

# Kids Of Kabul Living Bravely Through A Never Endi Workbook

**kids of kabul living bravely through a never ending** cycle of challenges exemplify resilience and hope in the face of adversity. Amidst the backdrop of a city torn by conflict, economic hardship, and social upheaval, these young souls demonstrate an extraordinary capacity to endure and dream beyond their circumstances. Their stories are a testament to the human spirit's resilience, inspiring not only their communities but also the world at large. This article explores the lives of Kabul's children, the obstacles they face, and the remarkable ways in which they navigate their everyday realities with courage and optimism.

## The Context: Life in Kabul for Children

Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, has experienced decades of turmoil, from war and political upheaval to economic instability. For children growing up in this environment, life is often marked by uncertainty, danger, and deprivation. Yet, amid these hardships, many children find ways to forge paths of hope and resilience.

## The Historical and Political Landscape

Afghanistan has faced continuous conflict since the late 20th century. The Soviet invasion, civil war, Taliban rule, U.S. interventions, and recent changes in government have all shaped the environment in which Kabul's children grow up. This unstable political climate impacts access to education, healthcare, and safety, making childhood an especially precarious stage.

## Socioeconomic Challenges

Many families in Kabul live below the poverty line. Limited access to basic needs such as clean water, nutritious food, and healthcare compounds the hardships faced by children. Child labor, early marriage, and displacement are common issues that further restrict their opportunities and development.

## Resilience and Bravery: Children's Responses to Adversity

Despite these challenges, children in Kabul display remarkable resilience. Their ability to adapt, find joy, and maintain hope exemplifies a brave spirit that defies the bleak circumstances.

## Education as a Beacon of Hope

For many children, education is a critical escape route and a source of empowerment. Despite obstacles like school closures, insecurity, and lack of resources, children and their families often prioritize schooling whenever possible.

- **Underground and makeshift schools:** In areas where formal schools are inaccessible or unsafe, community-led initiatives have established secret or temporary classrooms.
- **Girls' education:** Despite bans and social restrictions, many girls continue to pursue learning through clandestine classes or self-study, driven by a desire for a better future.
- **International aid and NGOs:** Various organizations work tirelessly to provide educational materials, training, and safe spaces for children in conflict zones.

## Creative Expression and Play

Children find solace and strength through creative outlets. Play, music, art, and storytelling serve as vital tools to cope with trauma and foster community bonds.

- **Street games and sports:** Football, kite flying, and traditional games are common, offering moments of normalcy and camaraderie.
- **Art and storytelling:** Murals, poetry, and storytelling sessions allow children to express their feelings and aspirations.

## Community and Family Support

Strong familial and community ties provide emotional support and resilience.

- **Extended families:** Multi-generational households offer stability and shared responsibilities.
- **Community networks:** Local gatherings, religious institutions, and neighborhood groups create safe spaces for children and their families.

## Challenges Faced by Kabul's Children

While resilience shines through, children face numerous barriers that threaten their well-being and future prospects.

## Violence and Safety Concerns

Ongoing conflict results in frequent violence, including bombings, shootings, and military operations, which can cause injuries, trauma, and displacement among children.

## Limited Access to Education and Healthcare

Many children are deprived of consistent education and healthcare due to security issues, lack of infrastructure, and economic constraints.

## Child Labor and Exploitation

In impoverished settings, children often work to support their families, exposing them to exploitation, hazardous conditions, and missed educational opportunities.

## Psychological Impact

Exposure to violence, loss of loved ones, and instability have long-lasting mental health effects, including trauma, anxiety, and depression.

## Inspirational Stories of Courage and Hope

Despite the adversities, numerous stories highlight the bravery of Kabul's children, inspiring hope for a better future.

## Young Activists and Voice of Change

Some children have become outspoken advocates for peace, education, and human rights.

- Students organizing peaceful protests for education rights.
- Youth leaders using social media to raise awareness about children's issues.

## Success Stories in Education and Arts

Many children have overcome obstacles to excel academically or artistically.

- A girl from a conservative family who fought for her right to attend school.
- Younger artists creating murals that depict messages of peace and resilience.

## The Role of International and Local Initiatives

Efforts by NGOs, government agencies, and community groups play a crucial role in supporting Kabul's children.

## Educational Programs

Organizations like Save the Children and UNICEF work to rebuild schools, train teachers, and provide learning materials.

## Healthcare and Psychological Support

Mobile clinics, vaccination drives, and trauma counseling initiatives aim to improve health and mental well-being.

## Protection and Advocacy

Legal and social services strive to protect children from exploitation, abuse, and recruitment into armed groups.

## Looking Ahead: Hope for a Brighter Future

While the challenges are immense, the spirit of Kabul's children offers a beacon of hope. Their bravery, determination, and dreams for a peaceful future underscore the importance of sustained support and international solidarity.

## How Can the Global Community Help?

Support can be channeled through:

- Funding educational and healthcare initiatives.
- Advocating for policies that protect children's rights.
- Supporting local organizations working on the ground.
- Raising awareness about the plight and resilience of Kabul's children.

## Empowering the Next Generation

Investing in education, mental health, and safe environments ensures that Kabul's children can grow into empowered adults capable of rebuilding their city and country.

## Conclusion

The children of Kabul living bravely through a never-ending cycle of hardship exemplify resilience in its purest form. Their stories of courage, hope, and perseverance remind us all that even in the darkest times, the human spirit can shine brightly. Supporting these young fighters not only honors

their bravery but also invests in a future where peace, stability, and opportunity prevail. As they continue to live, learn, and dream amidst adversity, their resilience offers a powerful lesson: hope is a flame that can never be extinguished.

## Kids of Kabul Living Bravely Through a Never Ending Struggle

In the bustling streets of Kabul, amidst the echoes of history and the shadows of ongoing conflict, a resilient generation of children continues to forge their paths with unwavering courage. The kids of Kabul living bravely through a never-ending cycle of hardship embody resilience, hope, and an indomitable spirit that defies the chaos surrounding them. Their stories are a testament to human endurance, revealing both the profound struggles they face and the extraordinary strength they summon daily to persevere.

### The Context: A City in Constant Flux

Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, has long been a symbol of resilience amid turmoil. Over the past decades, the city has experienced wars, political upheaval, economic crises, and social upheavals. Each chapter of its history has left indelible marks on its inhabitants, especially its children.

### A History of Conflict

Since the late 20th century, Kabul has been a focal point of conflict. From the Soviet invasion to the rise of the Taliban, and the subsequent international interventions, the city has undergone continuous upheaval. These conflicts have disrupted families, destroyed infrastructure, and created an environment of insecurity that persists to this day.

### Impact on Children

Children in Kabul grow up immersed in a landscape of uncertainty. Many have witnessed violence firsthand, lost loved ones, or faced displacement. Despite this, they continue to find moments of joy and hope, often becoming symbols of resilience within their communities.

### Daily Life in a War-Torn Environment

Living in Kabul means navigating a complex web of challenges that influence every aspect of a child's life. From access to education to basic safety, their daily routines are shaped by both immediate dangers and long-term obstacles.

### Education Amidst Instability

Education is a fundamental right, yet in Kabul, it often remains elusive for many children. Schools

have frequently been targeted or closed due to security concerns, and girls often face cultural or safety barriers to attending school.

- Limited Access: Many children attend irregularly or are forced to abandon schooling altogether.
- Safety Risks: Traveling to and from school can be perilous, with threats of violence or kidnapping.
- Gender Barriers: Cultural restrictions and safety concerns disproportionately affect girls, limiting their educational opportunities.

Despite these difficulties, numerous NGOs and local initiatives strive to provide safe learning spaces, emphasizing the importance of education as a tool for empowerment.

### Childhood Play and Social Bonds

In the midst of hardship, children find ways to sustain their childhood innocence through play and social interactions.

- Outdoor Games: Traditional games like cricket, football, and hide-and-seek serve as outlets for joy and camaraderie.
- Community Support: Neighborhoods often become extended families, where children support and protect each other.
- Resilience Through Routine: Simple routines like helping at home or participating in community events offer stability and a sense of normalcy.

### The Courageous Spirit: Stories of Resilience

The stories of Kabul's children reveal extraordinary bravery and resilience that often go unnoticed by the outside world.

### Education Against All Odds

Despite threats, some children risk their safety to attend school, viewing education as a beacon of hope for a better future.

- Female Students: Young girls defy social norms and security threats to pursue their studies, often clandestinely attending classes or studying in safe spaces.
- Underground Schools: In some neighborhoods, informal schools operate covertly to ensure children's right to learn.

## Facing Violence and Displacement

Many children have experienced displacement due to conflict, losing their homes and sometimes their families.

- Refugee Experiences: Some have fled to neighboring countries or internally displaced camps, maintaining resilience in unfamiliar environments.
- Rebuilding Lives: Despite trauma, children often build new social networks and find ways to adapt to their circumstances.

## Acts of Everyday Bravery

Small acts of courage are common among Kabul's youth: speaking out against injustice, helping neighbors, or simply enduring in the face of danger.

## Challenges Facing Kabul's Children Today

While stories of resilience serve as inspiring narratives, the reality remains fraught with challenges that threaten the well-being and future of Kabul's youth.

### Education and Infrastructure Deficits

- Insufficient Schools: The number of operational schools is often inadequate for the population size.
- Quality of Education: Even where schools exist, resources and qualified teachers are scarce.
- Digital Divide: Limited access to technology hampers efforts to adapt to modern educational methods.

### Poverty and Economic Hardship

A significant portion of Kabul's children live below the poverty line, impacting their nutrition, health, and access to basic services.

- Child Labor: Many children work in markets, construction, or domestic service to support their families.
- Health Challenges: Malnutrition, preventable diseases, and limited healthcare access are common issues.

## Safety and Security Concerns

The threat of violence remains omnipresent, affecting children's safety both in their homes and on the streets.

- Targeted Attacks: Schools and public spaces have been targeted by violent groups.
- Psychological Impact: Constant exposure to violence leads to trauma, anxiety, and emotional scars.

## Hope Amidst Hardship: Initiatives and the Role of the Community

Despite these daunting challenges, numerous initiatives and community-led efforts strive to improve the lives of Kabul's children.

## Education Projects and NGOs

Organizations like Save the Children, UNICEF, and local NGOs work tirelessly to:

- Establish safe learning environments.
- Provide school supplies and psychosocial support.
- Promote girls' education and gender equality.

## Community Resilience

Local communities often organize grassroots efforts, such as:

- Neighborhood Watch Groups: To enhance security.
- Cultural Programs: To foster a sense of identity and hope.
- Peer Support Networks: To help children cope with trauma.

## International Support and Future Outlook

While international aid is vital, sustainable development depends on local empowerment. Increasing investments in education, healthcare, and economic opportunities are crucial for breaking the cycle of hardship.

## Moving Forward: A Generation of Hope



The children of Kabul, living through a never-ending series of crises, exemplify resilience that is both remarkable and inspiring. Their bravery manifests not just in moments of personal risk but in everyday acts of hope, defiance, and perseverance.

### Key Takeaways

- Despite ongoing conflict, children continue to pursue education and social connections.
- Community-led initiatives and international aid play pivotal roles in supporting their development.
- Addressing systemic issues like poverty, security, and infrastructure is essential for a brighter future.
- Empowering these young souls is not only a moral imperative but a strategic investment in Afghanistan's long-term stability.

As the world watches, the stories of Kabul's children remind us that even in the bleakest circumstances, hope persists. Their resilience underscores a universal truth: that the human spirit, especially in its youngest form, possesses an extraordinary capacity to endure and to dream of a better tomorrow.

**Question** What challenges do kids of Kabul face in their daily lives? Kids of Kabul often face challenges such as security threats, limited access to education, economic hardship, and societal instability, yet many show resilience and bravery in overcoming these obstacles. How are children in Kabul finding hope amidst ongoing conflict? Children in Kabul find hope through community support, education initiatives, creative expression, and the resilience of their families, inspiring them to dream beyond their circumstances. In what ways are kids of Kabul demonstrating bravery daily? Many kids demonstrate bravery by continuing to attend school despite threats, helping their families, participating in community rebuilding efforts, and maintaining a positive outlook despite adversity. What role do NGOs and local organizations play in supporting Kabul's children? NGOs and local organizations provide education, healthcare, psychological support, and safe spaces for children, empowering them to live bravely and build a hopeful future. How has the ongoing conflict affected the mental health of Kabul's children? The conflict has led to increased anxiety, trauma, and stress among children, but many demonstrate resilience through community support, counseling, and their own inner strength. Are there initiatives that highlight the stories of brave kids in Kabul? Yes, various media projects, NGOs, and community programs spotlight the stories of children who show courage and resilience, inspiring others and raising awareness globally. What is the significance of hope and bravery in the lives of Kabul's kids? Hope and bravery are vital for children in Kabul as they foster resilience, enable them to face daily struggles, and inspire efforts toward a better future despite ongoing challenges. How can the international community support the brave children of Kabul? The international community can support through humanitarian aid, educational programs, mental health services, and advocacy to ensure children's

safety, rights, and opportunities for a brighter future.

**Related keywords:** children of Kabul, bravery, resilience, childhood in conflict, Afghan youth, war-torn Kabul, hope among kids, resilience in Afghanistan, kids surviving war, childhood adversity

## 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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