

Living Environment Topic 5 Evolution Questions Textbook

Living environment topic 5 evolution questions are essential for understanding how living organisms have changed over time and adapted to their environments. These questions often form the core of biology curricula, helping students and enthusiasts grasp the complex processes that drive evolution. In this article, we will explore five fundamental questions related to evolution, providing comprehensive explanations to deepen your understanding of this vital aspect of the living environment.

1. What is Evolution and How Does It Occur?

Understanding the Concept of Evolution

Evolution is the process by which populations of organisms change over generations. It leads to the development of new species and the diversity of life observed on Earth today. Essentially, evolution explains how living things have adapted to their environments over millions of years.

Mechanisms of Evolution

Evolution occurs primarily through several mechanisms, including:

- **Natural Selection:** The process where individuals with advantageous traits are more likely to survive and reproduce, passing those traits to their offspring.
- **Genetic Drift:** Random changes in gene frequencies, especially significant in small populations.
- **Mutation:** Random changes in DNA that can introduce new genetic variations.
- **Gene Flow:** The transfer of genes between populations, which can introduce new genetic material.

Evolution Over Time

Over generations, these mechanisms lead to adaptations?traits that improve survival and reproductive success. This gradual process results in the emergence of new species and the diversification of life forms.

2. How Do Fossils Provide Evidence for Evolution?

The Role of Fossil Records

Fossils are preserved remains or traces of ancient organisms. They serve as a historical record, enabling scientists to trace evolutionary changes over millions of years.

Types of Fossils and What They Reveal

Fossils can be:

- **Mineralized Bones or Shells:** Show physical structures of ancient species.
- **Imprints or Molds:** Capture soft tissue details or external features.
- **Trace Fossils:** Tracks, burrows, or other signs of activity.

These fossils help establish:

- The chronological order of species appearance.
- Transitional forms that exhibit traits of two different groups.
- Changes in morphology over time.

Examples Supporting Evolution

Some famous fossil discoveries include:

- **Tiktaalik:** A transitional fossil between fish and tetrapods.
- **Archaeopteryx:** Exhibits features of both dinosaurs and birds.
- **Whale ancestors:** Fossils showing the transition from land mammals to fully aquatic whales.

3. What Are Common Patterns of Evolution?

Types of Evolutionary Patterns

Evolution can follow various patterns, including:

- **Divergent Evolution:** When two or more species evolve differently from a common ancestor, leading to increased diversity.
- **Convergent Evolution:** When unrelated species develop similar traits due to similar environmental pressures.

- **Parallel Evolution:** When related species evolve similar traits independently, often because they occupy similar environments.
- **Co-evolution:** When two or more species evolve in response to each other, such as predators and prey or pollinators and plants.

Adaptive Radiation

A specific pattern where a single ancestral species rapidly diversifies into multiple new species, each adapted to different environments. An example is the finches of the Galápagos Islands, which evolved different beak shapes suited for various food sources.

4. How Do Environmental Changes Influence Evolution?

The Impact of Environment on Natural Selection

Environmental factors play a crucial role in shaping evolution by selecting for traits that enhance survival in specific conditions.

Examples of Environmental Influence

- **Climate Change:** Can lead to adaptations in fur density, coloration, or migration patterns. For instance, polar bears have thick fur and white coat for insulation and camouflage.
- **Habitat Alteration:** Deforestation or urbanization can force species to adapt or face extinction.
- **Predation and Competition:** Drive the development of defensive traits, such as camouflage or toxins.

Evolutionary Responses to Environmental Stress

Species may undergo rapid evolutionary changes when faced with sudden environmental shifts, such as:

- Development of resistance, like antibiotic resistance in bacteria.
- Shift in reproductive timing or behaviors.
- Morphological adaptations, such as thicker shells in mollusks during periods of increased predation.

5. How Do Human Activities Affect Evolution?

Anthropogenic Effects on Living Organisms

Humans significantly influence the evolution of many species through activities such as pollution, habitat destruction, climate change, and introducing invasive species.

Examples of Human-Induced Evolution

- **Antibiotic Resistance:** Overuse of antibiotics has led bacteria to evolve resistance, posing a major health threat.
- **Pollution Tolerance:** Some species, like certain fish and insects, have developed tolerance to pollutants.
- **Urban Evolution:** Animals like pigeons and rats have adapted to city environments, showing changes in behavior and morphology.
- **Invasive Species:** Human activities have introduced species to new environments, where they often outcompete native species, leading to evolutionary pressures.

Conservation and Evolution

Understanding evolution is vital for conservation efforts. Protecting genetic diversity ensures species can adapt to changing environments and reduces extinction risks.

Conclusion

Living environment topic 5 evolution questions delve into fundamental aspects of how life on Earth has changed and continues to change. From understanding the mechanisms and evidence of evolution to recognizing patterns and environmental influences, these questions deepen our comprehension of biological diversity. Human activities play a significant role in shaping future evolutionary trajectories, emphasizing the importance of sustainable practices and conservation efforts. By exploring these evolution questions, students and enthusiasts can appreciate the dynamic and interconnected nature of life and its continual adaptation to the ever-changing living environment.

Living environment topic 5 evolution questions serve as a foundational pillar in understanding the dynamic and intricate processes that have shaped life on Earth. These questions delve into the mechanisms of evolution, the evidence supporting it, and its implications for biodiversity and human existence. As scientific inquiry advances, these topics continually evolve, prompting new debates and insights that deepen our comprehension of life's history. This article provides a comprehensive review, exploring each critical question with detailed explanations, analyses, and current perspectives.

Understanding the Core Evolution Questions

Evolution, as a scientific theory, addresses several fundamental questions about the origin, development, and diversity of life. The five primary questions often considered under the "living environment" paradigm encompass:

- How do species evolve over time?
- What mechanisms drive evolutionary change?
- How is genetic variation maintained within populations?
- How do new species arise?
- What is the role of environmental factors in evolution?

These questions collectively aim to unravel the complex tapestry of life's history and ongoing transformation. Let's explore each in depth.

1. How Do Species Evolve Over Time?

Evolution as a Process

The evolution of species refers to the genetic and morphological changes that occur within populations across generations. Over vast periods, these changes can lead to the emergence of entirely new species—a process called speciation.

Historical Perspectives

Historically, Darwin's theory of natural selection provided the first comprehensive explanation. Darwin proposed that individuals with advantageous traits are more likely to survive and reproduce, passing those traits to offspring. Over generations, this results in adaptation and, eventually, evolution.

Modern Understanding

Today, scientists recognize that evolution is not solely driven by natural selection but also involves genetic drift, gene flow, and mutation:

- Genetic Drift: Random fluctuations in allele frequencies, especially significant in small populations.
- Gene Flow: Movement of genes between populations through migration, which can introduce new genetic material.
- Mutations: Random changes in DNA that provide new genetic variation.

Evidence for Evolution

The evidence for species evolution is robust and multidisciplinary:

- Fossil Records: Show gradual changes in species over millions of years.
- Comparative Anatomy: Homologous structures indicate common ancestry.
- Molecular Biology: DNA sequencing reveals genetic relationships.
- Biogeography: Distribution patterns reflect evolutionary history.

Implications

Understanding how species evolve helps in conservation biology, predicting how species might adapt (or fail to adapt) to environmental changes, and in understanding human evolution.

2. What Mechanisms Drive Evolutionary Change?

Natural Selection

The cornerstone mechanism, natural selection, operates when certain traits confer survival advantages under specific environmental conditions. Over time, these traits become more common within the population.

Other Mechanisms

While natural selection is primary, several other mechanisms also propel evolutionary change:

- Genetic Drift: Especially impactful in small populations, leading to random changes.
- Mutation: Introduces new genetic variants; without mutations, evolution would stagnate.
- Gene Flow: Can introduce new alleles, increasing genetic diversity.
- Non-random Mating: Preferences can influence allele frequencies.

Interactions Among Mechanisms

These mechanisms often act simultaneously, creating complex evolutionary dynamics. For instance, a beneficial mutation may spread through a population via natural selection, while gene flow from neighboring populations introduces additional variation.

Adaptive vs. Non-adaptive Evolution

- Adaptive Evolution: Driven by natural selection, leading to traits that increase fitness.
- Non-adaptive Evolution: Changes due to genetic drift or mutation without direct selective advantages.

Contemporary Debates

Recent research explores the relative importance of these mechanisms and how they interact, especially in rapidly changing environments driven by human activity.

3. How Is Genetic Variation Maintained Within Populations?

Sources of Genetic Variation

Genetic variation is vital for evolution, providing the raw material upon which selection acts. Its sources include:

- Mutations: The primary source of new alleles.
- Recombination: During sexual reproduction, genetic material is shuffled, creating new combinations.
- Migration: Introducing alleles from other populations.

Balancing Selection

Certain mechanisms actively maintain genetic diversity:

- Heterozygote Advantage: When heterozygous individuals have higher fitness (e.g., sickle cell trait providing malaria resistance).
- Frequency-dependent Selection: The fitness of a trait depends on its prevalence.
- Environmental Heterogeneity: Different traits are favored in varying environments.

Genetic Drift and Bottlenecks

While drift can reduce variation, phenomena like population bottlenecks and founder effects can both diminish and, in some cases, preserve specific alleles, influencing genetic diversity.

Implications

Maintaining genetic variation is crucial for populations to adapt to future environmental changes, including climate change and emerging diseases.

4. How Do New Species Arise?

Speciation Processes

Speciation is the formation of new and distinct species in the course of evolution. It generally occurs via:

- Allopatric Speciation: Geographic barriers isolate populations, leading to divergence.
- Sympatric Speciation: New species evolve within the same geographic area, often due to behavioral or ecological differences.

Mechanisms of Reproductive Isolation

Reproductive barriers prevent gene flow between diverging populations:

- Prezygotic Barriers: Temporal, behavioral, mechanical, or gametic incompatibilities.
- Postzygotic Barriers: Hybrid sterility or inviability.

Gradual vs. Punctuated Equilibrium

- Gradualism: Slow, steady accumulation of changes.
- Punctuated Equilibrium: Long periods of stability interrupted by rapid change during speciation events.

Examples

- Darwin's finches demonstrate morphological divergence leading to speciation.
- Cichlid fishes in African lakes showcase rapid speciation driven by ecological niches.

Current Debates

Scientists debate the relative importance of gradualism versus punctuated patterns and the roles of hybridization and gene flow in speciation.

5. What Is the Role of Environmental Factors in Evolution?

Environment as a Selective Force

Environmental conditions are central to shaping evolutionary trajectories:

- Climate, predators, and resource availability influence which traits are advantageous.
- Changing environments can lead to directional selection, favoring different traits over time.

Evolutionary Responses to Environmental Changes

Species may respond via:

- Adaptation: Genetic changes improving survival.
- Migration: Moving to more favorable habitats.
- Extinction: When adaptation isn't possible.

Human Impact

Modern human activity accelerates environmental changes, affecting evolution:

- Pollution, habitat destruction, and climate change impose new selective pressures.
- Rapid evolution observed in pests and pathogens (e.g., antibiotic resistance).

Evolutionary Ecology

The interplay between organisms and their environment is studied in evolutionary ecology, emphasizing feedback loops and co-evolutionary relationships.

Future Directions

Research increasingly focuses on predicting evolutionary responses to environmental stressors, vital for conservation and managing biodiversity.

Conclusion: The Interconnectedness of Evolutionary Questions

The five evolution questions examined here are deeply interconnected, collectively constructing a comprehensive understanding of life's history. From the mechanisms that generate diversity to the environmental factors that shape adaptation, each aspect informs the other. Scientific advances, such as genomics and computational modeling, continue to refine these insights, enabling researchers to address unresolved debates and explore new frontiers.

Understanding evolution is not merely an academic pursuit; it has profound implications for medicine, agriculture, conservation, and understanding our own origins. As environmental challenges mount, grasping the principles of evolution becomes crucial for developing sustainable strategies, preserving biodiversity, and anticipating future changes.

In sum, the exploration of these five evolution questions offers a window into the dynamic processes that have crafted the living world. They serve as a testament to life's resilience, adaptability, and ongoing transformation—a narrative still being written by nature and scientists alike.

Question How does natural selection drive evolution in living environments? Natural selection drives evolution by favoring individuals with advantageous traits, increasing their survival and reproductive success, which over time leads to the development of new species suited to their environment. What is the significance of genetic variation in a population's evolution? Genetic variation provides the raw material for evolution; it allows populations to adapt to changing environments and increases their chances of survival and reproductive success. How do environmental changes influence the evolution of living organisms? Environmental changes create new challenges and selection pressures, prompting species to adapt through genetic changes or face extinction, thus shaping the course of evolution. What role do mutations play in the evolution of living environments? Mutations introduce new genetic variations, which can lead to advantageous traits that are selected for, thereby contributing to evolutionary change within populations. How does speciation occur in living environments? Speciation occurs when populations become reproductively isolated due to geographic, behavioral, or ecological differences, leading to genetic divergence and the formation of new species. Why is fossil evidence important in understanding evolution? Fossil evidence provides historical records of past organisms, showing how species have changed over time and supporting the theory of evolution by illustrating transitional forms. In what ways does human activity impact evolution in living environments? Human activity can alter habitats, introduce pollutants, and cause climate change, which can accelerate evolutionary processes, lead to adaptation, or cause the decline and extinction of certain species.

Related keywords: living environment, evolution, natural selection, adaptation, species change, fossil record, genetic variation, evolution theory, Darwin, biological evolution

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.

QuestionAnswer 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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