ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, OR MINERAL? pdf

1: Are you animalâ€”or vegetableâ€”or mineral? | WordReference Forums

Animal, Vegetable, Mineral? was a popular television game show which ran from to In the show, a panel of archeologists, art historians, and natural history experts were asked to identify interesting objects or artifacts from museums from Britain and abroad, and other faculties, including university collections.

Popular variants[edit] The most popular variant is called "Animal, Plant, Mineral. In this version, the answerer tells the questioners at the start of the game whether the subject belongs to the animal , vegetable or mineral kingdom. These categories can produce odd technicalities, such as a wooden table being classified as a vegetable since wood comes from trees , or a belt being both animal and mineral because its leather comes from the hide of an animal and its buckle is made of metal , or even vegetable, if made from plant fibers. Other versions specify that the item to be guessed should be in a given category, such as actions , occupations , famous people , etc. In Hungary , a similar game is named after Simon bar Kokhba. Similar to the aforementioned, there is another version known to English as a Second Language educators that is played based on a given topic e. There are many different ways to play this language game. The game is often used as an example when teaching people about information theory. Mathematically, if each question is structured to eliminate half the objects, 20 questions will allow the questioner to distinguish between or 1,, objects. Accordingly, the most effective strategy for Twenty Questions is to ask questions that will split the field of remaining possibilities roughly in half each time. The process is analogous to a binary search algorithm in computer science or successive approximation ADC in analog-to-digital signal conversion. In Charles Sanders Peirce discussed factors in the economy of research that govern the selection of a hypothesis for trial â€" 1 cheapness, 2 intrinsic value instinctive naturalness and reasoned likelihood , and 3 relation caution, breadth, and incomplexity to other projects other hypotheses and inquiries. He discussed the potential of Twenty Questions to single one subject out from among and, pointing to skillful caution, said, Thus twenty skillful hypotheses will ascertain what two hundred thousand stupid ones might fail to do. The secret of the business lies in the caution which breaks a hypothesis up into its smallest logical components, and only risks one of them at a time. He elaborated on how, if that principle had been followed in the investigation of light, its investigators would have saved themselves from half a century of work. Instead it means extracting aspects of a guess or hypothesis, and asking, for example, "did an animal do this? That aspect of scientific method resembles also a situation puzzle in facing unlike Twenty Questions a puzzling scenario at the start. A limit on their likeness to the scientific process of trying hypotheses is that a hypothesis, because of its scope, can be harder to test for truth test for a "yes" than to test for falsity test for a "no" or vice versa. In developing the Participatory Anthropic Principle PAP , which is an interpretation of quantum mechanics , theoretical physicist John Archibald Wheeler used a variant on Twenty Questions, called Negative Twenty Questions, to show how the questions we choose to ask about the universe may dictate the answers we get. This variant requires the respondent to provide a consistent set of answers to successive questions, so that each answer can be viewed as logically compatible with all the previous answers. In this way, successive questions narrow the options until the questioner settles upon a definite object. On the early shows, listeners who stumped the panel won a lifetime subscription to Pageant. From to , the program was sponsored by Ronson lighters. In , Wildroot Cream-Oil was the sponsor. Celebrity guests sometimes contributed to identifying the subject at hand. The Van Deventer family had played the game for years at their home, long before they brought the game to radio, and they were so expert at it that they could often nail the answer after only six or seven questions. On one memorable show, Maguire succeeded in giving the correct answer Brooklyn without asking a single question. The moderator was sportscaster Bill Slater , who opened each session by giving the clue as animal, vegetable, or mineral. He then answered each query from panel members. This cast remained largely intact throughout the decade-long run of the show. When McGuire graduated from high school, his decision to attend the North Carolina-based Duke University meant he could no longer remain on the program, so he asked his high school friend Johnny McPhee to replace him. McPhee continued until he graduated and was himself succeeded by Dick Harrison real name John Beebe in September Harrison continued until early , when he was replaced by

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Bobby McGuire, then 22 years old. McGuire appeared as the "oldest living teenager" until the end of the run.

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2: How to Play Animal Vegetable or Mineral: 6 Steps (with Pictures)

If you are the player, you should begin asking questions. The answers to the questions must be either "Yes" or "No," and a forfeit must be paid if any other answer is given.

They were greeted by utter chaos. Six or seven hundred of the over 1, specimens were without labels, and no memoranda indicated their identities. An incomplete attempt to classify the minerals disrupted their initial arrangement within the drawers, and sixty-eight specimens were missing altogether. If such a catalogue materialized, there is no record of it. On November 6, , the Corporation formally relieved Waterhouse of his duties as medical professor. The mess that Waterhouse made of the Harvard mineral collectionâ€”which today numbers over , specimens and is both the oldest and the largest university mineral museum in the United Statesâ€”illustrates a significant but little-known crisis that raged within the field of mineral sciences at the turn of the nineteenth century. In the early s, there was no simple way to identify a mineral. When minerals within a reference collection were separated from their labels, the restoration of order was nearly impossible without a trained specialist. Indeed, they argued over the question of taxonomic relativism: Or, can minerals be categorized by a multiverse of equally valid but philosophically distinct rules? Linnaean classification is based upon a binomial logic that sorts organisms into bins of ever increasing specificity, and the criteria by which organisms are evaluated are macroscopic and quantifiable. Any animal or plant can be categorized into a hierarchical sequence of domains, kingdoms, phyla, classes, orders, families, genera, and species. He classified minerals within nested bins of classes and orders, and he applied to minerals the same binomial nomenclature by which we are labeled as Homo sapiens for example, Quartzum aqueum for clear quartz, Quartzum album for white quartz, and Quartzum tinctum for colored quartz. Werner was determined to characterize the physical attributes of minerals with the same rigor with which Linnaean biologists described plants and animals. HisTreatise specifies 77 varieties of color, with red alone apportioned into 15 types: He was similarly exacting in his descriptions of mineral shape, surface texture, luster, and cleavage. In this way, proponents of the Natural-History System were aiming to be scientific in their efforts to contextualize minerals within a single philosophical framework. Unlike organisms, however, which exhibit a preponderance of discrete body parts and behaviors that enable classification with precision, the physical characteristics of minerals can be shaped by growth environments, chemical impurities, and post-crystallization processes. These can render two specimens of the same species macroscopically different, or two specimens of different species apparently similar. A small coterie of scholars argued that physical characteristics are subordinate to a more defining attributeâ€”chemical composition. Johan Gottschalk Wallerius â€” and Axel Fredrik Cronstedt â€” of Sweden, the Russian polymath Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov â€” , and the Edinburgh Professor of Natural History John Walker â€” contended that the major elements that constitute minerals provide the proper basis for sorting them. These visionary champions of the Artificial System laid the groundwork for the mineral classification scheme that ultimately would prevail, but they faced stiff opposition during their lifetimes. After all, only about 40 elements had been identified by the turn of the eighteenth century, and the techniques for measuring mineral composition were primitive. Indeed, one can make a case that, in the mids, the acute description of macroscopic mineral characteristics was a more scientific approach than the distillation of minerals into their chemical components. The quantitative rigor with which Lavoisier endowed his investigations inspired others to follow suit, and by the Artificial system of ordering minerals was gaining traction. Despite the ardor of its advocates, the Geometric system also drew its critics. Some minerals with very different characteristics fracture into fragments that exhibit identical shapes. For example, common table salt, known as halite to mineralogists, and a common ore of lead called galena both will cleave into perfect cubes, but they are otherwise dissimilar. Common salt crystals are transparent, glassy, and light-weight, whereas galena is dense and metallic. This mineral pair exemplifies a phenomenon known as isomorphism: They are like two houses constructed according to the same blueprint but erected from different building materials. The German chemist Eilhard Mitscherlich proved the reality of isomorphism in , and he took a dim view of the Geometric school and of the proliferation of classification systems. An eighth edition was released

in Nearly every college Earth science text identifies the father of this system as the prolific Professor of Natural History and Geology at Yale from to â€”James Dwight Dana. Dana published five editions of this highly influential work during his lifetime. The eighth edition was published in Ironically, however, James Dwight Dana was not the genius who conceived the solution to the controversy. Berzelius devised the system by which elements are designated by symbols: H for hydrogen, O for oxygen. He also took the next step and created the molecular formula: H2O, though he used superscripts H2O rather than subscripts and often represented oxygen atoms by dots. More significantly, Berzelius analyzed thousands of minerals to show that mineral compounds consist of groups of atoms in constant proportions, as hypothesized by the English chemist John Dalton â€” To prove these ideas, Berzelius exploited a precursor to the modern battery called the voltaic pile. He observed that minerals dropped into the electrolyte solution of the battery decompose when a voltage is applied. Certain elements, such as oxygen, consistently migrate to and react with the positively charged electrode. Other elements, such as metals, tend to plate the negatively charged electrode. In this way, Berzelius laid the cornerstone for what today we call electrochemical dualismâ€”the notion that most inorganic compounds are the union of oppositely charged elements. As an avid mineral collector, Berzelius immediately grasped the potential for his model to offer a new basis for mineral classification. But he faced a dilemma: Berzelius opted to go positive. In , he offered a system that organized minerals according to their shared metallic elements. The adherents of the Natural school pounced. Even Berzelius had to admit that his system yielded some illogical outcomes, and in he revised his approach to group minerals according to their negatively charged chemical component. Here at last was a system that united calcite, magnesite, siderite, and rhodochrosite into the same clan because they share the so-called carbonate group CO The carbonate radical a chemical term for charged molecular groups invented by Berzelius, along with his coinages of polymer and catalysis dominantly endows these minerals with their physical and chemical behaviors. Similarly, Berzelius grouped together minerals containing oxygen as the only negative entity into oxides, sulfur as the negative component into sulfides, and silicon and oxygen radicals into silicates. Unfortunately for Berzelius, his contemporaries treated the revised taxonomy with the disdain that greets politicians who flip-flop on major policy issues. Even his own students were divided in their adoption of his first and second systems. In modern mineralogical mythology, it was at this stage that James Dwight Dana divined the grand solution through his ground-breaking System of Mineralogy in The edition of the System adopted a traditional Natural-History framework straight out of Linnaeus, from the organization of minerals into orders and genera to the use of a Latinate binomial nomenclature. Dana labeled diamond, for example, as the species Adamas octahedrus. More objectionably, he classified diamond alongside quartz, sapphire and beryl in the Order Hyalinea, because he judged the translucent glassiness of these minerals to trump chemical composition as a measure of mineral affinity. Dana could no longer deny that the negatively charged chemical component in the min-eral was the best predictor of min-eral affinitiesâ€”as Berzelius had ultimately argued. In his fourth edition of the System, Dana offered his unqualified surrender. It fundamentally transformed the way that scientists view the stuff of our world, and it required a leap of faith. The scientists who rejected the Natural-History School of mineral classification were forced to abandon the physical characters that they could see, touch, taste, and smell. In the middle of the nineteenth centuryâ€”when only half of all elements were knownâ€”and twenty-five years before Mendeleev developed the Periodic Tableâ€”and sixty years before crystal structures were first revealed by X-ray diffractionâ€”mineralogists agreed to sort minerals based on what was then the ultimate unknownâ€”the atomic building blocks of all matter. It is striking that Dana judged it necessary to divest his mineral classification system of all trappings of a Linnaean hierarchy. So, minerals can be mapped on a Tree of Minerals that is analogous to the Tree of Life. For example, the mineral hematite, which is a main component of rust and occurs within the family of minerals having the corundum crystal structure, could be called Corundum hematitus. But what is the rationale for its success? Why does a chemically based Berzelian approach work so well for sorting minerals? My own discussions with colleagues reveal a sense that the Dana system triumphed because it is the least ambiguous, and thus the most reproducible and rigorous, of the possible organizing methods. But the Dana system in fact is rife with ambiguity. As Dana, himself knew, many minerals exhibit multiple chemical constituents that are negatively charged. The copper-based minerals

azurite and malachite, used historically as blue and green pigments in Renaissance paintings, each contain negatively charged carbonate and hydroxyl entities. Do we group them with carbonate or hydroxide minerals? Dana arbitrarily identified them as carbonates. The International Mineralogical Association exists largely to oversee the classification of new and sometimes old minerals precisely because the task is so arduous. Surprisingly, the answer has become apparent only within the last decade, thanks to the insights of a modern natural philosopher, Robert Hazen, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Since , Hazen and his collaborators have published a series of articles promoting their thesis that minerals have evolved over time. Mineral evolution is not precisely analogous to organic evolution. But the Danan Tree of Minerals is endowed with time. Over the last 50 years, geologists have demonstrated that our Earth developed through a series of episodic transformations. Millions of years later, the Earth resurfaced itself with aluminosilicate basalts through intensive volcanism, followed by the partial melting of those basalts to make the more siliceous rocks that would ultimately create continents. These sporadic reinventions of our planet involved global changes in its chemistry. The appearance of new mineral families involved periods of stasis followed by intense diversification as new global processes were initiated. And that, in the end, is why Berzeliusâ€”and his reluctant apostle, Danaâ€”were right.

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3: Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

A s you look closer and closer at the world, you find more and more levels of organization. And at many of those steps, the view is fantastic. From butterfly wings to snowflakes, zooming in on the world around us can reveal incredible symmetries and patterns, and sometimes pure chaos.

If the computer is stumped, the user is prompted to enter a question that would distinguish the unknown animal from the previous question. Thus, the more the program runs, the more it "learns" about animals. The 20 questions website is a natural extension of Animal, but with a fancier neural network technique fed by infinite internet monkeys. The other day Will Wright, the genius behind Sim City and the Sims, handed me this tennis ball-size orb and said, "It knows what you are thinking. It is eerily smart, and slightly addictive. I see it as an educational toy. Burned into its 8-bit chip is a neural net that has been learning for 17 years. He taught it 20 questions about a cat. So the more people who test it, the more they teach it. In Burgener put the now robust neural net onto the new web where anyone could play it that is, train it 24 hours a day. Last year, after 1 million rounds of 20 questions online, the neural net had accumulated 10 million synaptic associations. Burgener then compressed the 20Q code to run on a chip, and had the neural net select 2, of the most popular 10, objects it then knew about. He then had the neural net select out the most useful , synaptic connections related to those 2, objects, and hard wired that learning into the chip in the orb. Because it knows about fewer objects than the web version, it gets confused less often, so its success rate is ironically higher. My Mom, bless her heart, bought me one of these little handheld 20 question games. And it does work, after a fashion. Is it Animal, Vegetable, Mineral, or Other? Does it have short fur? Does it make a good pet? Does it have ears? Does it have feelings? Does it dig holes? Is it a specific color? Does it taste good fried? Do you use it in public? Can it be used in a pie? Can it be dried? Does it reflect objects? I am guessing that it is an egg? Even though it got the right answer, I feel a little bit stupider having actually answered ridiculous questions like "can it be used in a pie" and "can it scratch". Maybe we should blame the users for these bad questions: Here are three examples: Reading a bit further on in that article, full of its contradictions and subjectivity is a pencil vegetable or mineral? It may well be that within Yahoo, there was a big debate about whether or not books are entertainment. But they either had no way of reflecting that debate or they decided not to expose it to the users. What instead happened was it became an all-or-nothing categorization, "This is entertainment, this is not entertainment. This is not a way to get computers to understand things. User, you may like these links. The tag overlap is in the system, but the tag semantics are in the users. This is not a way to inject linguistic meaning into the machine.

4: Animal, vegetable or mineral? Strange fossil's identity finally confirmed

Invoking the church as a vegetable or mineral, just like invoking the church as the People of God or the Body of Christ, is a starting point for a theological conversation, not an answer. And yet, images or metaphors might be helpful in either sparking our imagination, or pointing to limits in our imagination.

5: Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral?

AVM is an innovative production company specialising in creating immersive AR and VR experiences.

6: Missing Word: Animal, Vegetable or Mineral Quiz

Animal, Vegetable, Mineral Activity 1 Categorize common items as animal, vegetable or mineral to discover that all the things we use in our daily lives come from the Earth's natural resources. File Attachments.

7: Blitz: Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? (A) Quiz

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So, minerals can be mapped on a Tree of Minerals that is analogous to the Tree of Life. For example, the mineral hematite, which is a main component of rust and occurs within the family of minerals having the corundum crystal structure, could be called Corundum hematitus.

8: """Animal, vegetable, or mineral"" game" crossword clue

Dickinsonia was a strange, segmented organism that lived million years ago, but just what kind of lifeform it was has been a mystery. A new British study offers substantial evidence that the.

9: Barry Flanagan: Animal, Vegetable, Mineral - Exhibition at Waddington Custot in London

Animal-Vegetable-Mineral Man, from Doom Patrol # Art by Bob Brown. The division of familiar objects into animal, vegetable and mineral probably dates back to prehistory, and it is commonplace to hear the phrase "animal kingdom" or "plant kingdom.".

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