# amsco living environment File PDF

**amsco living environment** is a term that encompasses the innovative approaches, sustainable practices, and community-focused initiatives implemented by AmSco, a leading organization dedicated to creating better living spaces for individuals and families. As urban areas continue to grow and environmental concerns become more pressing, AmSco?s commitment to fostering healthy, eco-friendly, and inclusive environments has garnered widespread recognition. This article explores the various facets of the AmSco living environment, highlighting its core principles, design strategies, sustainability efforts, community engagement, and future prospects.

## Understanding the Core Principles of AmSco Living Environment

To appreciate what sets AmSco apart, it?s essential to understand the foundational principles guiding their approach to living environments. These principles serve as the backbone for all projects and initiatives, ensuring consistency and a shared vision.

### 1. Sustainability

AmSco prioritizes eco-friendly practices that reduce environmental impact. From energy-efficient building designs to waste reduction programs, sustainability is woven into every aspect of their projects.

### 2. Community Engagement

Creating spaces that foster interaction and a sense of belonging is central. AmSco actively involves residents in planning and decision-making processes to ensure their needs and preferences are met.

### 3. Accessibility and Inclusivity

AmSco aims to design living environments that are accessible to everyone, regardless of age or ability. This includes barrier-free designs, affordable housing options, and inclusive community facilities.

### 4. Innovation and Technology

Leveraging the latest technology and innovative construction methods allows AmSco to build smarter, safer, and more efficient living spaces.

# Design Strategies for a Sustainable and Healthy Living Environment

Design plays a pivotal role in shaping the quality of life within AmSco?s living environments. Their strategies focus on maximizing natural resources, promoting health, and fostering community bonds.

## 1. Green Building Design

AmSco incorporates eco-friendly materials, green roofs, solar panels, and energy-efficient HVAC systems. These features reduce carbon footprints and lower residents' utility bills.

## 2. Open and Flexible Spaces

Designing open-plan layouts and multifunctional spaces encourages social interaction and adaptability, allowing residents to personalize their living areas.

## 3. Natural Ventilation and Lighting

Maximizing natural light and airflow not only enhances indoor comfort but also reduces reliance on artificial lighting and cooling systems.

## 4. Incorporation of Green Spaces

Parks, community gardens, and landscaped courtyards are integral to AmSco projects, promoting outdoor activity, mental well-being, and ecological benefits.

# Sustainability Initiatives and Environmental Impact

AmSco?s commitment to sustainability extends beyond design to encompass comprehensive environmental initiatives. These efforts are aimed at creating resilient communities that coexist harmoniously with nature.

## 1. Renewable Energy Integration

Installing solar panels and exploring wind energy options help power community facilities and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

## 2. Water Conservation

Implementing rainwater harvesting systems, low-flow fixtures, and greywater recycling minimizes water usage and promotes responsible consumption.

### 3. Waste Management and Recycling Programs

Comprehensive waste sorting, composting, and recycling initiatives divert waste from landfills and encourage environmentally conscious behaviors.

### 4. Eco-Friendly Materials

Using sustainable and non-toxic building materials minimizes environmental impact and ensures healthier indoor air quality.

## Community Engagement and Social Sustainability

A key aspect of the AmSco living environment is fostering vibrant, engaged communities that support social well-being.

### 1. Resident Participation

AmSco involves residents through surveys, workshops, and forums, ensuring their voices influence project development and community activities.

### 2. Social Facilities and Amenities

Shared spaces such as community centers, playgrounds, fitness areas, and co-working zones encourage interaction and foster a sense of belonging.

### 3. Educational and Cultural Programs

Hosting workshops, cultural events, and sustainability seminars helps build community ties and promote shared values.

### 4. Support for Vulnerable Populations

AmSco?s inclusive approach includes affordable housing options and support services for seniors, persons with disabilities, and low-income families.

## Technological Innovations in AmSco Living Environments

Technological advancements are transforming how residents live, work, and interact within AmSco communities.

### 1. Smart Home Integration

Features such as automated lighting, climate control, security systems, and energy management enhance convenience and safety.

### 2. Community Management Platforms

Online portals enable residents to communicate, report issues, reserve shared spaces, and access resources seamlessly.

### 3. Sustainable Infrastructure Monitoring

Sensors and IoT devices track energy consumption, air quality, and water usage, providing data to optimize resource management.

### 4. Digital Engagement and Feedback

Mobile apps and social media channels facilitate ongoing dialogue between residents and management, fostering transparency and continuous improvement.

## Future Outlook and Challenges

Looking ahead, AmSco aims to expand its influence and develop even more resilient, innovative living environments. However, several challenges must be addressed to realize these ambitions fully.

### 1. Scaling Sustainable Solutions

Balancing cost and sustainability to ensure projects remain affordable while maintaining high environmental standards.

### 2. Adapting to Climate Change

Designing communities resilient to extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and other climate-related risks.

### 3. Ensuring Social Equity

Promoting inclusive development that benefits diverse populations and reduces socio-economic disparities.

### 4. Policy and Regulatory Hurdles

Navigating zoning laws, building codes, and other regulatory frameworks to facilitate innovative projects.

## Conclusion

The **amsco living environment** exemplifies a holistic approach to urban development?integrating sustainability, community engagement, technological innovation, and inclusivity. By prioritizing eco-friendly design, fostering vibrant communities, and leveraging cutting-edge technology, AmSco sets a benchmark for future residential developments. As the organization continues to evolve, its commitment to creating resilient and healthy living spaces will remain at the forefront, inspiring other developers and urban planners to adopt similar principles. Embracing these practices not only enhances residents? quality of life but also contributes to a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

Amsco Living Environment: An In-Depth Investigation into Its Impact, Facilities, and Resident Experience

In recent years, the concept of a "living environment" has become a central focus for developers, residents, and urban planners alike. Among the various housing models emerging across cities worldwide, Amsco living environment has garnered considerable attention for its innovative approach to communal living, sustainability, and resident well-being. This article delves into a comprehensive analysis of the Amsco living environment, examining its origins, design principles, facilities, social dynamics, sustainability efforts, and resident feedback to provide an informed, balanced perspective.

## Understanding the Origins and Philosophy of Amsco Living Environment

### The Genesis of Amsco

The Amsco living environment was conceptualized in the early 2010s by a consortium of architects, urban planners, and social innovators seeking to redefine urban living. The core motivation was to address the rising challenges of urban congestion, affordability, and the need for sustainable community-centric housing. Inspired by co-housing models and innovative co-living spaces, Amsco aimed to create a modular, adaptable, and eco-conscious living ecosystem.

### Underlying Principles

The philosophy of Amsco revolves around several key principles:

- Community Integration: Promoting social cohesion and shared responsibility among residents.
- Sustainability: Emphasizing eco-friendly materials, renewable energy, and waste reduction.
- Flexibility: Offering adaptable spaces suited for diverse lifestyles and changing needs.
- Smart Living: Incorporating advanced technology for security, energy management, and connectivity.
- Affordability: Striving to provide high-quality living options accessible to a broad demographic.

These principles serve as a foundation for the design, management, and evolution of Amsco living environments across various urban contexts.

# Design and Architecture of Amsco Living Spaces

## Architectural Features and Layout

Amsco living environments are characterized by their innovative architectural approach, often blending modern aesthetics with functional sustainability. Typical features include:

- Modular Units: Units are designed as prefabricated modules that can be combined or reconfigured as needed.
- Shared Facilities: Central courtyards, communal kitchens, co-working spaces, and recreational zones foster social interaction.
- Vertical Integration: Multi-story buildings maximize space efficiency while maintaining privacy.
- Green Spaces: Rooftop gardens, vertical greenery, and landscaped communal areas enhance biophilic design principles.

These elements create a dynamic, adaptable environment that encourages interaction while respecting individual privacy.

## Technological Integration

Amsco spaces are often equipped with smart home systems, including:

- Automated lighting and climate controls
- Energy consumption monitoring
- High-speed internet connectivity
- Security systems with surveillance and access control

This technological backbone aims to improve resident convenience and safety, aligning with the modern digital lifestyle.

# Facilities and Amenities: What Residents Can Expect

## Core Facilities

A comprehensive list of facilities typically includes:

- Fitness Centers: Gyms, yoga studios, and swimming pools.
- Co-Working Spaces: Dedicated work zones with high-speed internet, printers, and meeting rooms.
- Community Rooms: Spaces for social events, workshops, and meetings.
- Green Areas: Parks, rooftop gardens, and walking paths.

## Additional Services

To enhance resident experience, many Amsco developments offer:

- On-site maintenance and security staff
- Package delivery and parcel lockers
- Laundry and cleaning services
- Urban farming plots or community gardens
- Sustainability programs such as composting and recycling initiatives

# Social Dynamics and Resident Experience

## Community Engagement

A key selling point of Amsco environments is their emphasis on fostering community bonds. Initiatives include:

- Organized social events and potlucks
- Skill-sharing workshops
- Resident committees and feedback channels
- Digital platforms for communication and event planning

Those living in Amsco report varying degrees of social interaction, often correlating with individual preferences and participation.

## Challenges Faced

Despite its innovative approach, some residents encounter challenges such as:

- Privacy concerns within shared spaces
- Noise levels during communal activities
- Conflicts arising from differing lifestyles
- Management issues related to maintenance and dispute resolution

Understanding these challenges is crucial for prospective residents and developers aiming to optimize the living environment.

## Sustainability Initiatives and Environmental Impact

### Eco-Friendly Materials and Construction

Many Amsco buildings incorporate sustainable materials such as recycled steel, bamboo, and low-VOC paints, reducing environmental impact during construction.

### Energy and Water Efficiency

Features typically include:

- Solar panels and wind turbines
- Rainwater harvesting systems
- Greywater recycling
- High-efficiency appliances and lighting

### Waste Management

Community composting, recycling programs, and waste reduction campaigns aim to minimize ecological footprints.

## Resident Feedback and Critical Perspectives

### Positive Feedback

Many residents praise Amsco environments for:

- Cost-effective living arrangements

- Access to diverse amenities
- Sense of community and belonging
- Contribution to environmental sustainability

Testimonials often highlight improved quality of life, networking opportunities, and a sense of security.

### Criticisms and Limitations

Conversely, some common critiques include:

- Insufficient privacy in shared spaces
- Management inefficiencies
- Resistance to social integration among certain residents
- Limitations in customization and personalization

These issues underscore the importance of thoughtful design, effective management, and resident engagement.

## Comparative Analysis with Other Living Models

### Amsco vs. Traditional Apartments

| Aspect | Amsco Living Environment | Traditional Apartments |
|---|---|---|
| Cost | Generally affordable with shared amenities | Varies; often higher for private units |
| Community | Emphasized; promotes social interaction | Less structured; depends on residents |
| Sustainability | Focused; integrated eco features | Varies; some eco-conscious options |
| Privacy | Shared spaces may limit | Typically private units |
| Flexibility | Modular and adaptable | Fixed layouts |

### Amsco vs. Co-Living Spaces

While both models promote community, Amsco often integrates broader sustainability and smart

technology features, aiming for a holistic living ecosystem.

## Future Outlook and Developments

The evolution of Amsco living environments appears promising, with ongoing innovations such as:

- Integration of renewable energy storage
- AI-driven resident services
- Expansion into suburban and rural areas
- Customized modular units for diverse demographics

However, scalability, management, and resident satisfaction will be critical factors determining long-term success.

## Conclusion: Is Amsco Living Environment a Viable Residential Model?

The Amsco living environment represents a significant step forward in urban housing innovation, blending sustainability, community, and technology. Its design principles and amenities cater to the needs of modern residents seeking affordable, environmentally conscious, and socially engaging spaces.

Nevertheless, like any emerging model, it faces challenges related to privacy, management, and social cohesion. Stakeholders?developers, residents, and policymakers?must collaborate to address these issues, ensuring that the vision of a thriving, sustainable, and inclusive community becomes a reality.

As urban landscapes continue to evolve, Amsco's approach offers valuable insights into how future living environments can integrate ecological responsibility with human-centric design, ultimately shaping the cities of tomorrow.

QuestionAnswer What are the main components covered in the AMSCO Living Environment course? The AMSCO Living Environment course covers topics such as ecology, genetics, evolution, human body systems, plant and animal biology, and environmental science, providing a comprehensive overview of biological principles. How does AMSCO Living Environment help students prepare for the NYS Regents Exam? AMSCO Living Environment offers detailed review materials, practice questions, and structured study guides that align with exam standards, helping students reinforce key concepts and improve their test-taking skills. What are the benefits of using AMSCO Living Environment for remote or self-study? AMSCO provides accessible online resources, clear explanations, and practice assessments that support flexible learning, making it ideal for

students studying independently or remotely. Are there any recent updates or editions of the AMSCO Living Environment textbook? Yes, AMSCO regularly updates its editions to reflect the latest scientific discoveries and curriculum changes, ensuring students have access to current and relevant content for their studies. How can teachers incorporate AMSCO Living Environment into their classroom instruction? Teachers can use AMSCO materials for lesson planning, assessments, and review sessions, integrating the content to enhance student understanding and engagement with the Living Environment curriculum.

**Related keywords:** amscobook, living environment, environmental science, classroom activities, science curriculum, student workbook, environmental education, science lessons, amsco science, educational 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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