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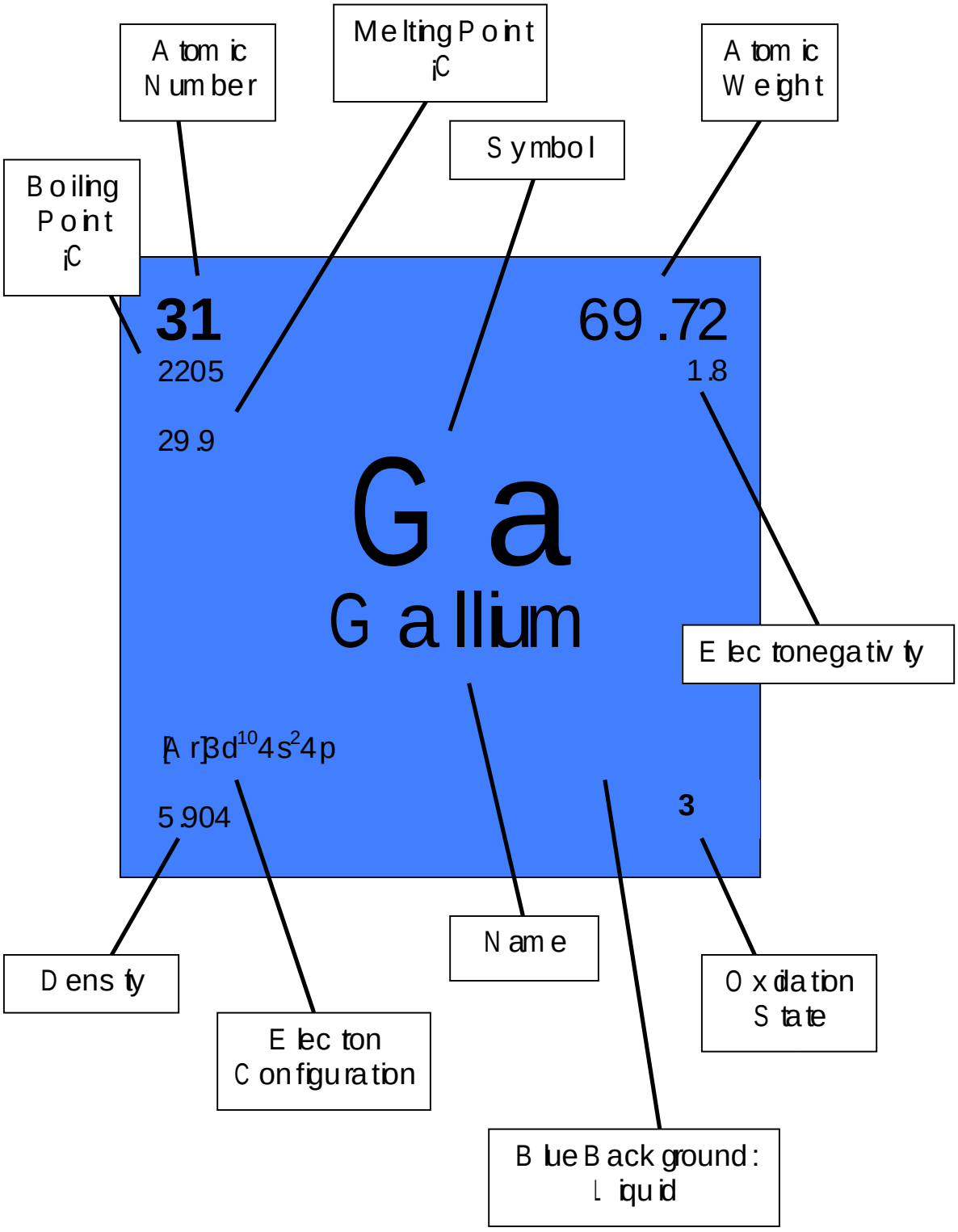
my Periodic Table



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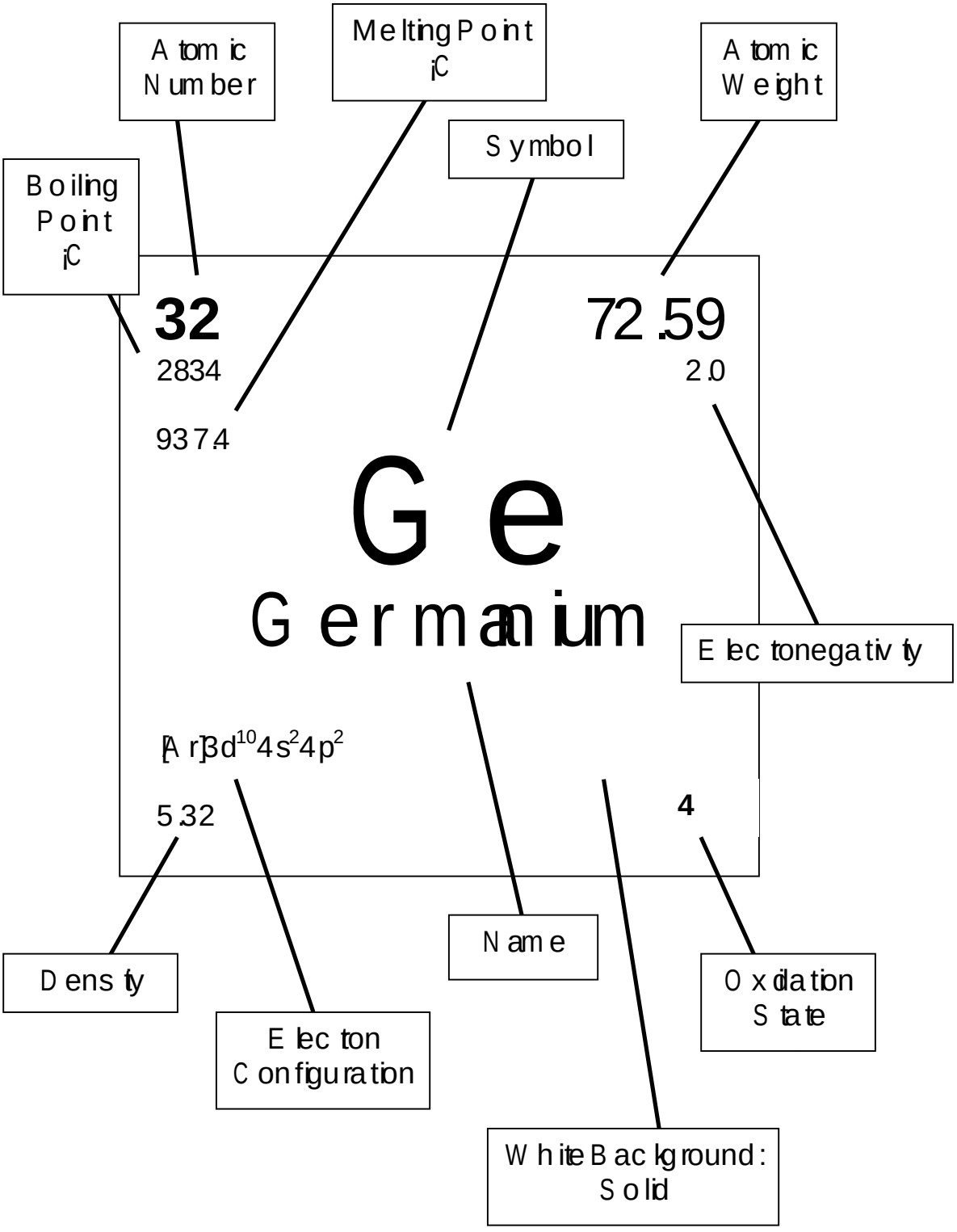

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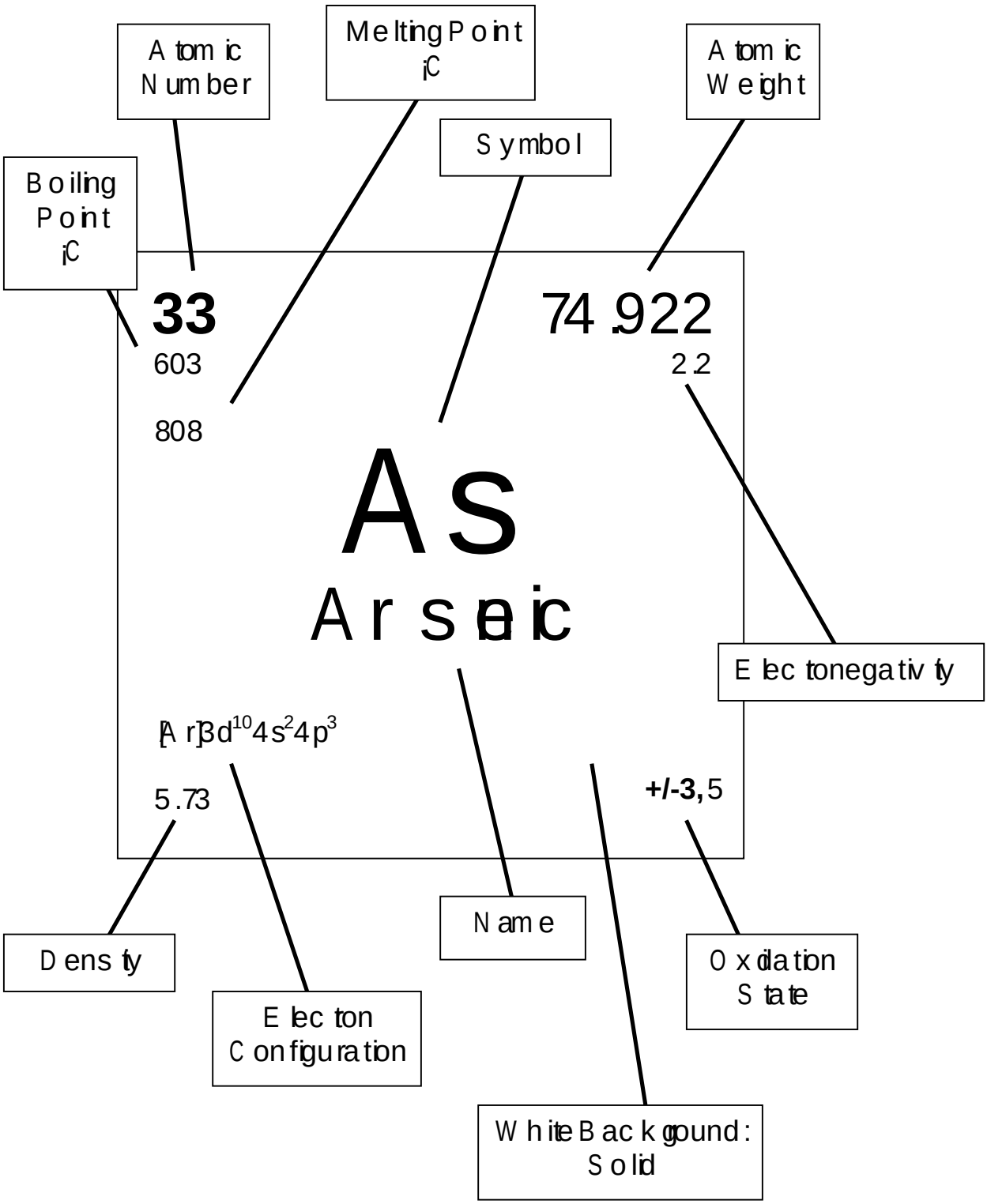

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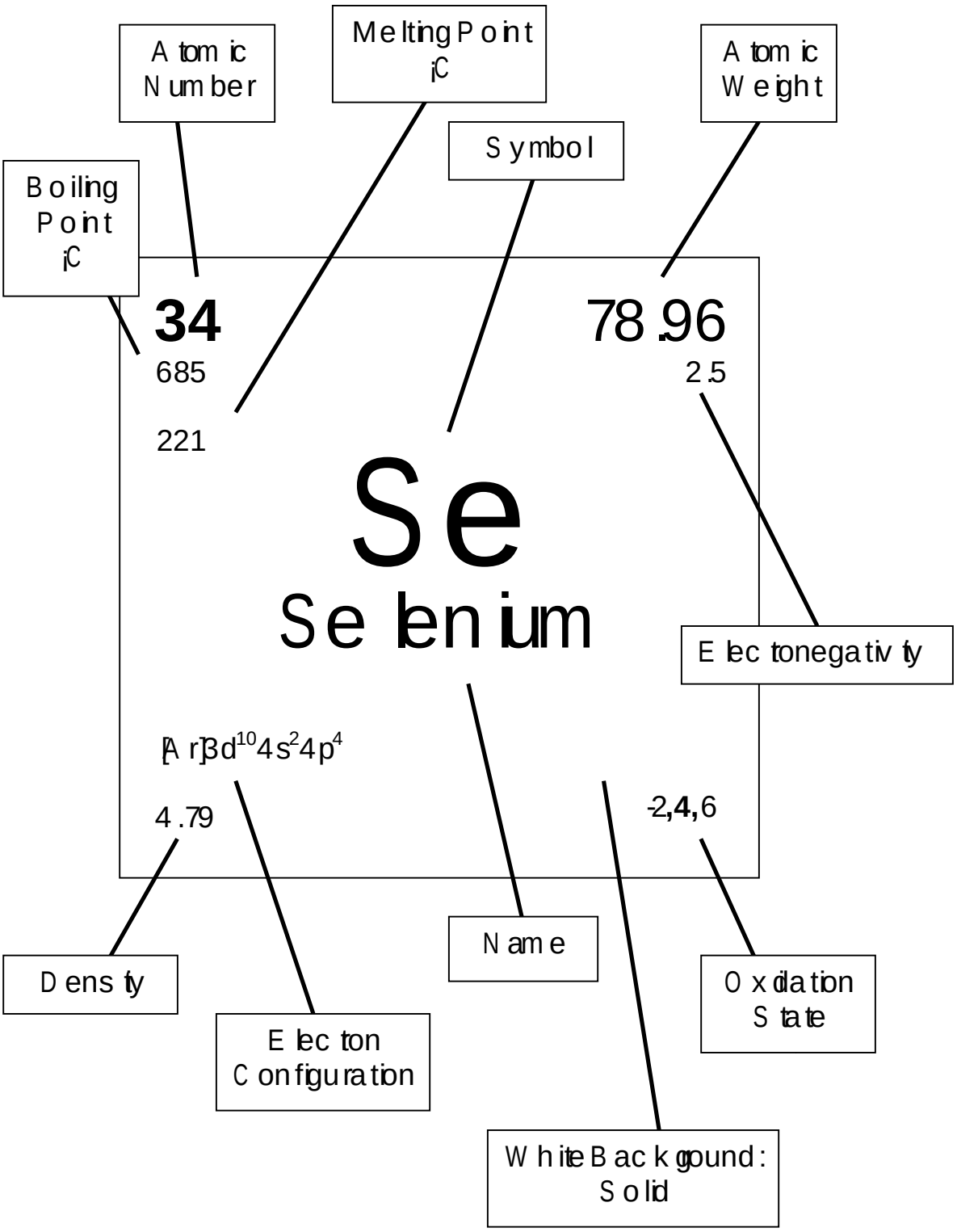

Understanding Numbers

Periodic Table A tabular arrangement of the elements according to their atomic numbers so that elements with similar properties are in the same column.

Atomic Number The number of protons in an atomic nucleus.

Atomic Weight The average mass of an atom of an element, usually expressed relative to the mass of carbon 12, which is assigned 12 atomic mass units.

Boiling Point The temperature at which a liquid boils at a fixed pressure, especially under standard atmospheric conditions.

Melting Point The temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid at standard atmospheric pressure.

Period A sequence of elements arranged in order of increasing atomic number and forming one of the horizontal rows in the periodic table.

Quiz:

(Look at the diagram on Pages 4 - 7 to find the answers for each element)

1. What is the name of the element shown in the diagram _____?
2. What is the symbol for the element _____?
3. What is the atomic weight _____?
4. What is the melting point of _____?
5. What is the boiling point of _____?
6. Is the element a liquid, a gas, a solid or artificially prepared _____?

Bonus Question:

7. Is the element in our atmosphere _____?

Topic Report: Monkeys

INTRODUCTION:

A monkey is any member of either the New World monkeys or Old World monkeys, two of the three groupings of simian primates, the third group being the apes. There are 264 known extant species of monkey.

The New World monkeys are classified within the parvorder Platyrrhini, whereas the Old World monkeys (superfamily Cercopithecoidea) form part of the parvorder Catarrhini, which also includes the apes. Thus, scientifically speaking, monkeys are paraphyletic (not a single coherent group), and Old World monkeys are actually more closely related to the apes than they are to the New World monkeys.

Because of their similarity to monkeys, apes such as chimpanzees and gibbons are often called "monkeys" in informal usage, though they are not monkeys. Conversely, due to its size (up to 1 m) the Mandrill is often thought to be an ape, but it is actually an Old World monkey. Also, a few monkey species have the word "ape" in their common name.

Monkeys range in size from the Pygmy Marmoset, at 14-16 cm (5-6 inch) long (plus tail) and 120-140 g (4-5 oz) in weight, to the male Mandrill, almost 1 meter (3 ft) long and weighing 35 kg (75 lb). Some are arboreal (living in trees), some live on the savannah; diets differ among the various species but may contain any of the following: fruit, leaves, seeds, nuts, flowers, insects, spiders, eggs and small animals.

Some characteristics are shared among the groups; most New World monkeys have prehensile tails while Old World monkeys have non-prehensile tails or no visible tail at all. Some have trichromatic color vision like that of humans, others are dichromats

Topic Report: Monkeys

or monochromats. Although both the New and Old World monkeys, like the apes, have forward facing eyes, the faces of Old World and New World monkeys look very different, though again, each group shares some features such as the types of noses, cheeks and rumps. In order to understand the monkeys, it is necessary to study the characteristics of the different groups individually.

DISCUSSION:

Monkeys range in size from the Pygmy Marmoset, at 14-16 cm (5-6 inch) long (plus tail) and 120-140 g (4-5 oz) in weight, to the male Mandrill, almost 1 meter (3 ft) long and weighing 35 kg (75 lb). Some are arboreal (living in trees), some live on the savannah; diets differ among the various species but may contain any of the following: fruit, leaves, seeds, nuts, flowers, insects, spiders, eggs and small animals.

Some characteristics are shared among the groups; most New World monkeys have prehensile tails while Old World monkeys have non-prehensile tails or no visible tail at all. Some have trichromatic color vision like that of humans, others are dichromats or monochromats. Although both the New and Old World monkeys, like the apes, have forward facing eyes, the faces of Old World and New World monkeys look very different, though again, each group shares some features such as the types of noses, cheeks and rumps. In order to understand the monkeys, it is necessary to study the characteristics of the different groups individually.

Range: Old World monkeys are found in Africa, central to southern Asia, Japan, and India Habitat: rain forest, islands, steppes, mountains, and savanna, depending on species.

Topic Report: Monkeys

Range: New World monkeys are found in Mexico and Central and South AmericaHabitat: tropical rain forest

Range: marmosets and tamarins are found in Central and South AmericaHabitat: tropical rain forest and scrubland.

Monkeys have many different adaptations, depending on their habitat. Most are arboreal. Others like macaques and baboons are more terrestrial. All monkeys can use their hands and feet for holding on to branches, but some arboreal monkeys can use their tails, too. Tails that can grab and hold are called prehensile. These special tails are ridged on the underside and very flexible, so much so that they can grab a tree branch or pick up something as small as a peanut! Prehensile tails come in handy for holding on while the monkey collects food: flowers, fruits, nuts, leaves, seeds, insects, birds' eggs, spiders, and small mammals.

Monkeys are found in two main regions of the world, so they are grouped by scientists into either Old World monkeys or New World monkeys. Old World monkeys are found in Africa and Asia. Some examples are macaques, baboons, and colobus monkeys. New World monkeys are found in Mexico, Central America, and South America. Some examples are woolly monkeys, spider monkeys, howler monkeys, capuchin monkeys and squirrel monkeys. Marmosets and tamarins also live in the New World, but are in a different scientific grouping from the other New World monkeys.

Topic Report: Monkeys

All primates have essentially the same kinds of specialized mammalian teeth adapted to eating a wide variety of foods. Beginning at the front, each quadrant of the mouth has 2 incisors, 1 canine, and varying numbers of premolars and molars. The incisors are used like scissors for nipping off pieces of food. The pointed canines are for piercing and tearing. The premolars and molars, with their cusps, are used to grind and smash food. In platyrrhine species, there are 3 premolars and 2 or 3 molars. This results in a dental formula of 2.1.3.2 or 2.1.3.3. In contrast, all of the catarrhines have 2 premolars and 3 molars, making a dental formula of 2.1.2.3. The chimpanzee shown below is an Old World anthropoid species and, therefore, has a catarrhine dental formula.

All Old World monkeys, apes, and humans share this 2.1.2.3 dental formula. This not only sets us apart from New World monkeys and prosimians, but it also reflects the evolutionary closeness of the Old World anthropoid species. By comparison, the general placental mammal dental formula is 3.1.4.3. In addition to these differences, New World monkeys are almost exclusively arboreal and most of them are smaller than Old World monkey species. Some Old World monkeys and apes are semi-terrestrial. If you see a group of monkeys casually walking around in a grassland environment (like those shown on the right), you can be sure that they are from the Old World.

Many of the larger New World monkeys have prehensile, or grasping, tails that are capable of being used as strong "third hands" for holding onto branches and supporting their bodies. None of the Old World monkeys or apes has this capability.

Topic Report: Monkeys

Many species of Old World monkey have ischial callosities, or hairless callous pads, on their rumps which may be adaptations for long periods of sitting or sleeping on rough branches and rocks. This trait is shared by the small apes of Southeast Asia (gibbons and siamangs). However, New World monkeys do not have it.

In some species of Old World monkey sand apes, adult females have sexual skin or swellings, which are nearly hairless large swollen patches of skin around the genital area that become very prominent when they are in estrus. These areas swell with fluids and turn bright pink or red due to hormonal changes that occur in preparation for ovulation. The sexual skin also produces odors that excite males of the species. They become highly attentive to the females at this time. In the case of olive baboons, males are most attracted to females with the largest sexual skin bulge. Those females tend to have babies more often and subsequently pass on the genes for this impressive signal of sexual readiness.

Topic Report: Monkeys

CONCLUSION:

Primates are one of our closest animal relatives and almost half of them live in southeast Asia. But if something's not done to save them, many species could soon disappear. The situation is especially bad for those living in Vietnam and China. They are disappearing in these areas because their habitats are being destroyed by tropical forest clearing.

Unless human behavior changes, monkeys have an uncertain future. Many live in areas where people live. Monkeys are often considered pests by farmers and are killed. Some are killed for their fur and for meat, which is known as bushmeat. Monkeys are also trapped and sold as pets. People need to remember that monkeys are wild animals, and they do not make good pets. They are loud, messy, difficult to care for, and can be aggressvie. Monkeys can also become very sick from not getting the right food, and they lead unhappy and short lives from not living in the right conditions.

The biggest threat to monkeys is habitat loss. Many monkeys live in tropical forests, a habitat that is quickly disappearing. You can help protect monkeys and monkey habitat! Do not buy anything made from monkey body parts. Be careful about buying items made from rain forest trees, unless that wood is certified. Some rain forest products, such as Brazil nuts, actually help protect monkey habitat, because they can only be harvested from healthy rain forests. This type of product usually has a label describing how it helps protect the rain forest. Recycling and buying recycled products also helps save all animal habitats by reducing the amount of resources we take from the Earth.