

Class-VII (CHAPTER-17) FOREST: OUR LIFELINE

Questions

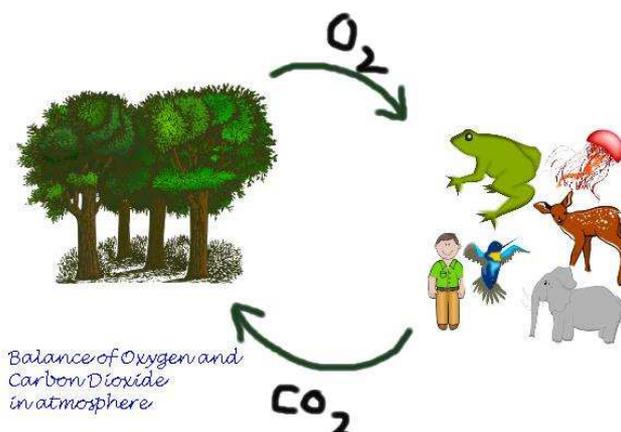
1. Explain how animals dwelling in the forest help it grow and regenerate.
 2. Explain how forests prevent floods.
 3. What are decomposers? Name any two of them. What do they do in forest?
 4. Explain the role of forest in maintaining the balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
 5. Explain why there is no waste in a forest.
 6. List five products we get from forests?
 7. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) The insects, butterflies, honeybees, and birds help flowering plants in -----.
 - (b) A forest is a purifier of ----- and -----.
 - (c) Herbs form the ----- layer in the forest.
 - (d) The decaying leaves and animals dropping in a forest enrich the -----.
 8. Why should we worry about the conditions and issues related to forests far from us?
 9. Explain why there is a need of variety of animals and plants in a forest.
 10. In Fig 17.15, the artist has forgotten to put the labels and directions on the arrows. Mark the directions on the arrows and label the diagram using the following labels: clouds, rain, atmosphere, carbon dioxide, oxygen, plants, animals, soil, roots, water table.
 11. Which of the following is not a forest product?
 - (i) Gum
 - (ii) Plywood
 - (iii) Sealing wax
 - (iv) Kerosene
 12. Which of the following statements is not correct?
 - (i) Forests protect the soil from erosion.
 - (ii) Plants and animals in a forest are not dependent on one another.
 - (iii) Forests influence the climate and water cycle.
 - (iv) Soil helps forests to grow and regenerate.
 13. Micro-organisms act upon the dead plants to produce.
 - (i) Sand
 - (ii) Mushrooms
 - (iii) Humus
 - (iv) Wood
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NCERT Solutions

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Answers

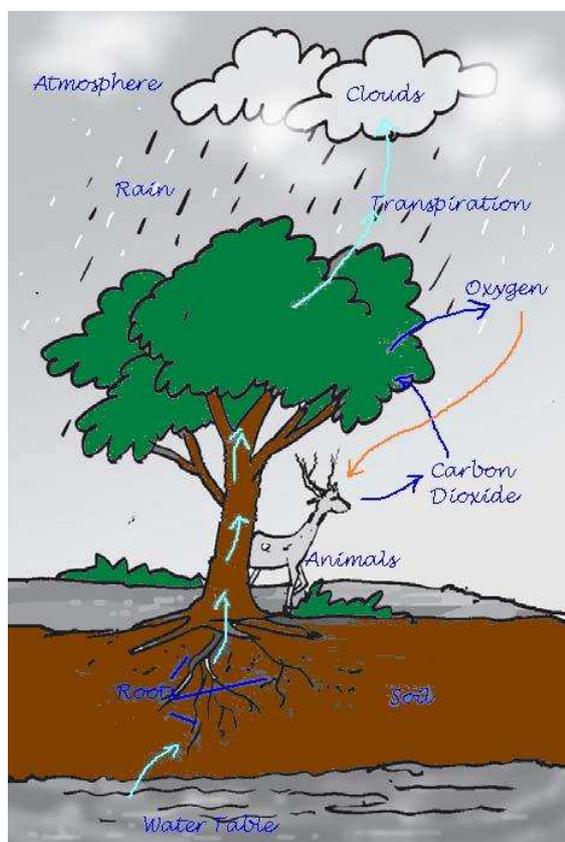
1. Animals help in dispersing seeds of certain plants. The decaying animal dung also provides nutrients to the seedling to grow. This is how animals help the forest to grow and regenerate.
2. If trees are not present, rain will hit the ground directly and may flood the area around it. Heavy rain may also damage the soil. Roots of trees and grasses normally bind the soil together, but in their absence the soil will be washed away or eroded. Plants act as natural absorbers of rainwater and allow water to seep slowly. It prevents soil erosion. Thus forests help in preventing floods.
3. The micro-organisms which convert the dead plants and animals to humus are known as decomposers. Bacteria, mushrooms etc. are common decomposers. They decompose dead organisms and provide nutrients to trees.
4. Plants release oxygen through the process of photosynthesis. They also maintain the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. That is why forests are called nature's lungs.



5. The decomposers decompose the dead organisms. The decomposed matter is absorbed by plants as nutrients. So, there is no waste in forest.
6. Products that we get from forests include:
 - (i) Wood
 - (ii) Medicine
 - (iii) Spice
 - (iv) Fodder
 - (v) Honey
7. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) The insects, butterflies, honeybees, and birds help flowering plants in **pollination**.
 - (b) A forest is a purifier of **air** and **water**.
 - (c) Herbs form the **ground** layer in the forest.
 - (d) The decaying leaves and animals dropping in a forest enrich the **humus**.

8. Forests are very helpful for us. They clean air, play a vital role in water cycle, provide various items and so on. So we should worry about the conditions and issues related to forest far from us.
9. Varieties of animals are necessary for their survival and maintenance of food chain. For example grass is eaten by insects, which in turn, are eaten by the frog. The frog is consumed by snakes which are eaten by eagles. Thus it forms a food chain.
Grass → insects → frog → snake → eagle.
Many food chains can be found in the forest. All food chains are linked. If anyone food chain is disturbed, it affects other food chains. Every part of the forest is dependent on the other parts. If we remove one component, say trees, all other components would be affected.

10.



11. (iv) Kerosene.
12. (ii) Plants and animals in a forest are not dependent on one another.
13. (iii) humus
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