

THE 100 YEAR LIFE LIVING AND WORKING IN AN AGE OF Full Version

The 100 year life living and working in an age of unprecedented longevity is transforming the way we approach careers, retirement, and personal fulfillment. As advancements in healthcare, technology, and lifestyle choices extend life expectancy well beyond the traditional 70-80 years, individuals and societies must adapt to this new reality. This article explores the implications of living a century or more, offering insights into how to thrive in an era where longevity reshapes every aspect of life.

What Is the 100 Year Life?

The concept of the 100 Year Life refers to the reality that many people will live up to or beyond 100 years, thanks to breakthroughs in medicine, improved living conditions, and healthier lifestyles. This extended lifespan challenges our traditional life phases—education, work, retirement—and calls for a reevaluation of personal and societal expectations.

Why Is It Becoming Relevant?

Several factors contribute to the increasing relevance of the 100 Year Life:

- **Medical advancements:** Innovations in healthcare have significantly increased lifespan and quality of life.
- **Better living standards:** Improved nutrition, sanitation, and public health initiatives contribute to longevity.
- **Technological progress:** AI, digital health tools, and personalized medicine support healthier aging.
- **Changing demographics:** Declining birth rates and aging populations necessitate new social and economic models.

Impacts on Living and Working in a 100 Year Life

Redefining Career Paths

Traditional career trajectories—completing education early, working for 40-50 years, then retiring—are no longer sufficient in a 100-year lifespan.

- **Multiple careers:** Many individuals will switch careers multiple times, requiring ongoing skill development.
- **Lifelong learning:** Continuous education becomes essential to stay relevant in a changing job market.
- **Flexible work arrangements:** Remote work, part-time roles, and freelance opportunities allow for adaptability.

Financial Planning for Extended Years

Extended lifespans demand a rethink of financial strategies, including savings, investments, and retirement planning.

- **Adjusting retirement age:** Planning for retirement in stages or multiple phases rather than a single event.
- **Building sustainable savings:** Ensuring sufficient funds to support additional decades of life.
- **Income diversification:** Incorporating passive income, side businesses, and other income streams.

Health and Well-being in Later Years

Living longer is beneficial only if quality of life is maintained. Preventive healthcare, active lifestyles, and social engagement are critical.

- **Preventive healthcare:** Regular checkups, vaccinations, and screenings help detect issues early.
- **Active lifestyle:** Exercise, proper nutrition, and mental stimulation support healthy aging.
- **Social connections:** Maintaining relationships combats loneliness and promotes mental health.

Adapting Society to a 100 Year Life

Policy and Infrastructure Changes

Governments and institutions need to adapt policies to support longer lives.

- **Retirement policies:** Extending retirement age and encouraging phased retirement options.
- **Healthcare systems:** Expanding services tailored for aging populations.
- **Education systems:** Promoting lifelong learning and adult education programs.

Redefining Retirement and Leisure

Retirement is no longer the end of activity but a new chapter filled with opportunities.

- **Second careers and volunteering:** Many will pursue new passions or give back to their communities.
- **Hobbies and personal development:** Longer lives allow for exploration of interests and skills.
- **Travel and experiences:** Extended lifespan makes it feasible to explore the world and enjoy diverse experiences.

Challenges of Living and Working in a 100 Year Life

Financial Security and Poverty Risk

Longer lives can pose risks of outliving savings, leading to financial insecurity for some individuals.

Health Inequality

Disparities in healthcare access can result in unequal aging experiences across different socio-economic groups.

Social and Emotional Well-being

Longevity can also lead to social isolation, grief, and mental health issues if social networks and support systems are not maintained.

Strategies for Thriving in a 100 Year Life

Personal Development and Resilience

Building resilience, adaptability, and a growth mindset are vital for navigating extended life stages.

Financial Literacy and Planning

Understanding investments, savings, insurance, and estate planning helps secure a stable future.

Embracing Change and Innovation

Being open to new technologies, career shifts, and lifestyle adjustments enables individuals to make the most of their extended lifespan.

Future Trends Shaping the 100 Year Life

Technological Innovations

Emerging technologies such as AI, robotics, and personalized medicine will continue to enhance health and productivity.

Urban and Community Design

Smart cities and age-friendly communities will support active aging and social integration.

Workplace Evolution

Organizations will adopt more flexible, inclusive policies to accommodate older workers.

Conclusion: Embracing the 100 Year Life

Living and working in an age of unprecedented longevity offers both opportunities and challenges. By embracing lifelong learning, financial planning, health maintenance, and societal adaptation, individuals can lead fulfilling, productive lives well beyond traditional retirement age. Societies that proactively develop policies and infrastructure to support this new reality will benefit from healthier, more engaged populations. Ultimately, the 100 Year Life is not just about adding years to life but about enriching the quality of those years through purpose, connection, and continuous growth.

The 100 Year Life: Living and Working in an Age of Longevity

In the 21st century, humanity stands at a pivotal crossroads shaped by unprecedented advances in healthcare, technology, and social change. The concept of a 100-year life—living well beyond the traditional retirement age—has transitioned from futurist speculation to an everyday reality for many. This seismic shift in life expectancy is prompting a reevaluation of how we work, learn, retire, and find purpose across a much longer lifespan. As societies grapple with the implications of extended lives, individuals are increasingly tasked with navigating a complex landscape of opportunities and challenges that redefine what it means to live and work in an age of longevity.

The Demographic Shift: Why Longer Lives Are Redefining Society

Rising Life Expectancy and Its Global Impact

Over the past century, life expectancy has surged worldwide. According to the World Health Organization, global average life expectancy increased from around 45 years in 1950 to over 73 years in 2020, with many countries now experiencing averages exceeding 80 years. This

demographic transformation stems from advancements in medicine, sanitation, nutrition, and public health initiatives.

Implications of increased longevity include:

- Population aging: More people living into their 80s, 90s, and beyond, leading to a higher proportion of elderly in the population.
- Shrinking workforce: As more individuals remain in the labor force longer, traditional age brackets are shifting.
- Strain on social systems: Pensions, healthcare, and social services must adapt to serve longer-living populations.

The Extended Lifecycle: Beyond Childhood and Retirement

Historically, human life was often divided into three stages: childhood, working age, and retirement. Now, the extended lifespan demands a reimagining of these phases:

- Lifelong learning: Continual education becomes essential to keep skills relevant.
- Multiple careers: Rather than a single lifelong job, individuals may undertake several careers across their lifespan.
- Redefined retirement: Retirement is no longer a straightforward endpoint but a flexible, prolonged phase of life.

Rethinking Work in the Age of the 100-Year Life

The New Normal: Working Longer and Smarter

The prospect of living a century or more influences how people approach careers:

- Delayed retirement: Many are choosing or forced to work into their 70s or beyond due to financial necessity or personal fulfillment.
- Flexible work arrangements: Remote work, part-time roles, and gig opportunities allow older workers to stay engaged without the physical or mental strain of traditional employment.
- Lifelong employability: Continuous upskilling and reskilling are becoming vital as industries evolve rapidly.

Opportunities in Extended Careers

Longer working lives open doors to diverse opportunities:

- Multiple career pathways: Individuals might switch industries or roles multiple times.
- Entrepreneurship: Older adults bring experience and resources to start new ventures.
- Volunteering and mentorship: Sharing knowledge and guiding younger generations enriches communities and maintains purpose.

Challenges of Extended Working Lives

However, longer working lives also pose notable challenges:

- Age discrimination: Age bias can hinder employment opportunities for older workers.
- Health and stamina: Maintaining physical and mental health becomes critical.
- Work-life balance: Extended careers require managing evolving personal and professional priorities.

Education and Skill Development in a Longer Life

The Importance of Lifelong Learning

In a world where careers may span five or six decades, education ceases to be a one-time phase and becomes an ongoing process:

- Reskilling: Adapting to technological advances, such as automation and AI, demands continual learning.
- Upskilling: Gaining new skills to stay competitive or pivot industries.
- Personal development: Pursuing interests beyond work, such as arts, languages, or new hobbies.

Innovative Education Models

To facilitate lifelong learning, various models are emerging:

- Online courses and micro-credentials: Flexible, accessible learning options.
- Workplace training programs: Employers investing in employee development.
- Community learning hubs: Local centers offering courses for older adults.

Challenges in Lifelong Learning

Despite benefits, barriers persist:

- Cost: Affording ongoing education can be difficult.
- Motivation: Maintaining engagement over decades requires support.
- Access: Ensuring equitable opportunities for all demographics.

Redefining Retirement and Financial Planning

The New Retirement Paradigm

Traditional retirement, often set around age 65, is giving way to a more fluid concept:

- Phased retirement: Gradually reducing work hours or transitioning into different roles.
- Post-retirement careers: Many find new purpose in part-time work, volunteering, or starting businesses.
- Financial independence: Planning for a longer retirement necessitates substantial savings, diversified income streams, and early planning.

Challenges in Financial Planning

Extended lifespan impacts personal finances:

- Savings longevity: Ensuring retirement funds last 30-40 years.
- Healthcare costs: Planning for increased medical and long-term care expenses.
- Pension systems: Governments and private institutions are reevaluating pension schemes to ensure sustainability.

New Models of Financial Security

Innovative approaches include:

- Flexible pension schemes: Adjusting payouts based on lifespan.
- Universal basic income: Exploring social safety nets for aging populations.
- Private savings and investments: Emphasizing early and consistent wealth accumulation.

Health and Well-being in a Longer Life

The Role of Preventive Healthcare

Maintaining health is central to enjoying a 100-year life:

- Regular screenings: Early detection of age-related diseases.
- Healthy lifestyles: Nutrition, exercise, and mental health practices.
- Chronic disease management: Better treatments and technology improving quality of life.

Technological Innovations

Emerging tech offers promising solutions:

- Telemedicine: Remote consultations increase access.
- Wearables and health monitors: Real-time health tracking.
- AI and robotics: Assisting with care, mobility, and independence.

The Social and Psychological Dimension

Longevity also brings psychological challenges:

- Loneliness and social isolation: Addressed through community engagement and technology.
- Purpose and fulfillment: Finding meaningful roles at different life stages.
- Intergenerational connections: Building bonds across age groups fosters understanding and support.

Societal and Policy Responses

Adapting Infrastructure and Services

Governments and organizations are tasked with:

- Healthcare systems: Scaling services to meet increased demand.
- Housing: Designing age-friendly communities.
- Transportation: Ensuring mobility options for older adults.

Policy Innovations

Policy adaptation is crucial for a sustainable 100-year life:

- Retirement age reforms: Flexible and individualized approaches.
- Lifelong learning policies: Supporting continuous education.
- Healthcare funding: Sustainable models for extended care needs.

Ethical and Equity Considerations

Ensuring that longer lives benefit all segments of society involves:

- Addressing disparities: Equal access to healthcare, education, and opportunities.
- Preventing ageism: Challenging stereotypes and promoting inclusivity.
- Supporting caregivers: Recognizing and assisting those providing elder care.

Looking Ahead: The Future of Living and Working in a 100-Year Life

The trajectory of longevity suggests that living to 100 will become more common, reshaping societal norms and individual aspirations. Success in this new era hinges on proactive adaptation?embracing lifelong learning, designing flexible careers, and fostering health and community well-being. Policymakers, businesses, and individuals must collaborate to build resilient systems that support extended lives rich with purpose and vitality.

In essence, the 100-year life presents an extraordinary opportunity to redefine what it means to grow old. It challenges us to think beyond the constraints of traditional aging, encouraging a future where living well, working meaningfully, and continually evolving are central to human experience. As we navigate this age of longevity, the emphasis must be on creating a society that values every stage of life and empowers each person to thrive across a century and beyond.

Question What does 'the 100-year life' imply for career planning and lifelong learning? It suggests that individuals will need to adapt their careers over a longer period, embracing continuous learning and diversification to remain relevant and financially secure throughout a century-long lifespan. How can workplaces evolve to support a 100-year life workforce? Workplaces can implement flexible career paths, promote ongoing skills development, offer phased retirement options, and create inclusive environments that accommodate employees at different life stages. What financial strategies are essential for living a 100-year life? Long-term financial planning including sustained savings, diversified investments, and flexible retirement plans are crucial to ensure financial stability over an extended lifespan. How does living a 100-year life impact health

and wellness priorities? It emphasizes the importance of preventative healthcare, healthy lifestyles, and mental wellbeing to maintain quality of life over many decades. In what ways will education systems need to adapt to support a 100-year life? Education systems may need to shift towards lifelong learning models, offering continuous upskilling opportunities and modular learning to support career transitions. What are the societal implications of living and working in a 100-year life? Societies may face challenges related to pension systems, healthcare infrastructure, housing, and intergenerational equity, requiring policy reforms and innovative social support mechanisms. How can technology facilitate a successful 100-year life living and working experience? Technology can enable remote working, lifelong learning, personalized healthcare, and social connectivity, helping individuals adapt to the demands of an extended lifespan. What role does purpose and fulfillment play in living a 100-year life? Finding meaning through meaningful work, social connections, and personal development is vital for mental health and overall wellbeing in a long life span. What behavioral changes are necessary to thrive in an age of a 100-year life? Individuals need to adopt flexible mindsets, embrace continuous learning, prioritize health, and plan financially to adapt to changing circumstances over a century.

Related keywords: longevity, aging population, lifelong learning, career development, retirement planning, healthspan, work-life balance, future workforce, aging society, economic implications

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

Read the full article online: [Living And Non Living Things Multiple Choice](#)