



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था  
Atomic Energy Education Society  
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा/Class: VIII

शिष्य/Subject: Science

माह/ Month: August

**CHAPTER 12: HOW NATURE WORKS IN HARMONY**

**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. c) The Sun
2. b) Tree plantation
3. b) To break down dead matter and recycle nutrients
4. b) Unidirectional
5. b) Marine life
6. b) Ecological damage
7. b) Population of frog will decrease
8. c) Pollination

**II. Choose the correct answer from options given below for the statements.**

9. (c) A is true, but R is false
10. (c) A is true, but R is false
11. (a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
12. (c) A is false, but R is true

**III. Read the following passage and answer the question carefully.**

13. c) Secondary consumers
14. b) More mosquitoes → more diseases
15. b) Balance in food chain
16. b) Ban industrial waste dumping into ponds

**IV. Short Answer Type – I**

17. Biotic components – Living parts of an ecosystem (e.g, plants, animals, fungi, bacteria).  
Abiotic components – Non-living parts like air, water, soil, temperature, sunlight.
18. Green plants are called producers because they prepare their own food by photosynthesis using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide.
19. Community – Group of different populations living together in a particular area.  
Ecosystem – Community of living organisms interacting with the abiotic environment.
20. Human activities like deforestation, industrial pollution, excessive use of fertilizers, and urbanization disturb natural balance by destroying habitats and reducing biodiversity.

21. (i) Mutualism – Both species benefit (e.g., bees and flowers).

(ii) Commensalism – One species benefits, the other is unaffected (e.g., Orchids on tree)

22. Reduce, reuse, and recycle waste.

Plant more trees.

Save water and electricity.

Avoid plastic use.

## V. Short Answer Type – II

23. Recycling helps conserve natural resources and reduce waste.

Recycling paper saves trees.

Recycling metals reduces mining and energy use.

Thus, it supports sustainable living by minimizing environmental damage.

24. Diagram of a simple food web – should include:

Grass → Deer → Tiger

Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Eagle

Mushrooms as decomposers.

25. Protected areas in India include:

National Parks – e.g. Jim Corbett, Kaziranga, Gir.

Wildlife Sanctuaries – e.g. Bharatpur, Mudumalai.

Biosphere Reserves – e.g. Nilgiri, Sundarbans.

They conserve wildlife and natural habitats.

26. Disturb balance:

Deforestation destroys habitats.

Industrial pollution harms soil and water.

Restore balance:

Afforestation and reforestation projects.

Waste recycling and use of renewable energy.