CALM VETS
CALM BEES

Staying busy with bees helps war veterans.

Frank Bartel (left), a former soldier works with a hive of bees in Superior Township, Michigan. (AP Photo)
Some paintings last hundreds of years. That’s because artists used the best canvases and pigments to be sure their work would last. But the French-Swiss artist, Saype, uses paint that won’t last—on purpose. He sprays biodegradable pigments made out of chalk, water, and milk proteins. His paintings begin to melt away in a matter of days. But not before photographers get lots of pictures of his work, showing hands and arms locked together. Saype says the message of his land art is about “togetherness”—people helping and caring for each other. He says it is important in a time when people have become more and more self-centered. Saype’s painting will wash away. But its message will always be around. It is a reflection of this message from Hebrews 13:16, “Do not neglect to do good and to share what you have.”
Egyptians prepared bodies so they would last and last. But all that work didn't matter. The answers to the crossword clues will help remind you that resurrection is real, just like the Bible says. Solve easy clues first. Most clues are from the ESV Bible.

**REAL BODIES**

**ACROSS**
1. Rot, fall apart, decompose.
2. Hole in the ground.
3. He redeemed my soul from going down to the ___. (Job 33:28)
4. Disciples were using this in Mark 1:16.
5. Relax, no effort.
8. Clever, sharp mind.
9. Commandments number
10. 5 DOWN and 32 ACROSS
11. Opposite words. According to 1 Corinthians 5:3, from the time of death until Christians are raised again, their spirits are ______ in the body, but ______ with the Lord.
12. Price to set free. I shall _____ them from the power of Sheol.” (Hosea 13:14)
13. Hole in the ground.
14. He redeemed my soul from going down to the ___. (Job 33:28)
15. Relax, no effort.
18. Clever, sharp mind.
19. Commandments number

**DOWN**
1. The devil prowls . . . looking for someone to _____.
2. True or false? Christians will be the only ones whose bodies are raised from the dead. Read Acts 24:15.
3. Allowing.
4. Dry sense of humor
5. Frozen water
6. Diminish. Find the word in Isaiah 60:20 (NIV).
7. Dead raised to life. How can some of you say there is no _____ of the dead? (1 Corinthians 15:12)
8. American League
9. Short for ninth month
10. Describe—as in a story or a joke
11. If Egyptians did not preserve bodies they would rot, just like ours will. Genesis 3:19 says our bodies will turn back to this.
12. Long snake-like fish
13. “____ - ____ black sheep, have you any wool?”
14. Water surrounding a castle
15. God will give eternal life to our mortal bodies through His ____ who dwells in you. (Romans 8:11)
16. True or false? Christians will be the only ones whose bodies are raised from the dead. Read Acts 24:15.
17. Brought back together. Believers will be resurrected and _____ with their souls.
18. Best place in line. Acts 26:23 says that Christ would be the _____ to rise from the dead.
19. Measurement of land
20. Allowed.
21. Dry sense of humor
22. Holler
23. Frozen water
24. Diminish. Find the word in Isaiah 60:20 (NIV).
25. Dead raised to life. How can some of you say there is no _____ of the dead? (1 Corinthians 15:12)
26. A short sleep
27. Not include, leave out
28. Not the beginning
29. All men are like grass, which 1 Peter 1:24 says will _____.
30. Short for Massachusetts
31. Not the beginning
32. Opposite words. According to 1 Corinthians 5:3, from the time of death until Christians are raised again, their spirits are ______ in the body, but ______ with the Lord.

R. Bishop Answers page 5
Rocks have been Robert Wolfe's passion since he was in the fourth grade. That's the first time a friend helped him to find a fossil in a "secret spot."
The Fort Dodge, Iowa, native has been collecting rocks for 45 years. He has built a collection with samples from "every formation in Iowa," he says. "There are 350 rock units in and around Iowa. This collection . . . is a good representation of the state."
That collection has been made more valuable over the years. That's because he kept a logbook in which he numbered every sample. He wrote what the sample is, where it was collected, and when he found it.
Most of Mr. Wolfe's collection is now at the University of Iowa. The Wolfes have moved into a smaller home. It has no room for 250 boxes of rocks!
"You never know what you will find when you crack open a rock," he says. "No one else has ever seen what's inside."

Do you think researchers were shocked by what they found in the waters of South America? The team was studying the creatures of Amazon Basin waterways. They listed 107 kinds of electric eels in four countries. They expected that. What they didn't expect was to find two species they hadn't known about. And one of them delivers the biggest jolt of any animal in the world. The zap of Electrophorus voltai can pack a whopping 860 volts of electricity. That's more than seven times the voltage of your home's electrical outlets. While 250 species of fish in South America generate electricity, only electric eels use it to stun prey.
Huge Penguin

Imagine a penguin as big as your dad. Scientists think New Zealand was once the home of just such a monster thousands of years ago.

Leigh Love loves to hunt for fossils. He found ancient bones sticking out of a riverbed near Christchurch. "It wasn’t until I got the fossils home . . . that I realized I had something completely different than what had been found before," he said.

An illustration shows the approximate height of a giant penguin and a human.

A Staggering Number of Coins

Begin with a muddy field near Somerset, England. Add a small group of friends with metal detectors. What do you get? A discovery of the largest hoard of ancient coins found from the days of the Norman conquest in 1066!

Lisa Grace and Adam Staples were teaching friends how to use metal detectors last January. One friend discovered a silver coin. "Two steps later, there was another coin. Then there were beeps everywhere," says Mr. Staples.

Members of the group soon had dug up coins stamped with the face of Harold the Second, the last Anglo-Saxon king of England. They also found coins bearing the likeness of the Norman who became king after him, William the Conqueror. There were 2,528 coins in all!

The hoard could be worth millions of dollars. It is a national treasure. So it will be sold to a museum. A reward will be shared among the metal "detectorists" and the landowner.

Dr. Paul Scofield examined the bird bones. He looked at the length of a leg bone. He used it to figure out the penguin’s size. The biggest penguins today are emperor penguins. This monster penguin was probably two times heavier and a foot taller.

New Zealand is no stranger to ancient “big birds.” Among the now-extinct, giant creatures thought to have lived there are the world’s largest parrot, a giant eagle, and an emu-like bird called the moa.

Dr. Paul Scofield holds the “monster penguin” bone, right, next to a bone of an emperor penguin.

AP Photos

Coins from Somerset

More shorts online every day!
How can a tiny, worm-like larva with no arms, legs, or wings leap into the air? Mike Wise is a scientist at Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia. He and some colleagues believe they have found the answer.

Dr. Wise studies plants and how they defend themselves from hungry insects. He was working on galls (swellings) on goldenrod plants a few years ago. The galls form around the maggot-like larvae of flies.

He had spent an hour pulling out each rice-sized maggot. He put them into a little dish on his desk. He looked down. All of them were gone!

His eye caught a little orange larva jumping across the desk. “I looked on the floor and there had been some that had jumped all the way to the wall,” he said. What was the trick?

He brought bunches of goldenrod to the lab of Sheila Patek, a biologist at Duke University. She studies small, very fast things. “These creatures do stuff that engineers can only dream of,” she says. So people in her lab filmed the leaping larvae in action.

This is what they saw: The wormy creatures start by curling into a loop. A patch of hair on their heads sticks to a patch of hair on their rear ends. Then the larvae push fluid through their bodies to stiffen up the part that’s on the ground. They keep doing that until there is enough force to unstick the hairs. That launches them into the air. She found that these squishy worms can jump over 30 body lengths!

Sarah Bergbreiter is a mechanical engineer at Carnegie Mellon University. She believes that the way these larvae jump could become a model for a new kind of robot. She says, “The idea that a soft robot could kind of develop this appendage that’s useful for the moment, is pretty cool.”

All things were made through Him, and without Him was not any thing made that was made. — John 1:3
Have you ever seen Mexican jumping beans for sale? These little seedpods are each the size of a kernel of corn. They don’t really jump. Instead they rock or scoot a fraction of an inch. Their strange ability to move is because a tiny moth larva lives inside each one.

Adult moths deposit their eggs into the flower of a yerba de fleche shrub in the spring. These plants are native to the mountains of northwestern Mexico. The hatched larvae wriggle into the plant’s seedpods. The pods fall off the tree. The larvae remain inside.

Each larva seems content to stay in the pod as it waits six or eight weeks to become a pupa. Its food is the inside of the bean. Meanwhile, the larva might twist and turn inside. Some say this is a reaction to the pod landing on a hot surface. High temperatures will kill the larva. As it moves, so does the pod.

The larva becomes a pupa and goes dormant in winter. It will create an escape hatch in the spring and fly off to begin life as a moth.

So what exactly is a larva? It is a young wingless form of many insects. It hatches from an egg. It also can be an early form of an animal that looks very different from its parents when it hatches or is born. The larva will look like the adult when it completes a process called metamorphosis.

Larvae of different species (kinds of animals) have different names. Amphibian (frog) larvae are tadpoles. Butterfly and moth larvae are caterpillars. Fly larvae are maggots. Bee and wasp larvae are grubs. Dragonfly and grasshopper larvae are called nymphs. What an amazing world God made!

_O Lord, how manifold [many] are your works! . . . The Earth is full of your creatures._ — Psalm 104:24
“The mountains melt like wax before the Lord.” (Psalm 97:5) Volcanoes do erupt in some pretty dramatic ways. Plumes of ash, rivers of lava, and earthquakes display God’s power. Miles of pumice floating in the ocean are a quieter display. A NASA satellite captured images of a “raft” of pumice. It was seen floating in the Pacific Ocean and is bigger than Manhattan!

Geologists believe this 58-square-mile mass came from an undersea volcano. It erupted near the island of Tonga. The raft is bound for Australia. Its trip could take as long as 12 months. Frothy lava from an undersea volcano hardens as it rises. The result is pumice. The rock floats because it is porous—light and full of holes. It is used in cleaning products and polishes. Your mom might use a pumice stone to smooth the heels of her feet.

Australians Michael and Larissa Hoult came upon the raft of pumice while they were on a sailing trip. The raft looked like a thick, gray milkshake. It rolled with the ocean waves. The Hoult’s say there were “stones from marble to basketball size” as far as they could see.

Underwater volcano expert Scott Bryan says the raft could be covered in algae, crabs, corals, and other small sea creatures. This sea life travels with the raft as it floats on the currents. He believes the sea creatures could help the Great Barrier Reef.

Some scientists worry about the reef’s dying corals. They hope the creatures on the pumice raft will bring more corals to grow on the reef. But other scientists say the number of sea animals on this raft won’t make a big difference.

This pumice raft might not save the corals. But it’s made part of the Pacific a very rocky road for the next several months!
Psalm 104:32 says God “.touches the mountains and they smoke!” That’s talking about volcanoes. But the verse could also say God “touch-es the undersea mountains and they smoke!” Submarine volcanoes put on quite a show too. We are only beginning to figure them out. Being thousands of feet below the ocean makes them hard to study. But scientists guess that there are more than a million volcanoes under the sea—far more than on land.

If you know some things about land volcanoes, you have a good start on undersea volcanoes. They usually occur along the edges of Earth’s tectonic plates. Imagine Earth as a pie with its crust cracked in big pieces. The pieces are always shifting. Some are bumping against each other or pulling apart. Some are rubbing sideways. And some plates are sliding under or over each other. The deep Earth is full of melted rock that is ready to escape. Earth’s cracked crust gives it an opportunity. Those things are true of volcanoes undersea and on land. What makes submarine volcanoes interesting is all the different things that happen when lava comes in contact with sea water. Lava can ooze and form pillow shaped boulders or sheets of lava glass. Lava can also erupt into water suddenly, forming a frothy underwater cloud. It can harden into large and small chunks of rock. If you didn’t know that it was known as pumice, you might call it “sponge rock.” The gasses in lava leave lots of tiny air holes in it. When a cloud of pumice floats on the surface of the ocean, it is called a raft.
Watch a jousting match to step back in time. Hear the clank of armor and the clash of metal. See knights wave long poles called lances. On horses they face off at breakneck speeds. The knights dodge lance tips. If a knight hits a shield or helmet with his lance, he scores points. The sport of jousting is fast. It’s competitive. And it is very hard to score.

Accuracy is important in a jousting tournament. But when a horse and his rider are charging at 30 miles an hour it can be hard to spot a hit. The referee in jousting is called a Knight Marshall. The Knight Marshall’s job is to notice the exact location of each hit. Keeping track of every single hit is quite a challenge! Now there’s good news for jousters. The medieval sport is going modern with modern new technology. A video will help keep score.

Video Assistant Referee (VAR) technology uses video replay to score hits. The technology can make fast-paced scoring precise. English Heritage is a charity that manages monuments and castles. They are testing out VAR technology for jousting tournaments.

How does it work? Tournaments are videoed. A quick replay of the video shows exact hits. That makes it much easier to count points. This new technology is already used in other sports like football and tennis. Hawk-Eye is the company that developed VAR technology. According to its website, the company believes that technology can make sports safer and fairer.

Pendennis Castle in Cornwall, England, is hosting a jousting tournament to try out the new technology.

Jousting is one of the world’s oldest equestrian (horse) sport. At one time, it was used to prepare knights for battle. Years later, it became England’s first national sport. Who knows? Maybe video technology will propel the sport into the Olympics. At least that’s what English Heritage is hoping for!

Proverbs 21:31 says, “The horse is made ready for the day of battle, but the victory belongs to the Lord.”
Knights in Europe prepared for war during tournaments. Jousting was just one way they could capture an opponent. How did these men become so strong and powerful? Years of preparation!

**TRAINING**

- The word “knight” comes from an old Anglo-Saxon term for “boy.” All knights belonged to families of “gentlemen,” or “nobles.” They had wealth and power. A knight’s training began when he was only seven years old.
- He moved away from his home to that of another knight. That way his mother and sisters could not spoil him! However, he served the ladies of that house for about seven years. He was called a page.
- He learned to ride a horse and duel with other boys. He also learned to sing and play a musical instrument. Learning to read was not considered necessary!
- He became a squire when he was 14. He looked after the knight’s helmet, armor, and sword. He cared for the horses. And he went with the knight to tourneys and battles.
- He also waited on tables. That was not beneath his dignity. He was expected to learn to obey before he could govern.
- A squire became a knight when he was 20. Then his parents would throw a party for him.

**CHIVALRY**

- A knight was not usually interested in killing his enemies. He wanted to capture them. They could be held and were released only if a ransom was paid. The amount asked depended upon the wealth of the captives.
- The knight was expected to treat his captives as honored guests! And he was not supposed to attack without warning. A surprise attack would have been unworthy of a true knight.
- These rules of behavior were called chivalry. Knights were expected to follow the commandments of the Christian faith. They were to be generous to the needy. They were to protect the Church, women, and all who could not defend themselves.
- Not all knights followed these rules. But knights in 1350 had better manners than those who had lived 300 years before. King James I of England once said that, although he could make a man a knight, “only God can make a gentleman.”
Egypt’s “Golden Pharaoh” was buried in a three-layered coffin. That was over 3,000 years ago. King Tutankhamun was his name. Workers are repairing that sarcophagus for the first time ever.

The 7-foot, 3-inch-long coffin has an image on the lid. It is of the boy king as Osiris. That was the Egyptian god of the afterlife. But this outermost wooden layer of the coffin was in bad shape.

“We made first aid intervention,” says Minister of Antiquities Khaled Anany. Workers isolated the coffin for seven days. Then they disinfected it for three weeks.

The gold-plated plaster on its lid and base was cracking. High temperatures and high humidity inside the tomb had damaged the coffin.

Many fragments had fallen off. Workers looked for “the original place of each piece,” says the museum’s director of conservation, Hussein Kamal. Then they attached the parts.

Now the eight-month-long restoration is nearly complete. The coffin will go on display at the new Grand Egyptian Museum in 2020. It is near the Pyramids of Giza.

The two inner coffins have been at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. They will join the outer coffin at the new exhibit.

Tut became king when he was about eight or nine years old. He lived to be almost 18. He might have been forgotten. But his tomb was found almost 100 years ago, and it was filled with thousands of priceless artifacts.

There are tunics, sandals, jewelry, and a chariot, plus thousands of other items. All will be displayed at the new museum.

Why did ancient Egyptians mummify bodies? What is all the writing on their elaborate layered coffins? Why did they bury the dead with tools, weapons, and treasures? They believed all this would help the people move on into the afterlife.

Bodies had to be preserved so that they could be reborn. And the dead would need tools, weapons, and wealth to make their journey into the underworld. Bodies were even buried with instructions to help them please Osiris, god of the underworld.

It sure took a lot of work and money to try to get Egyptians into their idea of heaven. It’s sad that they didn’t know the true God, who says, “Incline your ear, and come to me; hear, that your soul may live.” (Isaiah 55:3)
On a hot day in November, 1922, a boy started to dig in the sand with a stick. In Egypt’s Valley of the Kings, the temperature is usually at least 90 degrees—even in winter. The boy was part of the long, blistering mission to find King Tut’s tomb. He was just a water fetcher. But before he knew it, his stick had struck something. It had uncovered a stone step leading to Tut’s tomb. The boy called to Howard Carter, who stood nearby. Mr. Carter was a British archeologist. Twenty-two days later, Mr. Carter had dug far enough to enter the tomb. His candle flame flickered in the hot air. The air had rested in the sealed rooms for thousands of years!

Mr. Carter’s eyes adjusted to the darkness. He saw strange carved animals and statues. Everything glinted gold. Mr. Carter was too surprised to speak. Behind him stood a rich man named Lord Carnarvon. He had paid for the expedition. “Can you see anything?” asked Lord Carnarvon.

Mr. Carter finally found his voice. “Yes,” he answered. “Wonderful things!”

As a child, Howard Carter was often sick and had to be homeschooled. He lived in Great Britain. His father, an artist, painted a portrait of a famous expert on Egypt. The painting sparked Howard’s curiosity. At the age of 17, he traveled to Egypt. There he drew copies of what archeologists found.

King Tut’s tomb was filled with treasures. It even held toys from the king’s boyhood. Its discovery changed how people understood the history of the ancient world. No one had ever found a tomb so well kept. Soon, Mr. Carter’s love for ancient Egypt spread all over the world!

1. Jousting was this country’s first national sport:
   - a) Norway
   - b) Germany
   - c) France
   - d) England

2. Chivalry refers to ___.
   - a) rules of behavior
   - b) jousting scores
   - c) awards for knights
   - d) fighting technique

3. Tut’s outer coffin is made of ___.
   - a) cement
   - b) gold
   - c) wood
   - d) plaster

4. Tut’s tomb was found in Egypt’s ___.
   - a) Valley of Treasure
   - b) Tombs of Cairo
   - c) Valley of the Kings
   - d) Pyramid Valley

5. Why were mummies buried with so much stuff?

Answers page 5

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They’re quick. They’re cool. And they’re a cheap way to commute. The electric scooter craze is circling the globe. Cities around the world have e-scooters on their sidewalks and streets. Have they whirred into your city yet?

Some see scooters as a leap into the future. A scooter makes it easy to zip around town. They can be unlocked with an app. Anyone with a smartphone can snag a scooter. The rider’s credit card is linked to the app. Riders pay for the distance they travel. No parking space? No problem! The rider can hop off and leave the scooter anywhere. Another rider will pick it up.

Other people don’t like e-scooters. People think e-scooters are a big nuisance for drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians. Scooters are too fast and furious. They create chaos. Riders crash. Walkers get knocked down. They’re a hassle on busy city streets.

People wonder about scooters. Can you drive them on sidewalks and park them on grass? Can you ride them on four-lane roads? Can two people ride one scooter? Do you have to wear a helmet? Is a driver’s license necessary? Are scooters insured?

E-scooters are stumping city officials. Many cities make scooter rules. And some are different than others. Some cities fine riders for scooting on sidewalks. In Paris, France, speeding on a scooter can get you a hefty fine. Berlin, Germany, is making room for on-street scooter parking. Too many scooters keep cluttering German sidewalks. Spain has a hodgepodge of scooter rules. There are 19 areas in the city of Brussels, Belgium. And each area has its own scooter rules. Italy allows scooters to travel on streets at a top speed of 18 miles per hour. But when riding on sidewalks, they must wobble along at walking speed. In the Netherlands, bikes still rule. Lawmakers tell their citizens, “Don’t be tempted to bring a scooter home from vacation, because they’re not allowed on the road here anyway.”

Sooner or later, cities around the world will adjust to the scooter craze. Scooter rules will help keep people safe. Titus 3:1 reminds us to be obedient and “be submissive to rulers and authorities,” . . . even when those poor leaders are still trying to make sense of the scooter craze.
Electric motors are in everything from washing machines to scooters. This project will help you understand the basic idea that makes them go.

Make a Simple Electric Motor

**How it works:**
Your block magnet is always creating a magnetic field. Your coiled wire is an electromagnet. But only when electricity is flowing through it. When the coil makes a half turn, fingernail polish prevents metal from touching metal. Electricity can't flow. The electromagnet coil is turned off. The two magnets work together, taking turns pulling to spin the coil.

**Things to check:**
- Nail polish on only the top half of one tail
- Polish applied with coil in vertical position
- Paperclip loops are even
- Coil turns freely and evenly without wobbling
- Coil spins close to the magnet
- Paperclips touching metal ends of the battery

**Materials:**
- Wire—5 feet of “bell wire,” a solid wire with a plastic coating. Available in either 18 or 20 gauge by the foot at Home Depot or Lowes, or from Amazon at amzn.to/2Oxf3SS
- Ceramic block magnet 7/8 x 1 7/8 sold in pairs at Lowes or Amazon at amzn.to/2p05MYP
- D Cell 1.5 volt battery
- Tape—electric or duct tape
- Large metal paper clips—2
- Modeling clay, Putty, or Play Doh
- Fingernail polish

1) Wrap a strand of wire around a broom handle eight times. Slide the wire off. Pinch the coil together.
2) Wrap ends around the coil, leaving a few inches pointing straight out on both sides of the bundle.
3) Bend two large paperclips to form loops in the middle. Straighten the ends. Then bend those ends into short loops. Tape the paperclips to the ends of the battery.
4) Set the D-cell battery sideways in a bed of putty with the paperclips standing upright. Set the magnet on top of the battery.
5) Place your coil with its ends in the loops of the paperclip. Adjust the paperclip height so that the coil will turn, just missing the battery by about 1/8 inch.
6) Remove the coil. Trim insulation from both wire tails. With the coil standing upright (important! Vertical, not laying flat), use fingernail polish to coat the top half of the bare wire of one tail. Let the polish dry.
7) Adjust the coil and tails until it spins evenly without wobbling when you hold it in your fingers.
8) Put the coil back into the loops of the paperclips. Your motor may begin spinning on its own, or you may need to give it a push start.
Professor Wolfgang Mieder is a paroemiologist. He studies proverbs. The University of Vermont professor has big news. He’s getting a library! The professor has been studying about proverbs for 50 years. All that time, he has written and collected books about proverbs. Now he has a library to put them in!

Proverbs are short, simple sayings. They are truthful words of wisdom. Can you think of a proverb? How about “Honesty is the best policy” or “A friend loves at all times.” There’s a good chance that you can recite quite a few proverbs. They have been around for thousands of years.

Mr. Mieder has about 9,000 volumes in his proverbs library. That includes collections of proverbs from Germany, China, Turkey, and Hungary. Thousands of his books talk about what proverbs are, where they come from, and why they’re important. Mr. Mieder wrote 246 books and 569 articles on proverbs. He also edits a yearbook on proverbs called “Proverbia.”

The world’s first paroemiologist is “one of the greatest proverb scholars of all times and the greatest of our generation,” said Dan Ben-Amos, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mieder studies how people make a difference with their words.

He’s been working with proverbs so long that he’s out of space for his books! He added on rooms to his house just for books. When that space was full, he added on more rooms. His wife worried, “What will we do with all those proverbs books?” Mr. Mieder asked the University of Vermont for help. At first, they didn’t have extra book space either. But then the school located a building that was missing something—books!

A former library, the building has a large reading and study room. It has long tables, but nothing on its wood walls. The university asked the paroemiologist to fill the room with his collection of proverbs. One proverb says, “A room without books is like a body without a soul.” Mr. Mieder’s collection is a perfect fit for the space. He’s extremely thankful to have a home for his books.

Professor Mieder spends so much time with proverbs! He must be very wise! Maybe. But God’s word says there is a difference between listening and hearing. Jeremiah 5:21 talks about senseless people, “who have ears, but hear not.” You may be surrounded by wisdom from church, school, and family. Maybe there are several Bibles in your home. Pray for a soft heart so that you can truly hear the wisdom of God.
You’ve seen bumper stickers with silly sayings. You get catchy tunes stuck in your head. Slogans stick with you and memes make you laugh. Idioms are fun to figure out. But proverbs? What makes them different than those trendy phrases that keep popping up?

Out of all kinds of sayings, proverbs are probably the best known! True proverbs are timeless. They’ve hung around for hundreds of years. They give practical tips based on common sense. Proverbs are helpful. In fact, the word proverb means “to be like.”

“A bird does not sing because it has an answer. It sings because it has a song.” That’s a wise Chinese proverb. What do you think it means?

In Hungary, a popular proverb is, “Where there is a will, there is a way.” Have you heard that before? A German proverb that you might recognize is, “Look before you leap.” That is helpful advice for everyone!

We can pick up pieces of wisdom from proverbs from all over the world. But biblical proverbs are treasures. They teach us how to live as Christians. The Bible is abounding with proverbs. These short sayings of biblical truth pack a punch! They are words of wisdom, inspired by the God of the Universe.

The Book of Proverbs was written mostly by Solomon—a king who asked God for wisdom. That’s what he wanted more than anything. And God gave it to him.

The Bible gives wisdom for every part of life!

〜 Honor God with your work. “Whoever works his land will have plenty of bread, but he who follows worthless pursuits lacks sense.” Proverbs 12:11

〜 Choose friends wisely. “Whoever walks with the wise becomes wise, but the companion of fools will suffer harm.” Proverbs 13:20

〜 Parents, teach your children Truth. “Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he is old he will not depart from it.” Proverbs 22:6

〜 Honor God with your money. “Honor the Lord with your wealth and with the first fruits of all your produce.” Proverbs 3:9

〜 Be careful with your words. “Whoever guards his mouth preserves his life; he who opens wide his lips comes to ruin.”

〜 Be careful about pride. “One’s pride will bring him low, but he who is lowly in spirit will obtain honor.” Proverbs 29:23

Proverbs are nuggets of wisdom that are meant to be shared. They’re much more valuable than catchy phrases. They are stronger than silly memes. Here’s a word for the wise. Read them over and over again!

Words from the Wise

1. commute
   - a) travel
   - b) rest
   - c) shop

2. vertical
   - a) sideways
   - b) angled
   - c) upright

3. located
   - a) bought
   - b) found
   - c) borrowed

4. abounding
   - a) filled with
   - b) bouncing
   - c) lacking

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Ker-SPLASH! Mayflower II has slipped back into the ocean after three years of fixing up. The ship matches the original Mayflower board for board, bolt for bolt, and rope for rope. But it will make an even bigger splash in 2020.

The replica will sail just as it did in 1620. It will make an ocean voyage from Mystic Seaport, Connecticut, to Plymouth, Massachusetts. Crowds at Plimoth Plantation will give it a big welcome. They will be celebrating the 400th anniversary of the Pilgrims’ arrival in America.

The original Mayflower had a sad ending. It returned to England from Plymouth Colony on May 9, 1621. A man named Christopher Jones was a part owner of the ship. He sailed it to France in October and returned with a load of goods. But he died a year later. A record of the ship showed that it was in ruins. It most likely was sold as scrap.

The story of Mayflower II is happier. Building it was the idea of British Army officer and journalist Warwick Charlton. A full-scale replica of the Pilgrims’ ship was built in Brixham, England, as a gift to the people of the United States from the people of England. The gift was “to honor the bonds of friendship formed during World War II.” It arrived in America on June 13, 1957.

But sixty years of New England’s wind and salt water took a toll on Mayflower II. “We have issues all over the ship,” said Whit Perry at Plimoth Plantation. Beetles were chomping away on the hull. The “knees” (hull braces made from curved limbs of live oak trees) needed replacing. Nearly three-fourths of the ship’s wood was changed out. Three new masts were built. The ship was repainted. Much of the work was done exactly as it had been done on the earlier Mayflower II—with hand tools.

This Mayflower II will be the centerpiece of a 2020 remembrance of the stormy voyage the Pilgrims took to Plymouth 400 years ago. Don Heminitz was one of the 75 people who worked on this ship. “It is not just another boat in the water,” he says. “There’s a really big story to it.”
“Providence” is a fancy word that means, “It pleased God.” Governor William Bradford wrote of the Pilgrims’ voyage and experiences in his book, Of Plymouth Plantation. In it, he describes the Mayflower’s harrowing passage across the Atlantic Ocean. He tells how skies unfolded, wind whipped sails, and waves rocked the small ship—threatening to tear it apart. He also tells how God kept the pilgrims safe.

John Howland was a pilgrim on the Mayflower. When a terrible storm came, John fell overboard. In the blink of an eye, wind and waves swept him off the ship. Governor Bradford wrote, “but it pleased God that he caught hold of the top-sail ropes, though he was deep under water, and held on until he was hauled up by the same rope, and his life was saved.”

Governor Bradford wrote “It pleased God” because he knew that everything happens according to God’s plans. And he knew that God had plans for John Howland in America. He became a leader. He signed an important document, the Mayflower Compact. John became an elected official. His family flourished in America. Records show that two million people can trace their family line back to John Howland! That includes presidents Franklin Roosevelt, George H.W. Bush, and George W. Bush.

Yes, John Howland’s accident is a reminder of God’s providence. And William Bradford’s book tells many other ways—often surprising ways—that God took care of the Pilgrims. Nearing shore, they came upon dangerous rocks and currents. But it pleased God to lead them safely to shore. Facing hunger and with nothing to plant, it pleased God that they would discover a buried treasure—corn kernels left behind by Indians. Alone in a new land, it pleased God to send Samoset, an Indian able to speak their language.

William Bradford wrote that the Pilgrims blessed God in all these things. The Pilgrims recalled God’s care of the Israelites recorded in the Bible. God watched over Israel in the wilderness. He brought them to the Promised Land (Joshua 1-3). He gave them food when they were hungry (Exodus 16). He gave them food when they were hungry (Exodus 16). He gave them food when they were hungry (Exodus 16). He made an escape route when they were trapped (Exodus 14:21-22). He led them with a cloud when they didn’t know where to go (Numbers 9:21).

The Pilgrims often felt like the Israelites. And just like the Israelites, they often saw God’s Providence. They praised Him for taking care of them. We can trust Him to care for us too!
Real Mayflower

The Mayflower was a square-rigged ship meant for cargo, not passengers. Bunks and dividers were quickly built where barrels and boxes had normally been stored on other voyages. The ship was not quite large enough for 80 people. But the Pilgrims’ second ship, the Speedwell, began leaking. It had to be left behind. So all 102 passengers crowded onto the Mayflower.

The first half of the ocean crossing went smoothly, with good winds and pleasant weather. But the second half held nothing but bitter cold and stormy seas. The hatch to the ‘tween decks where the Pilgrims stayed had to be covered and nailed shut. Cold seawater leaked through the upper decks, soaking everything. Bad food (mainly salted meat and hard biscuits) spoiled and became even worse.

The Pilgrims endured these conditions for the remainder of their 66-day journey. The ship dropped anchor near Cape Cod on November 11, 1620. They had arrived late and off course. Hunger and sickness had sapped their energy, and a bitter winter was setting in. Yet through all this, the Pilgrims gave thanks to God and looked to him for strength as they began their new lives.

Quiz

1. Mayflower II was originally ___.
   - a) captured
   - b) a gift
   - c) bought
   - d) borrowed

2. Providence is ___.
   - a) disobedience
   - b) a prayer
   - c) God’s care
   - d) a and b

3. Pilgrim’s other ship
   - a) Speedwell
   - b) Pinta
   - c) Plymouth
   - d) Cornwall

4. Mayflower’s ocean voyage took ___.
   - a) 82 days
   - b) 44 days
   - c) 75 days
   - d) 66 days

5. Describe a Pilgrim experience that is an example of providence.

Answers page 5
Stays support the masts. They are coated with tar to protect against salty air.

Sails made of canvas are hung from long wooden yards.

Masts are made of Douglas fir.

Ship carries four anchors. Cables are coiled below.

Stones are used as ballast. The weight keeps the ship riding low and steady in the water.

Main framing of the Mayflower is oak. One of the main beams ‘tween-decks breaks. The captain considers turning back. However, a large press brought by the Pilgrims is used to support the beam, and the voyage continues.

Pilgrims spend most of their time ‘tween decks. Dividers and bunks are hastily built by the ship’s carpenter, but conditions are cramped and uncomfortable.

The half deck is a good place to direct work.

A lookout peers from the main top.

A man climbs up past the main sail to work on the top sail. The main sail is furled (tied up) to the yard.

The mizzen sail is triangle-shaped.

Sailors on the poop deck measure where the ship is and how fast it is going. A crewman throws a weighted rope into the water. The rope has evenly spaced knots. The number of knots that run through his hand in a certain number of seconds will help measure the ship’s speed. Peering down a cross staff, a sailor measures the sun’s distance from the horizon. That will help the ship’s pilot figure out where the ship is on the ocean.

Ships are guided by the helmsman, who uses the whipstaff (steering handle), which moves the ship’s rudder left or right.

The ship’s master (captain) does some paperwork in the great cabin. The captain of the Mayflower is Christopher Jones. He is also one of the owners of the ship.

Two cannons are ready at the rear gun ports. There are four more gun ports on each side. Only a few ports have cannons, since pirates are not a great threat on this trip.

The rudder helps turn the ship. Steering is done partially with the sails.

A heavy paint protects the hull from wood-destroying worms. A mixture of tallow grease, white lead paint, sulphur powder, and ground glass protects against shipworm and barnacles below the waterline.
Cheryl Hayashi has some strange tools for a librarian. She uses fine-tipped tweezers and a powerful microscope. They allow her to dissect the body of a silver garden spider. She is looking for its hundreds of silk glands.

Dr. Hayashi’s lab is at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. She is looking for all types of spider silk. It’s a big job. There are at least 48,000 kinds of spiders around the world.

“They make so many kinds of silk,” says Dr. Hayashi. She has collected glands from about 50 kinds of spiders. It has taken her 20 years!

The library could be filled with all of Dr. Hayashi’s specimens and more. Scientists are always looking for stronger and lighter materials. Bulletproof vests, space gear, and even clothing could be made from spider silk one day.

All spider silks start out like thick honey. Spiders make it and stash it in a gland until they want to use it. Then a narrow nozzle called a “spigot” opens. The goo flows out. It is woven together with other strands coming from other spigots.

Nobody knows how many kinds of spider silks there are. Orb-weaving spiders make seven! Some silks are sticky to catch prey. Some are stretchy to hold wiggly insects. Others are tough as steel to support the dangling spider.

Researcher Sarah Stellwagen works at the University of Maryland. Her job is to learn why the silks do what they do. She examines spiders’ genes. Finding the genes has not been easy because spider gland genes were chopped up in early research. Scientists need to recover a full gene to imitate natural silk correctly, or “it’s not as good as what a spider makes,” Ms. Stellwagen says. New technology is helping them do that.

A group of scientists made a small amount of silk last year. They used bacteria. It matched an orb-weaving spider’s dragline silk.

But that was only one type of silk from one species. Dr. Hayashi asks, “What about the other 47,999?”

[God] does great things beyond searching out, and marvelous things beyond number. — Job 9:10
We know why spiders make webs—to catch their dinner. But how spiders make webs is complicated.
Vince Ylitalo concentrates on a bee. It has blobs of orange pollen on its hind legs. Other bees swarm around the hive. They don’t bother him. He is “just thinking about bees.”

This veteran is in a program at the VA Medical Center in Manchester, New Hampshire. It helps soldiers who have served in places of war. Many of these soldiers feel anxious and sad. They have a hard time working.

Doctors at this hospital study veterans. Will an activity like beekeeping help them? Veteran groups want to train soldiers in careers related to farming.

Army veteran Wendi Zimmerman works with Mr. Ylitalo and ten other veterans in this program. She says she feels anxious when she is not at home. But she does not “think about the outside world” when she works with bees.

“The experiences we have heard are fantastic,” says Alicia Semiatin. She heads the Manchester program. “The benefits [of beekeeping] seem to be carrying over . . . weeks afterward.”

Adam Ingrao runs Heroes to Hives through Michigan State University. It offers a nine-month beekeeping course to veterans. Mr. Ingrao says that with beekeeping “you’re thinking about what’s happening right here, right now.”

Reno, Nevada, beekeepers Ginger and Daniel Fenwick began Bees4Vets in 2018. A 1919 U.S. government pamphlet gave her the idea. It suggested beekeeping for World War I veterans. Each vet in Bees4Vets gets two hives to manage. The soldiers also learn skills like honey harvesting and wax processing.

All of these program managers agree. Beekeeping gives anxious and brain-injured veterans purpose and a way to relax. The vets would probably also agree with Proverbs 24:13—“My son, eat honey, for it is good, and the drippings of the honeycomb are sweet to your taste.”
Beekeeping is shown in the art of ancient Egypt. But harvesting honey as a business wasn’t common until the 1800s. Early beekeepers had to destroy hives in order to get at the honey. The Reverend Lorenzo Langstroth is the father of modern beekeeping. In 1851, he perfected a wooden hive with removable frames. Mr. Langstroth came to understand that if a space were too narrow, bees would seal it up. If a space were too large, bees would attach honeycomb to it (fixed-comb hives). With the proper spacing (3/8 inch), bees would only build comb on Mr. Langstroth’s removable frames.

Today, beekeepers do not earn money only from the honey they harvest. Many keepers rent out their bees to farmers. God made bees hairy for a reason. When honeybees visit blossoms to gather nectar, powdery pollen sticks to their hair. When they visit another plant, the powder rubs off, pollinating that plant so that it can produce fruit. In the United States, millions of bee colonies are “on the road” every year. Close to a million are used just to pollinate the almond trees of California each season. Moving bee colonies to rent in warmer states also keeps their honey production going year-round.

**Queen:** Each hive has one queen. She is the only female to lay eggs. The queen is larger and longer than other bees.

**Drones:** Male bees without stingers are daddies to the queen’s baby bees. The 500-1000 drones do not forage for nectar. They are the first to be kicked out of the hive if food is scarce.

**Workers:** A hive may have from 30,000 to 50,000 female bees that do not lay eggs. These workers collect sweet nectar from plants and bring it back to the hive to turn into honey. Workers live about one month.

- Honey is “bee spit,” sort of. Ok, that’s gross . . . but you’ll get over it. Worker bees collect nectar from flowers. They swallow the sweet liquid and then spit it back out. This gets the water out and thickens the nectar. It is honey when the water content is less than 20 percent.
- To work safely around their hives, beekeepers often use smokers. Actually, smoke doesn’t calm bees, it scares the daylights out of them. Instinct tells bees that a fire is coming. To prepare for abandoning their hive, bees gorge themselves with honey. As they are distracted and fill up on honey, they become sluggish and less likely to sting. Smokers are basically cans that hold smoldering fuel. Working a small bellows pushes the smoke out. Anything from green grass or weeds to damp cardboard can be burned to create smoke.

**Critter File**

**QUIZ**

1. dissect
   - a) sew up
   - b) cut apart
   - c) magnify

2. adhesive
   - a) glue
   - b) oil
   - c) fur

3) anxious
   - a) calm
   - b) angry
   - c) nervous

4. sluggish
   - a) fast
   - b) slow
   - c) thoughtful
Alexandria sits on an isthmus. That piece of land separates Lake Mariout from the Mediterranean Sea. The sea surrounds the city on the other three sides. Earthquakes and floods have taken their toll. Alexandria is sinking between one and three millimeters each year.

Today, upstream dams block the passage of silt from the Nile River. That silt helps to shore up the city. Homes in the el-Max neighborhood have flooded every winter in recent years.

Fisherman Sayed Khalil lives in el-Max. He says, “All these houses might vanish.” In twenty to thirty years they could be underwater.

Many of the city’s antiquities are in danger too. Qaitbay Citadel is a fortress. Authorities installed a long line of huge concrete barriers around the citadel. These could halt waves and currents from pushing into the citadel’s foundation.

Egypt’s government has set aside more than $120 million for those barriers and other measures to protect the shore.

Ashour Abdel-Karim is head of the General Authority for Shores Protection. He says, “Without such barriers, parts of

The ancient city of Alexandria, Egypt, is sinking. And no one can stop it!

Where did artists and scholars go to meet with other thinkers 2,000 years ago? Alexandria, Egypt! It was the largest city in the known world.

The famous general was buried there.

Alexandria’s Great Library was the largest in the ancient world. It grew because people were hungry to learn. The library was filled with books from every field of learning. There were close to 700,000 books! The library caught fire and was destroyed when Julius Caesar had his army burn enemy ships in the city’s harbor.

The famous general was buried there.

283-48 B.C. Alexander the Great was one of history’s mighty military generals. But he was also curious about the world. When he conquered Egypt, he ordered a great city to be built. That city became known as Alexandria. The famous general was buried there.

247 B.C.-A.D. 1323 The Pharos Lighthouse was 350 feet tall, towering over almost every other structure in the world. At a cost of 800 talents of silver, it took 12 years to build. A huge fire was kept burning at the top. The tower stood until it was finally toppled during an earthquake in the 14th century. Today, parts of the lighthouse can still be found underwater in Alexandria’s harbor.

Alexandria, Egypt, has survived invasions, fires, and earthquakes. It was one of the most powerful cities in the world. Alexandria’s story began thousands of years ago.
the Corniche (downtown waterfront) and buildings close to the shore would be damaged.” That damage could come at a cost of nearly $25 billion.

Inland sites are also at risk. Catacombs from nearly 2,000 years ago flooded in 2015.

Prophet Daniel Street in downtown Alexandria is considered one of the world’s oldest streets. It was closed for a week after that same flood.

“You rule the raging sea; when its waves rise, you still them.” — Psalm 89:9

A.D. 50-60 In Bible times, Alexandria was an important city. During Jesus’ life, it was the capital of Egypt. In Alexandria, scholars translated the Bible from Hebrew into Greek. We read about the great city in the New Testament book of Acts twice. Early Christian writers reported that the Apostle Mark preached there, possibly in about the years A.D. 50 to 60. Maybe he started one of the city’s first churches. When Christianity spread to Alexandria, it grew strong. Alexandria was one of the church centers in the ancient world. The strong city was a strong home for Christians!

A.D. 100-300 The Kom El Shoqafa catacombs are Egyptian tombs. A circular staircase leads 100 feet down into the tombs—some of the oldest in the world.

1477 The Citadel of Qaitbay is a medieval fortress in Alexandria. It sits atop the ruins of the Pharos Lighthouse. It is on the edge of the Mediterranean Sea. The fort defended Egypt against invaders.

297 Pompey’s Pillar was erected to celebrate a military victory. It is the largest Roman column ever built outside of Rome and Constantinople. Made of a single piece of granite, the column is 88 feet tall and weighs 285 tons.
In Jamaica, divers are laboring to restore coral reefs. And it seems to be working! Everton Simpson squints into the Caribbean water from his motorboat. He is scanning the dazzling bands of color for hints of what lies beneath. Emerald green is sandy ocean bottom. Sapphire blue lies above seagrass meadows. And deep indigo marks coral reefs. That’s where he’s headed.

Mr. Simpson straps on flippers and an oxygen tank. The diver tips over backward into the water with a splash. Twenty-five feet down on the ocean floor, small pieces of coral dangle from suspended ropes, like socks hung on a laundry line. God gave Adam and Eve the job of taking care of the Garden of Eden. Mr. Simpson and other divers are gardeners too. But they are tending an underwater garden. It is a coral nursery.

The divers slowly and carefully pluck off snails and fireworms that feast on the young, growing coral. They collect baskets of coral stubs that have grown to about the size of a hand.

A few hours later, at a site called Dickie’s Reef, Mr. Simpson dives again. He uses bits of fishing line to tie clusters of staghorn coral onto rocky outcroppings. The surface provides a temporary binding until the coral’s limestone skeleton grows and fixes itself onto the rock.

Transplanting coral stubs to rebuild reefs takes patience. It is like planting a lawn one blade of grass at a time. And even fast-growing coral species add just a few inches a year.

The work may be worth the effort, though, because healthy reefs attract fish. And almost everyone in Jamaica depends on the sea, including Mr. Simpson. The 68-year-old always made a living from the ocean. At one time, he worked as a spearfisherman and later as a scuba-diving instructor. Now he is a “coral gardener.” More than a dozen small organizations are paying people like Mr. Simpson to tend Jamaica’s reefs. The goal of each small project is to jumpstart the natural growth of coral.

Sometimes we think the work we are doing is small and isn’t making a difference. But just like every tiny new piece of coral helps rebuild an enormous reef, every bit of work we do for God is pleasing to Him.
Coral depend on fish. Fish depend on coral. That’s why Jamaica is trying to reduce ocean pollution and stop overfishing. Scientists once thought that most of Jamaica’s coral reef had been permanently replaced by seaweed. By the 1980s and 1990s, Jamaica had lost 85% of its once-bountiful coral reefs. And fish were disappearing as well. But today, corals and tropical fish are slowly reappearing. That’s good news, because corals are some of the most important animals in the ocean.

Coral reefs are often called “rainforests of the sea” because of the amazing variety of life they shelter. Just 2% of the ocean floor is filled with the branching shapes of coral. But a quarter of all marine species depend on the underwater forests. Clown fish, parrotfish, groupers, and snappers hide among the coral’s antler-shaped branches and the reef’s nooks and crannies. Coral forests attract eels, sea snakes, octopuses, and even sharks. In healthy reefs, jellyfish and sea turtles are regular visitors too.

Fish rely upon the reef structure to evade danger and lay eggs. But they repay the favor. They eat up the coral’s rivals. You see, life on the ocean floor is like a slow-motion contest for space. Tropical fish and other marine animals, like black sea urchins, munch on fast-growing algae and seaweed. If they didn’t, those underwater plants would quickly crowd out slower-growing coral.

Coral and fish depend on each other. And they both depend on people not to ruin God’s good design of co-dependence.
Put Out the Welcome Mat

A NASA artist imagines a comet passing through our Solar System.

Our solar system may have a foreign guest. Both NASA and the European Space Agency report that a newly discovered comet is zooming toward the Sun. Astronomers say it is traveling 93,000 mph. That’s so fast that it likely came from outside our solar system. It’s still 260 million miles from the Sun. Scientists expect C/2019 Q4 (This comet needs a better name!) to hurtle past our Sun in December. It should keep right on going until it’s back in interstellar space—but not before earthlings take a few snapshots. The comet should be visible with professional telescopes well into next year.

Mars Chopper

When the Mars 2020 rover lands on the red planet, it will have a little buddy along to keep it company. A small, lightweight helicopter was attached to the rover’s belly in September. While the Mars rover will be loaded with science gear and electronics, the helicopter has one mission—to prove that it can fly on another planet. That would be a first. But it is harder than it sounds. The atmosphere on Mars is super thin—just one percent of that on Earth. That means the little chopper’s counter-rotating blades have very little to “grab” on to. (Imagine trying to swim in air instead of water.) A computer, not a remote, will control the little helicopter. Sorry. It will be a while before you can fly a drone on Mars from your easy chair on Earth.

Pricey Olympics

Want tickets for next year’s Tokyo Olympics? No problem... if you have $60,000 to spare. Organizers are offering high-end travel-ticket-lodging packages with prices that soar up to 6.35 million yen (Japanese money)—about $60,000. Those deals are good for the opening and closing ceremonies and nine days of track and field with luxury seating and dining. “Cheaper” deals dip down to about $1,500 for one session at a less popular event. Even Japan’s famous capsule hotels will cost more. Crawling into a sleep pod will cost three or four times the usual price. If the cost of going to the 2020 Games seems shocking, keep in mind what Japan has had to spend to prepare—some say $25 billion.
In the rural island setting of Oleron, France, farm animals like Maurice, the rooster are common. But when a retired couple moved next door, dust began to fly. The city folks quickly tired of Corinne Fesseau’s feathered alarm clock. The couple’s lawyer claimed she had purposely placed the bird’s coop close to their window. But a judge didn’t go along with the complaint. That was a relief to many in France. They worried about changes city dwellers might demand when they move to rural areas. They’re right to be concerned. There have been clashes between city and country folks over such things as farm smells, quacking ducks, dinging cowbells, church chimes, and even buzzing bugs.

This full-size LEGO Technic Bugatti Chiron not only goes “click!” and “snap!” It also goes “zoom!” Well, ok, more like, “whirrrrr!” It took builders 13,000 hours to fit together its one million LEGO Technic pieces (all without glue!). The car displayed in Budapest actually runs on LEGO power too. The Hungarian auto news site formula.hu reports that the blue beauty runs on 2,304 LEGO Power Functions motors, 4,032 LEGO Technic gears, and 2,016 LEGO Technic crankshafts. Weighing in at 3,000 pounds, the sports car can’t compete with a true Bugatti Chiron’s blazing 260 mph. But in a test run, 339 LEGO Technic batteries gave the car enough juice to reach 18 mph.

Paris is testing a new taxi, but not on the streets of the French capital. The so-called Seabubble zips along the water up and down the Seine River. Looking like a tiny spaceship, the electric hydrofoil boat made test runs past famous Paris monuments. Hydrofoils create less drag and run on less energy by lifting the boat above the water. If approved, passengers could summon these taxis with an app on a smartphone. The Seabubble’s designers hope to put their taxis to work in Paris and other cities starting in 2020.
What kind of music do mummies like?

What problem did the mummy call the doctor about?

Mummies go for a swim in the . . .

What does a burglar mummy wear?

Why were ancient Egyptian children so confused?

What room can you NOT keep a mummy in?

What do mummies do on vacation?

What do ancient Egyptians call their parents?

Mummies like Tut prefer old jokes. So you will have to use the hieroglyphics in this key to get your laughs.