

## Reading Comprehension Revision Sheet – Answer Key

Grade: 7



### \*Reading Comprehension

#### A- If Poem

- Read the "IF" poem carefully then answer the questions below.

- 1- What does the speaker advise you to do when others are losing their heads?  
To remain and stay calm (keep your head)
- 2- What should you do if people doubt you?  
Trust yourself, but make allowance for them.
- 3- Where does the poem say you should begin again after losing everything?  
Stanza 3, And Start again at your beginnings
- 4- When should you not deal in lies, according to the poem?  
When people lie about you
- 5- Why should you not look too good or talk too wise?  
Because the poem warns against arrogance
- 6- What two people do the poem say you will meet in life just the same?  
Triumph and Disaster
- 7- What should you do if friends or enemies hurt you?  
You should control your emotions and not put them back.

8- What will happen "when you can fill the unforgiving minute"?

You will achieve success and become a true, mature and responsible man

9- Find the word or phrase that means:

- "remain calm" Keep your head
- "to consider the facts before judging someone" make allowance
- "dishonest people who trick others" Imosters

10- True or False.

- The poem encourages you to hate those who hate you. False
- The poem says that losing everything and starting again is impossible. False

11- Quote the sentence:

- where the speaker advises you not to give way to hating.  
"Or being hated, don't give way to hating."
- that shows the importance of using time wisely.  
"If you can fill the unforgiving minute with sixty seconds..."
- that tells you to treat Triumph and Disaster as equals.  
"If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster, And treat..."

12- In the line "If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too",

what does "their" refer to? All men

## B- Ecosystems

### \*Organisms and Species ☺

1- What is an organism?

An organism is a living thing.

2- What is a species?

It's a group of very similar organisms.

3- What do organisms in a species have in common?

They can reproduce

4- What examples of organisms are mentioned in the text?

A Redwood tree, mouse, horses, cows

5- How are organisms grouped together?

Based on their similarities and ability to reproduce.

6- What makes a human an organism?

That it's a living thing

7- How does a species differ from a single organism?

That it is a group of similar organisms.

8- Mention two examples of species given in the text.

Horses and cows

9- Mention one-way organisms are different from each other.

Having different needs, different sizes

10- In "**They** may look the same or be alike in some way", what does "they" refer to?

Organisms



### 11- True or False

- A species includes organisms that are all completely different. False
- All living things are considered organisms. True

### 12- Quote the Sentence

- that explains what a species is.  
"A group of very similar organisms is a species."
- that gives an example of organisms.  
"A huge redwood tree is an organism"

### 13- Critical Thinking

- Why do you think scientists need to group organisms into species?

So it is easier to name and classify animals

- Is it possible for two organisms to look similar but not belong to the same species? Explain.

yes, because : horses and donkeys and cows all look similar but not the same.

### \*Habitats

- 1- What is a habitat?

A habitat is the place organisms live in.

- 2- Where can a habitat be found?

A habitat can be found everywhere. It can be big or tiny.

- 3- What does a habitat provide for an organism?

A habitat provides the things organisms need, such as food and water.

4- How does a cactus survive in its habitat?

A cactus can't live in a tropical rain forest as it lives in hot places, like deserts.

5- What is the meaning of the word "adaptations"? It's the ability to colide and interact.

6- Mention two types of habitats mentioned in the text.

River, lake, ocean, and dessert.

7- In "It has a thick stem that stores water", what does "it" refer to?

X \_\_\_\_\_

8- In "They use water stored in their stems", what does "they" refer to?

X \_\_\_\_\_

9- True or False

- A habitat only provides food for an organism. False
- Birds cannot make nests in their habitats. False

10- Quote the sentence

- that explains what a habitat provides.

"A habitat provides the things organisms need to survive..."

- that describes how a cactus uses stored water.

X \_\_\_\_\_

11- Critical Thinking

- Why do different organisms need different habitats to survive?

Because every organism has their own needs, and diferent habitat carries need for organisms.

- Do you think animals can survive if their habitat changes suddenly?  
Why or why not?

Nope, animals like a cactus that lives in the dessert can't live in a forest due to the temperature.

### **\*Populations and Communities**

- 1- What is a population?

It's all the members of one species in the same area.

- 2- What is a community?

All the populations that live together in one place.

- 3- Where can populations be found?

Everywhere, Frogs in a lake are a population.

- 4- How do animals in a community depend on one another?

They depend on each other for food.

- 5- What example of a population is given in the text?

All the plants and animals in the dessert.

- 6- How do toads use adaptation to protect themselves?

X

- 7- Mention two ways organisms interact within a community.

They live close to each other and they share the same

- 8- In "They interact with one another", what does "they" refer to? resources.

The different populations. (page 24, line 14)

- 9- True or False

- A community includes only one species. False
- Populations can live in the same area. True



10- Quote the sentence that:

- defines a population.

All the members of one species in the same area are a population.

- describes how members of a community depend on each other.

X \_\_\_\_\_

11- Critical Thinking

- Which do you think is more important for survival: being part of a population or part of a community? Explain.

Being a part of a community as it is more useful and productive.

- What might happen if one important species disappears from a community? Explain your opinion in two sentences.

Food will decrease as many animals depend on each other for food.

\*The Parts of an Ecosystem

- 1- What is an ecosystem?

An ecosystem is made up of both living and non living things.

- 2- What are the two main parts of an ecosystem?

Living things and non living things.

- 3- What do living things in an ecosystem need from the environment?

Living things need food, water, shelter and  $O_2$ .

- 4- How do plants and animals depend on each other in an ecosystem?

Plants make food for animals and other animals

- 5- Where do plants get their nutrients from? depend on others for food.  
plants take water and nutrients from soil.

6- What role does soil play in an ecosystem?

It gives water and important nutrients for plants.

7- Mention two nonliving parts of an ecosystem.

Soil and rocks

8- Mention two living parts of an ecosystem.

Animals and plants

9- In "They are all connected", what does "they" refer to?

10- In "It includes living things and nonliving things", what does "it" refer to?

An ecosystem

11- True or False

- An ecosystem is made up only of animals. False
- All parts of an ecosystem depend on each other. True

12- Quote the sentence that:

- defines an ecosystem.

"An ecosystem is made up of both the living and non living things in an area".

- describes the connection between plants, animals, and their environment.

"plants take water from the soil, and they produce O<sub>2</sub>....."

13- Critical Thinking

If one nonliving part of an ecosystem changes (like soil or water), how might it affect living things? Explain your answer in **two sentences**.

If water in an ecosystem got infected, it would affect plant and animals as they depend on water to survive.

The End!