

prentice hall living environment regents review Workbook

Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review

Preparing for the New York State Living Environment Regents Exam can be a daunting task for many high school students. With its comprehensive curriculum covering biological principles, ecosystems, human body systems, genetics, evolution, and more, students often seek effective review resources to help them succeed. One of the most popular and trusted materials is the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review. This guide aims to provide an in-depth overview of the review book, its features, benefits, and how to maximize its effectiveness in your exam preparation.

Understanding the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review

The Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review is a specialized study resource designed to align closely with the New York State Education Department's curriculum and exam standards. It offers students a structured approach to reviewing key biological concepts, practice questions, and exam strategies. Created by educational professionals familiar with the Regents testing process, this review book simplifies complex topics, making them accessible and easier to retain.

Key Features of the Review Book

The Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review typically includes:

- **Comprehensive Content Coverage:** It covers all major topics tested on the Regents exam, including cell biology, ecology, genetics, evolution, human body systems, and scientific processes.
- **Practice Questions and Tests:** Multiple-choice questions, short-answer prompts, and full-length practice exams help students gauge their understanding and improve test-taking skills.
- **Clear Explanations and Visuals:** Diagrams, charts, and illustrations clarify difficult concepts, aiding visual learners.
- **Exam Strategies:** Tips on managing time, understanding question wording, and identifying key information enhance test performance.
- **Review Summaries:** Chapter summaries and key term glossaries consolidate learning and facilitate quick revision.

Benefits of Using the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents

Review

Utilizing this review resource offers several advantages for students preparing for the Regents exam:

1. Alignment with Exam Standards

The review book is tailored specifically to match the New York State Regents syllabus, ensuring that students focus on relevant content and question formats. This alignment helps in reducing confusion and ensures targeted preparation.

2. Structured Learning Approach

The organized layout guides students through concepts methodically, building from foundational knowledge to more complex topics. This structure supports effective learning and retention.

3. Practice-Oriented Learning

Frequent practice questions and full-length exams mimic the actual test environment, helping students improve their pacing, confidence, and familiarity with the exam structure.

4. Visual Aids for Better Understanding

Rich visuals make complex biological processes more accessible, catering to diverse learning styles and enhancing memory retention.

5. Exam Strategies and Tips

Learning how to approach different question types, eliminate distractors, and manage exam time is crucial. The review provides practical advice to develop these skills.

How to Maximize the Effectiveness of the Prentice Hall Review

Using the review book alone may not guarantee success. Here are strategies to optimize your study sessions:

1. Create a Study Schedule

- Break down the content into manageable sections.
- Allocate specific days for each topic.

- Include time for practice exams and review.

2. Use Active Learning Techniques

- Take notes while studying.
- Summarize key concepts in your own words.
- Teach the material to a peer or family member.

3. Practice with Realistic Timelines

- Complete practice questions under timed conditions.
- Simulate exam day to build stamina and reduce anxiety.

4. Review Mistakes Thoroughly

- Analyze incorrect answers to understand your weaknesses.
- Revisit those topics in the review book for clarification.

5. Incorporate Additional Resources

- Use online tutorials, videos, and flashcards to supplement your review.
- Join study groups for collaborative learning.

Additional Tips for Success on the Regents Exam

Beyond the review book, consider these tips to enhance your exam performance:

- Familiarize Yourself with the Format: Understand the types of questions, instructions, and available tools (like periodic tables or diagrams).
- Practice Past Exams: Review previous Regents exams to identify recurring question patterns.
- Prioritize Weak Areas: Spend more time reviewing topics where you feel less confident.
- Stay Healthy: Ensure adequate sleep, nutrition, and stress management leading up to the exam day.

Conclusion

The Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review is an invaluable resource for high school students aiming to excel on their biology Regents exam. Its comprehensive coverage, practice questions, visual aids, and strategic guidance make it an effective tool for reinforcing knowledge and building confidence. When combined with disciplined study habits and additional resources, this review can significantly improve your chances of achieving a high score. Remember, consistent effort and active engagement are key to mastering the material and succeeding in your Regents examination.

Maximize your exam success by starting your review early, staying organized, and practicing regularly with the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review. Good luck!

Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review: An In-Depth Analysis

The New York State Regents Examination in Living Environment stands as a pivotal milestone for high school students across the state. As a comprehensive assessment designed to evaluate students' understanding of biological concepts and scientific reasoning, the exam can be both a challenge and an opportunity for academic growth. Among the myriad of review resources available, Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review has emerged as a prominent tool for students aiming to excel. This article delves into the effectiveness, content coverage, pedagogical approach, and overall value of Prentice Hall's review materials, providing educators, students, and parents with an investigative perspective.

Understanding the Significance of Regents Review Materials

Before analyzing Prentice Hall's offerings, it's essential to understand why Regents review materials matter. The Living Environment Regents exam covers a broad spectrum of topics, including cell biology, genetics, ecology, evolution, human body systems, and scientific inquiry. Given the exam's depth and breadth, students rely heavily on review resources to consolidate knowledge, identify gaps, and practice exam techniques.

Effective review materials serve multiple purposes:

- Reinforcing core concepts through structured summaries
- Providing practice questions that mimic exam format
- Offering strategies to approach complex problems
- Building confidence through simulated testing

Prentice Hall, as a leading publisher of educational resources, claims to provide comprehensive review materials aligned with the New York State syllabus. But how well do these materials meet the needs of students preparing for the Living Environment Regents?

Overview of Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review Materials

Prentice Hall's review package typically includes:

- Textbook summaries and chapter reviews
- Practice exams and answer keys
- Concept maps and visual aids
- Online resources and interactive quizzes
- Test-taking strategies and tips

The core philosophy behind these materials emphasizes clarity, alignment with standards, and varied practice formats to enhance student readiness. The review is designed to cater to diverse learning styles, integrating visual, auditory, and kinesthetic approaches.

Content Coverage and Alignment with Regents Standards

Comprehensiveness of Topics Covered

Prentice Hall's Living Environment Regents Review thoroughly covers the main domains of the curriculum:

- Cell Structure and Function: Including cell theory, organelles, and microscopy.
- Genetics: DNA structure, inheritance patterns, mutations, and genetic technology.
- Evolution and Natural Selection: Principles and evidence.
- Ecology: Ecosystems, biomes, cycles, populations, and human impact.
- Human Body Systems: Circulatory, respiratory, digestive, nervous, and reproductive systems.
- Scientific Inquiry: Experimental design, data analysis, and scientific reasoning.

The materials aim to mirror the official syllabus, ensuring students are tested on the knowledge they have acquired throughout the course.

Alignment with New York State Standards

An important measure of review effectiveness is how well it aligns with state standards. Prentice Hall's resources are generally designed with this in mind, referencing NYS Learning Standards and the Regents' specifications. However, some critiques suggest that the depth of content may vary, with a tendency to emphasize memorization over critical thinking skills.

Pedagogical Approach and Teaching Strategies

Use of Visual Aids and Concept Maps

One of the strengths of Prentice Hall's review materials lies in their visual components. Concept maps, diagrams, and illustrations help distill complex processes, such as cellular respiration or the flow of genetic information, making them more accessible. Visual learning is especially beneficial for visual-spatial learners preparing for multiple-choice questions.

Practice Questions and Exam Simulation

The review includes numerous practice questions, often categorized by difficulty level. These questions serve to:

- Reinforce content retention
- Familiarize students with question phrasing
- Develop test-taking strategies like process of elimination and time management

Sample questions are often accompanied by detailed answer explanations, which are invaluable for understanding reasoning and avoiding common pitfalls.

Online Resources and Interactivity

Prentice Hall has incorporated digital tools such as online quizzes, flashcards, and interactive modules. These resources enable self-paced learning and immediate feedback, catering to the digital generation of learners.

Strengths of Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review

- Comprehensive Coverage: The review material spans the entire curriculum, ensuring students are not caught unprepared on any major topic.
- Aligned with Standards: Content aligns with NYS Regents requirements, increasing its relevance.
- Visual Learning Aids: Diagrams and concept maps help clarify difficult concepts.
- Practice Opportunities: Multiple practice exams and questions foster exam familiarity and confidence.
- Online Accessibility: Digital components expand learning flexibility.

Limitations and Critiques

While Prentice Hall's review materials are generally well-regarded, they are not without limitations:

- Focus on Memorization: Critics argue that some sections emphasize rote memorization over analytical thinking, which is increasingly important for higher-level questions.
- Lack of Depth in Some Areas: Certain complex topics, such as genetic technologies or ecological models, may not be explored in sufficient depth.
- Question Quality Variability: Some practice questions may not accurately reflect the style or difficulty of actual Regents questions, leading to potential mismatches in exam preparedness.
- Limited Emphasis on Scientific Inquiry: The practice of designing experiments and analyzing data, crucial components of the exam, may be underrepresented.

Effectiveness: Do Students Find It Helpful?

Empirical data from student reviews suggest mixed but generally positive perceptions:

- Many students report increased confidence after using Prentice Hall review materials.
- The structured format helps organize study sessions.
- Practice questions are seen as helpful, particularly when explanations clarify misconceptions.

However, some students feel that additional resources, such as tutorials, lab practice, and discussion groups, are necessary to fully grasp the material.

Comparative Analysis with Other Review Resources

In the landscape of Regents exam preparation, Prentice Hall's materials are often contrasted with:

- Khan Academy: Offers free, comprehensive video lessons and practice questions, emphasizing conceptual understanding.
- Barron's Regents Review: Known for exhaustive practice tests and detailed answer explanations.
- School-issued Review Packets: Tailored to specific classes but may lack breadth.

Compared to these, Prentice Hall's offerings stand out for their visual aids and online integration but may lag in fostering deeper critical thinking skills.

Recommendations for Optimal Use of Prentice Hall Review Materials

To maximize benefits, students should consider:

- Using the review as a supplement, not a sole resource.
- Focusing on understanding concepts rather than just memorizing answers.
- Engaging actively with practice questions, especially those that challenge misconceptions.
- Combining digital tools with hands-on labs and classroom instruction.
- Seeking clarification on topics that seem vague or confusing.

Conclusion: Is Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review Worth It?

Prentice Hall's Living Environment Regents Review is a solid, comprehensive resource that can significantly aid students in their exam preparation. Its strengths in content coverage, visual aids, and practice opportunities make it a valuable tool. However, to achieve optimal results, students should supplement it with critical thinking exercises, diverse practice questions, and active engagement with scientific inquiry.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of Prentice Hall's review depends on how it is integrated into a broader study strategy. When used thoughtfully, it can bolster confidence, clarify complex concepts, and improve performance on the Regents exam. As with any educational resource, its value is maximized when paired with active learning, teacher guidance, and dedicated effort.

In summary, the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review offers a reliable foundation for exam preparedness, but students must go beyond it to develop the analytical skills necessary for success in science. Continuous evaluation of its content relevance and incorporation of diverse learning methods will ensure that students are well-equipped to meet the challenges of the Regents examination.

Question What are the key topics covered in the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review? The review covers essential topics such as cell biology, genetics, evolution, ecology, human body systems, reproduction, and scientific inquiry methods to prepare students for the Regents exam. **Answer** How can I effectively use the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review to prepare for the exam? Use the review as a supplement to your class notes by practicing with practice questions, reviewing key concepts, and taking full-length practice exams to identify areas needing improvement. Are there any online resources associated with the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review? Yes, Prentice Hall often offers online quizzes, flashcards, and interactive activities that complement the review book and help reinforce key concepts for the Regents exam. What are the most common topics students struggle with in the Living Environment Regents? Students often find topics like genetic inheritance, ecological relationships, and scientific experimentation challenging, so focusing on these areas during review can be beneficial. Does the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review include practice exams? Yes, it typically includes practice questions and full-length practice exams to help students become familiar with the exam format and improve their test-taking skills. How often should I review the Prentice Hall Living

Environment material to ensure success on the Regents? Regular review sessions, ideally weekly, combined with active practice of questions, can greatly enhance retention and understanding, leading to better exam performance. Can the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review help with understanding scientific inquiry and experimental design? Absolutely, the review emphasizes scientific methods, experimental design, and data analysis, which are critical skills tested on the Regents exam. Is the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review suitable for both classroom review and independent study? Yes, it is designed to supplement classroom instruction and is also effective for independent study, providing clear explanations, practice questions, and review strategies. What strategies are recommended when using the Prentice Hall Living Environment Regents Review for maximum effectiveness? Strategies include active note-taking, practicing with timed quizzes, reviewing incorrect answers to understand mistakes, and integrating review sessions into a regular study schedule.

Related keywords: living environment review, regents exam prep, prentice hall biology, living environment regents questions, regents review materials, biology regents practice, prentice hall living environment, regents exam study guide, living environment biology review, regents exam tips

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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