

1 Flukarian

The flukarian (*Flukaris familiaris* or *Flukaris wingus familiaris*) is a wild flying mammal, descendent of an unknown alien species. It flies for most of its life and only lands to mate and perform nuptial rituals. The flukarian was discovered on Alpha Centaurion system by the joint ESA-NASA mission in 2434. They feed on bad ideas and skinny astronauts.

1.1 What flukarians play with

Flukarians like to fly high above the clouds and perform impressive aerobatics tricks.

Here is a list of favourite toys:

- a. astronaut
- b. rocket booster
- c. clouds

1.2 How long do flukarians live?

Flukarians can potentially live forever, since they can regenerate all their cells. They therefore in theory can live forever, unless an accident happens to them.

2 Birds

Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves (*/ˈeɪvɪːz/*), characterised by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a strong yet lightweight skeleton. Birds live worldwide and range in size from the 5.5 cm (2.2 in) bee hummingbird to the 2.8 m (9 ft 2 in) common ostrich. There are over 11,000 living species, more than half of which are passerine, or "perching" birds. Birds have wings whose development varies according to species; the only known groups without wings are the extinct moa and elephant birds. Wings, which are modified forelimbs, gave birds the ability to fly, although further evolution has led to the loss of flight in some birds, including ratites, penguins, and diverse endemic island species. The digestive and respiratory systems of birds are also uniquely adapted for flight. Some bird species of aquatic environments, particularly seabirds and some waterbirds, have further evolved for swimming. The study of birds is called ornithology.

2.1 What birds play with

Birds like to fly and can travel long distances. Birds also need to eat small stones from time to time, since they use them for grinding seeds in their stomach.

Here is a list of favourite toys:

- d. mirrors
- e. mice
- f. little stones

2.2 How long do birds live?

Birds in general have a relatively short life, except for large birds, who can live for several decades.

3 Dogs

The dog (*Canis familiaris* or *Canis lupus familiaris*) is a domesticated descendant of the wolf. Also called the domestic dog, it is derived from extinct gray wolves, and the gray wolf is the dog's closest living relative. The dog was the first species to be domesticated by humans. Hunter-gatherers did this over 15,000 years ago in Oberkassel, Bonn, which was before the development of agriculture. Due to their long association with humans, dogs have expanded to a large number of domestic individuals and gained the ability to thrive on a starch-rich diet that would be inadequate for other canids.

3.1 What dogs play with

Dogs like to play with balls and stick. As they are colour blind, the colour of their toys don't really matter. It generally depends on the preference of their owners.

Here is a list of favourite toys:

- g. balls
- h. stick
- i. frisbee

4 Wolf

The wolf is the ancestor of the dog. It is a wild animal.

4.1 What wolves play with

Wolves don't play much. But if they were to play, they would play with:

- j. balls
- k. stick
- l. frisbee

5 Cats

The cat (*Felis catus*), commonly referred to as the domestic cat or house cat, is the only domesticated species in the family Felidae. Recent advances in archaeology and genetics have shown that the domestication of the cat occurred in the Near East around 7500 BC. It is commonly kept as a house pet and farm cat, but also ranges freely as a feral cat avoiding human contact. It is valued by humans for companionship and its ability to kill vermin. Because of its retractable claws, it is adapted to killing small prey like mice and rats. It has a strong, flexible body, quick reflexes, sharp teeth, and its night vision and sense of smell are well developed. It is a social species, but a solitary hunter and a crepuscular predator. Cat communication includes vocalizations like meowing, purring, trilling, hissing, growling, and grunting as well as cat body language. It can hear sounds too faint or too high in frequency for human ears, such as those made by small mammals. It also secretes and perceives pheromones.

5.1 What cats play with?

Cats like to play with balls, as dogs, but in a different way. It seems like their ball playing is more similar to hunting, rather than pure play.

Here is a list of favourite toys:

- a. balls
- b. mice
- c. strings

Other toys also exist.

5.2 How long do cats live?

Cats have nine lives. They therefore live a very long time.

6 Airplanes

An airplane (American English) or aeroplane (Commonwealth English), informally plane, is a fixed-wing aircraft that is propelled forward by thrust from a jet engine, propeller, or rocket engine. Airplanes come in a variety of sizes, shapes, and wing configurations. The broad spectrum of uses for airplanes includes recreation, transportation of goods and people, military, and research. Worldwide, commercial aviation transports more than four billion passengers annually on airliners and transports more than 200 billion tonne-kilometers of cargo annually, which is less than 1% of the world's cargo movement. Most airplanes are flown by a pilot on board the aircraft, but some are designed to be remotely or computer-controlled such as drones.

6.1 Airplane parts

Airplanes are built out of many parts. These include:

- a. wings
- b. landing gears
- c. fuselage

7 Boat

A boat is a watercraft of a large range of types and sizes, but generally smaller than a ship, which is distinguished by its larger size, shape, cargo or passenger capacity, or its ability to carry boats.

7.1 Boat navigation instruments

Boats can navigate the seas using different types of instruments. These include:

- a. GPS
- b. sextant
- c. maps
- d. visuals

8 Philosophy

Philosophy ('love of wisdom' in Ancient Greek) is a systematic study of general and fundamental questions concerning topics like existence, reason, knowledge, value, mind, and language. It is a rational and critical inquiry that reflects on its own methods and assumptions..

8.1 Types of philosophy

The following list shows prominent philosophers, throughout history:

- e. Socrates – 399 BC
- f. Immanuel Kant 1724–1804
- g. Aristotle 384 BC–323 BC
- h. Plato
- i. Kong Qiu
- j. Voltaire 1694–1778
- k. John Locke 1632–1704
- l. Simone de Beauvoir 1908–1986

m. Mary Wollstonecraft 1759–1797