

the living world Workbook

The living world is an intricate and diverse network of organisms that inhabit our planet, shaping ecosystems and influencing the climate, geography, and even the very atmosphere. From microscopic bacteria to towering redwoods and majestic whales, the living world encompasses all forms of life on Earth. Understanding this vast and complex system is essential for appreciating the delicate balance that sustains life and for ensuring its preservation for future generations.

Introduction to the Living World

The living world, also known as the biosphere, includes all living organisms and their interactions with the environment. It is a dynamic system characterized by constant change, adaptation, and evolution. The diversity of life forms is staggering, with millions of species identified and many more yet to be discovered.

Components of the Living World

The living world is made up of various components that interact in complex ways to maintain ecological balance.

1. Biodiversity

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on Earth, including the diversity of species, genetic variation within species, and the variety of ecosystems.

- **Species Diversity:** The number of different species within a particular habitat or across the planet.
- **Genetic Diversity:** The variation of genes within a species, which allows populations to adapt to changing environments.
- **Ecosystem Diversity:** The range of different habitats and ecological communities in the biosphere.

2. Ecosystems

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms interacting with their physical environment. Examples include forests, deserts, oceans, and grasslands.

3. Habitats and Niches

A habitat provides the environment where an organism lives, while a niche describes its role within that environment, including its interactions with other species.

Major Groups of Living Organisms

Life on Earth is classified into several broad groups based on genetic and structural characteristics.

1. Bacteria

Single-celled microorganisms without a nucleus. They are vital for processes like decomposition, nitrogen fixation, and even human digestion.

2. Archaea

Microorganisms similar to bacteria but with distinct genetic makeup. Many archaea thrive in extreme environments like hot springs and salt lakes.

3. Protists

A diverse group of mostly single-celled organisms, including algae, amoebae, and paramecia.

4. Fungi

Organisms that decompose organic material, including molds, yeasts, and mushrooms.

5. Plants

Multicellular organisms capable of photosynthesis, forming the base of most food chains. Examples include trees, grasses, and flowering plants.

6. Animals

Multicellular organisms with specialized tissues and organs, ranging from insects to mammals.

The Role of Evolution in the Living World

Evolution is the process by which species adapt and change over generations through natural selection. It is fundamental to understanding biodiversity and the development of complex life forms.

Mechanisms of Evolution

- **Mutations:** Random genetic changes that can introduce new traits.
- **Gene Flow:** Exchange of genes between populations.
- **Genetic Drift:** Random changes in gene frequencies, especially in small populations.
- **Natural Selection:** Survival of individuals with advantageous traits.

Importance of Evolution

Evolution explains the diversity of life, the emergence of new species, and how organisms adapt to changing environments. It also helps scientists develop conservation strategies by understanding species' evolutionary histories.

Ecological Interactions and Food Chains

Interactions among organisms are vital for maintaining ecosystem stability. These are often depicted through food chains and webs.

1. Food Chain

A linear sequence showing who eats whom, starting from producers to top predators.

- **Producers:** Organisms like plants and algae that produce their own food through photosynthesis.
- **Consumers:** Organisms that eat other organisms, including herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores.
- **Decomposers:** Fungi and bacteria that break down organic matter, returning nutrients to the soil.

2. Food Web

A complex network of interconnected food chains representing all feeding relationships in an ecosystem.

3. Ecological Niche

The role an organism plays in its environment, including its habitat, diet, and interactions with other species.

Conservation of the Living World

Human activities have threatened many species and ecosystems, leading to a global decline in

biodiversity.

Major Threats

- Habitat destruction due to deforestation, urbanization, and agriculture.
- Pollution contaminating air, water, and soil.
- Overexploitation of resources like overfishing and hunting.
- Climate change altering habitats and migration patterns.
- Invasive species disrupting native ecosystems.

Conservation Strategies

- Establishing protected areas such as national parks and wildlife reserves.
- Promoting sustainable resource management.
- Restoring degraded habitats.
- Enacting laws and policies to prevent illegal poaching and trade.
- Raising public awareness about biodiversity importance.

The Significance of the Living World

Understanding and preserving the living world is crucial for several reasons:

- Ecological stability and resilience.
- Provision of resources such as food, medicine, and raw materials.
- Climate regulation through carbon sequestration and other processes.
- Recreation and cultural value.
- Ethical responsibility to protect life on Earth.

Conclusion

The living world is a testament to the incredible diversity and adaptability of life on Earth. It functions through complex interactions among organisms and their environments, maintaining the balance necessary for sustainability. As human activities continue to impact this delicate system, it is imperative to adopt conservation practices and sustainable living to ensure that future generations can also enjoy and benefit from the richness of life on our planet. Recognizing the importance of biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecological processes can foster a deeper appreciation and sense of responsibility towards preserving the living world for centuries to come.

The Living World: An In-Depth Exploration of Life on Earth

The living world is a tapestry of incredible diversity, complexity, and interconnectedness. From microscopic organisms to towering trees and from vast ecosystems to intricate biological processes, life on Earth presents a remarkable subject of study that continues to fascinate scientists, ecologists, and nature enthusiasts alike. This comprehensive review delves into the various facets of the living world, exploring its origins, diversity, organization, ecosystems, and the profound importance it holds for our planet.

Origins of Life on Earth

Understanding the origins of life is fundamental to appreciating the living world. While definitive answers remain elusive, scientific theories and evidence provide a compelling narrative.

Theories of Abiogenesis

- Primordial Soup Hypothesis: Suggests that life emerged from a mixture of organic molecules in Earth's early oceans, facilitated by energy sources like lightning or UV radiation.
- Deep-Sea Hydrothermal Vents: Proposes that life originated around hydrothermal vents on the ocean floor, where mineral-rich, heated water created favorable conditions for complex organic synthesis.
- Panspermia Hypothesis: Posits that life or its building blocks were brought to Earth via comets or meteorites, seeding the planet with organic molecules.

Key Milestones in Early Life

- Formation of simple organic molecules (~4 billion years ago)
- Emergence of prokaryotic cells (~3.5 billion years ago)
- Development of photosynthesis in cyanobacteria (~2.5 billion years ago)
- The Great Oxidation Event, dramatically increasing Earth's oxygen levels and paving the way for more complex life forms.

Biological Diversity and Classification

The living world is characterized by an extraordinary range of life forms. This diversity is categorized through taxonomic hierarchies that reflect evolutionary relationships.

Domains of Life

- Bacteria: Single-celled prokaryotes with peptidoglycan cell walls, found in virtually all environments.
- Archaea: Also single-celled prokaryotes but with unique biochemical pathways; often extremophiles.
- Eukarya: Organisms with complex cells containing a nucleus, including animals, plants, fungi, and protists.

Major Kingdoms and Their Characteristics

- Animals (Kingdom Animalia): Multicellular, heterotrophic organisms with specialized tissues and nervous systems.
- Plants (Kingdom Plantae): Multicellular, autotrophic organisms capable of photosynthesis.
- Fungi (Kingdom Fungi): Mostly multicellular (except yeasts), heterotrophic organisms that decompose organic material.
- Protists (Kingdom Protista): Diverse group of mostly unicellular eukaryotes, including algae and protozoa.

Taxonomic Hierarchy

- Domain
- Kingdom
- Phylum
- Class
- Order
- Family
- Genus
- Species

This structure allows scientists to classify and understand the relationships among living organisms, emphasizing evolutionary connections.

Cellular and Molecular Foundations of Life

At the core of the living world lie cells?the fundamental units of life.

Cell Types

- Prokaryotic Cells: Simpler, lacking a nucleus; include bacteria and archaea.

- Eukaryotic Cells: More complex, with membrane-bound organelles; found in plants, animals, fungi, and protists.

Cell Structure and Function

- Cell Membrane: Regulates entry and exit of substances.
- Cytoplasm: Contains organelles and facilitates cellular processes.
- Nucleus: Houses genetic material (DNA).
- Organelles: Mitochondria (energy production), chloroplasts (photosynthesis in plants), endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, etc.

Genetic Material and Reproduction

- DNA carries hereditary information.
- Genetic code determines organism traits.
- Reproduction mechanisms include mitosis, meiosis, sexual and asexual reproduction, ensuring the continuity and diversity of life.

Evolution and Adaptation

Evolution is the process that has shaped the diversity and complexity of the living world over billions of years.

Mechanisms of Evolution

- Natural Selection: Differential survival and reproduction based on traits.
- Mutation: Random changes in DNA introducing variability.
- Genetic Drift: Random fluctuations in gene frequencies.
- Gene Flow: Movement of genes between populations.

Speciation and Biodiversity

- New species arise through processes like geographic isolation and reproductive barriers.
- Biodiversity hotspots are regions with exceptionally high species richness, vital for ecological resilience.

Evolutionary Tree of Life

- Reflects common ancestors and divergence points.
- Molecular data (DNA sequencing) has revolutionized our understanding of evolutionary relationships.

Ecological Systems and Interactions

The living world exists within complex ecosystems where organisms interact with each other and their environment.

Types of Ecosystems

- Terrestrial Ecosystems: Forests, grasslands, deserts.
- Aquatic Ecosystems: Freshwater (rivers, lakes), marine (oceans, coral reefs).

Key Ecological Concepts

- Food Chains and Webs: Depict energy flow from producers to consumers and decomposers.
- Niches: Roles and positions of species within ecosystems.
- Trophic Levels: Producers, primary consumers, secondary consumers, tertiary consumers.

Ecological Succession

- The process of change in species composition over time.
- Primary succession occurs in barren environments; secondary succession follows disturbances.

Biogeochemical Cycles

- Cycles of vital elements like carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus.
- These cycles sustain life and influence climate and ecosystem health.

Conservation and Human Impact

Humans are both part of and influencers of the living world, with significant impacts that threaten biodiversity and ecosystem stability.

Major Threats to Biodiversity

- Habitat destruction and fragmentation.
- Pollution (air, water, soil).
- Overexploitation of resources.
- Climate change.
- Invasive species.

Conservation Strategies

- Protected areas and reserves.
- Sustainable resource management.
- Restoration ecology.
- Legislation and international agreements (e.g., CITES, CBD).
- Raising awareness and community involvement.

The Role of Humans

Humans have the unique capacity to protect and restore the living world through responsible practices, technological innovations, and ecological awareness. Preserving biodiversity ensures ecosystem services vital for human survival, such as clean water, air, food, and climate regulation.

Significance of the Living World

The living world is fundamental to the existence and well-being of all species, including humans.

Ecological Services

- Pollination of crops.
- Decomposition and nutrient recycling.
- Climate regulation.
- Water purification.
- Soil fertility.

Economic and Cultural Value

- Source of food, medicine, and raw materials.
- Inspiration for art, religion, and philosophy.
- Ecotourism and recreation.

Scientific and Educational Importance

Studying the living world enhances our understanding of biology, ecology, evolution, and environmental science, fostering innovation and sustainable development.

Future Perspectives and Challenges

As we move forward, understanding and safeguarding the living world pose both challenges and opportunities.

Emerging Issues

- Loss of biodiversity at unprecedented rates.
- Climate change impacts on species distribution and ecosystems.
- Emerging diseases and pandemics.
- Technological advances like genetic engineering and synthetic biology.

Innovative Approaches

- Conservation genomics.
- Climate-resilient ecosystems.
- Citizen science and community-led conservation.
- Integrative policies combining science, economics, and social considerations.

Call to Action

Protecting the living world requires collective effort, informed decision-making, and sustainable practices. Every individual can contribute through habitat preservation, responsible consumption, and supporting conservation initiatives.

In Summary, the living world is an intricate, dynamic network of life that has evolved over billions of years. Its diversity, interconnectedness, and adaptability are awe-inspiring. Recognizing our role within this system, understanding its complexities, and actively participating in its preservation are essential for ensuring a sustainable future for all living beings. From the tiniest microorganism to the vast ecosystems spanning our planet, the living world remains the most extraordinary aspect of Earth's natural heritage.

Question What are the main characteristics that define the living world? The living world is characterized by traits such as organization of cells, metabolism, growth, reproduction, response

to stimuli, and adaptation through evolution. How does biodiversity contribute to the stability of the living world? Biodiversity ensures ecosystem resilience by providing a variety of species that perform different ecological roles, supporting food webs, and enabling ecosystems to recover from disturbances. What are the major threats facing the living world today? Major threats include habitat destruction, pollution, climate change, overexploitation of resources, and invasive species, all of which threaten species survival and ecosystem health. How does the living world adapt to changing environmental conditions? Organisms adapt through genetic variations and natural selection, developing traits that enhance survival and reproduction in altered environments, leading to evolutionary changes over time. What role do ecosystems play in maintaining the balance of the living world? Ecosystems regulate environmental conditions, cycle nutrients, and provide habitats, thereby maintaining the balance necessary for the survival of diverse species and overall ecological stability. How can humans contribute to the conservation of the living world? Humans can contribute by reducing pollution, protecting natural habitats, supporting conservation efforts, promoting sustainable resource use, and raising awareness about the importance of biodiversity.

Related keywords: ecosystem, biodiversity, nature, wildlife, environment, species, ecology, habitat, conservation, biota

Living and non living things multiple choice

living and non living things multiple choice questions are a common way to assess understanding of the fundamental differences between what constitutes living organisms and inanimate objects. These questions are widely used in school examinations, quizzes, and educational activities to help students grasp essential biological concepts and develop observational skills. Recognizing the characteristics that distinguish living from non-living things is crucial for students studying biology, environmental science, and general science education. In this article, we will explore the differences between living and non-living things through multiple-choice questions, their importance in education, and tips on how to approach such questions effectively.

Understanding Living and Non-Living Things

Before diving into multiple-choice questions, it's essential to understand the basic definitions and characteristics that differentiate living and non-living things.

What Are Living Things?

Living things, also known as organisms, are entities that exhibit certain biological processes. They are capable of growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, metabolism, and adaptation over time.

Examples include humans, animals, plants, fungi, and microorganisms.

Characteristics of living things:

- **Growth and Development:** Living things grow in size and develop features over time.
- **Reproduction:** They produce new individuals of the same species.
- **Response to Stimuli:** They react to environmental changes, such as light, sound, or touch.
- **Metabolism:** They carry out chemical reactions to produce energy.
- **Homeostasis:** They maintain a stable internal environment.
- **Adaptation:** They evolve over generations to better survive in their environment.

What Are Non-Living Things?

Non-living things are objects or substances that do not possess the biological processes characteristic of living organisms. They do not grow, reproduce, respond to stimuli, or undergo metabolism.

Examples include:

- Rocks
- Water
- Air
- Furniture
- Buildings
- Plastic objects

Characteristics of non-living things:

- Do not grow or develop
- Do not reproduce
- Do not respond actively to stimuli
- Are not capable of metabolism
- Maintain a fixed composition

Common Multiple Choice Questions on Living and Non-Living Things

Multiple choice questions (MCQs) are an effective way to test knowledge in a quick and efficient manner. Here are some typical MCQs that can help reinforce understanding.

Sample Questions and Answers

- Which of the following is a non-living thing?

- a) Tree
- b) Dog
- c) Rock
- d) Fish

Answer: c) Rock

- Which characteristic is common to all living things?

- a) Responding to stimuli
- b) Having a backbone
- c) Being made of plastic
- d) Being found in water

Answer: a) Responding to stimuli

- Which of these is NOT a characteristic of living organisms?

- a) Growth
- b) Reproduction
- c) Movement
- d) Inability to respond to environment

Answer: d) Inability to respond to environment

- Which of the following is an example of a living thing?

- a) Air
- b) Mushroom
- c) Water
- d) Plastic bag

Answer: b) Mushroom

- Which statement best describes non-living things?

- a) They can reproduce
- b) They grow and develop
- c) They do not respond to stimuli
- d) They carry out life processes

Answer: c) They do not respond to stimuli

How to Approach Multiple Choice Questions on Living and Non-Living Things

Approaching MCQs effectively requires understanding the concepts and applying logical reasoning. Here are some tips:

1. Read the Question Carefully

Pay close attention to what the question asks. Look for keywords such as "which," "all," "except," or "most."

2. Recall Key Characteristics

Think about the defining features of living and non-living things. Remember that characteristics like growth, reproduction, response, and metabolism are exclusive to living things.

3. Eliminate Incorrect Options

Narrow down choices by ruling out options that do not fit the criteria. For example, if an option clearly lacks the ability to reproduce or respond, it's likely non-living.

4. Be Wary of Tricky Questions

Some questions may contain options that seem similar. Carefully analyze each choice, and consider real-world examples to guide your answer.

5. Use Examples to Clarify

Relate options to familiar objects or organisms. For instance, if an option is "a plant," remember that plants are living organisms.

Importance of Differentiating Living and Non-Living Things in Education

Understanding the difference between living and non-living things is fundamental in science education for several reasons:

- **Foundation of Biological Science:** It helps students comprehend basic biological concepts and the classification of organisms.
- **Environmental Awareness:** Recognizing living and non-living components of ecosystems fosters environmental consciousness.
- **Scientific Observation:** It enhances skills in observation and critical thinking.
- **Preparation for Advanced Topics:** Concepts learned here form the basis for studying ecology, physiology, and evolution.

Incorporating multiple-choice questions into lessons encourages active participation, reinforces learning, and helps teachers assess students' understanding effectively.

Conclusion

Living and non-living things multiple choice questions serve as an essential tool in education to reinforce understanding of fundamental biological concepts. By recognizing the key differences such as growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, and metabolism, students can better classify objects and organisms they encounter daily. Preparing for such questions involves understanding characteristics, practicing sample questions, and applying logical reasoning. Whether in classroom quizzes, competitive exams, or self-assessment, mastering these concepts ensures a solid foundation in science education and fosters curiosity about the natural world.

Remember: Always analyze each option carefully, recall the main features of living and non-living things, and relate questions to real-world examples for best results.

Living and Non-Living Things Multiple Choice: An In-Depth Exploration

Understanding the differences between living and non-living things is fundamental in the study of biology and environmental sciences. This knowledge helps us classify the myriad objects and organisms we encounter daily, fostering a deeper appreciation of the natural world. Multiple-choice questions (MCQs) are a common assessment tool used to evaluate comprehension of these concepts. In this article, we delve into the core characteristics that distinguish living from non-living things, explore typical MCQ formats, and provide insights on how to approach such questions effectively.

The Significance of Differentiating Living and Non-Living Things

Before exploring the mechanics of multiple-choice questions, it's essential to grasp why

distinguishing between living and non-living entities matters. This understanding forms the foundation for various scientific disciplines, including biology, ecology, medicine, and environmental science.

- Biological Classification: Organisms are categorized based on their characteristics, aiding in scientific naming and study.
- Environmental Impact: Recognizing which objects or substances are living or non-living influences conservation efforts and ecological management.
- Daily Life Applications: From understanding household objects to recognizing natural phenomena, this knowledge informs everyday decisions.

Fundamental Characteristics of Living Things

Living things, also known as organisms, exhibit specific features that set them apart from non-living objects. Recognizing these features is crucial for answering MCQs accurately.

- Growth and Development

Living organisms grow and develop over time, increasing in size and undergoing various structural changes. For example, a seed germinating into a plant exemplifies growth and development.

- Reproduction

Living things have the ability to reproduce, creating new individuals of the same species. This can occur sexually (involving two parents) or asexually (single parent).

- Response to Stimuli

Organisms respond to environmental stimuli such as light, temperature, or touch. For instance, plants bend towards sunlight, and animals react to danger.

- Metabolism

Living entities carry out metabolic processes, involving chemical reactions that sustain life, such as respiration and digestion.

- Homeostasis

Maintaining a stable internal environment, or homeostasis, is characteristic of living organisms. Humans regulate body temperature, for example.

- Cellular Structure

All living things are made up of one or more cells, which are the basic units of life.

- Adaptation to Environment

Over generations, living organisms adapt to their surroundings through evolutionary changes.

Characteristics of Non-Living Things

Non-living objects do not possess the features listed above. They do not grow, reproduce, respond to stimuli in the biological sense, or undergo metabolic processes.

Key Features of Non-Living Things:

- Lack of Cellular Structure: They are not made up of cells.
- No Growth or Development: They do not grow or change over time unless physically altered.
- No Reproduction or Metabolism: They do not reproduce or carry out metabolic reactions.
- Inability to Respond to Stimuli: They do not respond to environmental changes biologically.
- Inanimate Nature: Examples include rocks, water, air, and man-made objects like chairs and buildings.

Common Multiple Choice Question Formats on Living and Non-Living Things

MCQs are designed to test knowledge, understanding, and application of concepts related to living and non-living things. Here are typical formats and how to approach them.

- Identification Questions

These ask students to identify whether an object or organism is living or non-living.

Example:

Which of the following is a living thing?

- a) Rock
- b) Tree
- c) Water
- d) Air

Correct Answer: b) Tree

Tip: Focus on the features like growth, reproduction, and cellular structure to distinguish living from non-living options.

- Statement-Based Questions

These present statements about characteristics, requiring the test-taker to judge their truthfulness.

Example:

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) A car can grow and reproduce.
- b) A fish responds to touch and can reproduce.
- c) A book responds to stimuli.
- d) A mountain can carry out respiration.

Correct Answer: b) A fish responds to touch and can reproduce.

Tip: Remember, only living things can perform biological functions like response and reproduction.

- Application and Scenario Questions

These involve applying knowledge to real-life situations or hypothetical scenarios.

Example:

An organism is observed to respond to light, grow over time, and reproduce. Which category does it belong to?

- a) Non-living object
- b) Living organism
- c) Man-made object
- d) Non-living natural object

Correct Answer: b) Living organism

Tip: Use the key characteristics to analyze the scenario rather than relying solely on appearance.

- True or False Questions

Quick assessments of understanding.

Example:

All non-living things are made up of cells. (True/False)

Answer: False

Strategies for Answering Multiple Choice Questions Effectively

To excel in MCQs on living and non-living things, consider the following strategies:

- Read Each Question Carefully: Pay attention to keywords like "always," "never," or "reproduce."
- Eliminate Clearly Wrong Options: Narrow down choices to improve chances of selecting the correct answer.
- Recall Key Characteristics: Use your knowledge of the features that define living and non-living entities.
- Look for Clues in the Wording: Sometimes the phrasing hints at the correct answer.
- Practice Regularly: Familiarity with common question types boosts confidence and accuracy.

Sample Multiple Choice Questions with Explanations

Here are some sample MCQs to test your understanding:

- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of living things?

- a) Growth
- b) Response to stimuli
- c) Inability to move
- d) Reproduction

Answer: c) Inability to move

Explanation: While many living things can move, some, like plants, do not move freely. However, the key point is that movement is a common characteristic, and inability to move in itself is not a hallmark of non-living things.

- A rock is an example of a:

- a) Living thing
- b) Non-living thing
- c) Dead organism
- d) Reproducing organism

Answer: b) Non-living thing

Explanation: Rocks do not grow, reproduce, respond biologically, or metabolize.

- Which feature is shared by both living and non-living things?

- a) Respond to stimuli

- b) Made up of cells
- c) Can reproduce
- d) Can grow

Answer: a) Respond to stimuli

Explanation: Non-living things can respond to stimuli in a physical or chemical way (e.g., a mirror reflecting light). However, biological response is characteristic of living things.

The Educational Importance of Understanding Living and Non-Living Things

Mastering the distinctions through MCQs and related exercises enhances scientific literacy. It allows students and enthusiasts to:

- Better understand ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Recognize natural phenomena versus man-made objects.
- Develop critical thinking skills by analyzing characteristics rather than superficial appearances.
- Prepare effectively for exams and assessments.

Conclusion

Distinguishing between living and non-living things is more than an academic exercise; it is a window into understanding the natural world. Multiple-choice questions serve as an accessible means to test and reinforce this knowledge, emphasizing key characteristics such as growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, and cellular structure. By familiarizing oneself with these features and practicing various question formats, learners can confidently navigate the concepts that underpin biology and environmental science.

Remember, the core difference lies in the presence of life processes. Living things grow, reproduce, respond, and adapt; non-living things do not. Recognizing these fundamental traits is essential, whether you're answering quiz questions or simply marveling at the complexity of nature around you.

Question Answer Which of the following is a living thing? A plant Which characteristic is NOT typical of living things? They do not grow Which of these is an example of a non-living thing? A rock What do living things need to survive? Food, water, and air Which of the following is NOT a living thing? A chair Which characteristic helps distinguish living things from non-living things? Living things can grow and reproduce Which of the following is a non-living thing? A bicycle Which of these

is a non-living object? A computer Living things can do which of the following? Carry out life processes like growth and movement Which of the following is a non-living thing that can be found in nature? A mountain

Related keywords: living things, non-living things, characteristics, plants, animals, objects, biotic factors, abiotic factors, classification, examples

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