

NORTH EX PUBLIC SCHOOL (Session 2020-21)

Class-VII

Subject-science

Chapter-17 FOREST OUR LIFELINE

Topic-17 FOREST OUR LIFELINE

Worksheet - 6

NOTE-Before attempting the question and answers you must check the link given below which will help you understand the chapter

You can download the assignment or if you do not have the facility to get printout then you can ask you what to copy the assignment in a simple notebook and must do question and answer the notebook.

NOTES:

FOREST PROFILE

Generally, the trees of a forest are divided into following sections:

The Forest Floor: It comprises of the shed leaves, stems, bark and the top layer of soil.

The Herb Layer: It consists of plants without woody stem those grow above the ground such as grasses. They are usually less in number in the forests.

The Shrub Layer: It consists of plants small to medium sizes. This layer requires the most sunlight.

The Understory: It consists of plants that grow above the forest floor but lower than the canopy. They require less amount of light in order to grow.

The Canopy: It consists of the tree crowns. It is always exposed to sunlight.

The Emergent Layer: It consists of the topmost layer of trees. It is generally found in tropical forests.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREST

Forests are one of the most important natural resources on this earth. Covering the earth like a green blanket these forests not only produce innumerable material goods, but also provide several environmental services which are essential for life. Forests are of immense value to us. Economic **Uses: Forests** provide us a large number of commercial goods which include timber, firewood, pulpwood, food items, gum, resins, non-edible oils, rubber, fibers, lac, bamboo canes, fodder, medicine, drugs and many more items. Half of the timber cut each year is used as fuel for heating and cooking.

2. Ecological Uses:

The ecological services provided by our forests may be summed up as follows:

i. Production of oxygen:

The trees produce oxygen by photosynthesis which is vital for life on this earth. They are rightly called as earth's lungs.

ii. Reducing global warming:

The main greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO₂) is absorbed by the forests as a raw material for photosynthesis. Thus forest canopy acts as a sink for CO₂ thereby reducing the problem of global warming caused by greenhouse gas CCX.

iii. Wildlife habitat:

Forests are the homes of millions of wild animals and plants. About 7 million species are found in the tropical forests alone.

Interdependence is a relationship that occurs between the organisms that lead life style together. Explanation: The plants are associated with the animals as they provide food in the form of fruits, leaves, stems and roots to them. The plants also provide shelter to the animals for their survival.

Interdependence is a relationship that occurs between the organisms that lead life style together. Explanation: The plants are associated with the animals as they provide food in the form of fruits, leaves, stems and roots to them. The plants also provide shelter to the animals for their survival.

DEFORESTATION

Cutting down of trees on large scale is called deforestation.

CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION

Interdependence is a relationship that occurs between the organisms that lead life style together. Explanation: The plants are associated with the animals as they provide food in the form of fruits, leaves, stems and roots to them. The plants also provide shelter to the animals for their survival.

IMPACT OF DEFORESTATION

The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for indigenous people.

CONSERVATION OF FOREST

The following steps should be taken for the conservation of forests:

Regulated and Planned Cutting of Trees

Control over **Forest** Fire

Reforestation and Afforestation

Check over **Forest** Clearance for Agricultural and Flabitation Purposes

Protection of **Forest**:

Proper Utilisation of **Forest** Products and **forest**.

WORKSHEET-6

Q-1) describe the various layers seen in the forest.

Q-2) how forest are useful for us?

Q-3) explain interdependence of plants and animals in forest.

Q-4) what are the causes and effect of deforestation.

Q-5) how can we conserve forest.

ANSWERS

Answer-1) The Forest Floor: It comprises of the shed leaves, stems, bark and the top layer of soil.

The Herb Layer: It consists of plants without woody stem those grow above the ground such as grasses. They are usually less in number in the forests.

The Shrub Layer: It consists of plants small to medium sizes. This layer requires the most sunlight.

The Understory: It consists of plants that grow above the forest floor but lower than the canopy. They require less amount of light in order to grow.

The Canopy: It consists of the tree crowns. It is always exposed to sunlight.

The Emergent Layer: It consists of the topmost layer of trees. It is generally found in tropical forests.

Answer-2) Uses: Forests provide us a large number of commercial goods which include timber, firewood, pulpwood, food items, gum, resins, non-edible oils, rubber, fibers, lac, bamboo canes, fodder, medicine, drugs and many more items. Half of the timber cut each year is used as fuel for heating and cooking

Answer-3) Interdependence is a relationship that occurs between the organisms that lead life style together. Explanation: The plants are associated with the animals as they provide food in the form of fruits, leaves, stems and roots to them. The plants also provide shelter to the animals for their survival.

Interdependence is a relationship that occurs between the organisms that lead life style together. Explanation: The plants are associated with the animals as they provide food in the form of fruits, leaves, stems and roots to them. The plants also provide shelter to the animals for their survival.

Answer-4) CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION

Interdependence is a relationship that occurs between the organisms that lead life style together. Explanation: The plants are associated with the animals as they provide food in the form of fruits, leaves, stems and roots to them. The plants also provide shelter to the animals for their survival.

EFFECT OF DEFORESTATION

The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for indigenous people.

Answer-5) The following steps should be taken for the conservation of forests:

Regulated and Planned Cutting of Trees

Control over **Forest** Fire

Reforestation and Afforestation

Check over **Forest** Clearance for Agricultural and Flabitation Purposes

Protection of **Forest**:

Proper Utilisation of **Forest** Products and **forest**.

https://youtu.be/6_CpUNX3TeM