



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - LAKHMIR SINGH & MANJIT KAUR

FORESTS: OUR LIFELINE

Exercise

1. What is the general name of the micro-organisms such as bacteria

and fungi which break down plant and animal matter?



2. What name is given to the branchy part of a above the stem?

3. Name any two trees and two animals which are found in forests.

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4. Name the topmost layer of a forest.
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5. What is meant by 'canopy' in a forest?
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6. Name the layer of vegetation in a forest which occurs just below

the canopy.

7. Which layer of vegetation in a forest occurs immediately below the

understorey?

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8. Name the layer of vegetation in a forest occurs between shrub

layer and forest floor.

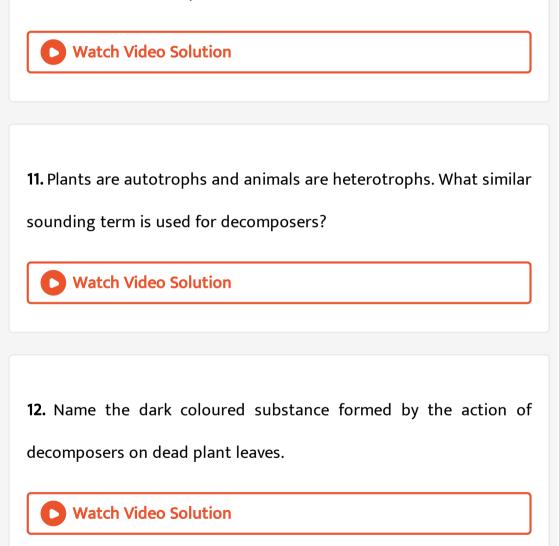
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9. What type of plants form the lowest layer of vegetation in a forest

which is just above the forest floor?

10. State whether the following statement is true or false :

Mushroom is a decomposer.



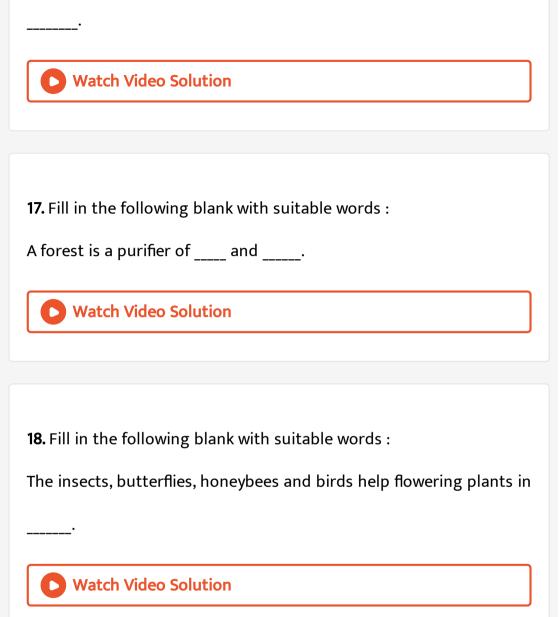
13. What name is given to the branches and leaves of tall trees which

look like a roof over the other plants in a forest?

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14. List five products we get from forests.
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15. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :
Herbs form the layer in the forest.
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16. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

The decaying leaves and animal droppings in a forest enrich the



19. Fill in the following blank with suitable words :

The micro-organisms which convert dead plants and animals to

humus are called
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20. What is the crown of a tree?
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21. Draw the crown shapes of any four types of trees.
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22. Name the various layers of vegetation in a forest starting from

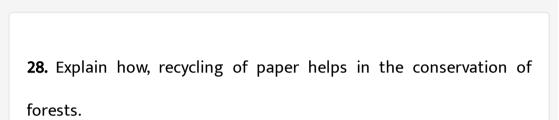
the top downwards.



23. What happens if an animal dies in a forest?
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24. How do trees grow in a natural forest?
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25. What are the various effects of the destruction of forests?
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26. Why is it necessary to conserve forests?
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27. State two ways to converve forests.

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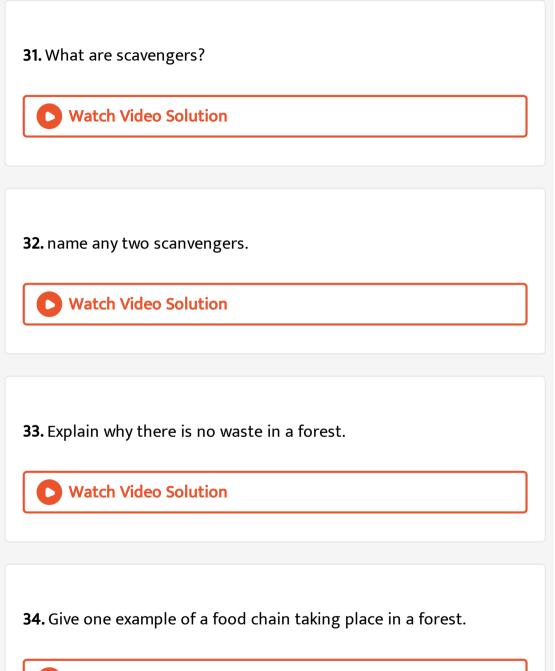


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29. How do animals living in the forest help it to grow and regenerate?



30. State th reasons for the large scale cutting down of forest trees.



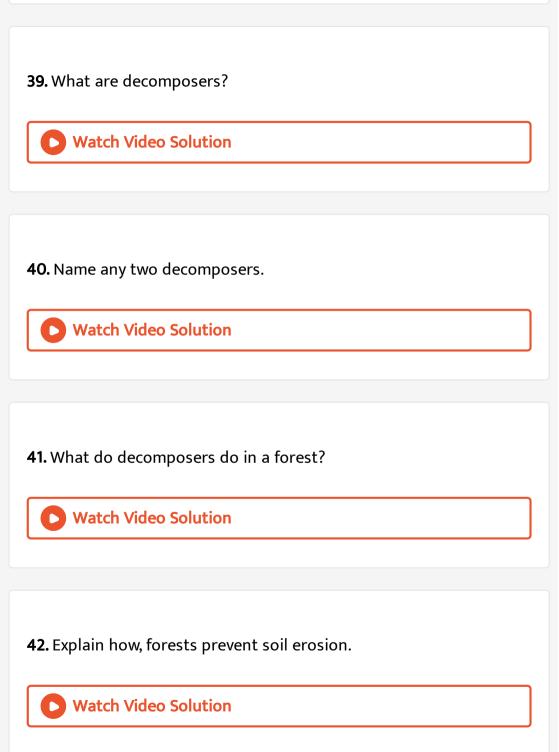
35. What is the importance of humus in a forest?

• Watch Video Solution 36. What are the various effects of the destruction of forests? • Watch Video Solution

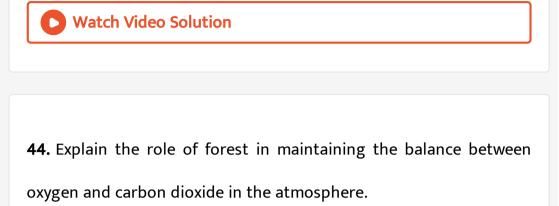
37. Explain how, decomposers help in mainitaining the supply of nutrients to the growing plants in a forst.

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38. Draw a flow chart to show how forests help in maintaining the balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the atmosphere.



43. Explain how forests prevent floods.



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45. Describe the importance of forests for us, other animals and the

environment.



46. Micro-organisms act upon the dead plants to produce

A. sand

B. mushroom

C. humus

D. wood

Answer: C

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47. Which of the following is not a forest product?

A. gum

B. plywood

C. sealing wax

D. kerosene

Answer: D



48. Which of the following statements is not correct?

A. forests protect the soil from erosion

B. plants and animals in a forst are not dependent on one

another

C. forests influence the climate and water cycle

D. soil helps forests to grow and regenerate

Answer: B



49. Which type of organism always occurs at the first step in every

food chain?

A. heterotroph

B. autotroph

C. saprotroph

D. scavenger

Answer: B



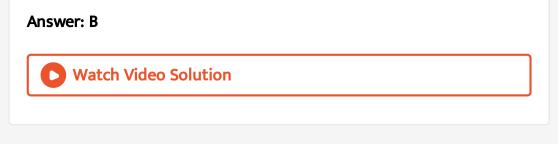
50. One of the following is not produced by the action of decomposers on the dead parts of plants and dead bodies of animals. This one is :

A. carbon dioxide

B. oxygen

C. water

D. nutrients



51. which of the following is not a function of the forests?

A. maintenance of water cycle

B. bringing sufficient rains

C. preventing flash floods

D. causing soil erosion

Answer: D



52. Which of the following is not a scavenger?

A. crow

B. jackal

C. lion

D. vulture

Answer: C

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53. Which of the following help in maintaining the supply of nutrients to the growing plants and trees in a forest?

A. saprotrophs

B. autotroph

C. carnivores

D. heterotrophs

Answer: A

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54. which of the following is not a function of the crowns of forest

trees during the daytime?

A. absorb sun's light energy

B. absorb oxygen from air

C. carry out photosynthesis

D. form a green cover

Answer: B



55. Which of the following do not help the flowering plants of a forest in pollination?

A. honeybees

B. butterflies

C. kingfishers

D. antelopes

Answer: D

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56. Which of the following is not a correct statement?

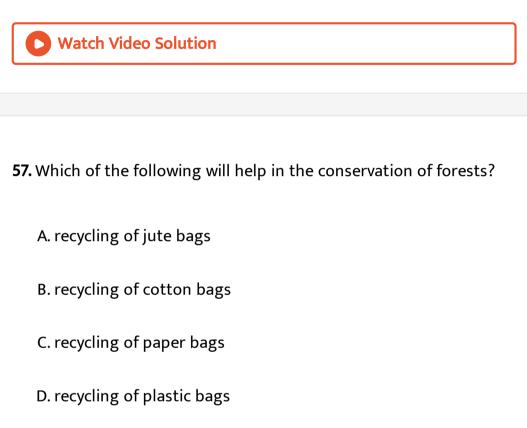
A. forest trees are cut down to obtain timber

B. forest trees are cut down to obtain paper

C. forest trees are cut down to obtain natural rubber

D. forest trees are cut down to obtain firewood

Answer: C



Answer: C

58. The organisms A and B occur on the forest floor. They convert the dead parts of forest plants and dead parts of forest plants and dead bodies of forest animal into simple susbtances such as C,D and E which can be re-used by organisms F for their growth and development.

What could be organisms A?

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59. The organisms A and B occur on the forest floor. They convert the dead parts of forest plants and dead parts of forest plants and dead bodies of forest animal into simple susbtances such as C,D and E which can be re-used by organisms F for their growth and development.

What could be organisms B?



60. The organisms A and B occur on the forest floor. They convert the dead parts of forest plants and dead bodies of forest animal into simple substances such as C,D and E which can be re-used by organisms F for their growth and development.

What is the general name of organisms like A and B?



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What is C?



62. The organisms A and B occur on the forest floor. They convert the dead parts of forest plants and dead parts of forest plants and dead bodies of forest animal into simple susbtances such as C,D and E which can be re-used by organisms F for their growth and development.

What is D?



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What is E ?



64. The organisms A and B occur on the forest floor. They convert the dead parts of forest plants and dead parts of forest plants and dead bodies of forest animal into simple susbtances such as C,D and E which can be re-used by organisms F for their growth and development.

What could be organisms F be?



65. Consider the following organisms :

birds,Mushroom,Crow,grass,Tiger,Vulture,frog,toadstool,Ape,Insects,Deer

Which of these organisms :

can eat the dead animals?



66. Consider the following organisms :

birds,Mushroom,Crow,grass,Tiger,Vulture,frog,toadstool,Ape,Insects,Deer

Which of these organisms :

can decompose dead animals?

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67. Consider the following organisms :

birds,Mushroom,Crow,grass,Tiger,Vulture,frog,toadstool,Ape,Insects,Deer

Which of these organisms :

can pollinate the flowers?



68. Consider the following organisms :

birds,Mushroom,Crow,grass,Tiger,Vulture,frog,toadstool,Ape,Insects,Deer

Which of these organisms :

can form a three step food chain which occurs in the forest?

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69. X and Y are the two types of organisms which are found in forests. Both types of organisms are considered to be cleansing agents of the forest environment in their own way. The organisms like X eat up the dead animals in the forest whereas the organisms like y break down the dead animals into simple substance which can be re-used for the growth of plants.

What is the general name of organisms like X?



70. X and Y are the two types of organisms which are found in forests. Both types of organisms are considered to be cleansing

agents of the forest environment in their own way. The organisms like X eat up the dead animals in the forest whereas the organisms like y break down the dead animals into simple substance which can be re-used for the growth of plants.

Name one organisms like X.



71. X and Y are the two types of organisms which are found in forests. Both types of organisms are considered to be cleansing agents of the forest environment in their own way. The organisms like X eat up the dead animals in the forest whereas the organisms like y break down the dead animals into simple substance which can be re-used for the growth of plants.

What is the general name of the organisms like Y?



72. X and Y are the two types of organisms which are found in forests. Both types of organisms are considered to be cleansing agents of the forest environment in their own way. The organisms like X eat up the dead animals in the forest whereas the organisms like y break down the dead animals into simple substance which can be re-used for the growth of plants.

Name one organism like Y.

