

Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson PDF

prentice hall living environment review pearson is a topic that resonates deeply with educators, students, and parents who are invested in quality environmental education resources. As one of the most recognized publishers in educational materials, Pearson's Prentice Hall division has long been a cornerstone in delivering comprehensive, engaging, and up-to-date content for classroom instruction. This review aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the Prentice Hall Living Environment series published by Pearson, focusing on its strengths, weaknesses, features, and overall impact on environmental education.

Understanding the significance of environmental literacy in today's world, Pearson has developed the Living Environment series to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to understand ecological concepts, sustainability, and human impact on the planet. This review will help educators and students determine if this resource aligns with their educational goals and standards.

Overview of Prentice Hall Living Environment Series

The Prentice Hall Living Environment series is tailored primarily for middle and high school students, often aligning with state curriculum standards such as the New York State Regents or the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS). The series covers a broad spectrum of topics related to ecology, biology, environmental science, and sustainability, making it a versatile resource for science educators.

Key features of the series include:

- Comprehensive coverage of core environmental concepts
- Integrated scientific inquiry and critical thinking activities
- Up-to-date content reflecting current environmental issues
- A variety of instructional materials, including textbooks, digital resources, and assessments
- Support for diverse learning styles with visual aids, diagrams, and interactive components

Content Quality and Curriculum Alignment

Accuracy and Relevance of Content

One of the most critical aspects of any educational resource is the accuracy and relevance of its content. The Prentice Hall Living Environment series prides itself on providing scientifically accurate, evidence-based information. The content is regularly reviewed and updated to incorporate the latest research, environmental challenges, and technological advances.

The series addresses pivotal topics such as:

- Ecosystems and biodiversity
- Human impact on the environment
- Conservation strategies
- Renewable and non-renewable resources
- Climate change and its effects
- Sustainable development

These topics are presented with clarity, ensuring students grasp complex concepts without feeling overwhelmed. The inclusion of current environmental issues makes the material pertinent and encourages students to think critically about real-world applications.

Curriculum Standards and Alignment

Pearson's Prentice Hall Living Environment series is meticulously aligned with various educational standards, including:

- Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
- State-specific standards such as the New York State Regents
- Common Core ELA standards through integrated reading and writing activities

This alignment ensures that teachers can seamlessly incorporate the materials into their existing curricula, meeting required learning objectives efficiently.

Instructional Design and Pedagogical Approach

Engaging and Interactive Content

The series employs a variety of pedagogical strategies to enhance student engagement, including:

- Inquiry-based experiments and activities
- Critical thinking questions integrated throughout chapters

- Real-world case studies and environmental issues
- Visual aids like charts, infographics, and photographs
- Digital simulations and online resources for interactive learning

Such features promote active learning and help students develop scientific inquiry skills, making the content more memorable and meaningful.

Differentiated Instruction and Accessibility

Recognizing diverse learner needs, the series offers materials suitable for varied learning styles and abilities. Features include:

- Simplified summaries for foundational understanding
- Advanced extension activities for gifted students
- Visual and auditory aids for special education needs
- Digital platforms with adjustable reading levels and interactive tests

This inclusive approach ensures that all students can access and benefit from the content.

Digital Resources and Supplementary Materials

In today's digital age, supplementary online resources are vital for enriching classroom instruction. Pearson's Prentice Hall Living Environment series provides an array of digital tools, including:

- Interactive e-textbooks with embedded videos and animations
- Online quizzes and practice tests aligned with chapter content
- Teacher resource centers with lesson plans, assessments, and activity ideas
- Virtual labs and simulations that allow students to experiment and explore environmental phenomena virtually
- Student study guides and flashcards for review

These resources facilitate blended learning environments, catering to remote or hybrid classrooms and enhancing student engagement.

Assessment Tools and Student Performance Support

Effective assessment strategies are essential for measuring student understanding and progress. The series offers:

- Formative assessments like quizzes and quick checks integrated into chapters
- Summative assessments including unit tests and project prompts
- Performance-based tasks that foster real-world problem-solving skills
- Rubrics and scoring guides for fair and consistent evaluation

These tools help teachers identify areas where students need additional support and tailor instruction accordingly.

Strengths of Prentice Hall Living Environment Pearson

- Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Content: Regular updates ensure the material reflects current environmental issues and scientific advancements.
- Curriculum Alignment: Seamless integration with national and state standards simplifies lesson planning.
- Engaging Multimedia Resources: Interactive digital tools foster active participation and cater to diverse learning styles.
- Teacher Support: Extensive teaching resources, including lesson plans, assessments, and professional development materials.
- Focus on Critical Thinking: Emphasis on inquiry and real-world applications promotes deeper understanding.

Potential Areas for Improvement

While the series offers many benefits, some areas could be enhanced:

- Cost Considerations: Digital and print materials may be expensive for some schools or districts.
- Adaptability for Different Contexts: While comprehensive, some educators may find the materials less customizable for specific local environmental issues.
- Technological Requirements: Dependence on digital platforms necessitates reliable internet access and devices, which might be a barrier in under-resourced schools.

Conclusion: Is Prentice Hall Living Environment Series the Right Choice?

The Prentice Hall Living Environment series published by Pearson stands out as a robust, reliable, and engaging resource for environmental science education. Its alignment with standards, focus on inquiry-based learning, and rich digital resources make it a valuable tool for teachers aiming to foster environmental literacy among students.

However, schools and educators should consider their specific needs, budget constraints, and technological capacities before adopting the series. Overall, for those seeking a comprehensive, current, and pedagogically sound environmental science curriculum, Prentice Hall Living Environment by Pearson is an excellent choice that supports effective teaching and meaningful student learning.

Final Tips for Educators Considering This Series:

- Review sample chapters and digital resources to assess fit.
- Combine the series with local environmental issues for contextual relevance.
- Utilize teacher support materials to enhance lesson planning.
- Encourage student exploration and discussions beyond textbook content.

By leveraging the strengths of this series, educators can inspire the next generation to become environmentally conscious citizens equipped with scientific understanding and critical thinking skills necessary for solving today's pressing environmental challenges.

Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson

When it comes to educational resources for middle and high school students studying biology and life sciences, the Prentice Hall Living Environment published by Pearson stands out as a comprehensive and widely used textbook. Over the years, educators, students, and parents have relied on this resource for its detailed content, engaging presentation, and supportive learning tools. This review provides an in-depth analysis of the Prentice Hall Living Environment textbook, exploring its features, strengths, weaknesses, and overall effectiveness as an educational tool.

Overview of Prentice Hall Living Environment

Prentice Hall Living Environment is designed to align with New York State's science standards and is often adopted by schools across the United States. The textbook covers fundamental topics of biology, ecology, genetics, evolution, human body systems, and more. Its primary goal is to foster scientific literacy and critical thinking among students while providing a solid foundation in life sciences.

The textbook is complemented by a variety of supplementary resources, including online platforms, workbooks, assessments, and teacher guides, making it a versatile tool for classroom instruction and home study.

Content Quality and Curriculum Alignment

Depth and Accuracy of Content

Prentice Hall Living Environment is known for its thorough coverage of biological concepts. The content is accurate, well-researched, and aligned with current scientific understanding. Topics are presented in clear, accessible language suitable for middle and high school students, with complex ideas broken down into manageable sections.

Features include:

- Detailed explanations of biological processes
- Up-to-date scientific terminology
- Real-world applications to enhance relevance

However, some critics note that at times, the depth may be overwhelming for students new to biology, necessitating supplemental instruction or guidance.

Curriculum Alignment

One of the key strengths of the textbook is its alignment with state standards, primarily those of New York but adaptable elsewhere. It incorporates:

- Learning objectives at the start of each chapter
- End-of-chapter review questions
- Laboratory activities that reinforce theoretical knowledge
- Critical thinking exercises and problem-solving activities

This alignment ensures that teachers can confidently integrate the textbook into their lesson plans and that students are prepared for standardized assessments.

Organization and Presentation

Structure of the Content

The textbook is organized logically, starting with foundational concepts such as the scientific method and biological molecules, then progressing to cell biology, genetics, evolution, ecology, and human biology. This progression supports a building-block approach to learning.

Features include:

- Clear chapter divisions
- Summarized key points at the end of each section
- Visual aids to enhance understanding

Visuals and Graphics

Prentice Hall Living Environment excels in its use of visuals, which are integral to its instructional design:

- High-quality illustrations
- Photographs of biological specimens
- Diagrams explaining complex processes
- Infographics summarizing key data

These visuals serve to clarify difficult concepts and maintain student engagement. However, some users feel that certain diagrams could be more detailed or labeled more comprehensively.

Supplementary Resources and Technology Integration

Online Platforms and Digital Resources

Pearson offers a robust digital ecosystem alongside the textbook, including:

- Interactive e-textbooks
- Virtual labs and simulations
- Practice quizzes and adaptive assessments
- Teacher resource portals

These tools enhance student engagement and allow for differentiated instruction. They also facilitate remote learning, which has become increasingly important.

Pros:

- Interactive and engaging activities
- Immediate feedback on assessments
- Ease of access for students and teachers

Cons:

- Requires reliable internet access
- Some features may require additional subscriptions

Laboratory and Hands-On Activities

The textbook emphasizes inquiry-based learning through laboratory exercises designed to develop scientific skills. These activities are aligned with the curriculum and encourage experimentation and observation.

Features:

- Clear instructions
- Safety guidelines
- Data collection and analysis exercises

Limitations include the need for physical materials, which may not be feasible in all settings, especially remote or resource-limited environments.

Assessment and Student Support

Review Questions and Practice Tests

End-of-chapter assessments help reinforce learning and prepare students for exams. These include multiple-choice, short-answer, and essay questions, often with answer keys and rubrics for grading.

Student Engagement and Differentiation

The textbook provides various strategies to support diverse learners:

- Visual aids for visual learners
- Vocabulary glossaries
- Summary summaries for review
- Extension activities for advanced students

Some users suggest that additional scaffolding or personalized learning paths could further enhance differentiation.

Pros and Cons of Prentice Hall Living Environment

Pros:

- Comprehensive and accurate content aligned with standards
- Well-structured and logically organized
- Rich visual and multimedia resources
- Supports diverse learning styles
- Includes practical laboratory activities
- Facilitates digital and remote learning

Cons:

- Can be content-heavy for some students
- Some visuals may lack detailed labeling
- Digital platform access may incur additional costs
- Requires internet connectivity for full functionality
- Laboratory activities may need additional materials

Conclusion and Overall Impression

The Prentice Hall Living Environment textbook from Pearson remains a highly reputable resource for teaching life sciences. Its comprehensive coverage, engaging visuals, and supportive digital tools make it suitable for both classroom and independent study. While it offers many advantages, educators should be mindful of its depth and ensure that supplementary support is provided for struggling learners or resource-limited environments.

Overall, Prentice Hall Living Environment is a solid investment for schools aiming to provide a thorough, standards-aligned biology education. Its blend of detailed content, engaging presentation, and technological integration supports effective teaching and meaningful student learning. With proper implementation and supplementary resources, it can serve as a cornerstone in fostering a new generation of scientifically literate individuals.

Final Verdict: Highly recommended for educators seeking a comprehensive and adaptable biology curriculum resource, with the caveat of mindful integration to address student diversity and resource constraints.

QuestionAnswer What are the key features of the Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson resource? The Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson resource offers comprehensive practice questions, detailed answer explanations, and aligned content to help students prepare effectively for their biology exams. How can I access the Prentice Hall Living

Environment Review Pearson online? Students can access the review materials through the Pearson MyLab or Mastering platform, where they can find interactive quizzes, practice tests, and digital study guides tailored to the Living Environment curriculum. Is the Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson suitable for Regents exam preparation? Yes, the review book is designed to align with New York State Regents exam standards, providing targeted practice and review to help students succeed on the exam. Are there answer keys included in the Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson resource? Yes, the resource includes detailed answer keys and explanations to help students understand their mistakes and improve their understanding of biological concepts. How does the Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson help with understanding complex biology topics? The review offers clear explanations, diagrams, and practice questions that break down complex topics into manageable parts, enhancing comprehension and retention. Can teachers use the Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson for classroom review sessions? Absolutely, teachers can incorporate the review materials into their lessons, using practice questions and resources to reinforce learning and prepare students for assessments. Are there updated editions of the Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson for recent curricula? Yes, Pearson regularly updates their review materials to reflect the latest curriculum standards and exam formats, ensuring students have current and relevant resources. What makes the Prentice Hall Living Environment Review Pearson stand out compared to other review resources? Its alignment with curriculum standards, comprehensive coverage of topics, detailed answer explanations, and integration with Pearson's digital platforms make it a highly effective review tool for students.

Related keywords: prentice hall living environment, pearson education science, living environment review, prentice hall biology, pearson science textbook, living environment exam prep, prentice hall review materials, pearson living environment course, biology review pearson, prentice hall science resources

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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