1998.
- 2.. It is about 350 km above Earth.
3. Scientists conduct experiments in zero gravity.
4. It helps researchers understand the effects of space travel on the human body.
5. Space tourism may allow ordinary people to visit space stations.