Element-ary my dear quiz kid

1 - H - Hydrogen	40 - Zr - Zirconium	80 - Hg - Mercury
2 - He - Helium	41 - Nb - Niobium	81 - Tl - Thallium
3 - Li - Lithium	42 - Mo - Molybdenum	82 - Pb - Lead
4 - Be - Beryllium	43 - Tc - Technetium	83 - Bi - Bismuth
5 - B - Boron	44 - Ru - Ruthenium	84 - Po - Polonium
6 - C - Carbon	45 - Rh - Rhodium	85 - At - Astatine
7 - N - Nitrogen	46 - Pd - Palladium	86 - Rn - Radon
8 - O - Oxygen	47 - Ag - Silver	87 - Fr - Francium
9 - F - Fluorine	48 - Cd - Cadmium	88 - Ra - Radium
10 - Ne - Neon	49 - In - Indium	89 - Ac - Actinium
11 - Na - Sodium	50 - Sn - Tin	90 - Th - Thorium
12 - Mg - Magnesium	51 - Sb - Antimony	91 - Pa - Protactinium
13 - Al - Aluminum, Aluminium	52 - Te - Tellurium	92 - U - Uranium
	53 - I - Iodine	93 - Np - Neptunium
14 - Si - Silicon	54 - Xe - Xenon	94 - Pu - Plutonium
15 - P - Phosphorus	55 - Cs - Cesium	95 - Am - Americium
16 - S - Sulfur	56 - Ba - Barium	96 - Cm - Curium
17 - Cl - Chlorine	57 - La - Lanthanum	97 - Bk - Berkelium
18 - Ar - Argon	58 - Ce - Cerium	98 - Cf - Californium
19 - K - Potassium	59 - Pr - Promethium	99 - Es - Einsteinium
20 - Ca - Calcium	60 - Nd - Neodymium	100 - Fm - Fermium
21 - Sc - Scandium	61 - Pm - Promethium	101 - Md - Mendelevium
22 - Ti - Titanium	62 - Sm - Samarium	102 - No - Nobelium
23 - V - Vanadium	63 - Eu - Europium	103 - Lr - Lawrencium
24 - Cr - Chromium	64 - Gd - Gadolinium	104 - Rf - Rutherfordium
25 - Mn - Manganese	65 - Tb - Terbium	105 - Db - Dubnium
26 - Fe - Iron	66 - Dy - Dysprosium	106 - Sg - Seaborgium
27 - Co - Cobalt	67 - Ho - Holmium	107 - Bh - Bohrium
28 - Ni - Nickel	68 - Er - Erbium	108 - Hs - Hassium
29 - Cu - Copper	69 - Tm - Thulium	109 - Mt - Meitnerium
30 - Zn - Zinc	70 - Yb - Ytterbium	110 - Ds - Darmstadtium
31 - Ga - Gallium	71 - Lu - Lutetium	111 - Rg - Roentgenium
32 - Ge - Germanium	72 - Hf - Hafnium	112 - Uub - Ununbium
33 - As - Arsenic	73 - Ta - Tantalum	113 - Uut – Ununtrium
34 - Se - Selenium	74 - W - Tungsten	114 - Uuq - Ununquadium
35 - Br - Bromine	75 - Re - Rhenium	115 - Uup - Ununpentium
36 - Kr - Krypton	76 - Os - Osmium	116 - Uuh - Ununhexium
37 - Rb - Rubidium	77 - Ir - Iridium	117 - Uus - Ununseptium
38 - Sr - Strontium	78 - Pt - Platinum	118 - Uuo - Ununoctium
39 - Y - Yttrium	79 - Au - Gold	

Dmitir Mendeleev- Creator of the Period Table of the Elements

This is a list of **chemical elements named after people**. The symbol and atomic number are given in brackets.

- bohrium (Bh, 107) — Niels Bohr
- curium (Cm, 96) — Pierre and Marie Curie
- einsteinium (Es, 99) — Albert Einstein
- fermium (Fm, 100) — Enrico Fermi
- gallium (Ga, 31) — although named after *Gallia* (Latin for France), the discoverer of the metal Lecoq de Boisbaudran subtly attached an association with his name. *Lecoq* (rooster) in Latin is *gallus*.
- gadolinium (Gd, 64) — Johan Gadolin
- hahnium (105) — Otto Hahn. This element name is not accepted by IUPAC. See element naming controversy.
- kurchatovium (Ku, 104) — Igor Kurchatov. This element name is not accepted by IUPAC. See element naming controversy.
- lawrencium (Lr, 103) — Ernest Lawrence
- meitnerium (Mt, 109) — Lise Meitner
- mendelevium (Md, 101) — Dmitri Mendeleev
- nobelium (No, 102) — Alfred Nobel
- roentgenium (Rg, 111) — Wilhelm Roentgen
- rutherfordium (Rf, 104) — Ernest Rutherford
- seaborgium (Sg, 106) — Glenn T. Seaborg

Named after mythical characters

- niobium (Nb, 41) — Niobe, a mortal woman in Greek mythology
- promethium (Pm, 61) — Prometheus, a Titan from Greek mythology
- tantalum (Ta, 73) — Tantalus, from Greek mythology
- thorium (Th, 90) — Thor, the Norse god of thunder
- titanium (Ti, 22) — the Titans, from Greek mythology
- vanadium (V, 23) — Scandinavian goddess Vanadis (Freyja)

This is a list of chemical elements named after places.

- americium — The Americas
- berkelium — city of Berkeley, California, home of the University of California
- californium — state of California and University of California, Berkeley
- copper is probably named after Cyprus
- darmstadtium — Darmstadt, Germany
- dubnium — Dubna, Russia
- erbium — Ytterby, Sweden
- europium — Europe
- francium — France
- gallium — *Gallia*, Latin for France. Frenchman Lecoq de Boisbaudran, who was the discoverer of the metal, named it after his country and also subtly for himself. *Lecoq* (rooster) in Latin is *gallus*.
- germanium — Germany
- hafnium — *Hafnia*, Latin for Copenhagen

- hassium — Hesse, Germany
- holmium — *Holmia*, Latin for Stockholm
- lutetium — *Lutetia*, Latin for Paris
- magnesium — Magnesia prefecture in Thessaly, Greece
- polonium — Poland
- rhenium — *Rhenus*, Latin for Rhine
- ruthenium — Ruthenia, Latin for Rus
- scandium — *Scandia*, Latin for Scandinavia
- strontium — Strontian, Scotland
- terbium — Ytterby, Sweden
- thulium — Thule, a mythical island in the far north, perhaps Scandinavia
- ytterbium — Ytterby, Sweden
- yttrium — Ytterby, Sweden

Note: Ytterby in Sweden has given its name to four elements: Erbium, Terbium, Ytterbium and Yttrium.

Additionally, the following elements are named after astronomical objects:

- cerium — Ceres
- helium — Helios, the Greek name for the Sun
- neptunium — Neptune
- palladium — Pallas
- plutonium — Pluto
- selenium — Selene, the Greek name for the Moon
- tellurium — Tellus, the Latin name for the Earth
- uranium — Uranus
- mercury - Mercury, which was itself named after the Roman god Mercury

The alkali metals, found in group 1 of the periodic table (formerly known as group IA), are very reactive metals that do not occur freely in nature. These metals have only one electron in their outer shell. Therefore, they are ready to lose that one electron in ionic bonding with other elements. As with all metals, the alkali metals are malleable, ductile, and are good conductors of heat and electricity. The alkali metals are softer than most other metals. Cesium and francium are the most reactive elements in this group. Alkali metals can explode if they are exposed to water.

The Alkali Metals are:

- Lithium
- Sodium
- Potassium
- Rubidium
- Cesium
- Francium

The alkaline earth elements are metallic elements found in the second group of the periodic table. All alkaline earth elements have an oxidation number of +2, making them very reactive. Because of their reactivity, the alkaline metals are not found free in nature.

The Alkaline Earth Metals are:

- Beryllium
- Magnesium
- Calcium
- Strontium
- Barium
- Radium

The 38 elements in groups 3 through 12 of the periodic table are called "transition metals". As with all metals, the transition elements are both ductile and malleable, and conduct electricity and heat. The interesting thing about transition metals is that their valence electrons, or the electrons they use to combine with other elements, are present in more than one shell. This is the reason why they often exhibit several common oxidation states. There are three noteworthy elements in the transition metals family. These elements are iron, cobalt, and nickel, and they are the only elements known to produce a magnetic field.

The Transition Metals are:

- Scandium
- Titanium
- Vanadium
- Chromium
- Manganese
- Iron
- Cobalt
- Nickel
- Copper
- Zinc
- Yttrium
- Zirconium
- Niobium
- Molybdenum
- Technetium
- Ruthenium
- Rhodium
- Palladium
- Silver
- Cadmium
- Hafnium
- Tantalum
- Tungsten
- Rhenium
- Osmium
- Iridium
- Platinum
- Gold
- Mercury
- Rutherfordium
- Dubnium
- Seaborgium
- Bohrium
- Hassium
- Meitnerium
- Ununnilium
- Unununium
- Ununbium

The 7 elements classified as "other metals" are located in groups 13, 14, and 15. While these elements are ductile and malleable, they are not the same as the transition elements. These elements, unlike the transition elements, do not exhibit variable oxidation states, and their valence electrons are only present in their outer shell. All of these elements are solid, have a relatively high density, and are opaque. They have oxidation numbers of +3, ±4, and -3.

The "Other Metals" are:

- Aluminum
- Gallium
- Indium
- Tin
- Thallium
- Lead
- Bismuth

Metalloids are the elements found along the stair-step line that distinguishes metals from non-metals. This line is drawn from between Boron and Aluminum to the border between Polonium and Astatine. The only exception to this is Aluminum, which is classified under "Other Metals". Metalloids have properties of both metals and non-metals. Some of the metalloids, such as silicon and germanium, are semi-conductors. This means that they can carry an electrical charge under special conditions. This property makes metalloids useful in computers and calculators

The Metalloids are:

- Boron
- Silicon
- Germanium
- Arsenic
- Antimony
- Tellurium
- Polonium

Non-metals are the elements in groups 14-16 of the periodic table. Non-metals are not able to conduct electricity or heat very well. As opposed to metals, non-metallic elements are very brittle, and cannot be rolled into wires or pounded into sheets. The non-metals exist in two of the three states of matter at room temperature: gases (such as oxygen) and solids

(such as carbon). The non-metals have no metallic luster, and do not reflect light. They have oxidation numbers of ±4, -3, and -2.

The Non-Metal elements are:

- Hydrogen
- Carbon
- Nitrogen
- Oxygen
- Phosphorus
- Sulfur
- Selenium

The halogens are five non-metallic elements found in group 17 of the periodic table. The term "halogen" means "salt-former" and compounds containing halogens are called "salts". All halogens have 7 electrons in their outer shells, giving them an oxidation number of -1. The halogens exist, at room temperature, in all three states of matter:

- **Solid**- Iodine, Astatine
- **Liquid**- Bromine
- **Gas**- Fluorine, Chlorine

The Halogens are:

- **Fluorine**
- **Chlorine**
- **Bromine**
- **Iodine**
- **Astatine**

The six noble gases are found in group 18 of the periodic table. These elements were considered to be inert gases until the 1960's, because their oxidation number of 0 prevents the noble gases from forming compounds readily. All noble gases have the maximum number of electrons possible in their outer shell (2 for Helium, 8 for all others), making them stable.

- Helium
- Neon
- Argon
- Krypton
- Xenon
- Radon

The thirty rare earth elements are composed of the lanthanide and actinide series. One element of the lanthanide series and most of the elements in the actinide series are called trans-uranium, which means synthetic or man-made. All of the rare earth metals are found in group 3 of the periodic table, and the 6th and 7th periods. The Rare Earth Elements are made up of two series of elements, the Lanthanide and Actinide Series.

The Rare Earth Elements are:

Lanthanide Series

- Lanthanum
- Cerium
- Praseodymium
- Neodymium
- Promethium
- Samarium
- Europium
- Gadolinium
- Terbium
- Dysprosium
- Holmium
- Erbium
- Thulium
- Ytterbium
- Lutetium

Actinide Series

- Actinium
- Thorium
- Protactinium
- Uranium
- Neptunium
- Plutonium
- Americium
- Curium
- Berkelium
- Californium
- Einsteinium
- Fermium
- Mendelevium
- Nobelium
- Lawrencium

The five most common elements in the galaxy Hydrogen, helium, oxygen, carbon, neon

The 8 most common elements in Earth's crust (by mass):
46.6% Oxygen (O)
27.7% Silicon (Si)
8.1% Aluminum (Al)
5.0% Iron (Fe)
3.6% Calcium (Ca)
2.8% Sodium (Na)
2.6% Potassium (K)
2.1% Magnesium (Mg)

You make me sick!

-itis an inflammation of the body

Appendicitis- appendix	Meningitis- meninges (coverings of the nerves) an infection caused by viruses or bacteria
Arthritis- joints	Nephritis- kidneys
Bronchitis- bronchial tubes	Neuritis- nerves
Bursitis- bursa (connecting tissue near joints)	Osteomyelitis- bone and marrow
Carditis- heart	Otitis- ear
Colitis- colon	Pericarditis- pericardium, covering of the heart
Conjunctivitis- conjunctiva the covering membrane in front of the eye	Phlebitis- veins
Dermatitis- skin	Poliomyelitis (polio) Gray matter of the spinal cord
Encephalitis- brain	Rhinitis- nose
Gastritis- stomach	Sinusitis- sinus
Gingivitis- gums	Tendonitis- tendons
Hepatitis- liver	Tonsillitis- tonsils
Laryngitis- larynx (voice box)	

Disease!

Acne- skin condition plaguing adolescents with plugged oil glands
Albinism- absence of pigment
Adolescence- annoying time between childhood and adulthood. No known cure.
Allergy- hypersensitivity to food, pollen, etc…
Alzheimer's Disease- Usually associated with old age, with memory loss, confusion etc…
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) "Lou Gehrig's Disease". Progressive nerve disease.
Anemia- lack of hemoglobin or red blood cells resulting in fatigue etc…
Angina- heart pain
Anthrax- usually found in animals, it has been made as a weapon against people
Asthma- Respiratory disease with wheezing and difficulty breathing
Atherosclerosis- thickening of the lining of the arteries
Athlete's foot- fungal infection of feet
Beriberi- caused by lack of B1 (thiamine). Weight loss, pain, misery
Botulism- toxin formed by bacteria in improperly canned foods.
Bubonic plague- spread by fleas on rats, also known as the black plague or black death
Cancer- uncontrolled growth of cells that invade other tissues
Cerebral palsy- congenital brain problem, lack of muscle control/coordination. No cure
Chicken pox- childhood viral disease, with lovely red spots. Can lead to shingles in adults.
Cholera- infectious intestinal disease associated with vomiting and diarrhea. Nasty. Often spread by contaminated water.
Congenital- disorder present at birth
Cystic fibrosis- "sixty five roses" congenital disease where the body produces too much mucus
Diabetes-problem with insulin production that leads to blood sugar imbalances
Diphtheria- contagious throat disease. Kids are routinely vaccinated against it.
Down's Syndrome- congenital condition caused by chromosome abnormality. Once called mongoloidism because of slanted eyes. Usually called retardation.
DPT shot- Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
Ebola- hemorrhagic fever virus. Causes bleeding, misery and death
Emphysema- lung disease characterized by shortness of breath
Epidemic- widespread outbreak of a disease
Farsightedness- hyperopia. Difficulty in seeing close things.

German Measles- Also called rubella. Rash, fever.
Goiter- a swelling in the neck due to a thyroid problem, often caused by an iodine deficiency
Hemophilia- heredity defect in the blood clotting system
Hepatitis- inflammation of the liver, often with fever and jaundice (yellowing)
Hodgkin's disease- cancer characterized by enlargement of the lymph nodes and spleen
Hypertension- high blood pressure. Often experienced by quiz team coaches
Hyperventilation- Extremely rapid breathing leading to too much oxygen and dizziness
Influenza- the flu, a virus. An epidemic in 1918 killed millions
Legionnaires' Disease- type of bacterial pneumonia named for an outbreak at an American Legion meeting.
Leprosy- Hansen's disease, a bacterial infection that can lead to ulcers eating away skin. A famous colony for lepers was in Hawaii.
Leukemia- cancer of the blood and bone marrow, with too many white cells being produced
Lyme Disease- Named for a site in Connecticut, it is a tick-borne virus that results in rash nad joint inflammation
Malaria- Carried by the female anopheles mosquito, causing fever and chills
Malnutrition- lack of nutrition
Measles- virus that causes red or pink spots.
MMR shot- Measles, Mumps and Rubella
Mononucleosis- "Kissing disease', contagious, with fever and aches and pains
Multiple sclerosis- autoimmune disease that affects the nerves.
Mumps- contagious disease of childhood in which the salivary glands swell
Muscular dystrophy-congenital muscle disease that causes weakening of the muscles
Nearsightedness- myopia, can't see things far away
Parkinson's Disease- usually in the elderly, with tremors, a shuffling walk and slow speech.
Pathogen- disease causing agent
Pertussis- whooping cough
Pneumonia- inflammation of the lungs.
Psoriasis- scaly patches on the skin
Puberty- dangerous stage of life that initiates adolescence. Causes insanity in parents.
Quarantine- enforced isolation to prevent spread of disease.
Rabies- spread by infected animal bites. Called hydrophobia, because victims can't swallow
Reye's Syndrome- Disease caused by children using aspirin
Rickets- bone disease caused by lack of vitamin D and calcium
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever- spread by rickettsia bacteria, carried by ticks
Salmonella- bacteria causing food poisoning
Schizophrenia- mental illness with delusional behavior, hallucinations etc…
Scarlet fever- disease with high fever, sore throat and reddish rash.
Scurvy- caused by vitamin C deficiency. Gums bleed, hair falls out etc…
Shock- condition with inadequate blood supply to the organs
Sickle cell anemia- Found mainly among African peoples, red cells are shaped like sickles and don't flow properly, causing pain and infections.
Smallpox- Disease with red spots, fever. Highly contagious, sometimes fatal, wiped out!
Strep throat
Stroke- reduction in blood flow to the brain leading to paralysis.
Tay Sachs Disease-
Tetanus- lockjaw, caused by bacteria that enter the body through wounds
Toxin- poison formed by bacteria
Tuberculosis- infectious bacterial disease of the lungs. Once called consumption
Typhoid- bacteria causing fever, pain etc… spread by contaminated water
Yellow fever- tropical disease caused by mosquito bites

Is there a Doctor in the house??

Christiaan Barnard (1922–2001) — performed first heart transplant
Elizabeth Blackwell (1821–1910) - first woman to practice modern medicine
George Washington Carver (1864-1943) – Born in Diamond, Missouri. Numerous experiments at Tuskegee with peanuts and sweet potatoes.
Michael Crichton (born 1942) - American author of *Jurassic Park*.
Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1882) English naturalist, developed theory of evolution. Traveled on HMS Beagle to Galapagos Islands, wrote On the Origin of Species. Used phrase "natural selection" to describe survival of the fittest
Charles R. Drew (1904–1950) — blood transfusion pioneer
Galen (129 – c. 210) — Roman physician and anatomist
Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) Discovered penicillin
Benjamin Franklin- Bifocal lenses
Sigmund Freud (1856–1939) — founder of psychoanalysis
William C. Gorgas (1854 – 1920)- Controlled mosquitoes in Panama to defeat yellow fever and malaria
William Harvey (1578–1657) — English physician, described the circulatory system
Henry Heimlich (born 1920) — inventor of the Heimlich Maneuver and the Vietnam War era Chest Drain Valve
Hippocrates (c. 460–370 BCE) — Greek father of medicine
Robert Hooke(1635 – 1703) Identified and named cells
Edward Jenner (1749–1823) — English physician popularized vaccination, especially against smallpox (via cowpox) The word vaccinate is derived from the Latin for cow.
Robert Koch (1843–1910) — Identified tuberculosis bacteria
Jack Kevorkian (born 1928) - right-to-assisted-death advocate
Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778)-Swedish scientist who standardized terminology for plants and animals. Father of modern taxonomy using binomial nomenclature.
Joseph Lister (1827–1912) — pioneer of antiseptic surgery

- Charles Horace Mayo (1865–1939) — co-founder, Mayo Clinic
- William James Mayo (1861–1939) — co-founder, Mayo Clinic
- William Worrall Mayo (1819–1911) — co-founder, Mayo Clinic

Gregor Mendel- (1822-1884)-Austrian monk who discovered basic genetic principles while messing with pea plants.

Florence Nightengale (1820 – 1910)- Founder of modern nursing during the Crimean War

Paracelsus (1493–1541) Swiss Alchemis and doctor of the Renaissance

Louis Pasteur(1822 – 95)- French microbiologist who developed vaccine for rabies and process for keeping milk fresh- wine too. Father of Bacteriology

Wilhelm Rontgen- X-Ray

Albert Sabbin (1906-1993) Oral polio vaccine

Albert Schweitzer (1875–1965) - German theologian, philosopher, organist, musicologist

Jonas Salk (1914–1995) — developed a vaccine for polio

Benjamin Spock (1903–1988) - American pediatrician, wrote *Baby and Child Care*.

Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564) — Belgian anatomist, often referred to as the founder of modern human anatomy.

James Watson and Francis Crick- won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 for unraveling the double helix structure of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek (1632 – 1723) was a Dutch tradesman and scientist from Delft, the Netherlands. He is commonly known as "the Father of Microbiology" and inventor of the microscope

I vant to suck your blood!

O- most common. The universal donar

A- Can donate to A and AB

B- Can donate to B and AB

AB- least common. Universal recipient

Blood consists of:
Plasma- the liquid
Red blood cells- erythrocytes
White blood cells- leukocytes
Platelets

Arteries- take blood from heart to body	**Veins- bring blood back to the heart**
Aorta- heart	**Jugular-neck from head**
Femoral- legs	**Pulmonary- lungs**
Carotid- neck to head	**Vena cava- heart**
Pulmonary- lungs	
Brachial- arms	
Renal- kidney	
Hepatic- liver	

Dem Bones.....

skull.....cranium
shoulder blade.....scapula
12 pairs of ribs....ribs
lower arm.....radius and ulna
thigh.....femur(longest bone in body)
spinal column.....vertebrae
thoracic vertabrae..mid-back
lower leg.....tibia(shin) fibula
wrist.....carples
ankles.....tarsus
ear.....malleus, incus, stapes (hammer, anvil, stirrup)
coccyx.....tailbone
collarbone.....clavicle
brestbone.....sternum
upper arm.....humerus
hipbones.....pelvis
cervical vertebrae...neck
lumber vertebrae.....low back
kneecap.....patella
fingers and toes.....phlanges
lower jaw.....mandible

An orgy of ologies (ology, the study of)

apiology.....bees
audiology.....hearing
biology.....living things
cardiology.....the heart
cetology.....whales
conchology.....shells
cytology.....cells
dermatology....skin
ecology.....environment
entomology.....insects
hematology.....blood
herpatology....reptiles
histology.....tissues and organs
ichthyology....fish
mycology.....fungi
ophthomology.....eyes
ornithology.....birds
osteology.....bones
theology.....religion
zoology.....animals
psychology.....the mind
anthropology.....human culture
sociology.....human groups
paleontology.....fossils
etymology.....words

Take your vitamins

Vitamin	Properties	Sources
A	prevents night blindness	carrots, liver
B-1 (thiamine)	prevents beriberi, regulates nerves	pork
B-2 (riboflavin)	prevents skin disorders	milk, meat
B-3 (niacin)	prevents skin disorders	liver, poultry
B-12	prevents anemia	liver, kidneys
folic acid	prevents anemia	liver, green veg
C (ascorbic acid)	prevents scurvy	fruits and vegs
D	aids bone growth, prevents rickets	sunlight, milk
E	protects red cells	vegetable oil
K	aids blood clotting	green leaf vegs

Minerals

calcium	bone formation	dairy
iron	part of hemoglobin in blood	liver, eggs
iodine	prevents goiters	salt

Its Alive!

Classification of living things... Taxonomy. First devised by Carl Linnaeus of Sweden in 1753, using a two part name-binomial nomenclature. Basic divisions: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.

Kingdoms

Monera: Mostly once celled with a cell wall. Asexual reproduction. Mostly bacteria. Only kingdom containing prokaryotic organisms

Fungi: Includes phylum Basidiomycota (mushrooms). Mycology is the study of mushrooms.

Protista: Includes euglena, golden algae, dinoflagellates, slime molds. Mostly unicellular

Plantae

Phylums

- **Brown algae**
- **Green algae**
- **Red algae**
- **Bryophyta (mosses and liverworts)**
- **Vascular plants**

Class

- **Gymnosperm (confers)**
- **Angiosperms (flowering plants, divided into monocotyledons and dicotyledon)**

Animalia

Phylums:

- **Porifera (sponges)**
- **Cnidaria (coelenterates or jellyfish, anemones, corals)**
- **Ctenophora (comb jellies)**
- **Platyhelminthes (flatworms)**
- **Nemertina (proboscis worms)**
- **Nematoda (nematodes or roundworms)**
- **Rotifera (rotifers)**
- **Annelida (segmented worms)**
- **Mollusca (clams, snails, squid, octupus, etc)**
  - **2nd most species.**
- **Echinodermata (starfish, sand dollars, sea urchins)**
- **Arthropoda (jointed appendages, tough exoskeleton,**
  - **1st in species)**

Class:

- **Chilopoda (centipedes)**
- **Diploda (millipedes)**
- **Crustacea (crabs, lobsters...)**
- **Insecta (3 pairs legs, 3 segment body-**
  - **Head, thorax, abdomen)**

Order:

- **Coleoptera (beetles- John, Paul, George and Ringo)**
- **Diptera (flies and mosquitos)**
- **Hemiptera (true bugs)**
- **Homoptera (cicadas, leafhoppers)**
- **Hymenoptera (ants, bees, wasps)**
- **Isoptera (termites)**
- **Lepidoptera (butterflies)**
- **Odonata (dragon and damsel flies)**
- **Orthoptera (grasshoppers)**
- **Arachnida (spiders. 4 pairs of legs)**

Chordata (Spinal cord)

Subphylum vertebrata (backbone, internal skeleton)

Class

Agnatha (jawless fishes)

Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish; sharks)

Osteichthyes (bony fish)

Amphibia (amphibians)

Reptilia (reptiles)

Aves (birds)

Mammalia (furry beasts)

Orders of Mammals

Monotremata (egg laying mammals; platypus, echidna, spiny anteater)

Marsupialia (kangaroos, wallabies, koalas, oppossum. Pouched mammals)

Insectivora (moles and shrews)

Chiroptera (bats, louisville sluggers)

Rodentia (rodents like beavers, mouses, mices, squirrels)

Lagomorpha (rabbits and hares)

Edentata (armadillo, anteaters, sloths. Most have no teeth)

Cetacea (whales, dolphins)

Sirenia (manatees, sea cows and dugongs)

Proboscidea (elephants)

Carnivora (cats, dogs, seals, raccoon)

Ungluata (hoofs, plant grinders, cow, horse, giraffe...)

Primates (monkey business)