

Interactions among living things answers Reference

Interactions among living things answers are fundamental to understanding the complex web of life on Earth. These interactions shape ecosystems, influence biodiversity, and determine the survival and thriving of various species. Exploring the different types of interactions among living organisms reveals how they coexist, compete, and cooperate within their environments. This article provides comprehensive answers to common questions about these interactions, highlighting their significance in ecological balance and the sustainability of life.

Understanding Interactions among Living Things

Interactions among living things, also known as biotic interactions, involve the relationships between organisms within an ecosystem. These relationships can be beneficial, harmful, or neutral, and they influence population dynamics, resource availability, and community structure.

Types of Interactions among Living Things

Ecologists classify interactions based on their effects on the organisms involved. The main types include mutualism, commensalism, parasitism, predation, competition, and cooperation.

1. Mutualism

Mutualism is a symbiotic relationship where both species involved benefit from the interaction.

- Examples:

- Bees and flowering plants: Bees pollinate flowers while collecting nectar.
- Mycorrhizal fungi and plant roots: Fungi enhance water and nutrient absorption for plants, while fungi receive carbohydrates.

- **Importance:** Mutualism increases survival chances for both species, promotes biodiversity, and enhances ecosystem productivity.

2. Commensalism

In commensalism, one species benefits, and the other remains unaffected.

- Examples:

- Barnacles attaching to whales: Barnacles gain mobility and access to food, while whales are unaffected.

- Epiphytes on trees: Plants like orchids grow on tree branches to access sunlight without harming the host.

- **Significance:** Commensalism allows species to exploit new habitats without damaging hosts, increasing diversity.

3. Parasitism

Parasitism involves one species (the parasite) benefiting at the expense of the other (the host).

- Examples:

- Ticks feeding on mammals: Ticks derive blood, possibly causing disease or discomfort.

- Tapeworms in the intestines of animals: Tapeworms absorb nutrients meant for the host.

- **Impacts:** Parasitism can weaken hosts, influence population control, and drive evolutionary adaptations.

4. Predation

Predation involves one organism (predator) hunting, killing, and consuming another (prey).

- Examples:

- Lions hunting zebras: Lions are predators, zebras are prey.

- Frogs catching insects: Frogs benefit by feeding on insects, which are prey.

- **Role in Ecosystems:** Predation regulates prey populations, maintains balance, and influences natural selection.

5. Competition

Competition occurs when organisms vie for the same limited resources such as food, space, or mates.

- Types:

- **Intraspecific competition:** Competition within the same species (e.g., two lions competing for a carcass).

- **Interspecific competition:** Competition between different species (e.g., lions and hyenas competing for prey).

- **Effects:** Competition can lead to resource partitioning, evolution of specialized traits, or displacement of species.

6. Cooperation

Cooperation among organisms benefits all involved and enhances survival.

- Examples:

- Meerkats taking turns watching for predators while others forage.

- Ants farming fungi or tending to aphids for honeydew.

- **Advantages:** Cooperation can improve resource acquisition, defense, and reproductive success.

Importance of Interactions among Living Things

Understanding these interactions is crucial for several reasons:

- **Ecological Balance:** They regulate populations and prevent overpopulation or extinction.

- **Biodiversity:** Interactions promote diverse adaptations and species coexistence.

- **Evolutionary Processes:** Relationships like parasitism and predation drive natural selection.

- **Conservation Efforts:** Knowledge of interactions aids in habitat preservation and species management.

- **Understanding Ecosystem Services:** Interactions influence services like pollination, water purification, and climate regulation.

Examples of Interactions in Different Ecosystems

Exploring specific ecosystems helps illustrate the diversity of interactions.

1. Forest Ecosystems

- Trees and fungi: Mutualism via mycorrhizae.
- Birds and trees: Birds eat insects and disperse seeds.
- Predators and prey: Lions and zebras; owls and mice.

2. Marine Ecosystems

- Coral reefs: Coral polyps and zooxanthellae algae (mutualism).
- Fish and parasites: Parasitic relationships impact fish populations.
- Predators: Sharks preying on smaller fish.

3. Grasslands

- Grazing animals and plants: Selective feeding influences plant diversity.
- Insects and plants: Pollination and seed dispersal.
- Predatory insects and pests: Natural pest control.

Human Impact on Interactions among Living Things

Humans significantly influence biotic interactions through activities like deforestation, pollution, urbanization, and introduction of invasive species.

- **Disrupting Mutualisms:** Loss of pollinators affects plant reproduction.
- **Altered Predation and Competition:** Introduction of non-native species can outcompete or prey upon native species.
- **Habitat Destruction:** Reduces available resources and niches, leading to decreased biodiversity.

Understanding these impacts highlights the importance of conservation and sustainable practices to preserve natural interactions vital for ecosystem health.

Conclusion

Interactions among living things are diverse and complex, involving relationships that range from beneficial to harmful. Recognizing and understanding these interactions helps us appreciate the delicate balance sustaining life on Earth. Whether through mutualism, predation, competition, or parasitism, each interaction plays a crucial role in shaping ecosystems. Promoting awareness and responsible stewardship of natural habitats ensures these interactions continue to support biodiversity, ecological stability, and the well-being of all living organisms.

Interactions among Living Things: An In-Depth Exploration

When examining the intricate web of life on Earth, one cannot overlook the fundamental concept that all living organisms are interconnected through complex interactions. These interactions shape ecosystems, influence evolutionary pathways, and determine the delicate balance that sustains life. In this comprehensive review, we will delve into the various types of interactions among living things, exploring their mechanisms, significance, and real-world examples. Whether you're a student, educator, or simply a curious mind, this guide aims to provide a detailed understanding of how living organisms communicate, cooperate, compete, and coexist.

Understanding the Basics: What Are Interactions Among Living Things?

At its core, interactions among living things refer to the myriad ways in which organisms influence one another within their environments. These interactions are fundamental biological processes that can be classified broadly into positive, negative, or neutral effects. They occur at various levels, from microscopic bacteria to massive megafauna, and are essential for maintaining ecological stability.

Why Do These Interactions Matter?

- They drive natural selection and evolution.
- They influence population dynamics.
- They shape community structures and biodiversity.
- They impact ecosystem services vital to human survival.

Types of Interactions Among Living Things

Biological interactions are traditionally categorized into several main types, each with distinctive characteristics and consequences.

1. Mutualism

Definition: Mutualism is a symbiotic relationship where both participating species benefit. It is often considered the most cooperative type of interaction.

Mechanisms and Examples:

- **Pollination:** Bees pollinate flowers while collecting nectar, aiding plant reproduction.

- Mycorrhizal Relationships: Fungi colonize plant roots, enhancing water and nutrient absorption for the plant, while fungi receive carbohydrates.
- Gut Microbiota: Certain bacteria in the human gut help digest food and synthesize vitamins, benefiting human health.

Importance:

- Promotes biodiversity.
- Enhances survival and reproductive success.
- Drives co-evolution, where species evolve traits that benefit their mutualistic partner.

2. Commensalism

Definition: In commensalism, one species benefits while the other remains unaffected.

Mechanisms and Examples:

- Epiphytes: Plants like orchids grow on the branches of trees to access sunlight without harming the host.
- Barnacles on Whales: Barnacles attach to whale skin, gaining mobility and access to food sources, while whales are unaffected.
- Remora Fish: Attach to larger ships or sharks to feed on leftovers, with minimal impact on hosts.

Significance:

- Allows organisms to exploit niches without damaging hosts.
- Contributes to species distribution and habitat specialization.

3. Parasitism

Definition: Parasitism involves one organism (the parasite) benefiting at the expense of another (the host).

Mechanisms and Examples:

- Ticks and Mammals: Ticks feed on blood, potentially transmitting diseases.
- Lice on Birds and Mammals: Consume skin debris and blood.

- Cuscuta (Dodder) Plants: Twine around host plants, deriving nutrients directly from them.

Impact:

- Can weaken or debilitate hosts.
- Influences host population health and dynamics.
- Can lead to co-evolution of defenses and counter-defenses.

4. Competition

Definition: Competition occurs when two or more species or individuals vie for the same limited resources.

Types of Competition:

- Intraspecific: Within the same species (e.g., males competing for mates).
- Interspecific: Between different species (e.g., different bird species competing for nesting sites).

Mechanisms and Effects:

- Resource depletion.
- Evolution of competitive adaptations.
- Possible exclusion or niche differentiation.

Examples:

- Plants competing for sunlight in dense forests.
- Predatory fish competing for the same prey.

5. Predation

Definition: Predation involves one organism (the predator) hunting, capturing, and consuming another (the prey).

Examples:

- Lions hunting zebras.
- Birds catching insects.
- Spiders trapping insects in webs.

Ecological Role:

- Regulates prey populations.
- Maintains balance within food webs.
- Selects for prey defense mechanisms.

6. Amensalism

Definition: One organism is harmed while the other remains unaffected.

Examples:

- Allelopathy: Certain plants release chemicals inhibiting the growth of nearby plants.
- Trampling of Vegetation: Large animals trampling plants can damage them without being affected themselves.

Significance:

- Influences plant distribution.
- Can shape community composition.

The Role of Interactions in Ecosystem Dynamics

Understanding interactions is vital to grasp how ecosystems function. They influence species diversity, resilience, and productivity.

Food Webs and Trophic Interactions

Food webs depict the feeding relationships among organisms, illustrating energy transfer through predation, herbivory, and decomposing processes. These interactions sustain ecosystem productivity and stability.

Key Components:

- Producers: Plants and algae that synthesize energy.
- Consumers: Herbivores, carnivores, omnivores.
- Decomposers: Bacteria, fungi breaking down organic matter.

Impacts of Trophic Interactions:

- Control of population sizes.
- Nutrient cycling.
- Energy flow regulation.

Keystone Species and Ecosystem Engineers

Certain organisms exert disproportionate influence on their environments through their interactions.

- Keystone Predators: Their presence prevents overpopulation of prey, maintaining diversity.
- Ecosystem Engineers: Beavers building dams alter habitats for many species.

Example:

- Sea otters controlling sea urchin populations, allowing kelp forests to thrive.

Interactions and Evolution

Interactions among species are not static; they drive evolutionary changes through mechanisms like co-evolution. For example:

- Pollinators and Flowers: Develop specialized structures to enhance pollination efficiency.
- Predator-Prey Arms Races: Development of speed, camouflage, or toxins.

These evolutionary pressures foster biodiversity and adaptation, ensuring survival amid changing environments.

Human Impact on Interactions Among Living Things

Humans profoundly influence ecological interactions through activities such as agriculture, urbanization, pollution, and conservation efforts.

Examples of Human Impacts:

- Habitat Destruction: Reduces available niches and disrupts interactions.
- Introduction of Invasive Species: Alters existing interactions, often negatively.
- Pollution: Affects reproductive and survival mechanisms.
- Conservation: Protects keystone species and preserves natural interactions.

Restoring Balance:

Efforts like habitat restoration, protected areas, and sustainable practices aim to maintain or re-establish natural interactions critical for ecosystem health.

Conclusion: The Interconnected Web of Life

Interactions among living things form the backbone of ecological systems, creating a dynamic and interconnected web that sustains life on Earth. From mutualism that fosters cooperation to competition that drives adaptation, these relationships shape biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. Recognizing and understanding these interactions is essential, not only for appreciating the complexity of life but also for making informed decisions to preserve our planet's ecological integrity.

As we continue to study and learn about these interactions, it becomes clear that every organism, no matter how small, plays a vital role in the grand tapestry of life. Whether through facilitating pollination, competing for resources, or defending against predators, each interaction contributes to the ongoing story of evolution and survival. Protecting and respecting this intricate network is our shared responsibility for a sustainable future.

In summary:

- Mutualism: Both benefit.
- Commensalism: One benefits, the other unaffected.
- Parasitism: One benefits at the other's expense.
- Competition: Both vie for limited resources.
- Predation: One hunts, the other is prey.
- Amensalism: One harmed, the other unaffected.

By understanding these interactions, we gain insights into the delicate balance of ecosystems and our role in maintaining ecological harmony.

Question What are interactions among living things called? They are called ecological interactions or biological interactions. What are the main types of interactions among living organisms? The main types include mutualism, commensalism, parasitism, predation, and competition. Can you explain mutualism with an example? Mutualism is a relationship where both species benefit; for example, bees pollinating flowers while collecting nectar. What is parasitism and how does it affect the host? Parasitism is a relationship where one organism benefits at the expense of another, often harming the host, such as ticks feeding on mammals. How does competition among living things influence ecosystems? Competition can limit resources like food and space, leading to adaptations and maintaining balance within ecosystems. What role do predators play in interactions among living things? Predators help control prey populations, maintaining ecological balance and promoting biodiversity. What is an example of commensalism? An example is barnacles attaching to a whale; the barnacles benefit by gaining mobility and access to food, while the whale is unaffected. Why are interactions among living things important for ecosystems? They help maintain biodiversity, regulate populations, and ensure the stability and health of ecosystems. How do human activities impact interactions among living things? Human activities like deforestation, pollution, and urbanization can disrupt natural interactions, leading to loss of biodiversity and ecosystem imbalance.

Related keywords: ecosystems, biodiversity, food chain, symbiosis, biotic factors, environmental relationships, species interactions, ecological balance, habitat, organism behavior

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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