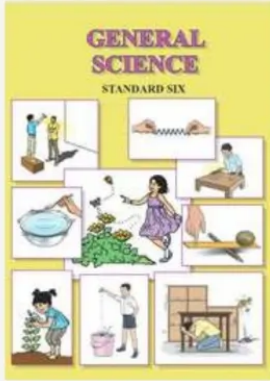


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

6-Science: Chapter 2- The Living World

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 6
GENERAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 2
The Living World



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

Postal Address

IndCareer.com, 52, Shilpa Nagar, Somalwada Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888, **Website:** <https://www.indcareer.com>

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>



Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

6-Science: Chapter 2- The Living World

Class 6: Science Chapter 2 solutions. Complete Class 6 Science Chapter 2 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Science: Chapter 2- The Living World

Maharashtra Board 6th Science Chapter 2, Class 6 Science Chapter 2 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Write the answers to the following questions in your words.

Question a.

What are the differences between plants and animals?

Answer:

Plants	Animals
1. Plants cannot move from one place to another. They are anchored to the soil.	1. Animals can move from one place to another.
2. Plants prepare their own food with the help of chlorophyll and sunlight.	2. Animals cannot prepare their own food. They move in search of food from one place to another.
3. Plants grow throughout their life.	3. Animals grow only up to a certain period of their life.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

4. Plants respire with the help of microscopic pores present on their leaves and stems.

5. Plants excrete their waste by storing them in the leaves and bark of plants and then shedding them seasonally.

6. Plants are only living things which take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen during photosynthesis.

7. Plants reproduce with the help of seeds, stems, spores, bulbs etc.

4. Animals respire with the help of special organs like lungs, gills, trachea, etc.

5. Animals excrete their waste with the help of special organs regularly.

6. Animals take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide throughout their life.

7. Animals reproduce by laying eggs or giving birth to young ones.

Question b.

What are the similarities between plants and animals?

Answer:

1. Both plants and animals increase in height, size and weight as they grow into an adult.
2. They require food to supply energy to carry out the various life processes.
3. They have a fixed life span after which they die.
4. All plants and animals respire and they take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide while breathing.
5. All the plants and animals excrete their wastes produced in their body.
6. All plants and animals have ability to reproduce.
7. All plants and animals show responsiveness to their external stimuli.

Question c.

How is the plant kingdom useful to us?

Answer:

1. Plants are used for household as well as industrial purposes.
2. They provide us with food in the form of fruits, vegetables etc., e.g. Potato, methi, bhendi, apple, mango, etc.
3. Some plants are also used as medicines e.g. Adulsa, Hirada, Tulsi etc.
4. They also support birds which build their nests.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

5. Wood of tress like oak, fir, birch, etc. are used to make furniture, in building homes, etc. Wood pulp is used to make paper.

Question d.

How is the animal kingdom useful to us?

Answer:

1. Dogs, cats, cows, etc. are domesticated. Dogs and cats are used as pets.
2. Cows, buffaloes, goats, etc. are used for getting their milk.
3. Sheep is used for obtaining wool.
4. Horses, oxen, camels and donkeys are used to carry burden and for various other occupations.
5. Earthworm is useful in agriculture.
6. Birds like hens, turkeys, and ducks provide their eggs to us for food.
7. Insects like bees provide us with honey, silkworm provides us with silk.

Question e.

What makes living things different from non-living things?

Answer:

Living Things	Non-Living Things
1. Living things can grow on their own in size, height and weight.	1. Non-living things do not grow on their own in size, height and weight.
2. Living things can move from one place to another on their own.	2. Non-living things can move only if someone moves them.
3. Living things can reproduce.	3. Non-living things cannot reproduce.
4. Living things exhibit responses to various stimuli.	4. Non-living things do not exhibit responses to various stimuli.
5. They require food for their growth.	5. They do not require any food.

2. What helps them to breathe?

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Question a.

(a) A fish (b) A snake (c) A crane (d) An earthworm (e) Man (f) A banyantree (g) A caterpillar.

Answer:

Plant/Animal	Breathing Organ
A fish	gills
A snake	external nostrils and lungs.
A crane	external nose and air sacs in lungs.
An earthworm	moist skin.
Man	nose and lungs.
A banyan tree	microscopic pores (called stomata) present on leaves.
A caterpillar	trachea which opens at the side in their skin.

3. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the brackets.

(plants, oxygen, dies, excretion, carbon- dioxide, photosynthesis, stimuli, cells, sunlight, chlorophyll, microscopic pores, responsiveness.)

Question a.

The process by which plants make their own food is called

Answer:

photosynthesis

Question b.

To inhale and to exhale is called respiration.

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

oxygen, carbon-dioxide

Question c.

The elimination of waste substances from the body is called

Answer:

excretion

Question d.

The ability to respond to an event is called to

Answer:

responsiveness, stimuli

Question e.

On completing their lifespan, every living thing

Answer:

dies

4. Write the uses of these animals and plants.

Animals: Honeybees, sharks, yaks, sheep, earthworms, dogs, bivalves, horses, mice.

Plants: Ginger, mango, eucalyptus, babul (acacia), teak, spinach, aloe vera, turmeric, holy basil, karanja, mulberry, grapevine.

Question a.

Write the uses of these animals and plants.

Answer:

Animals Uses:

	Uses
Animals	

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

1. Honeybees Honey and wax prepared by them is used by us. Beeswax is used in cosmetics like lip – balm, lipgloss, etc.
2. Sharks The ‘shark liver oil’ obtained from them is a rich source of vitamins.
3. Yaks Milk and meat obtained is used as food. Yaks are also used for carrying loads in mountainous regions.
4. Sheep Their fleece is used as a good source of wool. Their meat is used as food.
5. Earthworms They convert biodegradable waste to good manure (vermicompost) which can be used in fields and gardens. They are called “friends of farmers” as they make the soil fertile.
6. Dogs They are used as pets to guard houses and farms.
7. Bivalves Bivalves like oysters are used to obtain pearls used in jewellery making. They are also used as food.
8. Horses They are used for pulling carriages, heavy loads and also as means of transport in mountainous regions.
9. Mice They are used in research to test medicines, vaccines etc.
10. Rabbits They are used as pets and also in research. Their meat is used as food.

Plants Uses:

Plants	Uses
1. Ginger	Used as medicine to cure digestive problems of stomach. It is also used as a spice in food.
2. Mango	It is used to prepare pickles when raw and as a fruit when ripe. It is also used to prepare jam, jelly and in ice-creams.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Eucalyptus | Leaves and oil extracted from it is used as medicine to cure fever, cold and cough. |
| 4. Babul (Acacia) | It is used as a medicine. Also used as cattle feed. It is used to clean teeth. It was also used to cure leprosy and heal wounds. |
| 5. Teak (Sag) | Its wood is used to make furniture. |
| 6. Spinach (Palak) | It is used as a vegetable. |
| 7. Aloe vera (Korphad) | It is used to treat various skin diseases. Its gel is used as a moisturizer for skin and for treating hair fall. |
| 8. Turmeric | It is used as a spice and has medicinal properties. It is used for healing wounds and cuts due to its antiseptic properties (i.e. helps to prevent growth of bacteria). |
| 9. Holy basil (Tulsi) | It is used as medicine to cure cough and cold. It also reduces air pollution and drives away mosquitoes. |
| 10. Karanja (Jatropha) | It is used as a medicine and its seeds are used to prepare biodiesel. |
| 11. Moh (Mahwa)
[Scientific name: Madhuca longifolia] | The fat extracted from its seeds is used in the manufacture of soaps and detergents. Its bark and flowers are used as medicine. Its leaves are used to feed silkworms which produce Tussar silk. Seeds and flowers are also used to make wine. |
| 12. Mulberry | The leaves of these trees are used for feeding silkworms which produce silk. The fruits are rich in vitamins. Jam and jelly are also made from these fruits. |
| 13. Grapevine | Grapes are fruits of a grapevine. They are used for making jam, jelly, juice, wine and are also eaten as fruits. Raisins are prepared from these grapes. |

5. What are the peculiarities of the movements of these living things?

Living things : Snakes, tortoises, kangaroos, eagles, chameleons, frogs, gulmohur, sweet potato creeper, dolphins, ants, rattlesnakes, grasshoppers, earthworms.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Question a.

What are the peculiarities of the movements of these living things?

Answer:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Snakes | They don't have legs. They move in a S-shaped wavy motion. They cannot move over smooth surface. They move by contraction and relaxation of their body muscles. |
| 2. Tortoises | They are very slow and they walk on their four legs by raising their body off the ground. They are the slowest animals. |
| 3. Kangaroos | The hind legs of kangaroos are long and front legs are short. A kangaroo moves by hopping (jumping) on its muscular hind legs with the support of long tail outstretched behind. This movement is called penta pedal movement [Penta = 5, pedal = legs]. |
| 4. Eagles | Eagles fly at great heights and they can lift and fly away with prey which are heavier than them. Wings of eagles are strong and powerful. |
| 5. Chameleons | Chameleons can change the colour of their skin and camouflage (hide) in their surroundings. They move slowly with their four legs. They also use their tail and claws to grab a branch and balance themselves. |
| 6. Frogs | Their hind legs are long and front legs are short. Hence, they hop on their hind legs, when on land, and swim with the help of hind limbs when in water. |
| 7. Gulmohar | Gulmohar blooms in summer and the flowers which are red in colour reveal very few leaves. Their leaves fold up during evening. It grows to a height of 5 m to 12 m and it shed all its leaves in dry season. |
| 8. Sweet potato creeper | Sweet potato creepers are fastest growing creepers that cover the whole ground. If they find some support, they try to bend towards it. |

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 9. Dolphins | They move on surface of water by slapping their tail, exposing their head, leaping out of water, diving in the water and doing a side flop. 30 patterns are seen in their behaviour while moving on water. |
| 10. Ants | The ants move in a line and as they move, they leave a chemical called pheromone behind as a trail which attracts other ants. They have six legs and they can walk very fast. |
| 11. Rattle snakes | Rattle snake is a highly poisonous snake. The rattling sound is made by the shaking of the rattle located on its tail when it moves. |
| 12. Grasshoppers | They are insects with three pairs of walking legs and two pairs of wings which helps them to walk, fly and jump. They can leap vigorously due to powerful hind legs. |
| 13. Earthworms | Each segment on the body of earthworm contain group of bristles (called setae) which are used for movement. They move forward by repeated contractions and relaxations of their muscles. A slimy substances secreted by the earthworm helps in its movement. |

6. Write in detail about how the plants and animals found in your surroundings prove useful or harmful.

Question a.

Write in detail about how the plants and animals found in your surroundings prove useful or harmful.

Answer:

Some animals and plants around us are harmful to man.

1. Mosquitoes and flies spread diseases.
2. Cockroaches, mice, rats destroy our food. Lice, ticks also spread diseases.
3. The bites of some poisonous lizards, spiders, snakes and scorpions can even cause death.
4. If wild elephants enter human settlements, they cause a lot of destruction.
5. Dog bite from a rabid dog can cause rabies.
6. Plants like datura are poisonous. Consumption of its seed can cause death.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

7. Uncontrolled growth of algae and fungi pollutes water and may cause disease. Fungi cause rotting of food.
8. Pods of nettle and colocasia leaves can cause itching.
9. Weeds like parthemum, dodder affect crop growth.

Activity:

Question 1.

Obtain information about the work of the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India by visiting the websites :

www.bsi.gov.in, W.zsi.gov.in

Question 2.

Collect information about the lifespan of various animals, make a chart and display it in your class.

Question 3.

Gather information about the poisonous snakes found in India and present it in a Science Exhibition.

Important Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the brackets.

(plants, cells, sunlight, chlorophyll, microscopic pores.)

Question 1.

Living things are made up of small units called

Answer:

cells

Question 2.

A potted plant placed in a window grows towards

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

sunlight

Question 3.

Plants appear green in colour due to the presence of

Answer:

chlorophyll

Question 4.

Plants respire by means of on their stems and leaves.

Answer:

microscopic pores

Question 5.

..... grow throughout their lifespan.

Answer:

Plants

Match the columns:

Question 1.

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

1. Responsiveness to stimuli

a. plants shed leaves in Autumn

2. Respiration

b. seeds sprout when sowed in soil

3. Excretion

c. petals of lotus close when sun sets

4. Reproduction

d. oxygen is taken in through moist skin in earthworms.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Answer:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Responsiveness to stimuli	c. petals of lotus close when sunsets
2. Respiration	d. oxygen is taken in through moist skin in earthworms.
3. Excretion	a. plants shed leaves in Autumn
4. Reproduction	b. seeds sprout when sowed in soil

Plants carry out photosynthesis to prepare their food. With reference to this process of photosynthesis, match the columns given below.

Question 1.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Minerals	a. given out into the air
2. Carbon dioxide	b. absorbed from the soil
3. Heat from sunlight	c. absorbed from the air
4. Oxygen	d. absorbed by chlorophyll.

Answer:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Minerals	b. absorbed from the soil
2. Carbon dioxide	c. absorbed from the air

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

3. Heat from sunlight d. absorbed by chlorophyll.
4. Oxygen a. given out into the air

Can you tell?

Question 1.

What differences do you see between the young ones and the adults in the picture?

Answer:

Answer:

The young ones are smaller in size, height and shape.

Question 2.

What do we learn from these pictures?

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>



A bird and its eggs



Bryophyllum



A mare and her foal



Rose cuttings

Reproduction

Answer:

We learn that all living beings whether plants or animals reproduce in different ways.

Question 3.

Observe a honeycomb and a wall. What are they made up of?

Answer:

Bricks are laid one over the other to form a wall. In a honeycomb, the beeswax is joined to form small compartments to form a honeycomb.

Question 4.

In what ways are the plants and animals useful to us?

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Plants

1. Plants cannot move from one place to another. They are anchored to the soil.
2. Plants prepare their own food with the help of chlorophyll and sunlight.
3. Plants grow throughout their life.
4. Plants respire with the help of microscopic pores present on their leaves and stems.
5. Plants excrete their waste by storing them in the leaves and bark of plants and then shedding them seasonally.
6. Plants are only living things which take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen during photosynthesis.
7. Plants reproduce with the help of seeds, stems, spores, bulbs etc.

Animals

1. Animals can move from one place to another.
2. Animals cannot prepare their own food. They move in search of food from one place to another.
3. Animals grow only up to a certain period of their life.
4. Animals respire with the help of special organs like lungs, gills, trachea, etc.
5. Animals excrete their waste with the help of special organs regularly.
6. Animals take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide throughout their life.
7. Animals reproduce by laying eggs or giving birth to young ones.

Use your brainpower!

Question 1.

What differences do you see in the growth of trees like mango, banyan and peepal and that of bamboo, coconut and toddy palms?

Answer:

1. Trees like mango, banyan and peepal have lot of branches and leaves.
2. They have a thick and wide trunk which is short.
3. Trees like bamboo, coconut and toddy palm have few leaves and they are found only at the top of the trunk.
4. The trunk of the tree is tall and comparatively thin.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Question 2.

In each of the examples given below, what is the stimulus? What is the response?



Mimosa plant



Potted plant

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Answer:

1. In mimosa plant, touching the leaf is the stimulus and closing of mimosa leaves is the response.
2. Keeping the potted plant near the window is the stimulus and growing the stem in the direction of sunlight is the response.

Question 3.

What is the main difference between movements of plants and animals?

Answer:

1. Movement in plants is restricted i.e branches can bend towards light.
2. They swing to and fro when the wind blows.
3. The leaves open or close during the day and night, petals of flowers close or open during night and day.
4. Roots grow in the direction of water under the ground.?
5. Animals can freely move from one place to another in search of food, habitat and shelter.

Question 4.

Why have so many plants and animals been able to survive on the earth even today?

Answer:

1. All the animals and plants have ability to reproduce young ones similar to themselves.
2. Also they have ability to adjust themselves to the conditions in their surroundings.
3. Due to this ability we have so many types of plants and animals and they have been able to survive on the earth even today.

Question 5.

What is the sticky substance seen on the stems of the babul (acacia) or drumstick trees?

Answer:

1. It is the gum which oozes out when we prick it or cut it.
2. It is the waste product that is stored in the bark.
3. This gum has a lot of medicinal value.

Observe and discuss.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Question 1.

Hold your hand in front of your nose or keep your hand on your chest. What do you feel?



Various things in our environment

Answer:

Living Things

1. boy, girl, hen, dog,
tree.

Non-Living Things

1. ball, book, fan, house, bucket, kite.

Find the life span and age of maturity of the given living beings.

Question 1.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Find the life span and age of maturity of the given living beings.

Answer:

Plants/Animals	Life span	Maturity age (Time period required to grow into adults and reproduce)
Dog	10 -15 years	2-3 years
Cow	15 years	2 years
Hen/Chicken	6-8 years	6 months
Elephants	40-60 years	10-15 years
Tortoise	More than 100 years	10-13 years
Butterfly	2-6 weeks	1 week
Mango tree	25 years	3-4 years
Peepal tree	150 years	3-4 years
Banyan tree	200-1000 years	5-6 years
Banana	25 years	3-4 years
Rice	3-4 months	1-2 months
Rose	5-7 years	1 year

Answer the following:

Question 1.

Is all the food we eat used by the body?

Answer:

No, non-essential and undigested food is thrown out of the body in the form of waste.

Question 2.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

What is the unused part of food converted into?

Answer:

The unused part of food is converted into excreta.



<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 6 Science

- Chapter 1- Natural Resources - Air, Water and Land
- Chapter 2- The Living World
- Chapter 3- Diversity in Living Things and their Classification
- Chapter 4- Disaster Management
- Chapter 5- Substances in the Surroundings - Their States and Properties
- Chapter 6- Substances in Daily Use
- Chapter 7- Nutrition and Diet
- Chapter 8- Our Skeletal System and the Skin
- Chapter 9- Motion and Types of Motion
- Chapter 10- Force and Types of Force
- Chapter 11- Work and Energy
- Chapter 12- Simple Machines
- Chapter 13- Sound
- Chapter 14- Light and the Formation of Shadows
- Chapter 15- Fun with Magnets
- Chapter 16- The Universe

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

FAQs

Where do I get the Maharashtra State Board Books PDF For free download?

You can download the Maharashtra State Board Books from the eBalbharti official website, i.e. cart.ebalbharati.in or from this article.

Add image

How to Download Maharashtra State Board Books?

Students can get the Maharashtra Books for primary, secondary, and senior secondary classes from here. You can view or download the Maharashtra State Board Books from this page or from the official website for free of cost. Students can follow the detailed steps below to visit the official website and download the e-books for all subjects or a specific subject in different mediums.

Step 1: Visit the official website ebalbharati.in

Step 2: On the top of the screen, select "Download PDF textbooks"

Step 3: From the "Classes" section, select your class.

Step 4: From "Medium", select the medium suitable to you.

Step 5: All Maharashtra board books for class 11th will now be displayed on the right side.

Step 6: Click on the "Download" option to download the PDF book.

Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>

About IndCareer

IndCareer.com is a leading developer of online career guidance resources for the Indian marketplace. Established in 2007, IndCareer.com is currently used by over thousands of institutions across India, including schools, employment agencies, libraries, colleges and universities.

IndCareer.com is designed to assist you in making the right career decision - a decision that meets your unique interests and personality.

For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

Postal Address

IndCareer.com
52, Shilpa Nagar,
Somalwada
Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888

Website: <https://www.indcareer.com>

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-6-science-chapter-2-the-living-world/>